

1111/6601

VOL 1

See Vol 2

FIS/10/1

111/ 6601

ARCHIVE

ARCHIVE										Type	16/1
CS	13/7	1								CS	14/1
ACS	25/7	1								HE	✓
CS	27/7	CS	15/1	DCS	29/4	CS	24/1	1/3	1/2		
Type	28/7	BU	17/1	HE	25/4	BU	✓	13/1	✓		
CS	29/7	AS	✓	1/3	✓	HE	3/2	CS	6/2		
BU	✓	CS	20/1	BU	1/5	CS	2/2	HE	17/2		
ACS	4/8	Type	28/1	CS	2/5	HE	5/7	1/3	1/2		
BU	1/9	CS	23/1	BU	✓	Type	6/12	HE	2/12		
CS	1/9	ACS	33/1	DCS	✓	CS	10/2	R	✓		
ACS	8/9	CS	24/1	Type	8/6	DCS	1/12	BU	20/2		
CS	9/9	ACS	20/1	HE	8/1	DCS	1/12	HE	✓		
RSC	19/9	CS	✓	ACS	14/6	CS	17/12	CS	14/4		
CS	25/9	RSC	20/1	ACS	14/6	DCS	17/12	BU	✓		
HE	11/10	DCS	20/1	DCS	9/7	Type	17/12	BU	✓		
RSC	✓	BU	✓	BU	8/8	DCS	17/12				
CS	14/10	CS	31/1	DCS	9/8	DCS	21/12				
BU	21/11	HE	27/2	BU	28/9	AS	✓				
ACS	34/11	DCS	5/2	DCS	28/9	HE	✓				
Type	11/1	BU	✓	BU	28/10	1/5	1/1				
HE	9/1	CS	14/2	ACS	✓	ACS	2/1				
CS	9/1	HE	21/2	HE	3/10	CS	✓				
Type	9/1	CS	24/3	R	1/11	HE	15/1				
CS	✓	BU	✓	CS	2/11	RA	1/1				
CS	✓	CS	✓	RSC	8/11						

#5

176 originals
removed to
CS 2331

H.N.L.M.

(1)

CS

Re. see Mr King's letter at R.8.

I'm afraid there is little we can do at the moment. Neither are the birds protected by law nor is there even a wild birds sanctuary, although we do have it in mind to declare it as one. A broadcast announcement asking people not to molest them may have the effect of spotlighting their existence to the wrong type & there wd. be 'goshing' for all round!

30.11.72

(2)

NCS

Pl. repts. 14th Nov. R. K. and say that we do intend to make the common it a sanctuary.

30/11

CS.

(3)

Re. RIO 2 R11 This was an another wildlife file in which there was correspondence about the article. Pl. Find & file correctly

25/1

WCA

①

Colonial Secretary

1. In due course when you have the time I would like to discuss with you and have your views on our legislation currently in force covering the preservation of wild life. It is important, now that we are going to be opened up to the world, that we make quite certain that we do protect what we have here. Mr Ian Strange acts as our honorary adviser on these matters and it is well worthwhile, in any case, having a talk to him about this general question.

G. Ch
EGL

12 July 1972

②

S/C All File on preservation of wild life file
I return to me.

12/7

③

ACS All see ① above. (d I have your views - this before I go off on the Forast as I would like to study the pp on the ship.

25/7

CS

④

Since 1964 much has been achieved in the field of securing protection for our wild life as can be seen from the list at p. 208. In addition to this Stanley Common has been afforded some protection under the Firearms Ordinance which prohibits the use of firearms in this area. However one can still trap birds & take their eggs & I have always felt that the Common should have full protection as this is the nearest area to Stanley & can be easily explored on foot. The Scheme wd. be to declare the Common & Cape Pembroke Peninsula a Wild Animal & Bird Sanctuary.

Otherwise, apart from New Island, most of our wild life centres are adequately protected by law. The previous owners of New Island

(5)

were rather anti-wild life, but under its present ownership
I am sure there would be ample support to have it declared
a Sanctuary.

(6)

26.7.72

ACS

I agree that we should declare
Stanley Common & Cape Pembroke as complete
sanctuaries.

30/1/9

2. I would be grateful for your comments
on 213-219.

1. I would like to get a paper to next
Exco and ensure legislation is drafted for next access.

1/9

(7)

C.S.,

In addition to Stanley Common and Cape Pembroke Peninsula there is another valuable wildlife centre within easy reach of Stanley which contains three different species of penguin and an enormous variety of other sea birds. I am referring to the Sparrow Cove and Kidney Cove area which contains the Government reserve at Sparrow Cove, and it seems that some consideration should be given to including this area and perhaps a strip of the coast-line along the southern shore of Berkely Sound in any scheme we have for extending our wild animal and bird sanctuaries.

2. Mr. Strange has put forward some very constructive ideas and we would do well to heed many of them. His recommendations can be briefly summarised as follows:

- (1) Restrict licences to the collection of immature birds and animals.
- (2) Limit collecting periods to late February, March and April.
- (3) The collection of eggs be limited to specific species of penguins, albatross, geese and duck.

- (4) Restrict the period in which eggs may be collected.
- (5) Restrict licences for collection of eggs to more realistic figures and avoid granting licences to collect from nearby rookeries.
- (6) Control methods of killing and trapping.
- (7) Provide protection for the Skua and the Thin-billed Prion.
- (8) Close certain areas to tourists.
- (9) Control the harvesting of kelp in the reserves and sanctuaries.
- (10) Prohibit the use of sprays and dips containing dangerous chemicals.
- (11) Establishment of sea reserves.

3. The recommendations at (1), ~~(2)~~^{to} and (5) would present no problem and legislation could, I think, be fairly easily enacted. Numbers (6), (7) and (10) would need to be referred to the Sheepowners' Association for their views before proceeding with legislation. The closing of areas mentioned to tourists may not present too great a problem since most of them are naturally isolated and it is doubtful whether any tourist visits could be successfully organised, although vessels like the 'Lindblad Explorer' could conceivably put tourists ashore on these islands as in fact they did on Beauchene last year. This is a matter which may best be carried out administratively rather than by legislation. The recommendation at (9) to control the harvesting of kelp near reserves and sanctuaries can present a problem since we have only just agreed with Alginate Industries Ltd. to operate along our south coast where incidentally the largest ^{new} reserves exist. This again could be a matter for negotiation rather than legislation. The final recommendation at number (11) to establish sea reserves although obviously vital to the survival of bird life may be the most difficult to apply. I am not certain exactly what areas Mr. Strange is referring to but I imagine that they are the known fishing banks to the south and west of the Islands over which we have at present no control whatever.

4. Perhaps as a first measure we could have draft legislation prepared to cover the less problematical recommendations at (1) - (5) and in the meantime refer the more complicated ones to the Sheepowners' Association and seek advice on ~~them~~^{them} from Alginate Industries and perhaps F.C.O.

ACS

8.9.72.

RSC

(8)

I would be grateful for your
initial views on R210-219 and Timbers ①-⑦.
This is considered a matter of prime importance
now that our mini-tourist boom is only 2 months
away

(9)

9/9

Col. Sec.,

Wild Life Conservation.

(217 para 3-4 & 7-8)

I think Part II of the W.A.B.P.O. 1964 - Penguins and Albatrosses, is adequate for it prohibits the taking of any penguins' and albatrosses eggs except under licence and the licensing authority does and should name the specie of the penguin and the place from where the eggs may be taken. The licensing authority could be directed not to issue licences for the taking of eggs of certain species or from certain areas. I agree the time within which eggs may be taken should be shortened.

(217 para 5-6)

2. The taking of other birds' eggs could be prohibited, except the eggs of certain scheduled species. I would suggest that damage to or destruction of the nests of the birds when in use is also prohibited. I have heard of some people collecting the eggs of Dotterill and Plover for cake making.

(216 para 10-14)

3. The person suspected of using pigs, corrals and fences for the destruction of wild birds has left the Colony and I very much doubt if any person with a similar intention remains with us. In any case such a person would break the law but unfortunately the police were not able to pin the crime on the above mentioned suspect.

4. While Caranchos and Turkey Vultures may be taken by any means if a trap set to take them takes a Cassins Falson instead then an offence is committed if the method of taking is contrary to section 6(1) of the w.a.b.p.o. 1964.

✓ 5. I think the use of fire to destroy any bird particularly when young are in the nest should be prohibited. A new paragraph could be inserted in section 6 of the W.A.B.P.O.

6. (216 para 15)

In the case of most sanctuaries Government must rely almost entirely on the man on the spot to exercise control - the farm manager.

(215 para. 17 - 19)

7. While I agree that the Thin-billed piron should be removed from Schedule I, I think the Skua should remain in that Schedule. The Skua is a migratory bird which comes here to breed and usually selects a nesting colony adjacent to a Gentoo Penguin Rookery and plunders the nests of the helpless Gentoos, and sustains itself and its young on the contents of the nest, be it eggs or young gentoos. The Gentoo requires protection from some of its feathered "friends" as well as humans.

(215 para 21-25)

8. I think the planning of which are the best areas for the tourist to visit, except in the case of Crown Lands, is a matter to be resolved between Government and the owner of the land, as circumstances require. I very much doubt if tourists (except the odd scientist) in any number would wish to visit most of the islands listed on 214 para 25.

9. Kelp beds as buffers for sea conditions. I consider this a question for experts or we will quickly learn the answer once Alginates Industries Ltd. commence substantial operations.

(214 para. 29-32)

10. Pollution by Chlorinated hydrocarbons. If the use of dips containing chlorinated hydrocarbons is likely to have a detrimental effect upon our sheep farming industry it is a problem which will no doubt quickly resolve itself.

(213 para 33-34)

11. International status of reserves. I feel we must be in control of our own affairs. Creating international recognised wild life reserves such as those in Antarctica is undesirable because it would open the door to all and sundry. The internationally recognised reserves in Antarctica are the result of an International Treaty.

(213 para. 35)

12. Sea reserves. This could only be done by extending our fishing limit which is at present confined to territorial waters (3 miles). The United Kingdom extended her fishing limits to 12 miles from the base lines by the Fishery Limitation Act 1964. Such a move on our part would have international effect and would require prior approval by the S. of S.. The United Kingdom will probably extend its territorial waters to 12 miles next year and such an extension will most likely be extended to the Colonies. (Please see LEG/10/24C).

Collection of Wild Life for Export.

(p. 219)

13. I most strongly support Mr. Strange's suggestion that all wild animals and birds (particularly the fish eating species) captured for export should be immature because the immature animals and birds become accustomed to captivity more quickly and stand a greater chance of survival.

One immature bird of 5 King Penguins which I took to the London Zoo some 20 years ago was the first ever of that specie to breed in the London Zoo.

It is quite obvious that the collectors like to select their birds for export when the birds are in their prime weight condition (moulting season) in order to save feeding during transportation, but I often wonder what percentage of the penguins are put on exhibition after their arrival. They all have to be forcibly fed for some time before they will take the food themselves and this operation is much more difficult with mature birds. One has to have unlimited patience for a lot of skin is lost and many savage beatings taken.

I agree that it should be a condition of the export licence that only immature animals or birds are taken.

J.P.B.

12. IX. 72

Col. Sec.,

213 para. 34.

(10)

Our seals do not fall within the provisions of the W.D.B.P.O.

2. Under the provisions of section 7 of the Seal Fishery Ordinance (Cap. 62) the Governor may declare certain areas to be Seal Reserves and has declared the following to be Seal Reserves:

The territorial waters of the Colony.

Elephant grass Island.

Bird Island.

Volunteer Rocks.

Beauchene Island

J.P.B.

14. IX. 72.

Y.E. / G.O. / 10/11

(11)

As you know, we would like to get an amendment to Jesso next month, but I doubt if we shall make it.

2. We now have a mass of v. useful comments from R219 and minds from (4). My work load is such with ACS away that I cannot see myself being able to devote the time needed to this. Perhaps T.E. would like to look over the papers?

R.S. b

(12)

25/9

Will you please come and discuss when you have the time. As it will not be able to get the 1st Legion by the 25th October and it will have to wait until next year.

G.O. / 11/10

Bu 29.11.72.

(Printed copies of 223)

Bu 17.1.73

(Ex Co)

DCS

(13)

IT was agreed in Ex Co on Thursday that Cope Parbroke & Staley Common should be sanctuaries. Pl could you get this effected formally early?

C.S.

(14)

22/1

This can easily be implemented by an order in Council & a draft order on the lines of R 170 will be submitted to Privy's shortly.

22.1.73

(15)

Roe

R 229-231. Pl collect & despatched copies of law as requested. A.S. will advise.

29/1

C.S.

(16)

Copies despatched.

25/1

~~C.S.~~ 7/E

(17)

~~Ben~~ 4. 2. 73
(Ex Co act.
Order)

Order (in duplicate) at centre for H.E.'s signature pt.

31. 1. 73

(18)

6/1/ Will you please ensure that this Order is published
6.1.73 ✓

AS

At Face For Newcastle Ltr 11/1

Re: News item prepared for broadcasting tonight.

§ 2.2.73

18

(19)

Reg.

One copy of the Order for filing herein, the
other to go to RSC for his collection of
authenticated legislation.

Files can then be BU for 16.2.73 for printed
copies of the Order

§ 2.2.73

(20)

YE London is now taking a great interest in
our wildlife affairs as shown by the suggestion in
the Collection of Perseus for Export File which is with you.

2. We do not seem able to get RSC underway
with drafting the amendments to the Wildlife Ordinance
which Essex has now agreed, and I feel we should
put the matter in the hands of Flaxman. Perhaps
YE would agree to writing to Sir Hubert giving him
drafting instructions for this?

(21)

1/5 / Plm Jls FIS / 30/1

11/2

20/2

BU 1/4

1

BU 1/5

BU 10/5/73

Booleen.

The original (+ duplicate) of p. 239 was despatched by bag last Monday. Copies at centre for usual distribution pl.

also done.

§

14. 6. 73.

10
25. 8. 73
30. 8. 73
(1114)

Ag. C.S.

At the meeting of Exco held on 24.10.73, Hon. Members advised that the inner Jason Islands should be declared native reserves (they were previously wild life sanctuaries - Order 3/66 refers).

2. I have drafted an Order, based on Order 2/66 relating to Flat Jason Island, and submit it at centre for consideration.

3. If approved, I will ask Ag R.S.C. to vet before having it printed for signature.

§

1. 11. 73

Ag. R.S.C.

My minute above refers pl.

The Ag. C.S. has seen my draft and agrees with it. Would you kindly vet it before I have it printed. The draft is at centre

§

2. 11. 73

25

Ag. D.C.S.

Your m.24.

I have inserted 3 of 1966 in the margin for identification.

2. The U.K. Practice is to use the word "revoked" rather than "rescinded" or "cancelled".

3. Once 3 of 1966 is revoked then the amending order 5 of 1971 automatically lapses and need not be specifically revoked.

4. Draft approved as amended.

Handwritten signature/initials

J.P.J.
Ag.Reg. Gen.
8.11.73

Draft to Printer today.

§ 9.11.73

By 18.11.73

further action in F-15/31/5

Pg

*for 12/12/73
(247)*

(26)

C.S.

When browsing through the wild life Ordinance and Regulations during the weekend it suddenly struck me that possibly we are still issuing licences for people to take the eggs of the Albatross. I wonder if you would check on the position as possibly this practice has been stopped a long time ago and therefore we should amend the Law for presentational purposes.

2. My feeling is that it is worse than a crime to be taking the eggs of these magnificent birds if we are so doing.

4th December, 1973

E.G. Lewis
E.G. Lewis

(27)

Y.E.

Licences for albatross eggs have been issued this year -

Saunders	400
West Pt	400
Keppel	<u>200</u>
	1000.

2. R242. Mr and Mrs Bauer were here in December 1972 on the Linblad Explorer.

D.M.
5.12.73

C.S.

(28)

Will you please ensure that no further licences for Albatross eggs are issued to anyone without my authority.

X/ 2. Also, at an early meeting of Executive Council I think we should take a paper suggesting we amend our Ordinance and Regulations to ensure that the taking of Albatross eggs is prohibited in future. By allowing this practice at present we leave ourselves wide open and rightly so to criticism from every conservationist minded body in the world.

5th December, 1973

E.G. Lewis
E.G. Lewis

Clark & Co.

Pl note para 2 for future meeting.
D.M.
6.12.73

(29)

DCS

Pl prepare brief Exco paper
for Jan 3rd meeting as per X1 of 28.

✓ Fair ✓

(30)

✓ 13/12

CS

Draft Exco memo spec pl

✓
15.12.73

(31)

b/s, P251. A good letter which I am strongly in favour of.
Would you please reply v. s.v.

Bill
A. Jones

(32)

Peter

Pl find out when Mr Strasse will
be returning to Staley. Mrs Rowe may know;
she returned from New Island yesterday.

(33)

CS

Mrs. Rowe says that Mr Strasse will
be in town about the 10th February 1974.

(34)

£ 2.1.74

Note

Strasse shown article today

15/1

Pa

Super
December, 1964.

d/o
On the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands, at which your distinguished father was present, I should be glad if you would accept the enclosed photograph of the battle memorial together with a set of the commemorative stamps which have been issued to mark the occasion.

I have learnt from Sir Edwin Arrowsmith of the great help which you have given in tracing the names of those still living who took part in the battle and you may be interested to know that we are sending sets of the stamps to a total of 188 officers and men whose names have been made available by the Admiralty and through the medium of the press.

The anniversary of the battle was marked in Stanley by a well attended morning service in Christ Church Cathedral which was followed by a march past of detachments from the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Falkland Islands Defence Force and local youth organisations. Subsequently, at the battle monument a short ceremony was held at which prayers were said by the Church of England, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic padres. The monument was saluted by the Royal Naval Colour Party while helicopters of R.N.S. Protector flew past and a wreath was laid by Leading Stores Assistant Wage now serving in R.N.S. Protector, whose great-uncle was present at the battle.

May I take this opportunity to say how very much all of us here in the Falkland Islands value our connexion with the Royal Navy. 25th January next will be the 200th anniversary of the date on which Captain John Byron, R.N., formally took possession of the Falkland Islands in the name of King George III and since that time our history has been closely associated with that of the Royal Navy in southern waters.

In the early days, nine officers of the Royal Navy were successively in charge of the British settlements at Port Egmont and at Port Louis and between 1855 and 1867 Captain T.E.L. Moore and Captain James Mackenzie were Governors. The work done by survey parties from the Royal Navy will be well known to you and Port Stanley has of course been a port of call and the station of a guardship for many years. The/...

Admiral Sir David Luce, G.C.B., D.S.O., C.B.E.

Copy to Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, K.C.M.G.
73 Rivermead Court,
Hurlingham,
London, S.W. 6.

As there is a Secretariat file which would be appropriate in WVS. LK 25/9/70

26/9

The annual visits paid by U.S.S. Protector are, as you know, greatly appreciated and the spirit of friendly co-operation existing between the ship's company and those on shore could not be better. For this continued interest in the Falkland Islands we are indeed grateful.

CB



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

21 October 1967

In appropriate file 7247

Thank you for your letter of 30th August which has only just been received here. Mail connections between North America and the Falkland Islands are notoriously bad and I would advise directing any future correspondence through an intermediary in London.

The Falkland Islands Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964 is strictly enforced in the Colony. Permits may be granted for the acquisition of specimens of seals and penguins but I should mention that we insist on the most humane crating and feeding methods for the voyage from the Falkland Islands and you would have to satisfy our inspecting officer of the adequacy of your measures before seals or penguins would be allowed to leave the Colony. You would of course have to send a representative to the Islands to travel with the birds and animals.

Penguins available here are Rockhopper, Gentoo and Jackass (Magellanic). We do not have Humbolt penguins and the name "Blackfoot" is not locally known.

The seals of which you write are all available here, although leopard seal are uncommon in Falkland waters.

Fees charged under the Wild Animals and Birds (Export) Regulations 1966 are £75 each for Elephant Seals, £35 for Fur Seals, £25 for other varieties of seal and £7. 10. 0d. for all penguins except King Penguins for which an export licence would be unlikely to be granted.

A collector here who can assist visitors is Mr C. Bundes of Villiers Street, Stanley.

Should you decide to pursue the matter further I suggest you address your letter to the Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

(C. HASKINS)

Mr D.W. Kenney,
Director of Research and Mammal Collections,
Sea World, 1720 South Shores Road,
Mission Bay, San Diego,
California

As f. y. i + disposal 25/9/70



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
STANLEY,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mr. Ian Strange, the bearer of this note,
has conducted wildlife studies and has assisted
in an official survey of the seal population in
this Colony.

He has a deep interest in wildlife matters.

W.H. Thompson

COLONIAL SECRETARY

pa

From: Officer in Charge Police.



To: The Colonial Secretary.
STANLEY.

24th October, 1967.

Sir,

Handwritten notes: '21"', 'LW 21/11', and 'S. 7/12'.

During this last weekend I had the opportunity of going to Volunteer Point. It was very interesting on a walk around the coastline stretching from the Point around to Cow Bay, to see so much wild life. The jackass penguins were to be seen by the thousands and also the upland geese. What disturbed me most was the small number of gentoo penguins that were to be seen. There are four small gentoo rookeries in this area and as I am lead to believe, the only gentoo rookeries on this Point. The number of birds would not exceed 3000. My own impression of the shortage of birds are that they are being robbed far to often. People gather the eggs by the thousand and quite often half these eggs are destroyed because too many have been collected.

In 1965, 31 licences were issued for penguin eggs and a total of 40,700 eggs authorised to be taken. In 1966, 29 licences were issued to take 43,000 eggs. This year up until today, 19 licences have been issued to take 30,000 eggs. The number of eggs must exceed the number given if everyone was licenced, quite a number of people take the eggs illegally.

I feel sure that farm Managers could assist a great deal in preventing our rookeries from being depleted of the gentoo penguins.

I respectfully submit this report for your information.

Rede.
Officer in Charge Police.

7 December

67

Dear Mr. Smith,

I venture to ask for your co-operation in the matter of conservation of wild life in the area of Volunteer Point. Anyone taking a walk around the coast line from the Point to Cow Bay can see and enjoy much wild life, but, I am told, there is a disturbing decrease in the number of Gentoo penguins.

It would seem that the over-gathering of eggs is responsible.

In 1965, 31 licences were issued for penguin eggs and a total of 41,000 were authorized to be taken. In 1966, 29 licences were issued for 43,000 eggs.

Allowing for the number of people who take many more thousands of eggs illegally the depredation must be considerable.

I know of one person who openly boasts that he has destroyed most of the eggs he has gathered because he got too many thousands of them.

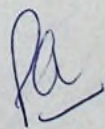
Volunteer Point is one of our finer wild life areas and if you would be so kind as to assist in a reduction of the number of persons permitted to cross your land to visit it, for the purpose of egg collecting, it might do a considerable amount of good.

Yours sincerely,

(W.H. Thompson)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

O.R. Smith Esq.,
JOHNSON HARBOUR.

pnc.



Extract from a letter from Mrs. K. Bertrand, Carcass Island dated 25th January 1968. Original filed in 1347.

I have been meaning for some time to ask you if it would be possible to have a list read out in the announcements of the birds and animals which are protected and those which are not - I do not mean in official language, just words of one syllable! We have found it most difficult to make people understand it all and in fact I think they believe we are just being awkward.

Done
Si
30h

PUBLIC NOTICE

The following is broadcast at the request of many listeners:

Protection of wild Animals and Birds

It is easier to state those birds and animals which may be killed rather than those which may not.

Those which may be killed at any time are

the Dominican Gull
Skua
House Sparrow
Upland Goose
Brent Goose
Belchers Prion (commonly known as the firebird)

Hares
Rabbits
Foxes
Rats
Mice
Caranchos and
Turkey Vultures

Those which may be killed only from 1st March to 31st July are:

Grey Duck
Pampa Teal
Chiloe Widgeon
Yellow billed Teal
Paraguayan Snipe

Please remember that all other birds, animals and all seal are fully protected. If our wildlife is to survive they need your care.

Please note especially that nothing at all may be killed on Kidney, Cochon, Bird, Beauchene, Flat Jason, West Point or the Crown Jason Islands or in Stanley Harbour.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

30th January 1968.

Ref: 1099/111

AA

To be broadcast to Camp and
Stanley 3 alternate nights.

Dec 1

0797/W

9
132

YC 7/HAR.



COMMONWEALTH OFFICE,
London, S.W.1.

12 January, 1968.

UNCLASSIFIED

Si
Sh

a+b

I enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Wayne Harbour about the wild geese of the Falkland Islands. The information sought by the writer is not available in the Commonwealth Office Library and I should be grateful if you would arrange for a reply to be sent to Mr. Harbour.

2. An acknowledgement has been sent.

K. H. Robins

(K. H. ROBINS)

Reply at
134

The Officer Administering the Government,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

9

Bedford, Iowa USA
14 December 1967

Dear Friend

The attached appeared in Ripley's " BELIEVE
IT OR NOT ", in the Atlantic News Telegraph of
December 13, a newspaper of Atlantic, Iowa USA
USA

This is certainly interesting, very worthy
of attention and publicity, and just as a friendly
checkup, is this correct?

Your reply will be a distinct favor, with
further comment and information about these geese,
and too, more about this assertion.

May I have the pleasure?

Very truly,

Wayne Harbour
Wayne Harbour



Wayne Harbour

Bedford, Iowa USA 50833

Taken from



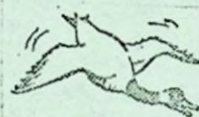
13¢ AIR MAIL

JOHN F. KIRKLAND

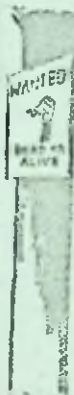
U.S.A

Ripley's Believe It or Not!

For the Fish and Game Commission
British Government
Cap: 1 at London, England



THE WILD GEESSE
OF THE
FALKLAND ISLANDS
HAVE A PRICE
ON THEIR BEARS
THE AUTHORITIES
PAY FOR EACH
GOOSE KILLED
BECAUSE A SINGLE
GOOSE CAN EAT
AS MUCH GRASS
AS A SHEEP



AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

DO NOT USE TAPE OR STICKERS TO SEAL

THE FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY

Patron
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President
THE MARQUESS OF WILLINGDON

Vice-Presidents

Syed W. Ameer Ali, C.I.E.
Professor I. G. Baer (Switzerland)
The Lord Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Sir Julian Huxley, F.R.S.

H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (India)
Dr. Fairfield Osborn, Sc.D., LL.D. (U.S.A.)
Captain C. R. S. Pitman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Sir Landsborough Thompson, C.B., D.Sc.
Professor Sir Solly Zuckerman, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chairman of Council
PETER SCOTT, C.B.E., D.S.C.

Hon. Secretary
R. S. R. FITTER
Editor of Oryx
Mrs. M. S. FITTER

c/o ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, N.W.1

Telephone: JUNiper 0872

16th January, 1968.

His Excellency the Governor
Sir Cosmo Haskard, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.,
Government House,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

Dear Sir,

Some of our members have been distressed at a statement in one of Ripley's Believe it or Not features:

"The wild Geese of the Falkland Islands have a price on their beaks. The authorities pay for each goose killed because a single goose can eat as much grass as a sheep."

I should be grateful if you could tell me whether this law still applies in the Falkland Islands.

Yours faithfully,

R.S.R. Fitter

Reply at #
135.



13th February

68.

Dear Mr. Fitter,

§ 131

Thank you for your letter of the 16th January 1968, addressed to Sir Cosmo Haskard who is absent from the Colony at the moment.

I am very happy to tell you that Mr. Ripley is well out of date.

The Upland Goose (*Chloephaga magellicana*) was, in the past, the sufferer and its beak was certainly paid for. The beaks were taken from carcasses after they had been shot and merely produced as proof of killing. It does enormous harm to grazing and many farmers maintain that one goose eats enough grass for four sheep. However, Government discontinued payments for goose beaks many years ago.

We are extremely proud of our efforts to conserve Wildlife and have up-to-date legislation to assist us. A copy of the latest Ordinance is enclosed for your information. What is more important than legislation is that we have the populace behind us in our efforts.

During the last three years we have also set aside six islands as Wild Life Sanctuaries, and strengthened our control over exports to zoos. These exports are very severely limited and controlled.

If you would wish any further information I will do my best to supply it.

Yours faithfully,

COLONIAL SECRETARYACTING GOVERNOR

See 136.

Mr. R.S.R. Fitter,
The Fauna Preservation Society,
c/o Zoological Society of London,
Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1.

13th February

68.

Dear Sir,

132. The Commonwealth Office, in London, have passed on your enquiry about Upland Geese.

I am very happy to tell you that Mr. Ripley is well out of date.

The Upland Goose (*Chloephaga magellicana*) was, in the past, the sufferer and its beak was certainly paid for. The beaks were taken from carcasses after they had been shot and merely produced as proof of killing. It does enormous harm to grazing and many farmers maintain that one goose eats enough grass for four sheep. However, Government discontinued payments for goose beaks many years ago.

We are extremely proud of our efforts to conserve Wildlife and have up-to-date legislation to assist us. What is more important than legislation is that we have the populace behind us in our efforts.

We have also created six Wildlife Sanctuaries using areas where both the fauna and flora have remained undisturbed.

I trust this answers your enquiry.

Yours faithfully,

(W. H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr. Wayne Harbour,
Bedford,
Iowa,
U.S.A.

AA

151

136.

THE FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY

c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

Tel. 01-586 0872

Hon. Secretary

R. S. R. FITTER

Editor of Oryx

Mrs. M. S. FITTER

Patron

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President

THE MARQUESS OF WILLINGDON

Chairman of Council

PETER SCOTT, C.B.E., D.S.C.

Wl. pa. nfa

Your ref: No. 0797/W



19th March, 1968. 24/4

Willoughby Thompson, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

Dear Sir,

134

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of 13th February kindly enclosing a copy of the latest Ordinance.

Mr. Fitter is at present out of the country, but he will, of course, see your letter on his return in early April. I know both he and the members of the Society, who have expressed concern at Mr. Ripley's statement on the wild geese, will be very pleased to know that the Government has long since discontinued payments for goose beaks.

With many thanks for your kind help,

Yours faithfully,

Isabel Harrison (Mrs)

Secretary to Mr. Fitter.

136

Sender's name and address: FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY

c/o ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

REGENT'S PARK

LONDON, N.W.1., ENGLAND

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

The 'APSLEY' Air Letter

A John Dickinson Product

Form approved by Postmaster General No.—71995/1Z

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Willoughby Thompson, Esq.,

Colonial Secretary,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Stanley,

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

THE FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY

c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

Tel. 01-586 0872

Hon. Secretary

R. S. R. FITTER

Editor of Oryx

Mrs. M. S. FITTER

Patron

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President

THE MARQUESS OF WILLINGDON

Chairman of Council

PETER SCOTT, C.B.E., D.S.C.

Your ref: 0797/W

Our ref: N/4



W 4/5 pc

17th April, 1968.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

135.

Very many thanks for your letter of 13th February which was awaiting my return from a visit to South America. I managed to get as near the Falkland Islands as Buenos Aires, but alas did not have time actually to pay you a visit.

I am very glad to be able to pass on to my correspondent an assurance that Ripley is very out of date. We did have a note about the Island Sanctuaries in the Falklands in an issue of Oryx, published two years ago, a copy of which I am sending under separate cover for your information.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Fitter

Willoughby Thompson, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary,
Stanley;
Falkland Islands.

Bu 22.5.68

(138)

← To open cut here

Sender's name and address: FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY

c/o ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

REGENT'S PARK

LONDON, N.W.1., ENGLAND

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

The 'APSLEY' Air Letter

A John Dickinson Product

Form approved by Postmaster General No.—71995/12

← Second fold here →



Willoughby Thompson, Esq.,

Colonial Secretary,

Stanley,

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1099



137

Riley E. Short.
West Point Is

28th April 1968

W.I. 1/5.

Dear Sir

We have two Piskin birds which
fell out of a tree, before they could fly.
and we have reared them.
And so I was wondering if it would
be possible to keep them as pets
They seem to make a good cage
bird

Yours faithfully.

R E Short

Answer reply for
Mr Napier.

reply at

141

138.

1099/III

1st May,

68.

Dear Mr. Napier

137.

Mr. Riley Short has written to ask whether he can keep two siskins which have been hand reared by him.

There would seem to be no good reason why we should make an issue out of this and deny him permission, but knowing of your interest in the care of wild animals, I thought you might care to be consulted first.

Sincerely Yours,

W. Thompson

CS

R. Napier, Esq.,
West Point Island.

SC

reply at
139

By 22.5.68

1099/III

140
R. B. Napier. 

Colonial Secretary.

West Point Island.

Port Stanley.

Falkland Islands.

Falkland Islands.

9th May 1968.

60
11/5.

Dear Sir.

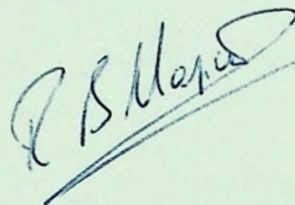
138

Thank you for your letter No. 1099/III dated 1st May 1968.

I have no objection to Mr. Riley Short keeping the two siskins.

It was very kind of you to ask my views on this thank you once again.

Yours sincerely,



13th May

Dear Mr. Short,

137
Thank you for your letter of the 28th April. You may keep the siskins and I hope they do well.

Yours faithfully,

(W. H. Thompson)
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. R. E. Short,
WEST POINT IS.

AR.

19

File not to date
Ln 14/6/68 142

5th June, 68.

The Governor has told me about the discussion you had with him regarding the possibility of a wild animal and bird sanctuary for the Volunteer area.

I understand that your intention would be to provide an increased measure of official protection for the King Penguin colonies between Volunteer Point and Cow Bay. Such protection would also extend to other wild life in the area including the wild cattle.

I gather that you receive quite a number of visitors in the summer and that in recent years you have asked them not to use fire-arms in the area you would now wish to protect.

As I understand it, the area would consist of the two camps marked on the 1 : 50,000 map as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer, together with the Cow Bay beach and that part of the Carysfort camp which lies south of a new fence not marked on the map but which I understand runs from the Loch Head Pond across to the coast somewhere south of Cape Carysfort.

This would appear to be an area reasonably easy to define. I gather that you consider that people interested in shooting duck would find plenty of sport along the coast north of the proposed protected area, particularly in the neighbourhood of Dutchman's Island.

Needless to say, the Government would be very willing to see the Volunteer/Cow Bay area protected. You might like to know that at the last meeting of Executive Council His Excellency mentioned your interest and members commended the idea.

The Governor mentioned to you that there are certain simple requirements before the area can be officially protected and he has asked me to set these out for your information.

I know you subscribe to the Government Gazette and if you turn to page 102 of the 1964 volume you will find there the Nature Reserves Ordinance and on page 193 of the 1964 volume you will find the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance.

The Nature Reserves Ordinance is primarily designed for areas which can be completely protected. Under the provisions of that Ordinance the Government has so far made only two Orders; these are in respect of Kidney and Cochon Islands (page 14 of the 1965 volume) and Flat Jason Island (page 120 of the 1966 volume).

The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance allows for the establishment of animal and bird sanctuaries. Orders under this Ordinance have been made in respect of The Twins and Low Island, both near Carcass Island (page 71 of the 1965 volume), the Crown Land Jason Islands (page 120 of the 1966 volume) and Middle Island, the property of Holmsted, Blake & Company (page 176 of the 1966 volume.).

On/...

151

On the whole I think that to declare the land you have in mind an animal and bird sanctuary under the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance would be the most satisfactory arrangement in view of its fairly extensive size. Such a declaration would in no way affect your right to stock the area and indeed the position as far as sheep and tame cattle are concerned would be exactly as it is today. You will understand that a nature reserve requires much stricter protection than an animal and bird sanctuary.

If you would like to go ahead with your intention, I should be glad if you would let me know officially by writing me a letter to that effect. When writing, could you please give a description of the fence from Loch Head Pond to the coast?

The next step would be for the Government to publish a Notice in the Gazette to give warning of its intention. You will see examples of such notices on page 200 of the 1964 volume.

Thereafter, if there has been no objection, the Governor in Council would declare the area to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary.

O. Smith, Esq.,
Johnsons Harbour.

SC

Copy in 2331

144.

CONFIDENTIAL.

File Ref: 0667

5th June, 1968.

MEMORANDUM NO. 28/68 FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Amendment to Wild Animals and Birds (Export)
Regulations.

Honourable Members have already indicated their wish that export charges in respect of wild animals and birds should be increased. During the recent Select Committee on the Estimates all members of the Legislature indicated their support for such an amendment. Honourable Members are asked to advise that the present scale of fees be doubled and the attached regulation made.

W. H. Thomas

COLONIAL SECRETARY

SC

CONFIDENTIAL.

174
198
145.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING NO 6/68 OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD ON
19th and 22nd JULY 1968.

0667 10. WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS (EXPORT) REGULATIONS 1968 (Memo 28/68)

Council advised that the Wild Animals and Birds (Export) Regulations, 1968, be made.

G. G. G. G.
As. Clerk of Councils

2331

147 69

10th August

68

Dear Mr. Smith,

I wonder if you are yet in a position to let me have a reply to my letter of the 5th of June about the protection of wildlife in the Volunteer Point/Cow Bay area.

68
in
2331

Yours sincerely,

(W. H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr. G. Smith,
JOHNSONS HARBOUR

FA

Record Copies of 146
Supplied to C Bundes Braun

See 70

10.9.68

Bu 20.9.68

F. I. ref: 0667

~~SECRET~~ ref:

176
148. 147.

~~SAVING TELEGRAM~~ DESPATCH

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary ~~for Technical Co-operation~~ of State for Commonwealth Affairs

Date: 13th August 1968

No. 80. SAVING. COLONY

173

Legislation.

Enclosed herewith are six copies of Regulation No. 3/68.

GOVERNOR

TB

Pg
1

174

146.

The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance, 1964.

REGULATIONS

(under section 16 of the Ordinance)

M. H. H. H.

Governor.

No. 3 of 1968.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance, 1964, the Governor in Council has made the following Regulations: 15 of 1964.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Wild Animals and Birds (Export) Regulations, 1968. Citation.

2. (1) No person without an export licence from the Governor shall export any wild animal or bird. Prohibition of export without licence.

(2) The fees payable in respect of the exportation of wild animals and birds shall be as follows —

	£	s.	d.	
Elephant seals	150	0.	0.	each
Fur seals	70	0.	0.	„
All other seals	50	0.	0.	„
King penguins	50	0.	0.	„
All other penguins	15	0.	0.	„
Kelp geese	15	0.	0.	„
All other birds and animals ...	10	0.	0.	„

(3) The grant of any export licence shall be at the discretion of the Governor, and any export licence may be made subject to special conditions.

3. The Wild Animals and Birds (Export) Regulations, 1966, are revoked. Revocation. 2 of 1966.

Made by the Governor in Council this 19th day of July 1968.

H. H. H.

Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.



149

Johnson's Harbour.

28.th. August 1968.

70

Dear Sir,

68 in 2331

Thank you for your two letters first dated 5.th. June 68. Your second letter dated 10th. August 68. Ref. No.2331.

When in town last I had mention to the other Partners as to how interested His Excellency the Governor, and your-self Ref. to your letter No.1099/A., dated 10.th. February 68., of suggestions put forward to protect the Wild Animal and Bird Life in the area of Volunteers.

There were no objections from the Partners, only a few questions were asked which I will come to later.

We would like to ask the Government to submit an application for Smith Brothers, Berkeley Sound Station known as Johnson's Harbour, setting aside the area known as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer, together with Cow-Bay to the fence dividing camp from the Caryfort, to be a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary in accordance with section 4 of the ordinance.

I understand that provisions are made in the ordinance and would like it to be made clear that should the Wild Cattle in the Volunteer Point increase in numbers to such as they may do damage to over grazing this would cause a decrease in carrying breeding ewes.

At the present we have a round figure of about sixty Wild Cattle in the Point. I would suggest eighty would be sufficient for that area, thereafter should numbers increase they must be killed in a most humane manner. Since the late nineteen thirty's these cattle have increase by thirty in number, it is a slow increase considering it has taken thirty years. These cattle date back to a considerable number of years the same breed, should think the oldest in the Islands

The question about penguins eggs, I understand I would still be able to obtain a licence for penguins eggs providing the rookery or, rookeries are not over disturb or over gathering eggs. Sincerely hope I have made my self clear on these two points.

You will find enclosed a small sketch to give a description of the fence from Loch Head Pond to the coast.

Yours sincerely,

Donald R. Smith
Manager,

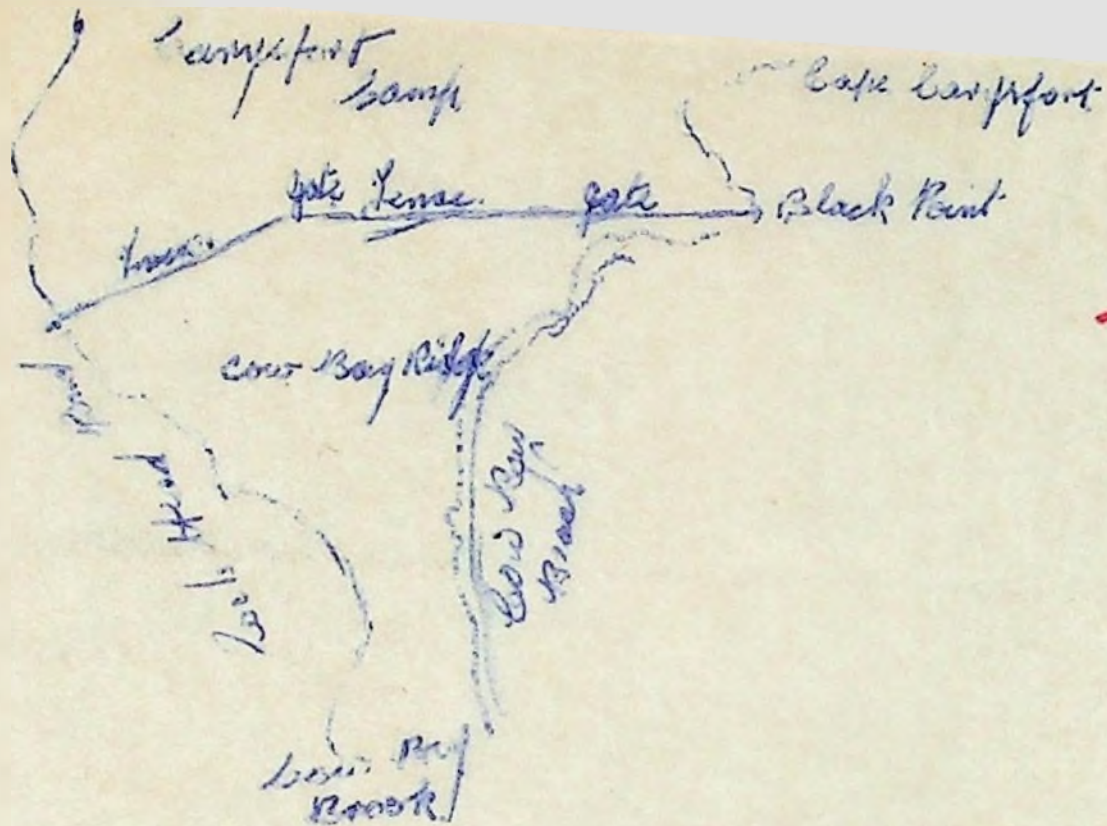
for Smith Bros.

W. H. Thompson Esq.,
Colonial Secretary,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

See 150

149A

3 in
1099/A



149 A

~~70A~~

2331

1507#

26th September, 68.

Dear Mr Smith,

149

Thank you very much for your letter of the 28th August, 1968, concerning the protection of wild animal and bird life in the area of the Volunteers.

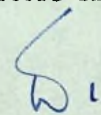
171

I am arranging to have the notice published in the Gazette to see whether there are any objections and if there are not, we shall then proceed to act upon your request for the area to be set aside.

It is fully understood and will be agreed in any notice published, that (a) wild cattle in the Volunteer Point should be subject to your control on the lines you indicate in your letter, and (b) your right to licence for penguin eggs will be respected.

Thank you very much for all your help and co-operation.

Yours sincerely,



(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

O. Smith, Esq.,
Johnsons Harbour.

NOTICE FOR THE GAZETTE

72
151

Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.

It is proposed to submit an application for the setting aside of the area known as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer together with Cow Bay to the fence dividing that area from the Carysfort Camp, the property of Messrs. Smith Brothers, Berkeley Sound Station, otherwise known as Johnson's Harbour, to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary in accordance with section 4 of the Ordinance.

Any person wishing to register an objection against this application must do so in writing addressed to the Colonial Secretary at the Secretariat, Stanley, within 28 days from the publication of this Notice.

Copy to Mr O. Smith.

S. ✓

By 30.10.68.

- 2 -

The next step would be for the Government to publish a notice in the Gazette to give warning of the intention to declare an animal and bird sanctuary. You will see an example of such a notice on page 200 of the 1964 Gazette.

If no objection is made after publication of the notice the Governor in Council would almost certainly declare the area to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary and this declaration would be published in the Gazette.

In case you wish to consult anyone else on this matter I am enclosing two extra copies of my letter.

By 30. 10. 68 . (72.)

26 September, 1968.

When I was staying with you last week you mentioned your interest in some form of statutory protection for the wild life at Cape Dolphin.

The area in question is, I gather, everything lying north and west of the fence which runs south-west from near the Blowhole, which is shown on the 1:50,000 map. This would mean that Swan Pond and Hamilton's Valley would be included in the protected area.

Before the area can be given official protection there are a few simple requirements. If you care to look at page 103 of the 1964 volume of the Government Gazette you will find there the Nature Reserves Ordinance and on page 193 of the same volume the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance.

The Nature Reserves Ordinance is designed for areas which are to be completely protected and from which domestic animals would be excluded. Under the provisions of that Ordinance the Government has so far made orders only in respect of Kidney, Cochon, Flat Jason and Beauchene Islands.

The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance provides for the establishment of animal and bird sanctuaries and this I think is what you would require for Cape Dolphin. Orders under this Ordinance have been made in respect of The Twins and Low Island, both near Carcass Island, the Crown land Jason Islands and Middle Island, the property of Holmsted, Blake & Company. We expect soon, at the request of Osmond Smith, that an order will be made in respect of an extensive area between Volunteer Point and Cow Bay.

Declaration of an area of land as an animal and bird sanctuary in no way affects the farm's right to stock the area as it pleases and indeed the position, as far as sheep, cattle and horses are concerned, would be entirely unchanged.

If you would like to go ahead with your intention I should be glad if you would write officially to the Colonial Secretary telling him so.

/The next step ...

A.C. Miller, Esq.

C.S. for your file.

I have now kept a copy in g.m.

LA 26/9
W. 26/9

PORT SAN CARLOS LTD.

DIRECTORS: N. E. KEITH CAMERON, C.B.E. A. G. BARTON C.B.E. D. BARTON

Secretary: J. R. SPENCER, F.C.A.,
Messrs. JACOMB HOARE & CO.
LONDON WOOL EXCHANGE,
BRUSHFIELD STREET,
LONDON, E.1.
Telephone: 01-247 3783/8
Telex: 23591
Cables: JACOMB LONDON

Cables 'CARLOS PORTSTANLEY'
PORT SAN CARLOS,
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC,
Via Montevideo

W. H. Thompson esq.,
Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

3rd. October 1968.

Dear Sir,

Wild Life Sanctuary.

We would like to declare a section of Cape Dolphin as an Animal and Bird Sanctuary under the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance.

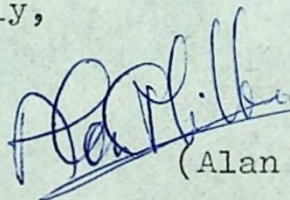
The Area concerned is the last approximately 2,200 acres enclosed by the mile and a half long fence running in a South-Westerly direction across the Cape from a point near the "Blowhole". The area in fact marked as the ' Seal Rookery ' on the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey map, including Swan Pond and Hamiltons Valley.

We understand that by declaring the area as a Bird and Animal Sanctuary, we are still at liberty to stock it as we wish with domestic animals (sheep and/or horses).

I should be grateful therefore if you would take the steps required to bring about the necessary Legislation to have this enforced.

Yours faithfully,

Reply 155.



(Alan C. Miller)

manager.

6/10 74 153
S.
14/10

154 75

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NO. 9/68 HELD ON THE 14TH & 15TH OCTOBER 1968

Si wh

2331

14. WILD ANIMAL AND BIRD SANCTUARIES

Council noted that Mr. Alan Miller on behalf of Port San Carlos had asked for the Cape Dolphin area to be declared a wild animal and bird sanctuary.

Council also noted that Mr. O.R. Smith on behalf of Smith Bros., Johnson's Harbour, had made a similar request in respect of the area from Volunteer Point to Cow Bay.

The necessary notices were being published in the Gazette.

Hand
Clerk of Council

FA

2331

155 76

15th October, 68.

Dear Sir,

156

153

74

76. Thank you very much for your letter of the 3rd October and I enclose a copy of a Notice which will be published in the next issue of the official Gazette. It is confirmed that by declaring the Cape Dolphin area as a sanctuary, you will still be at liberty to stock it as you wish with domestic animals. When the final agreement is made we will see that this is written in for your approval.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Alan C. Miller, Esq.,
Manager,
Port San Carlos Ltd.,
Port San Carlos.

Encl:

SC

NOTICE FOR THE GAZETTE

(published on 7th Nov. 1966)

713
156

Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.

It is proposed to submit an application for the setting aside of an area of approximately 2,200 acres enclosed by the mile and a half long fence running in a south westerly direction across Cape Dolphin from a point near the "Blowhole". This area is that marked as the "Seal Rookery" on the 1:50,000 Ordinance Survey Map and includes Swan Pond and Hamilton's Valley, all this land lying within the property of Port San Carlos Limited, to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary in accordance with Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Any person wishing to register an objection against this application must do so in writing addressed to the Colonial Secretary at the Secretariat, Stanley, within 28 days from the publication of this Notice.

Copy to Mr Alan C. Miller.

By 30.10.68. (72)

Date for
pamphlet.

Wildlife Conservation file.

~~1148~~
S. 308
157

The Government and people of the Falkland Islands are alive to the glories of wild life in and around the Colony.

You may never visit the Falkland Islands which are, to put it mildly, not always easy to get to, but if you have an interest in wild life you might like to know what has, and is, being done to care for it.

Within the last four years, legislation has been brought up to date and on the 30th October, 1964, a new Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance was promulgated. Provision was made for the better protection of wild animals and birds. This law also provided for the establishment of bird sanctuaries and imposed restrictions on the taking of penguin and albatross eggs.

To encourage further protection, especially in the largely unspoiled offshore islands which are extremely valuable as reference areas for scientific and economic studies, a further law was approved by the Legislature (The Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1964) and as a result of this three Nature Reserves have been established.

These three reserves give complete protection to wild life in their natural habitat.

Twelve wild animal and bird sanctuaries have also been set up.

Nature Reserves differ from Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuaries in that a reserve gives complete protection to flora and fauna whereas sanctuaries safeguard wild life while still permitting limited use of the land for farming and other purposes.

A sanctuary cannot be set aside unless the owner of the land so requests and this, in itself, guarantees the full co-operation of the owners in protecting the wild life in which they are interested.

P. 9

The following notes on reserves and sanctuaries may be of assistance.

Kidney Island Nature Reserve:

This island of approximately 73 acres lies just off the coast of the East Falkland and is eight sea miles from the capital, Stanley.

The following 25 species of birds have been recorded as breeding on the island:

Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes crestatus</i>
Macaroni Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrycolophus</i>
Magellan Penguin, locally known as Jackass Penguin	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>
White-chinned Petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Procellaria griseus</i>
Wilson's Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>
Falkland Diving Petrel	<i>Pelacanoides urinatrix berard</i>
Grey-backed Storm Petrel	<i>Garrodia nereis</i>
Rock Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax magellanicus</i>
King Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps albiventer</i>
Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax n. cyanocephalus</i>
Kelp Goose	<i>Chloephaga hybrida malvinarum</i>
Flightless Steamer Duck locally known as Logger Duck	<i>Tachyeres brachypterus</i>
Turkey Vulture locally known as Turkey Buzzard	<i>Cathartes aura jota</i>
Carancho	<i>Caracara p. plancus</i>
Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>
South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>
Magellan (Dolphin) Gull	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>
Falkland Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus sanfordi</i>
Tussac Bird	<i>Cinclodes antarcticus</i>
Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus pla Platensis hornensis</i>

Cobb's Wren

Troglodytes musculus
cobbi

Falkland Thrush

Turdus f. falklandii

Siskin

Carduelis barbatus

Two species of seal are to be found. Sea Lion (*Otaria byronia*) and the Elephant Seal (*Mirounga leonina*) the latter is however found infrequently.

Like many of the off shore islands in the Falklands group Kidney Island is thickly covered with tussac grass.

Due mainly to its position in relation to Stanley, and the variety of wild life to be found, the Kidney Island Nature Reserve is possibly the most popular, if not the most important, of the off shore islands. It gives untold pleasure to many people and is a splendid study area for visiting biologists and conservationists.

Cochon Island:

Cochon Island, slightly smaller than nearby Kidney Island, carries a similar variety of wild life.

Landing is rather difficult and the wild life is undisturbed. It is a valuable reference area for the ecologist and botanist.

Flat Jason:

This, about 900 acres, the largest of the Reserves, is an important sea lion breeding ground.

Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuaries:

The following are notes on some of the Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuaries:

All but one of them are on islands off the West Falkland but it is hoped that before very long another sanctuary will be created for the King Penguin colonies at Volunteer Point and Cow Bay on the East Falkland.

Beauchêne Island:

The island of Beauchêne is the most remote of the Falkland group and lies approximately 50 miles south east of the East Falkland mainland.

It is a breeding ground for vast numbers of Black-browed albatross (*Diomedea melanophrys*), Rock-hopper penguins (*Eudyptes crestatus*), King shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps albiventer*) and a considerable number of the less common Johnny Rook (*Phallobaenus australis*). The discovery of this latter species on the island is of considerable importance, and makes Beauchêne very valuable for this species alone.

Beauchêne has not been stocked with any domestic animals in living memory and is covered by tussock grass over about half the area. It is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide.

Jason Island Group:

With the exception of Grand Jason and Steeple Jason which are not preserved this fascinating group supports many species including breeding pairs of the Johnny Rook (*Phallobaenus australis*). Near Elephant Jason is one of the largest Fur Seal rookeries in the Falklands.

The Twins and Low Island:

These are near to Carcass Island. The two Twin Islands are of particular interest as an important breeding for the Elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*).

Some of the birds to be seen are -

Black-browed Albatross	<i>Diomedea melanophrys</i>
Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>
Thin-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>
Falkland Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix berard</i>
South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>
Pink-breasted Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus maculipennis</i>

Seal species are -

Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>
Sea Lion	<i>Otaria byronia</i>
Elephant Seal	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>

Penguin species are -

Gentoo Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>
Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Dudyptes crestatus</i>

Middle Island:

This sanctuary lies in King George Bay on the west of the West Falkland and carries a fine selection of bird life.

The Catching and Export of Wild Life

Legislation is in force and the strictest possible supervision is exercised.

In fact, very little wild life is exported and then only to bona fide zoos of high reputation and for genuine scientific study.

If you are interested in fauna and flora and cannot come to the Falkland Islands an easy way to obtain a record of much of what we have to offer is to go to any reputable stamp dealer or, as far as the present definitive set of stamps is concerned, write direct to the Postmaster, Falkland Islands. The definitive issue of Falkland Islands stamps depicting birds is now only obtainable from stamp dealers but as it was only withdrawn from sale on the 8th October 1968 its price is still extremely moderate. This set depicts -

- ½d - Falkland Island Thrush (*Turdus f. falklandii*)
- 1d - Dominican Gull (*Larus dominicanus*)
- 2d - Gentoo Penguin (*Pygoscelis papua*)
- 2½d - Falkland Marsh Starling (*Perzites militaris falklandicus*)
- 3d - Upland Geese (*Chloephaga picta leucoptera*)
- 4d - Steamer Ducks (*Tachyeres brachypterus*)
- 5½d - Rockhopper Penguin (*Dudyptes crestatus*)

- 6d - Black-browed Albatross (*Diomedea melanophrys*)
- 9d - Silver Grebe (*Podiceps occipitalis*)
- 1/- - Pied Oystercatchers (*Haematopus leucopodus*)
- 1/3d - Yellow-billed Teal (*Anas flavirostris*)
- 2/- - Kelp Geese (*Chloephaga hybrida malvinarum*)
- 5/- - King Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax atriceps albiventer*)
- 10/- - Carancho (*Polyborus plancus*)
- £1 - Black-necked Swan (*Cygnus melanocoryphus*)

The present definitive issue of stamps showing flowers of the Falkland Islands can be obtained for £1. 14. 8½d. International Money Orders, British Postal Orders or Drafts drawn on a London Bank are acceptable.

- ½d - Dusty Miller (*Primula decipiens*)
- 1½d - Pig Vine (*Gunnera magellanica*)
- 2d - Pale Maiden (*Bisyrinchium filifolium*)
- 3d - Dog Orchid (*Codonorchis lessonii*)
- 3½d - Sea Cabbage (*Senecio candicans*)
- 4½d - Vanilla Daisy (*Leuceria suaveolens*)
- 5½d - Arrowleaf Marigold (*Caltha sagittata*)
- 6d - Diddle Dee (*Empetrum rubrum*)
- 1/- - Scurvy Grass (*Oxalis enneaphylla*)
- 1/6d - Prickly Burr (*Acaena magellanica*)
- 2/- - Fachine (*Chiliotrichum diffusum*)
- 3/- - Lavender (*Perezia recurvata*)
- 5/- - Felton's Flower (*Calandrinia feltonii*)
- £1 - Yellow Orchid (*Gavilea macroptera*)

The Falkland Islands may be only a very small Colony but it has a forward looking conservation policy.

File - 1099/III

31st October, 1968.

MEMORANDUM NO. 67/68 FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary

Mr Osmund Smith of Johnsons Harbour has requested that the area known as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer together with Cow Bay to the fence dividing that area from the Carysfort Camp, the property of Messrs. Smith Brothers of Berkeley Sound Station, should be set aside as a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary in accordance with section 4 of the Wild Animal and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.

The requisite notice has been published in the Falkland Islands Gazette and no objections thereto have been received within the statutory 28 day period.

Mr Smith makes only two conditions which are:

- (1) that the wild cattle should not be allowed to increase beyond 80 in number and in respect of this points out that there are at present about 60 and they only appear to be increasing by about one a year; and
- (2) he wishes still to obtain a licence for penguin eggs collected from rookeries under his own supervision and guarantees not to over disturb these rookeries. Naturally, the collection of eggs does not extend to the collection of King Penguin eggs.

Honourable Members are asked to advise that the area be declared to be a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary subject to the conditions made by Mr Smith.

*Agreed in
Ex. Co. 30.11.68*

W.H. Thompson

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

SC

159

CONFIDENTIAL

File - 2331

17th December, 1968.

MEMORANDUM NO. 71/68 FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary

Mr Alan Miller on behalf of Port San Carlos Limited has requested that an area of approximately 2,200 acres enclosed by the mile and a half long fence running in a south westerly direction across Cape Dolphin from a point near the "Blowhole" be set aside as a wild animal and bird sanctuary in accordance with Section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance, 1964.

The requested Notice has been published in the Falkland Islands Gazette and no objections thereto have been received.

Honourable Members are asked to advise that the area be declared to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary.

*Agreed in
Ex Co 30.12.68*

[Signature]

[Signature]

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

160

*Rise
will you pl. cause the necessary
order to be prepared.*

SC

[Signature] 31.12.68.

CONFIDENTIAL

[Signature] Xco 5.1.69

156
161
EXTRACT FROM

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING NO 12/68 HELD ON 29TH AND 30TH

NOVEMBER 1968

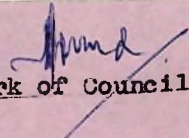
1099/III

3. WILD ANIMAL AND BIRD SANCTUARY - VOLUNTEER
POINT (Memo 67/68) 158

The Colonial Secretary explained that Mr Osmond Smith of Messrs Smith Brothers, Johnson's Harbour, had requested that the areas known as Volunteer Point, Inside Volunteer and Cow Bay be set aside as a wild animal and bird sanctuary, subject to two conditions -

- (a) that the herd of wild cattle in the area should not be permitted to increase beyond eighty in number, and
- (b) that Messrs Smith Brothers would still be permitted to obtain a licence for the collection of penguin eggs under the manager's supervision. This proviso would not be extended to include the removal of King Penguin eggs.

Council advised that the area be declared a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary subject to the conditions prescribed by Mr Smith.


Clerk of Council

See to page 170

BU Xcs 28.12.68

151.
162.

R.G.S.C.

Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary - Volunteer Point.

Please see this file and draw up a draft notice setting aside the area.

Do you agree that the two conditions -

- (a) that the herd of wild cattle in the area should not be permitted to increase beyond eighty in number, and
- (b) that Messrs Smith Brothers would still be permitted to obtain a licence for the collection of penguin eggs under the manager's supervision. This proviso would not be extended to include the removal of King Penguin eggs,

would be better dealt with by letter?

Si
(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

23rd December, 1968.

File - 1099/III

SC

Col. Sec.,

*I have included (a) in the Order
Regarding (b) - section 4 (establishment
of animal and bird sanctuaries) is silent
on the point of penguin eggs. but the
collection of penguin eggs is adequately
controlled by Part II of the Ordinance*

*GP.B.
21.1.69,*

31st December,

68.

Dear Mr Miller,

It was agreed by the Governor in Council yesterday that the Cape Dolphin area should be set aside as a bird and wild animal sanctuary and this is to let you know that we shall be publishing the appropriate legal notice in the next issue of the Gazette.

Yours faithfully,

(T.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

A. Miller, Esq.,
Port San Carlos.

1164

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING NO. 14/68

HELD ON 30th DECEMBER 1968.

1099/III 5. WILD ANIMAL AND BIRD SANCTUARY, CAPE DOLPHIN
(Memo 71/68)

The Colonial Secretary explained that a notice had been published in the Gazette informing the public that it was Government's intention to declare part of Cape Dolphin a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary and that no objections had been received.

Council advised that the area of Cape Dolphin lying to the north-west of the fence starting at a point near the "Blow Hole" and running in a south-westerly direction, be declared a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary in accordance with section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.

[Signature]
Clerk of Council

By 28.1.69.
[Signature]
(main file)

165
West Point Island.
West Falklands.

20th January 1969.

W. H. Thompson Esq.
Colonial Secretary.
Stanley.

SI 22h

Dear Mr Thompson,

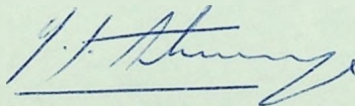
Things having been a bit rushed in the last few weeks I had forgotten to let you know, that I would be submitting a report, on my findings at Bird Island.

While I am in this area, I shall also make an attempt to cover several of those Islands now established as Sanctuaries. I imagine a few detailed notes on these various areas would not be amiss for your files.

The Bird Island report I had hoped to complete here and let you have without much delay, but with the typewriter on hand it is a bit of a struggle. I fear that I shall have to leave it until my return to Stanley. I hope that you will forgive the delay.

The marriage went off very well and with the wonderful change for the better in the weather we consider ourselves very lucky indeed.

Yours sincerely,



Ian J. Strange.

Bu. 16. 2. 69

19th February,

69.

Dear Mr Smith,

We are just about to publish the Order setting aside the Volunteer and Cow Bay area as a wild animal and bird sanctuary.

Are you content that we should describe the area as "the ~~small~~ camps known as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer, together with the Cow Bay area of Carysfort Camp, south of the fence which runs from Black Point west and south west to Loch Head Pond." The whole area would be known as the Volunteer and Cow Bay Sanctuary. The original description we approved was "the area known as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer together with Cow Bay to the fence dividing that area from Cape Carysfort Camp." The first description seems to be more clear.

If you could just let me have a short reply we can get on and publish the Order.

Yours sincerely,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

O. Smith, Esq.,
Johnsons Harbour.

SC

Rec. 9. 3. 69 (167)reply
169

CS

I have signed the Order regarding Cape Dolphin but I have not signed the other Order.

²² The reason being that I noted the spelling used in the Order for Carysfort is indeed that used by Admiral Grey in 1836 but I doubt whether such spelling was correct even in his day. Certainly the warship of that name is spelt Carysfort and I have always assumed that the name derives from Carysfort in Ireland. Perhaps it was the name of some once famous but now forgotten Admiral; it would be rather interesting to find out. Carysfort is what appears on our own maps. *Carysfort*

~~However, I then realised that~~ When Ex.Co. approved the declaration of a wild animal and bird sanctuary I did not study the draft Order and I am not happy about the description in paragraph 2 which, I think, should read, "the camps known as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer, together with the Cow Bay area of Carysfort Camp, south of the fence which runs from Black Point west and south-west to Loch Head Pond."

As far as paragraph 1 of the Order is concerned, for the sake of simplicity, I suggest that the area be known as the Volunteer and Cow Bay Sanctuary.

As a matter of courtesy, I think that we ought just to check with Mr Osmond Smith that he would agree with the latter description which can then be used in, for example our publicity papers, the biennial report and so on.

If dubious please discuss.

16 17/2

File. S. 4/2

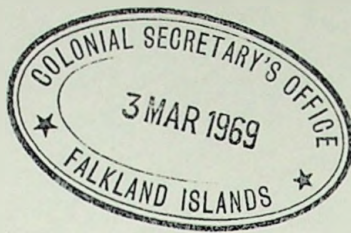
167

*O/c Have the Order Remade as above
+ then hold for Mr Smith's reply*

S. 1.

rec: Amended Order handed to H.Pinder today.

19.2.69.



169

Ref. No. IO99/III
19/2/1969.

Johnson's Harbour.
3.rd. March 1969

Colonial Secretary,

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter dated the
19.th. February 69.

We agree with your suggestion as describe in your letter.
The whole area would be known as the Volunteer and Cow Bay Sanstuary.

I do not think it id necessary for me to enlarge on this as the
small camps known as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer known as
Volunteer, together with Cowboy south of the fence dividing that
area from Cape Carysfort Camp known as Cow Bay.

Yours sincerely,

D. R. Smith

c/c
we can now
go ahead.
S.I.

4/4

W. H. Thompson, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

H. P. Miller advised
4.3.69.

By 13. ³. 69

1

F. I. ref: 185/37; 1099/III; 1464/II

172

C. O. ref:

SAVING DESPATCH.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs.

Date: 9th April 1969

No. 50 SAVING. COLONY

Legislation.

Enclosed herewith are six copies each of Orders Nos:

10; 11 and 12/68;

1 and 2/69.

GOVERNOR

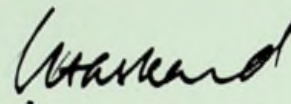
157

Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964
(No. 15 of 1964)

ORDER

(under section 4 of the Ordinance)

No. 11 of 1968.



Governor.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council after obtaining the consent of the owners of the area known as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer together with Cow Bay to the fence dividing that area from Cape Carysfort Camp, East Falkland, has made the following Order —

1. This Order may be cited as the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Volunteer and Cow Bay Sanctuary) Order 1968.

2. The camps known as Volunteer Point and Inside Volunteer, together with the Cow Bay area of Carysfort Camp, south of the fence which runs from Black Point west and south-west to Loch Head Pond, to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary.

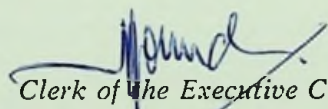
3. That any person who within the said area at any time wilfully kills, injures, or takes, or attempts to kill, or take any wild animal or bird shall be guilty of an offence against the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.

4. That any person who introduces into the said area any carnivorous animal shall be guilty of an offence against the said Ordinance.

5. That any person guilty of an offence under this Order shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section 4 of the said Ordinance.

6. That the herd of wild cattle in the area shall not be permitted to increase beyond eighty in number.

Made by the Governor in Council this 29th day of November 1968.



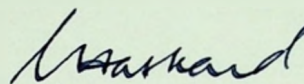
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964
(No. 15 of 1964)

ORDER

(under section 4 of the Ordinance)

No. 12 of 1968.


Governor.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council after obtaining the consent of the owners of the area known as Cape Dolphin, East Falkland, has made the following Order —

1. This Order may be cited as the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Cape Dolphin Sanctuary) Order 1968.

2. The extreme end of Cape Dolphin containing an area of approximately 2,200 acres and enclosed by the mile and a half long fence running in a south westerly direction across Cape Dolphin from a point near the "Blow Hole", to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary.

3. That any person who within the said area at any time wilfully kills, injures, or takes, or attempts to kill, or take any wild animal or bird shall be guilty of an offence against the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.

4. That any person who introduces into the said area any carnivorous animal shall be guilty of an offence against the said Ordinance.

5. That any person guilty of an offence under this Order shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section 4 of the said Ordinance.

Made by the Governor in Council this 30th day of December 1968.


Clerk of the Executive Council.

Ref. 1099/III.

By 27.3.69 (Mr - Sanding
Printed copies)



Johnson's Harbour.

19.th. April 1969.

Dear Sir,

Grateful if you will inform Captain Mc.Leod R.M. to instruct the Hovercraft Team not to land on any part of Nature Reserve Ground with out my permission, or to operate on any part of our Private Property known as Johnson's Harbour.

On three such occasions the Hovercraft have made calls at Volunteers with out my permission, two were made in November witness by my-self and staff. The last occasion we witness the Hovercraft at Volunteers was on April the 2nd. I think I have the date correct but did not make note in diary.

On April the 2nd. I witness and staff, that due care were taken while Mr. and Mrs. Morrison the Gentleman from the B.B.C. and television reporter were taken photograph s of the King penguins and was accompany by Captain M.Leod.

I met Captain Mc.Leod and he ask me to accept his apology, at least these people should have ask permission to visit Volunteers on the lines similar as Mr. and Mrs Gillsaeter did.

If the undesirable are allowed to operate on Nature Reserve Ground at their own will, there is poor chance for wild nature to survive.

I would like to take this opportunity of wishing you and Mrs. Thompson a very enjoyable holiday, and I feel that this Colony is loosing two great friends.

I, remain

Your obedient servant,

James R. Smith
Manager

W. H. Thompson ,Esq.,

Smith Bros.

Colonial Secretary.

Reply at 174.

30th April,

69

173.

Thank you very much for your kind letter of the 19th April, 1969. My wife and I are indeed sorry to be leaving the Colony and we have very much enjoyed our time here.

I have written to both Captain MacLeod and Lt. Comdr. Cook instructing them not to land at the Volunteers or on Johnsons Harbour property without your permission.

(W.H. THOMPSON)

O. Smith, Esq.,
Johnsons Harbour.

1099/III

175

30th April,

69

Dear Sir,

Volunteer and Cox Bay Wild Life Sanctuary

173
I have had a letter from Mr Oswald Smith saying that on three occasions the Hovercraft had made calls at Volunteers without his permission. May I draw your attention to the fact that entry to the Sanctuary is illegal without the permission of the Manager at Johnsons Harbour.

He also asks that the Hovercraft does not operate on any part of the Johnsons Harbour property without his permission.

I shall be obliged if you will co-operate in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

C.C. 8901
C.C. W.P. 8902.

SC

PA

A.C.S.

via

R.L.C.

I understand the intention of sec. 2(2) of the Draft Ordinance is to protect all animals & birds in P. Georgia. However, we have just received advice from A.O., P. Georgia, that two creatures (the rhinoceros & one other which my memory does not at present recall: a 'phone call by you to A.C.S. will identify it) only are permitted to be hunted or killed in P. Georgia, everything else being protected. Sec. 8 of the Wild Animals & Birds Protection ^{Ordinance} gives power to the Governor to grant licenses. This power the Governor can, I assume, & in fact would delegate: to all that may be necessary, apart from passing the Ordinance, is to authorize A.O., P. Georgia, to issue licenses on the Governor's behalf under Section 8 of the Wild Animals & Birds Protection Ordinance. You can confirm that this is so?

y. 8. 177

yes it is correct.
A.P.O.
7-III-69.

J/6/8

A.C.S. This sheet can now be filed in the current volume of J. 1099.

2. Will you then prepare, for signature by Col. Lee, the usual brief Exco. Memo. for applying the Wild Animals & Birds Protection Ordinance to P. Georgia. (On second thoughts I realize it will be easier for me to do this. If you will have current A.O. of J. 1099 & 0198 checked, I will have Exco. Memo. drafted here.)

J/6/8

9th July, 1969

No. 46/69

EXECUTIVE COUNCILNature Reserves - Bird Island

Memorandum by Colonial Secretary

Some years ago it was suggested that Bird Island, lying off the south-west coast of Port Stephens, should be declared a nature reserve. It was thought at the time that insufficient information of the island's flora and fauna was available and as a first step it would be necessary for someone to visit the island and report on its suitability.

2. It now appears that the island holds much of interest to wild life enthusiasts and that in addition to the fur seal and sea lion, at least twenty-five different species of birds breed there.

3. In a recent letter Mr. Strange places emphasis on the reserve status as opposed to sanctuary status, in support of which he writes -

"I have always been an advocate for the 'Reserve' as it offers better protection, not only is the fauna protected, but also the habitat, which is not always the case with 'sanctuaries'. In the case of Bird Island, where there is a vast amount of native flora still in existence, and no evidence to suggest that the island has been stocked, we have a particularly valuable island. As with other tussac islands Bird Island has good feed to offer sheep and cattle, but as the report will show, the terrain is difficult and in many parts dangerous. There are other practical problems, and even with the present method of stocking such islands, the economics of any such venture would appear to be very doubtful."

"For some years now I have attempted to indicate the potential value of such islands, not only from their pure scientific value, but also their economic value in connection with tourism. I am glad to say the latter is now becoming reality. After a somewhat slow start, I have heard from Mr. Lindblad that he has hopes of making four wild life tours to the Falklands this next summer."

He adds that in his opinion Bird Island is the finest example of petrol breeding grounds yet discovered in the Falklands.

4. Honourable Members are invited to study the attached report and advise that an Order be made under the authority of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance, 1964, declaring Bird Island to be a Nature Reserve.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Ref: 1099/III

MJ

WILD LIFE SURVEY OF BIRD ISLAND, WEST FALKLANDS.

Introduction.

Bird Island is a small offshore "tussac" island with an area of approximately 305 acres or 1.232 sq kilometres. The island lies some 4½ kilometres from the mainland of West Falkland in the region of Port Stephens. The approximate position of this island is given as 52.10'S and 60.55'W.

For some years the island has had the attention of the author, this stemming from the knowledge that, as far as is known, it has never been stocked with domestic animals and the apparent abundance of bird life to be found there.

Following the compilation of information on the island from the 1965-66 "Aerial survey of seal stocks in the Falklands", a short visit made by a party from Port Stephens and other notes from individuals who have been in the close vicinity of the island, a more detailed inspection of this island was indicated. Due however, to the difficult position of the island several previous plans to reach the island failed, and it was not until December 1968 that with the valuable assistance of the Air Service a successful landing was made. The following is a report on a survey made of the flora and fauna and the island's physical makeup, information gathered from a 15 day stay on the island.

Past History.

The history of the island is rather obscure, little mention is made of the island in old records. From information handed down over the years and from evidence found on this visit, we do know however, that this small island played a part in the old sealing and penguin oil industries of by-gone days. Fur seal were also taken from the island for some years prior to the island being listed as a Seal Reserve in 1921. Licenses were issued to individuals to take Fur Seal and there is evidence to indicate that "pelagic" sealers also took this species from the island.

In more recent times the island was most likely worked for sea lion by the "Falkland Islands and Dependencies Sealing Company" during its life between 1928-1931 and again in the years 1935-1937. In 1949 the South Atlantic Sealing Company also operated from the factory at Albenarle and are known to have taken seal from the island, apparently both Sea lion and Sea elephant being taken.

Although plenty of evidence was found illustrating the working of the Penguin Oil and Seal Oil Fisheries, there was no indication that the island was used as a land base for such activities. From the very acute shortage of fresh water, it is very doubtful if sealers lived on the island.

General Description.

In describing the island's topographical features, it could be said that the island has three main promontories radiating almost geometrically from a central position. This central point is marked by a small flat plateau some 10 metres above sea level. On the plateau is situated a shallow fresh-water pond, probably formed only in wet seasons.

One of the promontories faces north, the whole area forming a hill with gently inclined sides except for the western edges which fall steeply to the sea. This hill rises to approximately 70 metres above sea level. At the highest point of the hill, the actual dome is cut into by narrow vertical-sided ravines. These cuts are made in such a way as to form small "stacks" each one largely composed of rock with a topping of dense tussac growth. Even with strong

cont/

winds blowing across the island, in the centre of this formation there is perfect stillness.

To the south east the second promontory is largely composed of two dome-shaped hills each rising to some 112 metres, the intermediate valley dividing the area equally. Many of the slopes on the two hills are severe, covered with loose rocky debris. On the coastal sections these slopes are cut off abruptly by steep and often undercut cliff faces, these often rising 40 metres from the sea below. In many parts the cliff is cut away with wide but shallow sea caves.

The remaining and largest promontory consists of a relatively flat area which rises from the central plateau of the island and from the north-west coasts to a height of about 48 metres on the south and south-west coasts. At this point it drops in vertical cliffs to a littoral zone consisting largely of flat rocky shelves, these running into undercuts which in places form sites for small groups of Fur Seal.

Taken in section this area would resemble a gradually inclined wedge. The whole area is covered in tussock grass which varies in height and thickness. On the higher slopes where there is a thin layer of soil the tussock plants are relatively small while those towards the centre of the island are much larger.

A notable feature of this section of the island, are the extensive fissures which cut into the island from the steep cliffs on the south side. These fissures vary in width from between 10 and 12 metres to areas where they are less than 1 metre wide and barely visible through the cover of tussock. In depth it is known that these sections close to the coast go down to sea level, for these sections inland there is no indication of their depth.

The geological structure of the island appears to be the same as the Port Stephens area, a form of soft red sandstone from the Lower Devonian. Other formations were discovered but would have to be identified.

Except for a small boulder beach on the north-east side of the island, a large proportion of the coast is composed of vertical or overhanging cliffs which vary in height between 10 and 48 metres. Generally speaking, the island's coast is a most formidable assortment of rock faces and shelves.

Vegetation.

The waters offshore are subjected to considerable tidal action and possibly as a result little kelp of the *Macrocystis* spp grows except in the relatively sheltered bay on the north-east side; here this species forms a very dense belt a few metres offshore. In the lesser depths, growing in close proximity to the shore, *Durvillaea* spp forms a dense matt; again this species is largely restricted to the north-east shores.

Tussock grass *Poa flabellata* is prolific over the entire island except for a few small areas in varied localities. The form in which the tussock grows also varies from area to area, probably influenced by the different species of fauna on the island, etc; In those areas frequented by Sea lion the tussock forms into a plant with a tall base with the growing point at the apex, the area between the bogs is clear of vegetation and smoothed off by the passage of seal. In other regions the tussock is deep with an almost impenetrable mass of interwoven leaves. Of particular interest is the extensive area of tussock growing over the north-east promontory. In this area vast numbers of Prions (Firebird) *Pachyptila belcheri* nest, forming a maze of underground nesting chambers. In this area the ground is

cont/

spontaneously with loose earth mingling with the growing crown of the tussock. So great is the inter-cultivation by these birds that the tussock does not appear to form a base. This area of tussock was noted as being the richest in growth yet observed in the Islands.

Although the slopes on which this tussock grows are extremely steep, and the soil between the plants deep and loose it was of interest to note that there were no signs of erosion; this it is considered had a great deal to do with the form in which the plant is growing, which in turn can only be attributed to the large numbers of Prion supporting the rich growth.

In those small areas devoid of tussock grass the now not so common Blue grass Poa antarctica was found growing with Native Bent Agrostis magellanica. Other plants discovered were Native sorrel Rumex magellanicus Sea stonecrop Willowia roschata and Galery.

Note. (Where mention is made of small areas devoid of tussock grass, this does not include those areas taken up by the rookeries of Black-browed albatross and Rockhopper penguins, which rarely if ever support any form of vegetation on the actual site)

Bird and Animal Life.

Although collections were made of some smaller forms of animal life, only the larger animals will be discussed in this report.

Seal. Three species were found on the island, two of these are known to breed, namely the Fur Seal Arctocephalus australis Aust. and Sea Lion Otaria byronia. The third species Sea elephant Mirounga leonina was observed in very small numbers but it is very doubtful if conditions are suitable for breeding of this species.

Sea Lion Otaria byronia. Less than three hundred of these seal were found on the island, these in groups of between 20 and 40 animals. Several regions were discovered where it is most likely that the animals once bred; these areas were denoted by the unusually large numbers of skeletons lying over the bare ground.

Fur Seal. Arctocephalus australis Aust. In some cases it was possible to reach or view at close quarters the small breeding grounds of this species. In others sound had to be relied upon to estimate numbers. However in the case of all breeding groups they were restricted to very small shelves of rock with only 5 or 6 animals. The total number of this species was estimated to be no more than 200 animals, 25 to 30 pups were seen or estimated from the method mentioned. This figure compares very well with the aerial census carried out in 1965-66 and would also appear to meet with Lay's survey made some years previously when six pups were counted. This count was made from a vessel moving fairly close inshore.

Note. (In the case of those seal estimated by sound, this was restricted to a small group breeding at the bottom of one of the fissures described earlier in the report.)

Bird Life. In all thirty-two different species were observed on the island which is a very good percentage of the total birds to be found in the Falkland Islands. Of these thirty two, twenty five were discovered breeding with a possible three others. It is not proposed to list all species but mention will be made of those of special interest:-

Johnny Rock Phalacrocorax australis. Some three or four pairs were discovered breeding on the island, a figure much lower than was originally thought. It is possible however that this low figure

cont/

is due to difficulty in observing the birds during daylight hours. Feeding largely on petrels the birds have developed semi-nocturnal habits which in turn made observations difficult.

Falkland Diving petrel Pelecanoides urinatrix berard. This undoubtedly was one of the most important finds on the island. This small burrowing petrel was found in large numbers over much of the island. From previous investigations in many areas of the Falklands no colonies of equal size have yet been discovered.

Thin-billed prion. Pachyptila balcheri. This species was also very common, nesting in most areas of the island. With the discovery of a new race of Prion on Beauchene Island by the author in 1967 there were some hopes of finding the same species on Bird Island; this is still a very strong probability although on this visit nothing was discovered.

Wilson's Petrel. Oceanites oceanicus. This species although common was perhaps not as prolific as the two former ground nesting petrels mentioned. However the island can be recorded as being an important breeding ground for this species.

Black-browed albatross and Rockhopper penguins were found in fairly large numbers, but without doubt the island's importance lies in the colonies of ground nesting petrels to be found there.

Summary.

The island was discovered to be extremely rich in bird life, in particular those species which frequent the island at night such as petrel species. Many of the other species, Black-browed albatross, Rockhopper penguins, and Johnny Rooks thought to be in large numbers were perhaps not as prolific as first expected.

From the richness of native plant life, the belief that the island has never been stocked is strongly supported.

Seal stocks were low; comparing favourably with counts made on previous aerial surveys over the island. Numbers of Fur seal expected to be found in larger numbers appear to have maintained a fairly even level for some years.

The island's terrain was found to be fairly difficult to traverse with hidden dangers in the form of narrow fissures which intercut the main west promontory.

Generally the island is a very fine example of an offshore tussac island featuring ground nesting sea birds living in perfect harmony with the natural vegetation of the area.

(Sgd.) I.J. Strange.
Port Stanley
Falkland Islands.

178B

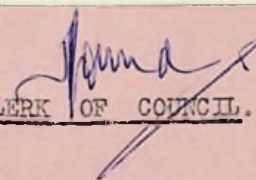
EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING NO. 7/69 OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

HELD ON 15th, 16th, 17th JULY, 1969.

2331 15. NATURE RESERVES - BIRD ISLAND (Memo 46/69)

Arising from an earlier proposal to declare Bird Island a Nature Reserve, Mr. Ian Streuge had carried out a recent survey of the island and submitted his report.

Council studied the report and advised that an order be made under the authority of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance, declaring Bird Island to be a Nature Reserve.


CLERK OF COUNCIL.

J.G.

179

Your minute at \$178 sup. enquiring at f.c.

The file in fact was with RSC as you suggested.
The draft ExCo circ. is at f.c. has been slightly amended
by RSC. If you approve I will arrange to issue.

B.2.29

180

R.C.S.

R.C.C. showed me this a.m. his new draft of
the Dependency Ordinance as a result of which the draft
opposite will need further amendment. RSC's proposed Ordinance
substitutes a new Schedule 1, containing reference to the shag
as a bird which can be killed at any time, & deletes
Schedule 2.

2 I shall be satisfied if, in consultation as may be
necessary with RSC, the first sentence of paragraph 2 of the
draft ExCo. Memo. opposite is amended to take account of
the new Schedule 1 which will be introduced for S. Georgia.

J.18/8

RSC

Perhaps we could get together in this at
some suitable time to you. Thursday 9.30?

J.18.29

20th August, 1969.

No 70/69.

181

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Application of Colony Laws to Dependencies

Memorandum by the Acting Colonial Secretary

The attached Draft Ordinance in the Dependencies series is designed to apply the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964 to the Dependencies since it has been discovered that, though an oversight, this has not been done and it is particularly important not only that more modern legislation than that at present current in the Dependencies in this field should have validity there but that the subsidiary legislation made under the new legislation (for example, the Wild Animals and Birds (Export) Regulations 1966) should apply equally.

2. The effect of the Ordinance which is attached as an Annexure will be to apply the Regulations as well as the main legislation to the Dependencies.

3. Schedule I to the main Ordinance specifies the animals and birds of the Colony which can be killed at any time. Schedule 2 to the main Ordinance specifies the animals and birds which can be killed outside the close season. In the Dependencies only the cormorant can be killed at any time. Thus clause 2(2) of the draft Ordinance contained in the Annexure hereto makes provision for this Dependencies circumstance.

4. Section 8 of the main Ordinance gives to the Governor the power to grant licenses to kill or take wild animals and birds. This power the Governor would delegate to an appropriate official of the Dependencies to exercise; and it is anticipated that it would be exercised to a limited extent, in respect of reindeer.

5. Council is invited to advise that the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964 be applied to the Dependencies with the modification referred to in paragraph 3 of this memorandum.

L. Gleadell

(L.C. GLEADELL)
ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY

Ref: 0188/II..

ARA.

S/c
A copy of the Pmh
Ord. shd be on this
file
14.10.69

CONFIDENTIAL

By 24. 11. 69

for limited copies

Assented to in Her Majesty's name this 30th day of September 1969.

J. A. JONES,
Acting Governor.

LS

No. DS 2



1969

Falkland Islands Dependencies

IN THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

JOHN ASHLEY JONES, O.B.E.
Acting Governor.

To apply the Wild Animals and Birds
Protection Ordinance 1964, of the Colony
to the Dependencies. Title.

ENACTED for the Dependencies of the Colony of the Falkland Islands by the Acting Governor of the Colony of the Falkland Islands and the Dependencies thereof, as follows — Enacting clause.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Application of Colony Laws (No. 2) Ordinance 1969. Short title.

2. (1) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, of the Colony, is hereby applied to the Dependencies, and shall be deemed to be in force in the Dependencies with effect from the 3rd day of September 1969. Application of Colony Ordinance No. 15 of 1964.

(2) In the application of the said Ordinance —

(a) Schedule I shall be deleted and the following substituted therefor —

“SCHEDULE I

Wild animals and birds which may be killed at any time —

South Georgia Shag (*phalacrocorax atriceps georgianus*);

(b) Schedule II shall be deleted.

Enacted by the Acting Governor on the 3rd day of September 1969.

L. GLEADELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Ref. 0188/II.

1099

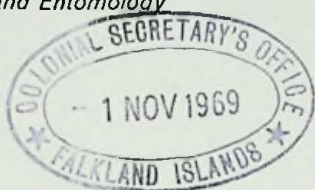
183

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

of Science and Technology



AMES, IOWA 50010

Department of Zoology and Entomology

September 24, 1969

Colonial Secretary
Stanley
Falkland Islands
Via Montevideo, Uruguay

Reply at 185

Dear Sir:

At the advice of Dr. O. S. Pettingill Jr., I am writing to inquire about the possibility of conducting intensive research on ducks and other birds of the Falkland Islands during the austral spring and summer of 1970. I would anticipate a party of three persons residing there from late September or early October until January. Although no commitment has been made, we are in hopes of gaining support from a U. S. research foundation. I'm sure official requests can be arranged if they are necessary and if the grant request is approved. Meanwhile, I thought it best to learn of the visa requirements and other regulations necessary for our proposed trip.

Although our study could be dominantly observational, it also would be ideal if we could collect small numbers of birds and their eggs to study their food habits and embryology under the climatic conditions of the islands. Arrangements could be made to deposit part of the specimens with the British Museum.

I will be happy to provide you with any additional information you may need or desire concerning our experience, qualifications or research program.

Sincerely Yours,

Milton W. Weller
Professor in Charge
Fisheries and Wildlife Section

MWW:gm



~~183~~
184

SEA WORLD 1720 South Shores Road, Mission Bay, San Diego, California. Telephone 224-3535

October 24, 1969

Mr. W.H. Thompson C.B.E.
Colonial Secretary
c/o Government House
Port Stanley
Falkland Islands

Dear Mr. Thompson:

We are sincerely interested in obtaining the following species of animals which inhabit the Falkland Islands.

- 6 Southern Elephant Seals, Mirounga leonina
- 30 Rockhopper Penguins, Eudyptes crestatus
- 30 Gentoo Penguins, Pygoscelis papua

The animals would be used for exhibit and non-destructive research purposes. We have a number of continual research projects which I would be happy to discuss in greater detail if you are interested in them.

To whom would I apply for permits to collect and export the above specimens?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

David W. Kenney
David W. Kenney, D.V.M.
Assistant Vice President
Exhibits and Collecting
Director of Research

Reply at
187.

See previous correspondence
at pp 154/5 of 0667

DWK:c

A.C.S.

21st November 69

Dear Sir,

183

Thank you for your letter of 24th September 1969, regarding the possibility of conducting intensive research on certain birds of the Falkland Islands.

2. There are no visa requirements in this case, but each member of the party should possess a radiological certificate proving freedom from tuberculosis (such certificate should be obtained not earlier than three months of the date of arrival in the Colony) in addition to a valid passport.
3. Any enquiries regarding passages on the local vessel which makes a monthly voyage to and from Montevideo, Uruguay, and is the only means of entering the Colony, should be addressed to the Manager, Darwin Shipping Ltd., 120, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
4. You might like to write to Mr. Ian Strange, of Brandon Road, Stanley, a naturalist, who is very interested in local wild life and who would doubtless be pleased to assist you where possible.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN M. L. BOWEN

for COLONIAL SECRETARY

Prof. Milton W. Weller,
Fisheries and Wildlife Section,
Iowa State University of Science
and Technology,
Ames, Iowa 50010,
U.S.A.

RRB.

10 February, 1970.

I have never had the pleasure of meeting you but I have of course read your book "Birds of the Falkland Islands" and I also know what pleasure is given to long service employees of the Falkland Islands Company and their widows thanks to your bequest fund.

Having recently spent two very happy days at Bleaker Island, I thought that perhaps you might be interested to hear some first hand news of a place with which you were so closely associated during your time in the Falklands.

My wife and I were at Bleaker for a day in April last year and were tremendously impressed by the enormous quantity and wide variety of birds to be seen. On that occasion Mr and Mrs MacBain, the only family on Bleaker, very kindly invited us to return. On 7th January this year my wife and a guest of ours, General Sir Gerald Lathbury, a keen ornithologist, paid a one day visit to the island and now my wife and I have just returned to Stanley from a tour which included the nights of 2nd and 3rd February at Bleaker.

On the first day we greatly enjoyed a ride from the settlement to Cassard Point at the west end of the island and on 3rd February we rode to North Point. The profusion of bird life is really remarkable by any standard and I hope that before long it will be possible to declare the northern part of the island a wild animal and bird sanctuary.

The shag rookery at North Point contains a very large number of birds; tussac grass is spreading there north of a fence about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile short of the point. The Sandy Bay area and the large half moon shaped pond just inland from Sandy Bay support a remarkable number of jackass and gentoo penguins; upland, brent and kelp geese; teal, widgeon, grey duck and grebe. Sometimes black necked swan and canvas back duck are present. There are two rookeries of rockhopper penguins near the gulch north-east of the settlement. Tussac birds are exceptionally tame, particularly at The Jump. A very dark snipe is occasionally seen, much darker than the normal snipe.

... / ...

A.F. Cobb, Esq.
Silverdene,
Somerhill Road,
HOVE 2,
Sussex.

*CS. please place on Secretariat file re wild
Animal & Bird Sanctuaries. You can
shortly expect a request from FIC that
the northern part of Bleaker should become
a sanctuary.*

KIV-184

LB 12/2/70

I am sorry to say that Mr and Mrs MacBain will shortly be moving to the mainland to one of the North Arm outside houses. We consider ourselves fortunate to have been able to visit Bleaker while they are still there; they are a delightful couple and look after the settlement and indeed the whole island with great care and attention. We hope that their successors will be equally keen to preserve the delights of Bleaker Island.

16

2331.

188

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

*Stanley,*

16th February 1970

AS/mh

*A/S/2*The Colonial Secretary
STANLEY

Dear Sir,

ORDINANCE 15 OF 1964 SECTION 4
BLEAKER ISLAND

This is to confirm that this Company has no objection to your declaring the northern part of Bleaker Island a bird sanctuary. The southern boundary of the sanctuary will be the line of fence north of the settlement to Long Gulch.

Yours faithfully,

COLONIAL MANAGER

c.c. Camp Manager
Section Manager, North Arm
London Office

ACS

9 Lord's Mead, ¹⁹⁴
Chippenharn,
Wiltshire
17th Feb. 1970.

Dear Sir Cosmo,

I enclose two copies of my
recently published paper on the birds
of Kidney Island, which I thought
you might like to have. Perhaps
you would like to add one to the
Government House library.

CS

Yours sincerely,

Robin Woods

UA
11/6

Reply at 196

2nd March,

70.

Dear Sir,

184
Thank you for your letter of 24th October 1969 addressed to Mr W.H. Thompson and my apologies for the undue delay in replying. Mr Thompson left the Colony last May and your letter obviously followed him in his travels. I suggest you address any further correspondence officially to the Colonial Secretary and thus avoid a recurrence of this nature.

2. The position with regard to the export of wildlife from the Falklands has only changed in one respect since we last corresponded with you vide my letter of 21st October 1967. The licence fees were doubled in July 1968 and the specimens you are interested in are now charged as follows:-

Elephant Seals £150 each
Rockhopper penguin £15 each
Gentoo penguins £15 each

3. I again suggest you write to Mr C. Bundes who has handled several consignments of wildlife. He would be able to give you a quotation for the contract which would include the export licence fees.

4. I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance we attach to the proper care that must be taken of our animals and birds both in crating and travel and I must reiterate the necessity for a properly qualified attendant to take delivery of the specimens from Mr Bundes.

Yours faithfully,

H.C.B.

for COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr D.W. Kenney,
Director of Research and Mammal Collections,
Sea World, 1720 South Shores Road,
Mission Bay, San Diego,
California

ARA.

C.S.

Has the **F.I.C.** applied for the northern third of Bleaker Island to be turned into a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary?

W
1/5/70

5/C On file + description 7 pt.

J/1/5

Freda

They did - some weeks ago, and it has been filed.
File now on A.C.S.'s desk?

1. 5. 70.

C.S.

Herewith please.

1. 5. 70.

R.S.C.

Wd. You pl. prepare the necessary draft
Ordn.

Col. Sec.

attached draft Order submitted pl. 2.5.70

J.P.B.
5.5.70.

191

Y.E.

Bleaker Island

enquired whether the F.I.C. had applied for the northern part of Bleaker Island to be turned into a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary. The company has in fact written to say that it has no objection to the proposal. An Exco. Memo. and appropriate Order are being prepared.

[Handwritten signature]
2:5:70

T.y.

W 4/5 -

A.C.S.

You are drafting Exco. Memo. & passing p/b to R.S.C. to draft necessary Order. Meanwhile I have asked Subject on my evening list for agenda for next Exco.

[Handwritten signature]
7/4-

193

CONFIDENTIAL

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

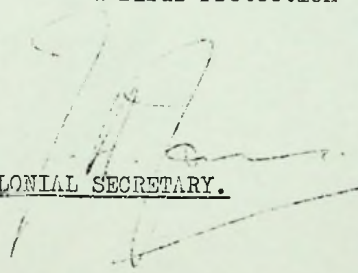
No. 38/70.

Bleaker Island: declaration as Wild Animal and
Bird Sanctuary

Memorandum by the Colonial Secretary.

It is proposed to declare the northern area of Bleaker Island a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary. The area suggested is described as all "that portion of Bleaker Island lying north of the fence line running west to east from the settlement to Long Gulch". The Manager, Falkland Islands Company Limited has confirmed that his company would have no objection to such a measure being taken.

192
2. A draft Order designed to implement the proposal is attached and members are invited to advise that the area be declared a sanctuary in accordance with section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance.


COLONIAL SECRETARY.

7th May 1970.

Ref: 1099/III.

ARA.

194A

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

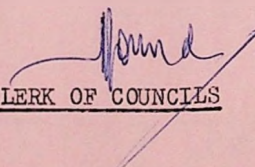
HELD ON 2nd, 5th & 8th JUNE 1970

1099/III

12. WILD ANIMAL & BIRD SANCTUARY - BLEAKER ISLAND (Memo 38/70)

Council considered a draft Order designed to create the northern part of Bleaker Island a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary and advised that the Order be made.

See 195


CLERK OF COUNCILS

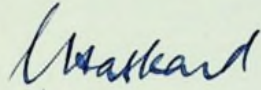
Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.

(No. 15 of 1964)

ORDER

(under section 4 of the Ordinance)

No. 3 of 1970.

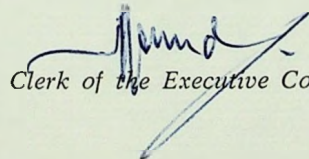


Governor.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council, after obtaining the consent of the owners of the area known as Bleaker Island, East Falkland, has made the following Order —

1. This Order may be cited as the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Bleaker Island Sanctuary) Order 1970.
2. The whole area of Bleaker Island lying north of the fence running west to east from the settlement to Long Gulch, to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary.
3. That any person who within the said area at any time wilfully kills, injures, or takes, or attempts to kill, or take any wild animal or bird shall be guilty of an offence against the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.
4. That any person who introduces into the said area any carnivorous animal, other than a working sheep dog, shall be guilty of an offence against the said Ordinance.
5. That any person guilty of an offence under this Order shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section 4 of the said Ordinance.

Made by the Governor in Council this 5th day of June 1970.



Clerk of the Executive Council.

Ref. 1099/III.

196

11 June, 1970.

Thank you so much for so very kindly sending me two copies of your paper from Ibis regarding the birds of Kidney Island.

I have placed one copy in the Government House library and shall be passing the other copy round to various people here who are keen on Falkland Islands birds.

We have been fortunate this year in having brief visits to the Falklands by Dr Robert Cushman Murphy and Dr Roger Tory Petersen. General Sir Gerald Lathbury, to whom as you know I showed the manuscript of your book, stayed with us for quite a time in December and January and made one or two short visits in March and April. During his time in the Falklands he travelled widely and went away extremely impressed by the interesting bird life of the Islands.

You might like to know that the northern third of Bleaker Island is about to be declared a wild animal and bird sanctuary. We now have legislation protecting quite a number of places in addition to Kidney and Cochon. There is a large area between Volunteer Point and Cow Bay and another at Cape Dolphin. All the Jason Islands are protected in one way or another and Bird Island off Port Stephens was added to the list of reserves last year.

LW

R. Woods, Esq.,
9 Lord's Mead,
Chippenham,
Wiltshire.

194 infs

cf. for appropriate bird file please

LW
11/6

R.C.S. —

A.C.S.

197A

At the recent meeting of Executive Council at which the draft Order at p. 192 was considered it was suggested that as there were sheep on Bleaker Island clause 4 of the Order should be amended by the insertion of the words "other than working sheep dogs" between the word "animal" and the word "shall" in the second line. Provided R.S.C. agrees normal action can go forward to make the Order.

2. Arising from the foregoing, it has been suggested that the similar Order relating to the Jason Islands should be checked since Mr. Short uses sheep dogs and he may therefore be technically in contravention of that order. If this is so, it will be necessary for the Jason's Order to be amended so that it reads in the same way as is now proposed for Bleaker.

(J. A. Jones)
Colonial Secretary

8th June, 1970

R.S.C.'s minute now filed at 198.

Draft at far cover.

S/C Have you a spare copy of Order 3/66 to attach to this file pe?

A.C.S.

— Pl. see copy below

28.7.70.

1099/IV
198

Col. Sec.,

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council may by order declare certain lands and waters to be wild animal or bird sanctuaries and may also provide for numerous matters connected therewith, including the prohibition on the introduction of any domestic or carnivorous animal into the sanctuary.

2.(1) The following orders have been made -

- (a) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Sanctuaries) Order 1964, made in respect of The Twins adjacent to Carcass Island;
- (b) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Sanctuaries) (No. 2) Order 1964, made in respect of Low Island adjacent to Carcass Island;
- (c) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Sanctuaries) (No. 3) Order 1964, made in respect of Beauchene Island;
- (d) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Sanctuaries) Order 1966, made in respect of Elephant Jason Island and adjacent islets, South Jason Island and adjacent islets, North Fur Islands, South Fur Island, Jason East Cay and adjacent islets, Jason West Cay, The Fridays, White Rock and Seal Rocks;
- (e) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Sanctuaries) (No. 2) Order 1966, made in respect of Middle Island in King George Bay, West Falklands;
- (f) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Volunteer and Cow Bay Sanctuary) Order 1968;
- (g) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Cape Dolphin Sanctuary) Order 1968; and
- (h) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Bleaker Island Sanctuary) Order 1970.

(2) Domestic animals are permitted in (a), (b), (e), (f) and (g) but not carnivorous animals. While neither domestic animals nor carnivorous animals are permitted in (c) and (d). Only carnivorous animals, excluding working sheep dogs, are excluded from (h).

3. In brief, "domestic animal" means any domestic or captive animal which is tame or sufficiently tamed to serve some purpose for the use of man.

4. In certain instances a dog can be referred to as both a domestic animal and a carnivorous animal, but if he falls within the above definition he relies upon man to supply the flesh on which he lives. In these circumstances, I think, he must firstly be deemed to be a domestic animal and as such he is always under the absolute control of man.

5. Further a working dog is not "introduced" into a sanctuary in the true sense, he merely enters "to serve some purpose for the use of man".

6. Order amending the W.A. and B.P (Sanctuaries) Order 1966, submitted pl.

SP.B.
23.VII 70

C.S.

I have had to shelve this subject for some time & there is, I am sure, still no urgency about it. Our Agenda for the October meeting is already large enough & H.C. does not wish to add to it.

You may wish to mention to H.C. with a view to bringing it up for consideration at the following meeting?

C.S. 20/10/70

B.U. 14/12/70

R.S.C.

These papers have come to my attention for the first time since I returned from Britain at the beginning of August.

- 2 I shall be glad if you will be good enough to draft an Executive Council Memorandum setting out (without going in extenso the Orders referred to in para. 2 of your minute p. 198) the considerations contained in your minute; including the choice of form of amending Order; & finishing by briefly advising that the amending Order should be as in Annexure 1 B.

Col. Sec.

Draft Memorandum submitted, re.

R.B.
1.XII.70.

J 24/11

Issued Today
AC 9/12/70

CONFIDENTIAL

200

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

82/70

Wild Animals and Birds Sanctuaries

Memorandum by the Colonial Secretary

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council may by Order declare certain lands and waters to be wild animal or bird sanctuaries and may also provide for numerous matters connected therewith, including prohibition on the introduction of any domestic or carnivorous animal into the sanctuary.

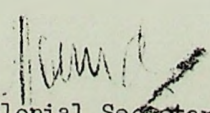
2. Members will recall that Orders have been made in respect of -

- (a) The Twins, adjacent to Carcass Island;
- (b) Low Island, adjacent to Carcass Island;
- (c) Beauchene Island;
- (d) Elephant Jason Island, South Jason Island and most of the islands forming the Jason Islands group;
- (e) Middle Island, in King George Bay, West Falklands;
- (f) the Volunteer and Cow Bay area;
- (g) part of Cape Dolphin; and
- (h) part of Bleaker Island.

3. Domestic animals (such as sheep, cattle and horses) are permitted in (a), (b), (e), (f) and (g) but not carnivorous animals, while neither domestic animals nor carnivorous animals are permitted in (c) and (d). Only carnivorous animals, excluding working sheep dogs, are excluded from (h).

4. In view of the fact that Elephant Jason Island and South Jason Island are leased by Government to Mr Riley Short for the principal purpose of grazing sheep and cattle, it is considered advisable that paragraph 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Sanctuaries) Order 1966 (which declares Elephant Jason Island and South Jason Island etc. to be wild animal and bird sanctuaries) should be amended to authorise the grazing of such animals on the two islands.

5. The Annexure to this Memorandum presents a choice of form of an amending Order, "A" and "B", and Members are invited to advise that the amending Order should be in the form of "B".


for Colonial Secretary

Ref: 1099/III

FA

BU 2.1.71

? AC

URGENT

A C S

Licence to kill penguins: BAS

A message has been received from Clapp on "Bransfield" saying that a BAS party wishes to visit Kidney Island in order to continue the investigation into penguin thyroid hormones. He requests that a licence to kill a maximum of three penguins of each species be granted. The ship will provide transport.

2. Please prepare the necessary licences and signal "Bransfield" that they are being granted.

(JAJ)

18.1.71

203
202

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING NO 2/71
HELD ON 11th AND 12th FEBRUARY 1971.

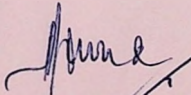
1099/III

7. WILD ANIMAL AND BIRD SANCTUARIES (Memo 82/70)

Referring to Order-in-Council No 3/66 declaring several of the Jason group of islands to be Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuaries, the Colonial Secretary explained that this Order prevented the lessee of Elephant Hason and South Jason Islands from taking working sheep dogs on to the islands which were both leased for the purpose of sheep grazing.

See 201

Council considered the two draft amending Orders and advised that the Order shown as "B" in the Annexure to the Memorandum 82/70 be adopted.


CLERK OF COUNCIL

F. I. ref: 0790 2398/III 1999/III

C. O. ref:

202
203

SAVING DESPATCH.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs.

Date: 24th February 1971.

No. 26

SAVING.

COLONY

Legislation.

Enclosed herewith are six copies of the following:-

Resolution No. 1 of 1971

Resolution No. 2 of 1971

201 Order No. 5 of 1971

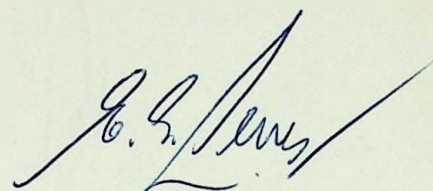
GOVERNOR

P

201

Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964
(No. 15 of 1964)

ORDER
(under section 4 of the Ordinance)



Governor.

No. 5 of 1971.

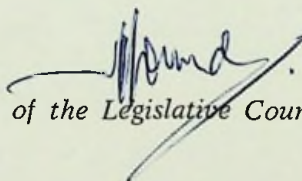
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council has made the following Order —

1. This Order may be cited as the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Sanctuaries) (Amendment) Order 1971.

2. The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Sanctuaries) Order 1966 is amended by the insertion in paragraph 4, after “domestic”, of the following —

“(except in the case of Elephant Jason Island and South Jason Island)”.

Made by the Governor in Council this 11th day of February 1971.



Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Ref. 1099/III.

Confirmation copy of tel phased.

204^A

NR 42 /4 R 18/4/71 1400X
FM BRANSFIELD
TO STANLEY OFFICE



FOR COLSEC FM CLAPP BEGINS:
PARTY REQUIRED TO VISIT KIDNEY IN ORDER CONTINUE INVESTIGATION
INTO PENGUIN THYROID HORMONES. REQUEST LICENCE TO KILL
MAXIMUM THREE PENGUINS OF EACH SPECIES FOUND. SHIP WILL PROVIDE
TRANSPORT. DR IAN LEITH WILL BE IN CHARGE OF PARTY.
ENDS

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

WAP 15148—821 585968/704663 500 pads 9/69 Grp.782

205

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	STANLEY			19.4.71
To	LTF MASTER BRANSFIELD	(Phoned B.A.S. Office 0900 Monday 19.4.71. Confirmatory Copy)		HO A/C

Following for Clapp from Colonial Secretary.

Begins: Licence granted to take and kill for scientific purposes three penguins each species from Kidney Island. This would not include King Penguins if found ends

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Copy to 2331.

JE

Time

20th April

71

Dear Sir,

I refer to my telegram dated 19th instant and confirm that permission is given for your survey to take and kill for scientific purposes three penguins of each species from Kidney Island. This licence does not include King penguins if found.

Yours faithfully,

(H. L. Bound)
for Colonial Secretary

Officer-in-charge,
British Antarctic Survey.

JB

file pl.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY

207

Please quote in reply

No. 528/-



PORT STANLEY,
FALKLAND ISLANDS

23rd April, 1971

The Colonial Secretary,
Secretariat,
STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

Your 1099/III refers. 266

You may care to note for your records that, due to adverse weather, no visit to Kidney Island was possible. Therefore no penguins have been taken.

Thank you very much for your help in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E.C.J. Clapp", written over a horizontal line.

E.C.J. Clapp, O.I/c.,
B.A.S. Office
STANLEY

Pa

WILD ANIMAL AND BIRD SANCTUARIES

Middle Island, King George Bay	Order 4/66 ✓
Beauchene Island	Order 4/64 ✓
Low Island near Carcass Island	Order 3/64 ✓
The Twins near Carcass Island	Order 2/64 ✓
Elephant Jason Island & adjacent islets	Order 3/66 ✓
South Jason Island & adjacent islets	" ✓
North Fur Islands	" ✓
South Fur Islands	" ✓
Jason East Cay & adjacent islets	" ✓
Jason West Cay	" ✓
The Fridays	" ✓
White Rock & Seal Rocks (Jason Group)	" ✓
Volunteer Point, Inside Volunteer & Cow Bay	Order 11/68 ✓
Cape Dolphin (Northern area)	Order 12/68 ✓
Bleaker Island (Northern area)	Order 3/70 ✓

NATURE RESERVES

Kidney Island	Order 1/64 ✓
Cochon Island	" ✓
Flat Jason Island	Order 2/66 ✓
Bird Island	Order 4/69

7th October

71

You will recall that we have, in discussion, briefly touched on the desirability of placing on a firm footing the relationship existing between government and yourself which is in fact one where you provide advice on wildlife conservation and similar matters.

I cannot, as you will readily appreciate, commit government, but would be glad to know whether you would be prepared to accept, if offered, a retainer in the region of £50 per annum to advise the government, as required, on wildlife conservation and similar matters.

(J. A. Jones)

I. Strange, Esq.,
Stanley.

JB

Reply
21

B₅ 20. 11. 71.
—
(KIV)

5 Ross Road West
Stanley
Falkland Islands.

9th November 1971.

J.A.Jones Esq
Colonial Secretary
Secretariat
Stanley.

Dear Mr Jones,

Thank you for your letter dated the 7th October No 0958/A. I apologise for the delay in answering but assure you the matter has been very much on my mind.

I would be very pleased indeed to continue assisting Government with advice on wildlife conservation and other matters relating to the Islands natural life, and in this respect, I agree that it would probably be more desirable to establish this relationship on a firm footing.

The suggestion of a retainer is appreciated, and in principle is something which I would agree to. I do feel, however, that the whole subject might be discussed in more detail in order to clarify certain details.

On the question of a retainer, it was wondered for example if it might be more prudent to view the possibilities of obtaining logistic support. This I feel would have greater advantages to both parties, particularly in the gathering of information on wildlife matters, and yet less of a financial obligation.

At your convenience I would be happy to discuss the whole subject with you.

Yours sincerely,

I. J. Strange

I.J.Strange.

96
G.R. early
17/11

23rd November 1971.

2
Thank you for your letter of the 9th of November about assisting Government with advice on wild life conservation matters.

I shall be glad to discuss the matter with you. It is desirable that this should be done well in advance of the preparation of the 1972/3 Estimates and I suggest we endeavour to arrange a mutually convenient date for discussion between the end of the General Election and the end of January, 1972.

(J. A. Jones)

Mr. I. Strange,
Stanley.

CB

1/11 N.Y. 25/11

Pp. 2-3 f.y.i. I take it that Strange would

prefer logistic support from FIC services when he was engaged on advisory work for the FIC to receiving a detailee.

Bh. 30.12.71.

*Mr. I. Strange
25/11*

25/11

7/23/12

D4

5 Ross Road West
Stanley
Falkland Islands.

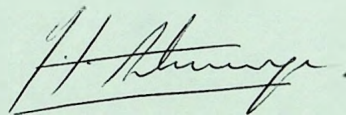
23rd December 1971.

J.A.Jones Esq
Colonial Secretary
Secretariat
Stanley.

Dear Mr Jones,

With further reference to your letter of the 7th October
No 0958/A and our discussion of the 17th December on the question
of acting as advisor to Government on wildlife conservation
and similar matters, as indicated in my letter of the 9th November,
I would be very pleased to accept the position. On the question
of a retainer, however, I would prefer not to accept this
suggestion, but wish to hold the position on a purely honorary
basis.

Yours sincerely,



I.J.Strange.

30th December

71

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd of December in which you state that you will be prepared to act as adviser to Government on wild life conservation on an entirely honorary basis. We have discussed the matter and I appreciate your reasons for reaching this decision. I shall be glad to adopt the proposed arrangement.

J. A. Jones

I. J. Strange, Esq.,
Stanley.

JB

Y.E.

pp 1 - 5

I discussed the question of Strange undertaking the task of adviser to the FIG on wildlife conservation matters shortly before Christmas. His view, the underlying reasons for which I fully appreciate, is that he would prefer to carry out the advisory function on an entirely honorary basis and is likely, in the near future, to put forward a proposal that he should, with logistic support from the FIG, start making regular visits to our nature reserves in order to build up, against the day when we may expect a tourist explosion, information upon which both conservation and control (including control against public invasion) measures ~~are needed~~ ^{are needed}. Should his proposals not be made before I leave the colony I should like to take this opportunity of commending them to you in principle. I think it is important that we should be ahead of the game and have at least a provisional policy in mind for the time when it may be expected tourists in very much larger numbers than now start visiting the colony. In particular, Kidney Island needs to be investigated and advice given us regarding the best method for conservation measures there as it is on Stanley's doorstep and will, initially, have to absorb the main impact of uninformed tourism. For this reason I would expect Kidney Island to figure at the top of Strange's list.

J.A.J.
30.12.71

17 January

1972

Your reference:

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your ~~dispatch~~ saving tel.
No. 61 of the 30 November 1972 and to
inform you that the power of disallowance will not be exercised in
respect of the undermentioned Ordinance.

~~LXXX~~
~~XXX.~~

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

The Officer Administering
the Government.
Government House,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

No.	Year	Short Title
1	1972	Dogs (Amendment) Rules 1972.
3	1972	Wild Animals and Birds (Export) (Amendment) Regulations 1972
4	1972	Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Regulations 1972.

234

H.C.S.

Despite the remoteness of this colony from the main centres of the world where pressure lobbies are maintained we frequently find ourselves here in the situation of needing on-the-spot advice over matters involving wild life conservation.

2. A number of our farmers, particularly on outer islands in the colony, are themselves strong conservatists and/or hold strong views generally on wild life questions. For this reason I have, during the last year or two, been in the habit of consulting, unofficially, I. J. Strange, the husband of one of the female teachers on the staff of the Education Department, who is himself a naturalist of experience and who has a balanced view on conservation matters.

3. A situation occurred while Strange was recently on leave which highlighted the need to have reliable advice quickly available. This was where a request was made by an individual to take 600 fur seal from Volunteer Rocks and we were obliged to obtain advice through the B.A.S. network from their seal expert, Laws. I had in any case had it in mind to endeavour to put relations in this field with Strange on a proper footing and as can be seen from this short file this has now been done. Strange will advise you on conservation and allied matters on an honorary basis. It can also be expected that he will, in due course, put forward the proposal which is mentioned in my minute to the Governor at p.5.

J.A./J.
4.1.72

7.

S/C Submit 7 to my successor at end April. J.H.

bu. 29.6.72

C.S.
File submitted please.

§
29.6.72.

S/C . Sean K.g. P.N. 10/6

270 209

20th June,

72.

TO: R.S.C.

FROM: Ag. Colonial Secretary.

Stanley.

Amendment to Subsidiary Legislation

During the discussions held in Select Committee it was decided that recommendations should be put forward to Executive Council to have the following fees etc. increased with effect from 1st January, 1973;

- (i) increase grazing fees for horses on Stanley Common to £2.50 per annum;
- (ii) increase dog licence fees by 30p;
- (iii) increase amateur radio licence fees to £5.00 per annum;
- (iv) increase export licence fees on sea-elephants to £200 and "all other penguins" to £25.

I should be grateful if you could prepare the necessary draft legislation for submission to Executive Council.

(H. L. Bound)

ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY

BA

13

1099/III

~~209~~
210

28th July

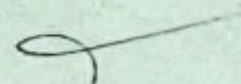
72

Dear Sir,

We are taking a new look at our legislation on the protection of wild life in the Colony, and I am wondering whether you have any suggestions to make on increasing the effectiveness of our conservation provisions.

If you have, perhaps you could drop me a note before the end of August?

Yours sincerely,



(T. H. Layng)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Ian J. Strange,
STANLEY.

HRT.

Draft.

211

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS PROTECTION ORDINANCE 1964.
(No. 15 of 1964)

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS (EXPORT) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1972.

No. of 1972.

Governor.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations -

Citation and
commencement.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Wild Animals and Birds (Export) (Amendment) Regulations 1972, and shall come into operation on the day of 197 .

Amendment of
regulation 2.

2. Paragraph (2) of regulation 2 of the Wild Animals and Birds (Export) Regulations 1968 is amended -

(No. 3 of 1968)

- (a) by the deletion of the figures "150", opposite the words "Elephant seals", and the substitution therefor of the figures "200"; and
- (b) by the deletion of the figures "15", opposite the words "All other penguins, and the substitution therefor of the figures "25".

Made by the Governor in Council this day of 1972

HB.

Clerk of Councils.

No.

It is requested that, in any reference to this memorandum the above number and date should be quoted.

MEMORANDUM

212
1st August 1972

To: Colonial Secretary,

Secretariat,

Stanley.

From: Registrar, Supreme Court

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

SUBJECT — Amendment to Subsidiary Legislation

Referring to ~~your Memorandum~~ ²⁰⁹ of the 20th June 1972.

2. Upon referring to the Schedule to the Trespass Ordinance (Cap. 74) I am not certain of the intention of your para. (i).
3. Is there to be one annual fee for grazing horses on Stanley Common irrespective of the period they remain on the Common and no seasonal grazing?
4. If so, this would mean that Camp visitors to Stanley at Christmas would have to pay £2.50 for, say the seven days each horse remained on the Common.
5. Draft Dogs (Amendment) Rules, Wild animals and Birds (Export) Amendment Regulations and Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Regulations attached.

(Sgd) H. Bennett
Registrar, S.C.

18th August 72.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your application to cut tussac from the Government reserve at Kidney Island and confirm that permission is given for you to take tussac from the Island on the following conditions:

- a. That tussac is cut only in the form of a pathway from the beach to the hut.
- b. That every precaution is taken against fire risk whilst carrying out the operation.
- c. That no fire arms will be permitted to be taken on the Island.

2. It should be understood that the granting of this request will not place Government under any obligation to grant future applications and should you be interested in making a further application you should arrange to do so in ample time to allow full consideration to be given.

Yours faithfully,

(H. L. Bound)
for COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr. W. P. Mills,
Stanley.

c.c. O i/c, Agric. Dept.

CB

Stanley
Falkland Islands.

18th August 1972.

T.H.Layng Esq
Colonial Secretary
Secretariat
Stanley.

Wild Life Conservation

Dear Sir,

I must thank you for your letter dated the 28th July your reference No 1099/III.

2 I was pleased to note that a new look is being taken at the legislation on the protection of wild life in the Colony. Certainly I personally feel there is scope for some improvement and these are noted below.

Existing Legislation

3. Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964: In part 2 of this ordinance "penguins" and "albatrosses" might be more specific, giving for example the actual names of those species from which one might collect eggs, ie Rockhopper penguin, Magellan penguin (Jackass), Gentoo penguin and in the case of the albatross, Black-browed albatross. ✓

4. At present for example it is not illegal for persons to collect eggs from our much rarer species, King penguin, Macaroni penguin and in the case of albatrosses the Grey-headed albatross. There is evidence to indicate the return of the latter hence reason for being more specific.

5. It is also a known fact that the eggs of many species are collected for eating and possibly for trade elsewhere. The eggs of Terns, Gulls, Swans and Ducks are collected in large numbers in certain localities. There appears to be no provision for the protection of these and yet they are probably more vulnerable.

6. Could consideration be given to bringing our laws in line with those of Britain and making it illegal for the collection of all species of eggs other than specific species of, Penguin Albatross, Geese and Duck. ✓

7. I believe collecting by the "schoolboy" oologist in the Islands is almost non-existent, but wonder what the situation might be if we have an increase in tourism.

Part 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Ordinance. The collecting of penguin eggs other than those of the Gentoo penguin up until 31st December is excessive in the time given.

8 In allowing the collection of eggs to continue until such a late date the natural egg laying period is severely retarded, this in turn affects the feeding cycle of late hatchings. Chick starvation has been noted on late hatched rookeries.

9. Leading from the above point it is suggested that a strict control or more careful watch be made of local rookeries. In 1970 for example 8 licences were issued allowing the collection of a theoretical 25,000 Rockhopper eggs from the Mount Low and Twelve O Clock Mountain rookeries. This number is far in excess of the total number of birds on these rookeries. With the added advantage to the collectors of being allowed to collect until the end of the natural egg laying period, it is very doubtful if these birds reared any young that season.

Spoke
etc
Kini

Methods of Killing. (1964 Ordinance)

10 In the light of certain evidence the suggestion is made that the the following methods of killing or taking wild birds might be made illegal.

11 The prohibition of any animal (example pigs) used to exterminate any wild animal or bird. Also use of any form of corral or fencing erected to catch or cause harm to any wild bird. Sheep netting it appears is a very effective trap for certain species of penguin.

12 In part 5 section d (3) of the Ordinance it is stated that Caranchos and Turkey Vultures may be taken by any means. It is suggested that this should be more specific ie the type of trap which can be used. Pole traps are commonly used in certain areas, such traps are not specific in what they catch and result in the death of valuable and protected species such as Red-backed buzzards, Cassins Falcon, Striated Caracara and gulls.

Handwritten scribbles and a question mark.

13 Traps such as Cage traps could be used. Such traps are often more effective but have the advantage that no harm is done to the bird caught and protected species could be released.

14 It might also be worth noting that fire is also used for the extermination of Turkey Vultures where these birds nest on cliff faces amongst thick tussac grass.

Sanctuary Status.

15 The establishment of certain areas as Sanctuaries does have its merits but feel also there is room for a great deal of improvement. in matters dealing with selection, control

and management.

16. Potential sanctuaries should be considered more on their value as wild life areas. Owners wishing to have their land declared a sanctuary or reserve should agree to periodical inspection and might also give a declaration of their good intentions. ✓

Destruction of certain species.

17. In Schedule 1 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance a list is given of a number of species which may be killed at any time. A suggestion is put forward that two of the species listed should be removed.

18. The Skua is listed and yet there is no evidence to even suggest that it is detrimental to the farming industry. The bird is an important predator in its natural habitat and has a habit, when its breeding ground is violated, of diving at any intruder. It appears that the bird is condemned solely for these two reasons. SOA to Canada

19. Thin-billed prion. It would appear that this species was placed on the Schedule 1 list for the benefit of one island only, namely New Island, where it was considered that its burrowing activities were detrimental to farming operations. As it is the intention of the new owners of this particular island to stop immediately any discouragement of the bird nesting there, it is considered that this species can now be removed from the list. New Island is the only settled and farmed area in the entire Falklands where this species is found breeding ! ✓

Suggestions for other Conservation Provisions.

20. The former suggestions deal very largely with existing Legislation, the following are matters which in view of the possible changes which might take place in the Islands; tourism; ~~new~~ kelp harvesting and pollution could possibly have some devastating effects on our wild life unless new provisions are made.

Tourism.

21. It is my belief that conservation-wild life-tourism-Island economy can be guided into a very effective cycle. However, I am equally sure that unless great care is taken in handling the section where tourists come into contact with wild life the system will have a very short life.

22. The whole question requires some very careful planning but I think immediate consideration should be given to the control of tourists to the more vulnerable areas and regions

which still have great ecological and scientific values.

23. Perhaps one of the most ¹vulnerable and very valuable areas is Kidney Island. At the present time with only local persons visiting this island, some measure of control is needed; with the possible tourist explosion the situation could be quite impossible.

24. In the case of certain islands or areas which have a very high value from their ecological and scientific placing it would be recommended that they be closed entirely to visitors. From the tourists point of view it is very doubtful if such a restriction would cause the slightest concern for a large majority of such islands have dangerous approaches or severe terrain.

25. Of the Government-owned island reserves or sanctuaries I would strongly recommend that consideration might be given to closing the following to tourists:-

- South Jason Island
- Flat Jason Island
- North Fur Island
- South Fur Island
- Beauchene Island
- Bird Island
- Cochon Island
- East and West Cay's

Control of Kelp Harvesting.

26. Certain regions of kelp especially those surrounding our reserves and sanctuaries should remain free of any form of harvesting.

27. There is also evidence to show that some kelp beds are important buffers to sea conditions on our more exposed coast lines. The removal or excessive harvesting of these beds may lead to coastal erosion and severe damage to certain seal colonies.

28. Regarding damage to seal rookeries, it is considered that, for example, the harvesting of the kelp beds lying to the NE of the Volunteer Rocks, would in the event of high seas, result in severe damage being done to the Fur seal population on the rocks.

Polution by Chlorinated hydrocarbons

29. Suggestion that the Falkland Islands should ban the use of sprays and dips containing chlorinated hydrocarbons and related chemicals.

30 It is probable that unrepairable damage has already been done to our bird, animal and marine stocks for these chemicals have been used for some years in the Falklands. However, I feel it is also important that such chemicals be discontinued for the sake of the Islands' sheep industry who were responsible for its introduction.

31 Argentina's meat industry has, I understand, very strict control measures on these chemicals and this country does not permit their use. The continued use of such chemicals in the Falkland Islands could surely be detrimental to our forthcoming meat exports to the Argentine.

32 The situation is much the same with our wool exports to the United Kingdom. Wool processors are becoming increasingly aware of the penalties of water pollution from these chemicals. The situation could reach a point where they might refuse to handle the Islands' wool.

International status of Reserves.

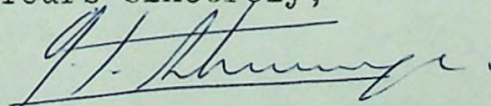
33 The effectiveness of our conservation measures would appear to be in some respects rather dependent on our ability to enforce and control such things. Looking ahead it is wondered what larger outside influences might put pressure to bear on our conservation measures and our wild life. As a very small Colony with comparatively limited means, it would seem that we could have considerable difficulty.

34 Creating Internationally recognised wild life reserves or adopting similar measures for the protection of our seal herds as in Antarctica, would appear to be one way of giving us added security and recognition as a more forward-looking group of Islands.

35 Serious consideration might also be given to the establishment of sea reserves. A very large proportion of our wild life is directly dependent on the sea for its survival. Specific regions fairly close to the Islands are known to be important feeding grounds and it is considered that provisions should be made to protect these regions. With increased activity by foreign fishing fleets every year we would do well to view the fate of the Peruvian sea bird colonies !

36 Many of the points raised I am sure will need amplification, Should you require any further assistance please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Yours sincerely,



I. J. Strange.

219

Stanley
Falkland Islands
21st August 1972.

T.H. Layng Esq
Colonial Secretary
Stanley.

Collection of Wild Life for Export.

Dear Sir,

Further to my ²¹⁷letter of the 18th August regarding conservation measures in the Falkland Islands, I failed to include the question of wild life exports.

2. The export of wild life from the Colony I am sure will increase with the introduction of the new air service. I personally see no great harm in the export of certain animals and birds, however the business does raise a certain number of problems. So often collecting clashes with the main breeding season of our wild life. *Added point* This in turn leads unavoidably to the best-plumaged and more colourful birds being taken, almost certainly adult birds. Taking adult birds means the depletion of our most valuable stock. It also means in the majority of cases the disbanding of pairs, and depending on the time of the season, loss of eggs or chick starvation. In fact for every adult bird taken it is probable that one or two young are lost. To a less degree, this might also apply to certain of our animals.

3. Taking adult birds undoubtedly causes a great deal of controversy both inside and outside the Colony. Consideration might also be given to the possible side effect that it might also have on our potential tourist industry. For collectors to be taking out animals and birds during the breeding season, potentially our best tourist season, can do nothing to help our image. ✓

4. These problems can I believe be solved very simply to the benefit of all parties, by restricting collectors to the taking of immature birds and animals. Most of the species of interest to collectors show a very clear plumage difference between adult and immature types. In the case of our most popular export ie penguin species, the taking of immature birds, besides those points already made, has a very great advantage to the collector.

5. Immature Rockhopper penguins and Magellan penguins usually make their first appearance each year on the Islands in December and January. On arrival these birds are very fat and remain ashore without feeding until they go back to sea at the end of March/April. The Gentoo penguin cycle, although varying a little, follows a similar pattern.

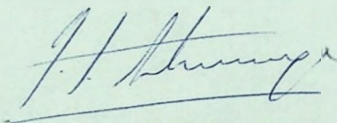
6. The feeding of captive birds in the Falklands and during transport has always been a major problem. Making use of the natural fasting period of these birds has a very obvious advantage to any collector. All other species of likely interest to the collector are also available in their immature form at this time of the year. A further added advantage to exports to the northern hemisphere is the minimal variation in seasons which would be experienced during late February/March.

7. Based on these points, it is therefore suggested that consideration might be given to:-

A. Restricting the collection of wild animals and birds to immature forms, and,

B. Restricting the collection of birds and animals, especially penguins, to a period in late February, March and April.

Yours faithfully,



I.J.Strange.

Encl. Photograph illustrating young immature Rockhopper penguin (centre bird) with two adults. Note size variation and lack of crest. Date of observation January when immature bird had only recently arrived and in a very fat condition.

220

CONFIDENTIAL
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

No. 54/72

Raising of Licence Fees

Dogs (Amendment) Rules

Wild Animals and Birds (Export) (Amendment) Regulations

Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Regulations

Memorandum by the Colonial Secretary

Among the revenue raising matters discussed in the Select Committee of the Estimates were proposals to:-

- (a) increase the licence fee for a dog from £1.00 to £1.50 per annum;
- (b) increase the export tax on elephant seals from £150 to £200 and on "all other penguins" from £15 to £25, and
- (c) increase the licence fee for an amateur to operate a wireless telegraphy station from £1.50 to £5.00 per annum.

2. Honourable Members are asked to advise that the attached draft amending legislation be made.


(T. H. Layng)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Ref: 1125
24th August 1972

HRT.

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION.

221

Comments on ACS letter dated 8.9.72 (70)

The inclusion of Sparrow Cove and Kidney Cove as a wild life area would have its merits. Giving this area Sanctuary status may cause inconvenience to one or two egg collecting individuals, but the protection afforded by this status would ensure we had something of interest to show visitors. This area for example is far more convenient for visitors and yet unlikely to be damaged as Kidney Is could be.

Para 3

I am rather puzzled as to why the SOA have to be consulted over the question of the Thin-billed prion. New Island is the only farm which was apparently bothered by this bird, the new owners have every intention of encouraging the species to remain on this island. The same could also apply to the Skua, there is no evidence to show it harms the sheep industry. I think there is a "traditional" dislike to this species simply because certain populations will dive at people.

Concerning sea reserves, the main region in mind would be that area of water embracing the Jason Island chain. Probably this comes within our territorial waters.

Letter or memo to CS from Legal Dept. Dated 12.9.72.

1. Even though the licensing authority may name the species and place from where eggs may be taken, it may still be advisable to issue warning of those species which may not be taken.
3. The methods stated are now known and as such are loop holes in the law.
4. The fact remains that the method of trapping is not specific enough and by allowing it to continue we are in effect covering the illegal act of catching by mistake or otherwise, some of the rare birds of prey.
7. Skua. This bird is a natural predator and as such, is just as important to the survival and natural selection of the Gentoo upon which it preys. If we accept this argument against the Skua, what of all our other natural predators. I think it should also be born in mind that our species of Skua is accepted as a distinct race, it is not a very common bird and we are responsible for its survival.
8. It is not suggested that private land come under this control. Regarding Crown land now declared a Reserve or Sanctuary I feel it is very important to close off certain of our more vulnerable islands. The Lindblad Explorer did visit Beauchene Island, regardless of repeated warnings of the danger of landing and also that Government had not given permission

for this landing. I think it is well to keep in mind that some tourists are extremely determined to get their photographs regardless of the danger, cost etc.

9. In view of the ruling on where kelp may be cut at present, my suggestion only effects Kidney Island, Cochon Island and the Volunteer Rocks. Photographic proof can be given, if required, of the buffer action of kelp. My own personal experience is that Volunteer Rocks would be extremely vulnerable to sea action if the bed of kelp to the north of the rocks was cut.
10. I dont think it would "quickly resolve itself"
11. International status of reserves. My note (letter of 18th August) probably requires further clarification. I was basically considering private property which a person may wish to vest in some internationally recognised body. A case in question is the Grand and Steeple Jason Islands which the present owner would like to leave to the WWLF. For the Falklands to have a number of International Reserves could only bring us recognition as a conservation minded group of Islands. The advantages are many and yet I do not see why we should lose control or why it should "open the door to all and sundry".

Reference to note by H.Bennett.

I believe this ordinance may now be a little out of date. By the localities listed, I believe it refers to Fur Seal rookeries. Beauchene Island for example was thought to be the ~~largest~~ site of the largest Fur seal colony in the Islands. Recent investigations of this island have shown that no Fur seal exist there and populations of other species is very poor.

It is not suggested that Beauchene Island be deleted from this list, but that other areas might be added and our other species of seal and their important breeding grounds covered in this ordinance.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING NO. 5/72 HELD ON
6TH, 7TH AND 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1972

11. RAISING OF LICENCE FEES (Memo 54/72)

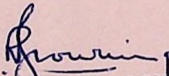
It was agreed that the following subsidiary legislation be made:

Dogs (Amendment) Rules 1972

Wild Animals and Birds (Export) (Amendment)

Regulations 1972

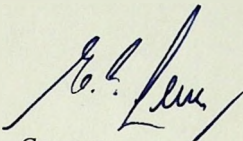
Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Regulations 1972


CLERK TO COUNCIL

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS PROTECTION ORDINANCE 1964
(No. 15 of 1964)

Wild Animals and Birds (Export) (Amendment)
Regulations 1972

No. 3 of 1972.


Governor.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations —

1. These regulations may be cited as the Wild Animals and Birds (Export) (Amendment) Regulations 1972, and shall come into operation on the 7th day of September 1972.

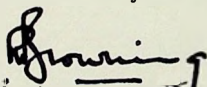
Citation and commencement.

2. Paragraph (2) of regulation 2 of the Wild Animals and Birds (Export) Regulations 1968 is amended —

Amendment of Regulation 2.
(No. 3 of 1968)

- (a) by the deletion of the figures "150", opposite the words "Elephant seals", and the substitution therefor of the figures "200"; and
- (b) by the deletion of the figures "15", opposite the words "All other penguins", and the substitution therefor of the figures "25".

Made by the Governor in Council this 7th day of September 1972.


Clerk of the Executive Council.

CONFIDENTIAL

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

No. 1/73

The Environment and the Preservation of Wild Life

With the opening of improved communications between the Islands and the mainland and the likelihood of a build up in tourist traffic over the next few years it is important that everything possible is done to ensure that protection is given to our wild life and to the natural beauty of the Islands, both of which form a vital part of the national heritage. Recently this problem has been looked at and advice has been received from Mr. Ian Strange (who acts as honorary adviser to the Government on these matters) and others as to the best way in which we can strengthen the safeguards against over-exploitation of these assets.

2. At the present time protection is provided by the following Ordinances:

- a. the Seal Fishery Ordinance (Chapter 62)
- b. the Nature Reserves Ordinance 1964
- c. the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.

At Annexure A details are given of the various declarations made by the Governor in Council under these Ordinances.

3. The following suggestions have been put forward to improve the situation:

- a. Restrict licences for the export of wildlife to the collection of immature birds and animals; such birds and animals become accustomed to captivity much more quickly and stand a greater chance of survival than the older birds and animals.
- b. Limit collection periods of animals and birds, particularly penguins, to late February, March and April, so as not to interfere with the main breeding season of our wild life.
- c. Restrict the period in which eggs may be collected.
- d. The collection of eggs should be limited to specified species of penguins, albatross, geese and ducks. Destruction of the nests of birds, when in use, by fire or any other means to be prohibited.
- e. Restrict licences for the collection of eggs to more realistic figures and avoid granting licences for collection from nearby rookeries.
- f. Control methods of killing and trapping so as to avoid the loss of protected birds.
- g. Provide protection for the skua and the thin billed prion; it is realised that the suggestion in regard to the skua is controversial and is therefore open to discussion.
- h. Close certain areas to tourists, for example Beauchene Island which might be visited by tourist ships such as the Lindblad Explorer.

- i. Control the harvesting of kelp in the reserves and sanctuaries; in view of the licence issued to AIL this may be difficult but it is intended to discuss the general policy with Mr. Percy when he visits Stanley later this month.
- j. Prohibit the use of sprays and dips containing chlorinated hydrocarbons and related substances.
- k. It has also been suggested that sea reserves should be established but this could only be done by extending our fishing limit, which is at present confined to territorial waters (3 miles). This subject, i.e. the question of territorial waters, is under international discussion at the moment and it is possible that the United Kingdom will extend her limit to 12 miles within the next few years and that this extension may be applied to the Colonies.
1. It is also for consideration whether we should extend the number of sanctuaries. There is a great deal to be said for declaring Stanley Common and the whole of the Cape Pembroke area as sanctuaries so that there is a protected natural reserve close to the centre of the town, available to the inhabitants and tourists. Other likely areas are Sparrow Cove, Kidney Cove, the southern shore of Berkeley Sound, the Bull Roads area, and no doubt Honourable Members might suggest others.
4. For the information of Honourable Members attached as Annexure B is a list of the breeding birds in the Falklands.
5. Honourable Members are asked to note that it is intended to introduce draft legislation for consideration of the Council at an early date on this subject and to advise generally on the issues involved.

The Secretariat,
Stanley.

9th January 1973.

Ref: FIS/10/1

HRT.

	Gaz. or Vol.	Page
<u>SEAL FISHERY ORDINANCE (Chapter 62)</u>	Vol. I	547

The following have been declared seal reserves by the Governor in Council under section 7:

The territorial waters of the Colony	Vol. II	89
Elephant Jason Island	Vol. II	89
Bird Island	Vol. II	89
Volunteer Rocks	Vol. II	89
Beauchene Island	Vol. II	89

<u>NATURE RESERVES ORDINANCE 1964</u>	1964	108
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The following have been declared nature reserves by the Governor in Council under section 3:

Kidney and Cochon Islands	Order 1964	1965	14
Flat Jason Island	Order 1966	1966	120
Bird Island	Order 1969	1969	104

<u>WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS PROTECTION ORDINANCE</u>	<u>1964</u>	1964	193
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The following have been declared wild animals and birds sanctuaries by the Governor in Council under section 4:

The Twins adjacent to Carcass Island	Order 1964	1965	71
Low Island adjacent to Carcass Island	Order 1964	1965	71
Beauchene Island	Order 1964	1965	72
Elephant Jason Island and adjacent islets, South Jason Island and adjacent islets, North Fur Islands, South Fur Island, Jason East Cay and adjacent islets, Jason West Cay, The Fridays, White Rock and Seal Rocks (all within the Jason Islands group).	Order 1966	1966	120
Middle Island, King George Bay, West Falkland	Order 1966	1966	176
Volunteer and Cow Bay	Order 1968	1969	14
Cape Dolphin	Order 1968	1969	15
Bleaker Island	Order 1970	1970	78

Stanley Common has not been declared a wild animals and birds sanctuary.

Section 18 of the Firearms Ordinance 1965 make it an offence to discharge any firearm on Stanley Common but wild animals and birds may be taken on Stanley Common by most other methods.

BREEDING BIRDS IN THE FALKLANDS

King penguin	<i>Aptenodytes patagonica</i>
Gentoo penguin	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>
Rockhopper penguin	<i>Eudyptes crestatus</i>
Macaroni penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>
Magellan penguin	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>
Rolland's grebe	<i>Podiceps rolland*</i>
Silver grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>
Black-browed albatross	<i>Diomedea melanophrys</i>
Giant petrel	<i>Macronektes giganteus</i>
Thin-billed (Belcher's) prion	<i>Pachytila belcheri</i>
F. Is. fairy prion	<i>Pachytila turtu -</i>
White-chinned petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>
Sooty shearwater	<i>Procellaria griseus</i>
Greater shearwater	<i>Procellaria gravis -</i>
Wilson's petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>
Grey-backed storm petrel	<i>Garrodia nereis</i>
Falkland diving petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix berard*</i>
Rock shag	<i>Phalacrocorax magellanicus</i>
King shag	<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps albiventer</i>
Night heron	<i>Nycticorax n. cyanocephalus</i>
Ruddy-headed goose	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>
Upland Goose	<i>Chloephaga magellanica*</i>
Ashy-headed goose	<i>Chloephaga poliocephala*</i>
Kelp goose	<i>Chloephaga hybrida malvinarum*</i>
Black-necked swan	<i>Cygnus melanocoryphus</i>
Crested (grey) duck	<i>Anas cristata</i>
Cinnamon teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>
Chiloe wigeon	<i>Anas sibilatrix</i>
Yellow-billed teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>
Brown pintail	<i>Anas spinicauda</i>
Pampa teal	<i>Anas versicolor</i>
Flightless steamer duck	<i>Tachyeres brachypterus*</i>
Flying steamer duck	<i>Tachyeres patachonicus</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Carthartes aura jota</i>
Johnny Rook	<i>Phalcobaenus australis</i>
Carancho	<i>Caracara p. plancus</i>
Cassin's falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus cassini</i>
Red-backed buzzard	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>
Pied (Fuegian) oyster-catcher	<i>Haematopus leucopodus</i>

Black oystercatcher	Haematopus ater
Falkland Island plover	Charadrius falklandicus
Winter plover (dotterel)	Zonibyx modestus
Paraguayan snipe	Capella paraguaiae
Strickland's snipe	Capella stricklandi
Common seed-snipe	Thinocorus rumicivorus
South American tern	Sterna hirundinacea
Pink-breasted gull	Larus ridibundus maculipennis
Dominican gull	Larus marinus dominicanus
Magellan (dolphin) gull	Leucophaeus scoresbi
Falkland skua	Stercorarius skua*
Short-eared owl	Asio flammeus sanfordi
Red-footed owl	Strix-rufipes
Barn owl	Tyto alba
Tussac bird	Cinclodes antarcticus*
Garnot's ground-tyrant	Muscisaxicola m. macloviana*
Grass wren	Cistothorus platensis hornensis*
Cobb's wren	Troglodytes musculus cobbi*
Falkland thrush	Turdus f. falklandii*
Falkland pipit	Anthus correndera trayi*
Military starling	Pezites militaris Falklandicus*
Siskin	Carduelis barbatus
Black-throated finch	Malanodera m. melanodera*
House sparrow	Passer domesticus

* Falkland races

- Recently discovered colonies. May be distinct races



89
Stanley

21st November 1972

Sir,

I have heard that a pair of Upland Geese have produced a brood of goslings on the Stanley Common.

This is a rare but welcome sign that the restriction on shooting on the Stanley Common has encouraged the birds to return to where, in former days, they were quite plentiful.

At the present time 'shooting' is the only method of bird destruction restricted on the Common area and it is known that persons have used other processes of destruction against the geese in an attempt to procure a meal.

This brood of goslings (which are also a much sought after delicacy by the local gourmets and so easily destroyed) have absolutely no chance of survival unless some urgent action is taken to safeguard them. I therefore press for legislation to fully protect the wild life in the common area with adequate penalties to deter the taking of eggs or molesting the birds and their young in any way.

Although we think of the Common as a rather barren area ornithologically there are no less than 22 different kinds to be found there at different times of the year and many of these nest there and make a vain attempt to rear a family.

With tourism in mind even the Common could be a place of great interest to visitors - and so near to Stanley.

Yours faithfully,

V. T. King.

11th December

72.

Dear Sir,

8

Thank you for your letter of the 21st November and for the interest you express in the preservation of wildlife on Stanley Common.

2. Unfortunately there is little we can do at the moment to protect Upland Geese and their young. I think you will agree, if a notice is published requesting people to refrain from molesting the birds we would be spotlighting their existence and at the same time inviting their destruction by those who have little or no regard for our wildlife.

3. You will, however, be pleased to know that it is intended to declare Stanley Common a Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary and when this is done Government will have full powers to protect all types of wildlife on the Common.

Yours faithfully,

(H. L. Bound)
for CHIEF SECRETARY

Mr. V. T. King,
Stanley.

CB



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CENTRE - CENTRE DU DROIT DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
D 53 BONN, GERMANY - TEL. 22 66 66 - ADENAUERALLEE 214



Mr. J.A. Jones
Colonial Secretary
FAULKLAND ISLANDS

December 20, 1972

Dear Sir,

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources is now beginning the intensive preparation of its publication on the protection of non-domesticated fauna and import/export restrictions.

We refer to our letter of January ²²⁹4, 1971, a copy of which is enclosed. Perhaps this letter was misplaced, yet it would be unfortunate if our publication did not represent the position in the Falkland Islands.

We should be most grateful if you would let us have copies of all legislation and regulations concerning the protection of wildlife and its import and export. We attach herewith a list of legal texts of which we have notice and should appreciate if you could let us have these if they are still in force.

Your cooperation is very much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. Burhenne
Chairman, IUCN Committee
on Environmental Law

To be a file of
for

Annex 2

Posted.

~~24/11~~
24/11/73.

Mr. J.A. Jones
Colonial Secretary

Falkland Islands

Bonn, January 4th 1971

Dear Sir,

The International Union for Conservation and Natural Resources is an independent international organization whose membership comprises states, governmental departments and private institutions. IUCN's main field of activity lies in promoting the conservation of wild animals and plants, soil, water, and other natural resources.

To accomplish this task, IUCN works through a number of commissions and Committees. The Committee on Environmental Law is particularly concerned with the compilation and analysis of legislative and regulatory measures relating to the conservation and use of natural resources.

We are at present particularly interested in the legislative and regulatory measures relating to the import and export of non-domesticated fauna, as well the nature and extent of protection within your jurisdiction. We would like to ask your help in securing the relevant legal materials on these subjects. We are preparing to publish such information on all the jurisdictions throughout the world in the summer of 1972, and are most anxious to insure that our publication will be as comprehensive as possible.

It is most important that we acquire the relevant legislative and regulatory documents themselves, in order that we may analyze the legal regime before publishing the summary.

We hope that you will be able to provide us with all laws and regulations, as well as any articles which you feel will inform us about this matter, needed to enable us to portray the situation in your jurisdiction accurately and completely.

Your kind attention is appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

W.E. Burhenne
Chairman

FIS/10/1

283
10 January 1973

Don Meier Productions
520 N Michigan Avenue
Chicago
Illinois 60611
USA

For the attention of Mr Richard Reinauer

Dear Mr Reinauer

I have heard from our Embassy in Washington that you might be interested in coming down to the Falkland Islands to shoot some TV film on the albatross and other wild-life in the Falklands.

This is just a brief letter to let you know that your visit would be most welcome and we will do everything possible to help you. On the professional side, you might like to know that the best man to contact here on the wild-life problems, etc., is Mr Ian Strange, and no doubt he also will be pleased to give you any assistance that you may require.

In the meantime, I am enclosing a couple of short pamphlets on Stanley and the Falkland Islands generally, and if you should require any more literature, please let me know. You will see from the pamphlets that communications between ourselves and the Argentine mainland are now reasonably simple.

Yours ever

E G Lewis

Encs

Blind copies:

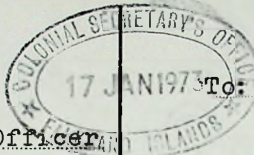
S Relton Esq - LAD, FCO
Dr B B Roberts, Polar Regions Section, LAD, FCO
Chancery, Buenos Aires (Miss G Evans)
D C Walker Esq - Washington

No.

It is requested that, in any reference to this memorandum the above number and date should be quoted.

MEMORANDUM

17th January 1973



To: The Chief Secretary,

From: Chief Police Officer

STANLEY.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

SUBJECT — Wild Animal and Bird Protection
of the nearby rookeries.

For some considerable time I, and I know of many others, have become alarmed at the decreasing size of the gentoo rookeries near Stanley. This has been brought about mostly by lack of control. To give some idea of what the Government have allowed over the past five years, I submit the following figures.

1968	-	33	licences issued to collect	34,450	eggs.	1
1969	-	40	" " " "	35,200	"	1
1970	-	42	" " " "	50,100	"	1
1971	-	33	" " " "	34,100	"	1
1972	-	30	" " " "	26,250	"	1

2. The nearby rookeries of Bluff Cove Rincon, Port Harriet Point, Sparrow Cove, Kidney Cove, Strike Off Point, and the two rocky rookeries between Mount Low and Twelve O'Clock Mt. are all in a bad way. The Volunteer Point Gentoo rookery is not increasing in size, a great pity when one remembers its original size some years ago.

3. I would propose that the entire area, east of a line drawn from Strike Off Point on the north, and south to the east side of the entrance to the Bluff Cove Rincon, be a wild animal and bird sanctuary.

4. If nothing is done to protect our wild life, we shall, in a very few years, find ourselves having to travel to the west Falklands to find any penguins, etc.

Chief Police Officer

On file by
9.0 am
Then for Esco

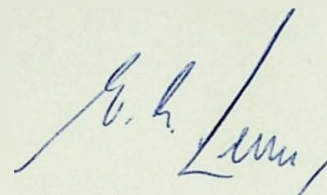
Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964

(No. 15 of 1964)

ORDER

(Under section 4 of the Ordinance)

No. 1 of 1973.

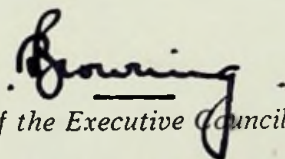


Governor.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council has made the following Order —

1. This Order may be cited as the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Stanley Common and Cape Pembroke Peninsula) Order 1973.
2. The area known as Stanley Common and Cape Pembroke Peninsula to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary.
3. That any person who within the said area at any time wilfully kills, injures, or takes, or attempts to kill, or take any wild animal or bird shall be guilty of an offence against the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964.
4. That any person who introduces into the said area any carnivorous animal shall be guilty of an offence against the said Ordinance.
5. That any person guilty of an offence under this Order shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section 4 of the said Ordinance.

Made by the Governor in Council this 18th day of January 1973.



Clerk of the Executive Council.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING NO 1/73.
HELD ON THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY 1973.

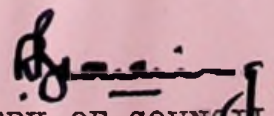
FIS/10/1

3. THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE
 (Memo 1/73)

His Excellency explained that it was now felt that the laws protecting the wild life and natural beauty of the Colony should be overhauled. It was intended that at the present meeting of Council the examination should be exploratory only and that after discussion, amending legislation would be drafted for consideration by Members.

i. After deliberation, it was advised that the following points should be incorporated (as necessary) in draft bills to amend the Seal Fishery Ordinance (Cap. 62) the Nature Reserves Ordinance 1964; and the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964 -

- a) Licences for the export of wild life from the Colony should be restricted to allow the collection of only immature birds and animals;
 - b) The collection period for animals and birds to be limited so as not to interfere with the main breeding season, but cognizance to be taken of the fact that certain birds would have to be collected at South Georgia and that weather conditions would necessitate such operations being mounted during the summer months;
 - c) The figure quoted on licences for the collection of eggs to be more realistic, i.e. a licence for every 50 penguin eggs and every 10 albatross eggs. Licences to forbid collection from rookeries near Stanley;
 - d) To provide protection for the thin-billed prion;
 - e) To allow visits to be made to certain areas, e.g. Beauchene Island, Bird Island, and the Crown Jason Islands only by special permit;
 - f) Control the harvesting of kelp in the reserves and sanctuaries, if, after discussing the general policy of Alginat Industries Limited with the Honourable Michael Fery, this appeared to be desirable.
- ii. It was also advised that Orders should be made declaring Stanley Common and the whole of the Cape Pembroke area, to be sanctuaries. His Excellency concurred and ordered accordingly.


 CLERK OF COUNCIL

FIS/10/1

238
23rd January 1973.

The Chief Secretary

The Chief Police Officer

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Wild Animal and Bird Protection

Your memorandum of 17th January refers.

2. In general I agree with your views, though it is not easy to convince the politicians. An amendment to the Wildlife Ordinance is on the drawing boards, and as a first step Cape Pembroke and Stanley Common are shortly to be declared sanctuaries.

3. The views of government's honorary wildlife adviser will be sought on your statement that local rookeries are in a bad way. Mr. Bundes told me yesterday that the rookeries at Kidney Cove are increasing rapidly.

↙
(T. H. Layng)
CHIEF SECRETARY

CB

NEWS ITEM

By an order made by the Governor in Council on 18th January, the area known as Stanley Common and Cape Pembroke Peninsula was declared a wild animal and bird sanctuary. This means that any person who within this area at any time wilfully kills, injures, or takes, or attempts to kill, or take any wild animal or bird or who introduces into the said area any carnivorous animal shall be guilty of an offence against the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$40.

The Secretariat,
Stanley.

2nd February 1973.

CB

UNCLASSIFIED

FIS/10/1

20 February 1973

D G F Hall Esq MBE
West Indian & Atlantic Department
FCO, London SW1

1. Would you please refer to our Saving no 10 of 20 February in reply to your Saving no 1 of 31 January on conservation problems in South Georgia.
2. In my Saving under reference I mentioned that we had already discussed in Executive Council proposals for bringing our legislation up to date and I attach to this letter the following documents:
 - a. an Executive Council Memorandum on the subject of the environment and the preservation of wild life;
 - b. the decisions of Executive Council on this item; and
 - c. an Order made by myself under the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964 declaring Stanley Common and Cape Pembroke peninsula to be a wild animal and bird sanctuary.
3. I would be grateful if documents a. and b. could be looked at by your experts and if they consider we are on the right lines perhaps the documents could be referred to Sir Hubert Flaxman so that the necessary amendments to the various Ordinances can be drafted.

D G LEWIS

Encs 3



K. G. B/a
23/4
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1

Telephone 01- 930 8440

His Excellency Mr E G Lewis CMG OBE
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Your reference

Our reference HwF 7/10

Date 11 April 1973

Dear Governor.

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION

1. Thank you for your letter of 20 February. I had hoped to let you have by now the expert's comments on the papers you enclosed, but John Heap and Dick Laws are still correlating their views on the matter. John tells me that some points, eg the prohibition of certain sprays and dips, will have to be very carefully examined, and he would be grateful for a little more time to concert ideas with a view to discussion with you in June. I hope you approve of this course. I will write you separately about your programme of discussions here. In the meantime I will ask Sir Hubert Flaxman to hold hard on the question of draft amendments to the various conservation enactments.

Graham

DGF

D G F Hall
West Indian & Atlantic Department

UNCLASSIFIED

FIS/10/1

25 April 1973

D G F Hall Esq MBE
West Indian & Atlantic Dept
FCO, London SW1

1. Thank you for your letter HWT 7/10 of 11 April on Wild Life Conservation and I look forward to having a discussion with John Heap.

2. In regard to my programme it would be useful to know how long this is liable to take; as you know, I have been in the Islands for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years without a break and I intend taking off for Europe after I have dealt with my official business and my private affairs in London.

E G LEWIS

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F.I. ref: FIS/10/1

C.O. ref:

SAVING DESPATCH.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Date: 8th June, 1973.

No. 29. SAVING. COLONY

Legislation.

Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Regulations 1973.

Penguin and Albatross (Amendment) Regulations 1973.

Telephone and Telegraph (Amendment) Rules 1973.

I am forwarding under separate cover six copies of each of the above items of subsidiary legislation.

Acting Governor

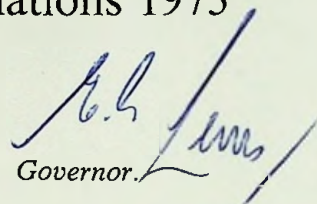
239 A

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS PROTECTION ORDINANCE

(No. 15 of 1964)

Penguin and Albatross (Amendment) Regulations 1973

No. 2 of 1973.


Governor.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964, the Governor in Council, has made the following regulations —

1. These regulations may be cited as the Penguin and Albatross (Amendment) Regulations 1973 and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July 1973.

Citation and commencement.

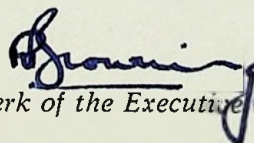
2. Regulation 3 of the Penguin and Albatross Regulations 1964 is revoked and replaced by the following —

Amendment of regulation 3.
(4 of 1964)

"Fee payable.

3. The fee payable in respect of a licence shall be 50p for each 100 eggs or part thereof."

Made by the Governor in Council this 18th day of April 1973.


Clerk of the Executive Council.

Ref. FIS/10/1.

PACIFIC DISCOVERY

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
VOLUME XXVI NUMBER 3 MAY JUNE 1973

and moose. Although both are powerful, long-legged animals, capable of plowing through deep, heavy snow, they are often handicapped in their search for food, and their movements over any appreciable distance may be severely restricted.

During such periods of exigency, elk are often more or less dependent on a supply of aspen bark for winter sustenance. Even aspen bark may be hard to come by if competition due to excessive numbers of elk is high, or if there is an inadequacy of available trees. It is then that the smaller, weaker animals die of starvation as they are unable to reach high enough for browse and cannot successfully compete for bark or other foods.

During the winter, elk tend to congregate in areas where aspen are plentiful, thus their numbers alone aggravate the factor of competition as the snow deepens. These animals move from tree to tree, taking a small amount of bark from each. This behavioral pattern ordinarily prevents the stripping and killing of trees, and under normal conditions assures a continued food supply for years. During unusually severe winters, however, the trees may be completely girdled as high as the tallest animals



Left, elk in the Canadian Rockies. Right, aspen showing old and new scars where elk gnawed bark during the winter. Below, a group of elk in wintertime.





Above, a beaver dam. The activities of beavers in cutting trees for their dams and for food have valuable ecological consequences for animals such as elk and moose (Photograph by Robert T. Orr). Right, trees cut by beavers.



can reach. When this happens, too many trees are killed and in future years there may be a serious decline of available winter food due to a lack of aspen trees in a traditional wintering area. As a consequence, there may be a reduction in elk population of that region for many years to come, depending on the rate of recovery of the aspen growth. Sometimes the aspen do not recover at all.

Moose are brush-loving, browsing animals often wintering in small groups within a fairly restricted area. The chosen site must provide the necessary food and cover within a biome where conifers predominate. Consequently the wintering area may be relatively small within the total forest complex. In winter moose depend on such plants as alder, willow, and aspen for browse. Mobility, population, availability of food within a reasonable distance, and competition from elk all play an important role in survival.

In their never-ending struggle against the environment, both species have a valuable ally, the beaver. The beaver is a swamp builder, and swamps encourage the growth of the food-producing shrubs and small trees. This same brush also provides dense cover, while the swamp complex creates a

terrain often difficult for humans to penetrate. Beaver often fell trees if for no other reason than to keep their incisors from growing excessively. They cut aspen, for which they have a preference; but they will also cut pine, fir and other trees. Cutting a few trees of any size or kind admits light to the forest floor, and the growth of aspen is enhanced by sunlight. Cutting a stand of mature aspen which may have been extensively barked by elk in winters past, or cutting a few conifers which are not considered good browse material, therefore encourages the growth of new aspen as well as the growth of willow and alder on the newly-cleared land. It is the felled aspen which is of the greatest importance at the moment, however. A beaver, when cutting, may section some small trees and transport the smaller sections to the site of the dam. The beaver will trim branches and store them in the pond for winter food, but often the bulk of the cut trees remain where they fall. Many are felled in winter where they remain available on the surface of the snow. Beaver frequently cut part way through a tree and leave it. These trees usually come down in winter storms, adding to the number of trees on the ground.

Here, then, is an important source of emergency winter food for elk and moose. Elk usually take a section of bark from one tree, then move on

to another tree. When they find a downed aspen in winter, however, they proceed to gnaw all of the bark, not only from the trunk but from the branches as well. The animals will also kneel to get at the bark on the underside of the fallen tree, as evidenced by prints left in the snow. I have observed tangles of trees, downed by beaver, which have been almost totally stripped of bark by elk.

If left undisturbed, beaver will continually expand their operations. Swamps will grow larger, streamside trees and trees for a considerable distance back will be cut and replaced by new growths of browse plants. Other wildlife such as bark-feeding mice, pocket gophers, rabbits, hares, and their predators will find shelter and food in the growing swamp. Water will be impounded and conserved, and birds will be abundant in summer. Brush will provide moose with cover and food, and an ecological community will become established.

This remarkable and industrious little engineer seemed, for a time, to be making a strong comeback in certain areas. But rapid, uncontrolled and destructive land use is again depleting their numbers. Since beavers represent an important link in the web of life, it would seem that their survival should attract more attention from people who focus their energy on matters pertaining to ecology.

Moose are among the animals that benefit from the activities of beavers (R. T. O.).





PENGUINS OF THE FALKLANDS

Ian J. Strange

Photographs by the author

THE air was still, yet there was the unmistakable stench of penguins. Pushing through the thick tussock grass that covered the island, I could hear a roaring as from the crashing of heavy seas on a windward shore. A few minutes later I was hardly able to believe the sight in front of me. Stretching almost the two-mile length of the island, and extending for hundreds of yards inland, was a mass of Black-Browed Albatrosses and Rockhopper Penguins. The roaring was not that of the sea but the congestion of sound from this huge rookery. So thickly were the birds clustered that it was impossible to walk through them without treading on nests, eggs, or young birds. Yet this was only one rookery, of only one of the five species of penguins that breed on the Falkland Islands.

Located in the South Atlantic about 400 miles east of the Strait of Magellan, the Falklands include two main islands totalling more than 4000 square miles, and about 340 small islands and islets. The islands are treeless, rocky, cool. From Antarctica, the Falkland Current brings a wealth of marine food—mostly small crustaceans—that is pushed up to the ocean's surface when the current encounters the shallow water around the islands. This rich food resource accounts for the vast numbers of penguins on the Falklands.

The most common penguin on these islands is the rockhopper, with more than 5,000,000 birds. Almost as populous is the Magellan; however, since it nests underground, its total number is difficult to ascertain. The other three penguins are more

Above, part of a huge rookery, with millions of Rockhopper Penguins and Black-browed Albatrosses, on a small island in the Falklands.

scarce, at least on the Falklands. There are about 100,000 gentoos, 1000 macaronis, and no more than 50 of the King Penguins.

Three of these five species are migratory—the rockhopper, Magellan, and macaroni. The Magellan is the first to return to the islands after wintering along the east coast of South America, as far north as the Rio de la Plata. With amazing regularity the first birds appear about the 13th of September on the northern coasts of East Falkland and one or two days later in the extreme northwest of the archipelago. On one particularly extensive breeding area I was able to witness the first arrival. Early in the morning this solitary Magellan came up the wide beach from the sea and without any hesitation made its way some three hundred yards inland past hundreds of burrows. At one point only did it stop momentarily to glance about it. Then, making a decisive right turn, carried on a few yards and promptly went into a burrow where it remained. Within three or four days of that bird's arrival the coast was occupied by thousands of penguins.

Later in the breeding season, at the end of December, the colonies and beaches adjacent to the breeding areas become heavily populated with immature birds. At the entrances of occupied burrows one-year-old birds may also now be found, indicating that these may return this first season to their original rearing area. At this period also, attempts are made by these late arrivals to form nest burrows. Courtship displays by small groups of



Top, an adult Magellan Penguin in typical stance. Left, group of Magellan Penguins in molt.



A pair of adult Rockhopper Penguins with an immature bird.

birds develop, generally adding to the intense activity on the Magellan grounds at this period of the year.

There is no creche formation with the Magellan, the young chicks remaining within the protection of the burrows until they are about three-quarters grown. In early January the young start to emerge from the burrows and by the end of January they begin their moult, a process which can be completed in under seven days.

By late February these populations of Magellans have formed large groups and are in full moult. The pastures on which they gather become covered with moulted feathers, which swirl in the wind like light snow. By late March the coasts are again clear of birds and only the low wailing moan coming off the sea on a quiet evening indicates that

some birds are still about the islands, a few remaining until late into May.

The breeding season of the Magellan is under way when the first rockhoppers return from South America about the 12th or 15th of October. Although there are few eyewitness accounts of the first arrival of this species, it would seem that the birds appear more generally en masse rather than in one's or two's. This is almost certainly the case when immature birds return to the rookeries later in the season, although bad sea conditions may influence their sudden appearance ashore.

Egg laying may start about the first of November, with the majority of birds laying about the 10th or 12th of this month. The incubation period is about 37 days. As with the Magellan, two eggs are usually laid, but the percentage of pairs hatch-

ing two chicks appears to be very low. Counts made of the large rockhopper colony on Beauchene Island indicate a mortality of approximately 50% in eggs and young in the period of incubation and first week of hatching. The male bird takes over the incubation and also appears to be responsible for the care of the chicks in the early stages. On some rookeries the young birds start to form groups during the last days of December, on others this may not start until mid-January.

During the last few days of December and early January there is a sudden influx of immature birds on the rookeries. A majority of these birds will be the previous season's young, noticeable by the absence of a prominent crest and definition between the white and dark under the chin. These birds are generally found on the outer perimeters of the breeding rookeries, and will remain through their period of moult. Arriving about the same time will come adult birds which have yet to mate. These are usually found on the outer edge of the rookeries, noticeable by their unproductive efforts at courtship, mating, and nest building.

Moult in the young rockhopper chicks may start about mid-January. At the same time those immature birds which had arrived at the close of December start to moult. The main moulting period for the adult breeding birds extends over a considerable period. Birds which have lost their chicks start in January, and the period of moult

finishes in late February or early March. The rookeries are finally deserted later in the month.

The Gentoo Penguin, a resident species, has a breeding cycle similar to those of the Magellan and rockhopper. But it is far more diverse in its selection of breeding grounds and manner of nest



Top, Gentoo Penguins on nest of Red Crowberry twigs. Left, Gentoo Penguins coming ashore through the surf.





King Penguins incubating. The single egg is held on the top of the feet and protected by a fold of skin on the lower part of the bird's body.

construction. Gentoos may nest on flat rocky islands where there is no vegetation whatsoever, or in areas where nests are scooped out of sand or mounded from stones, dried mud, or small pebbles. Landing zones used by the birds may also vary, from sandy shores to fairly steep rocky coast. They do not, however, select such formidable landing zones as the Rockhopper Penguin. One feature which appears to be common to all nesting areas

is the exposed nature of the site chosen, the space available, and the fact that the site always commands a view of the sea, although this might be some considerable distance away.

The Gentoo being resident, its breeding grounds are rarely vacated completely, and yet its breeding cycle is as precise as the arrival of the Magellan. Nest building starts about the 5th of October with the first egg-laying usually between

the 15th and 18th of October, coinciding with the egg-laying period of the Magellan. Incubation of these two species varies a little, with the Magellan's being 28 to 30 days and the gentoo's average of 33 days.

Although the gentoo chicks form creches, these are not so pronounced as those of the rockhopper, and seem to form at a later stage in the growth of the chicks. Apparent disorder also appears to reign in the feeding of young gentoos at this crèche stage. The tendency is often for chicks to stand about the routes used by returning adults. As these birds approach the perimeter of the colony, several young birds will rush forward seeking food. Disowned chicks eventually wander back to the groups, but where chicks locate their adults returning with food, they persistently approach them to be fed. Often this persistence, especially where two chicks are concerned, develops into a form of race, the adult running about the perimeter of the rookery with the chicks in pursuit for half a minute or more. The outcome is that the most persistent chick wins and is then fed. Although it is not clear why this is done, there are two possible explanations: a simple system of exercising the young; and, where two chicks are involved, a method of establishing which chick is in greater need of food.

The moulting of the gentoo, as with the rockhopper, tends to extend over a period of several weeks and in normal circumstances is completed by the first week in March. By mid-March the rookeries are generally clear, with the birds tending to congregate closer to the water.

The breeding cycle of the King Penguin, the other resident species, takes over 12 months. This results in the bird usually breeding successfully only twice in three seasons. Unlike other Falkland species, only one egg is laid with no nesting behaviour, the egg being held on the upper surface of the feet and enveloped in a fold of the lower abdomen.

The earliest period of courtship and mating of the King Penguin in the Falklands appears to be during the latter part of October and early November, with earliest egg-laying about the middle of November. The latest attempt at mating and egg laying is generally in February, although observations indicate that eggs not hatching by the last week in March are rejected. Incubation is about 54 days, nearly 8 weeks. The chick is then fed by the adult pair for some 11 or 12 months. Only after the final feeding do the adult birds moult and return to start their breeding cycle again, some 14

months after their previous cycle had started. If they are successful in completing the feeding of their youngster and return in this period they may then successfully hatch and rear a chick in the second season. But it is clear that if they succeed in two successive seasons, a chick can not normally be reared in the third season. The King penguin, then, is capable of breeding only twice in any three-year period.

This rather unique breeding cycle in turn presents an interesting scene on a King penguin rookery, especially during the mid-summer period when incubating birds, young chicks, various stages of moult, and adults in courtship can be found in the company of chicks hatched some twelve months earlier.

During the nesting season, the penguins are subject to predation by other birds, especially the Striated Caracara (*Phalco baenus australis*). This is one of the rarest birds of prey in the world, being restricted to the Falklands, except for a few pairs



A pair of Macaroni Penguins in a mixed rookery of Black-browed Albatrosses and Rockhopper Penguins.



An adult Striated Caracara, a resident predator, with a Gentoo Penguin chick.

that breed on the small islands about Cape Horn.

Many of the more isolated islands with populations of penguins, especially gentoo and rockhopper, have resident populations of the caracara. During most of the year they feed on marine molluscs, vegetable matter, insects, and carrion. But during the breeding season of the penguins, this raptor may feed almost entirely from the rookeries. At first it feeds largely on eggs which it takes from the nests. Then it switches to young penguin chicks. Injured or diseased adult penguins are also taken, so the bird may be assured of a supply of food all year where it lives in association with gentoos, and some five months near rockhopper colonies.

Although a capable flyer, the caracara rarely attacks penguins from the air. Instead, it uses its amazing running speed and the immense holding power of its talons. It relies on speed and surprise to take eggs and chicks, for any slow approach, especially to rockhoppers, is immediately repulsed by numbers of penguins, which will chase the intruder away. Normally the caracara will take a very large proportion of its prey from the perimeter of a penguin rookery. Here nest the young breeding birds which are less experienced at protecting their eggs or young. The eventual result is that only

stronger and more alert penguins are able to breed successfully.

Skuas and Giant Petrels also nest near the penguins, but the skuas take significant numbers of eggs and chicks only when the nesting area is disturbed, such as by people collecting eggs. And the petrels do not take live penguins either at the nesting areas or in the water, but rely on birds killed in their landing attempts, such as may often occur in rough seas.

Other predators that take penguins in the water include the Killer Whale, Leopard Seal, and Southern Sea Lion. The first two are seen at the Falklands mostly during the winter, when the migratory penguins are absent, so they probably take only the resident Gentoo and King Penguins.

Perhaps the most significant predator of the Islands' penguins at sea and also on land is the Southern Sea Lion (*Otaria byronia*). Probably all five species are taken although I have only witnessed the killing of the Magellan, Rockhopper, and Gentoo Penguins.

The evidence gathered of this predation by sea lions suggests that this killing might well be a from of play, and the following is a fairly typical example of this. Apparently asleep, an old bull

was lying on the sand and shingle beach a few feet from the water's edge and perhaps some 15 yards from a well-marked Magellan penguin route from the water's edge to the tussock fringe. Several birds had been landing and taking this route. Then a single bird appeared from the water just to one side of the route. Without hesitation the sea lion was up off its belly and loping at a good speed along the water's edge towards the penguin. The penguin was already back into the water and, as would have been supposed, was making out to sea. Instead, however, its course took a circle which the seal joined. Within seconds of the animal taking to the water the bird was caught.

Then followed the typical thrashing of the prey on the surface of the water, an action which is commonly used by the sea lion to break up octopus and squid. The time from the sea lion's appearance at the surface with the penguin, through the thrashing action, to the eventual tossing away of the bird's carcass, was seven seconds. Leaving the bird floating on the water, the sea lion then swam off, eventually landing on the beach. The carcass of the penguin was retrieved for inspection, and was seen to have its skin peeled back from the legs, complete with flippers, to the head. The body had been literally thrown out of the skin with hardly a mark on the bird. Of the hundreds of such bodies inspected, all had the same characteristics.

Killing for food has on occasions been witnessed both in the sea and on land, although in the case of the latter the prey is taken back to the water where the same thrashing action is carried out before the bird is eaten.



Above, trypot and oilers' shanty used during the nineteenth century when penguins were boiled down for oil. Below, remains of wall used in herding penguins by the oilers.



During the nineteenth century the major predators on the Falklands were people. In the 1820's the large colonies of penguins attracted the oil hunters. The industry reached a peak about 1864, when most of the accessible rookeries had been decimated. The first protective legislation was passed to protect the rookeries in the vicinity of Port Stanley, because the eggs were necessary to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Within another decade or so the penguin-oil industry came to a halt, after more than two million penguins had been boiled in the trypots.

The taking of penguin eggs for food is still a fairly well established pursuit in the Falklands, and is a seasonal tradition almost certainly as old as the history of settlement itself. At New Island off West Falkland, a haven for American whalers during the early 1800's, a depot ship would be used for storing penguin eggs, her crew spending the entire laying season collecting penguin and albatross eggs. Many thousands of eggs would be packed in casks and a business established selling eggs to other ships.

Small schooners and cutters would sail for the outer islands where large numbers of eggs could be collected. These would return with their holds full of loosely stored eggs and so great was the weight from this bulk of eggs that the bottom layers would be crushed.

Penguin eggs were undoubtedly a very important commodity to the settlers and until quite recently large numbers of eggs were brought into

Stanley, the main town, for sale. Today eggng is carried out under license. Between 1965 and 1970 the number of licenses taken out per year averaged 33, with an average annual total of 40,000 eggs.

There is now a greater awareness among farm owners of the need to be more conservative about penguin egg collecting. More of them now prohibit collecting by their employees, and themselves organize the collections, allocating a share to each house on a settlement. In this way the rookeries suffer less disturbance and probably lose fewer eggs. There are also signs that some farms are prohibiting entirely the collection of gentoo eggs, this species being considered by many farmers to be beneficial to their pastures.

No longer are penguin eggs "so necessary to the health and comfort of the inhabitants" and almost certainly the tradition which has lingered on will eventually die and penguin eggng will cease. Unfortunately however, one problem is so often replaced by another. In recent years the seas about the Falklands have seen ever increasing activity from huge fishing fleets. Since the whale has vanished from these waters, protein in other forms must be found and the food of the whale is being fished. But krill or euphausians are just as important to penguins as they were to the whale. Many people say there is no danger of overfishing the vast supply of this small but important marine food. Was not the same said about the whale? In the Falklands the survival of the penguins on its breeding grounds is an international responsibility.

A breeding group of Gentoo Penguins, with other penguins arriving from the landing area.



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MINUTES FROM H.E. THE GOVERNOR TO AG. CHIEF SECRETARY
DATED 30TH OCTOBER 1973 - extract from F1S/30/1

(1) South Georgia - Conservation of wildlife

I went through the draft legislation and it appears to be in order as far as I am concerned and this is now, I understand, in the hands of Sir Hubert Flaxman for final polishing up.

MINUTE FROM H.E. THE GOVERNOR TO AG. CHIEF SECRETARY
DATED 30TH OCTOBER 1973 - EXTRACT FROM FIS/30/1

(2) Falkland Islands. Conservation of wildlife including
the problem of export of seals and penguins

I explained to Brian Roberts that we were doing everything possible here in the way of extending wildlife reserves in the Colony but members of the House and general public found it difficult to see why because of a vociferous lobby in the UK and elsewhere we were effectively stopped from exporting penguins and other types of wildlife which could substantially increase our revenue. However, I did add that all of us are very much alive to the problems and we realised that genuine fears were aroused if the export of penguins in particular was not controlled and these poor birds ended up in the wrong place: while I was in the UK I in fact saw penguins which were in a terrible state and I would not have liked to have been responsible for their export. Dr. Roberts explained that the UK Government was preparing legislation which would in effect allow for a register of respectable zoos etc. to which it would be in order to export. The UK legislation may not be ready for another two years but I agreed that, in the meantime, until the British Government had prepared this legislation we would have a moratorium on the export of wildlife to the UK.

21st November, 1973

Dear Ian,

I understand from Mr Barton that Frank Taylor of the Daily Telegraph spoke to you about reports in the Argentine papers commenting on a recent article by Erwin A Bauer in the publication "Sea Frontiers". I now enclose a copy of a letter from Glynne Evans in the Embassy to me and I would be grateful for any comments you would like to make on it. Personally I feel that until we actually have a copy of the article it is difficult to give a balanced assessment of the criticism.

Yours ever,

E.G. Lewis

I.J. Strange, Esq.,
New Island.

ENCL:

B. G. B. K. M.
19/11



BRITISH EMBASSY
 BUENOS AIRES

4/2

9 November 1973

His Excellency
 Mr E G Lewis CMG OBE
 Governor of the
 Falkland Islands

Dear Governor

WILDLIFE IN FALKLAND ISLANDS

1. A recent article by the naturalist, Erwin A Bauer, for the publication *Sea Frontiers* (Vol. 19 no 5) on behalf of the International Oceanographic Foundation of Miami, has been seized on with some glee by the Argentine press because of its 'horror story' account of the pillage and slaughter of animal and bird wild life in the Falkland Islands.
2. According to a report in 'La Opinion' of 6 November, (shorter but equally gleeful reports appear in other papers) the article claims that the British colonial authorities have permitted for years the 'pillage and butchery' of native species in the Islands, and the systematic destruction of the environment and that the only possible means of saving the fauna is tourism, especially from Argentina. Bauer, who has visited the Falklands, apparently alleges that uncontrolled sheep raising 'in order to produce wool for English mills' has denuded vast areas of natural pasture, and thereby destroyed the natural ecological balance. Colonies of penguins have been exterminated or disappeared and the numbers of seals and sea lions very much reduced. Even today the collection of penguin eggs remains authorised (Bauer says 40,000 a year), but implementation of the law is difficult and the numbers are often exceeded. Bauer states that the Falkland Islanders show little interest in nature or the future, although the wool industry is declining, but a tourist industry could help bring some prosperity. While Bauer acknowledges that the Falkland Islands

/Government



- 2 -

Government have created 17 or 18 nature resources, he goes on to say that this is only a beginning.

3. The 19th Century record of slaughter of seals and penguins is, of course, horrific, but you may wish to correct the record in some way for recent times. I am sending a copy of this letter to Chancery, Washington, in case they can lay their hands on a copy of Bauer's article for you to see.

yours ever
Glynne

M G D Evans

cc: Chancery
WASHINGTON
D G F Hall Esq OBE
WIAD/FCO
S Relton Esq
LAD/FCO

PRESS RELEASE BY ANSA NEWS SERVICE, WASHINGTON, USA

The British Colonial Authorities have for many years permitted the plunder and butchering of animal species existing in the Falkland Islands, and the systematic destruction of the environment. The only salvation which remains for them is tourism which will arrive especially from Argentina.

Thus it is indicated by information published by the International Oceanografic Foundation; a North American society of world-wide prestige, with headquarters in Miami, in which they describe what could be "histories of horror" could be written about what has been done in detriment to the environment with the tolerance of the British authorities.

The communication also criticises the inhabitants of the Falklands for their indifference for the environment. Few citizens show any preoccupation for it's future, it says.

The article of the International Oceanografic Foundation was prepared by the naturalist Erwin A. Bauer, who has made a painstaking visit to the islands and writes in the official publication "Sea Frontiers" of the Foundation. Vol. 19 No. 5.

It is also pointed out that the only worthwhile industry of the archipelago nowadays is sheep farming, but that is dangerously eroding the soil of the principal islands.

The report laments the slaughter of large marine animals such as the sea lions and seals. "It is true plunder and carnage are the correct terms to use, instead of exploitation" says the communique.

.....

It seems ironic that an American should be writing this, as it is well known that the sealers of this nationality were among the worst offenders, and in defence of which the incident of USS Lexington was the outcome.

Also does anybody here remember the visit of Erwin A. Bauer?

D. F. Gooch

ORIGINAL FILED AT FIS/30/1

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C.S.

Would you please ask the Immigration Officer to let me know whether in fact that Erwin Bauer referred to at folio 76 did in fact ever visit these Islands. I rather suspect that he has never been here.

3rd December, 1973

E.G. Lewis

Copy on FIS/10/1

5th December, 1973

Dear Glynn,

Many thanks for your letter 4/2 of the 9th November about the article by the naturalist Irwin A Bauer which appeared in a publication "Sea Frontiers" and as you know this was a matter which agitated Frank Taylor of the Daily Telegraph when he was here for the anniversary jamboree of the opening of the temporary air field.

2. I have done a little research on Bauer and apparently he and his wife were here for a short visit on the Lindblad Explorer in December 1972 so they cannot have seen very much of the Falkland Islands, apart from possibly Ross Road in Stanley and West Point at the other extremity. Also, from all accounts he is no great authority but is an amateur naturalist writing an article in order to help pay the cost of his expensive passage on the Lindblad Explorer. However, there is very little we can do until we see the whole article and Ian Strange our local boffin has written off to obtain a copy and will be doing an article for Frank Taylor which he hopes will be passed on to the various papers in Buenos Aires.

3. The interesting part of all this is I think that Bauer obtained a lot of his information from an article by Ian Strange entitled "Penguins of the Falklands" which appeared in the magazine "Pacific Discovery" issued by the California Academy of Sciences for the months of May/June 1973. In this article Strange is critical about what happened in the past, and rightly so, and, to be frank, I am not very happy about what is going on at present in regard to the collection of eggs, but I have to face the political realities of life such as they are in the Falklands. However, we are progressing and I have just declared another few Islands in the Jasons to be nature reserves and I have issued an Administrative Instruction that no further licences are to be issued for the collection of Albatross eggs and the P.C.O. are looking at the whole of our Legislation on this subject to see what further we can do.

4./...

- 2 -

4. I suggest we play this all very coolly as the Americans in view of what their sealers did around these waters and in the Antarctic are in no position to criticise us: I will be in touch with you again.

Yours ever,

E.G. Lewis

Miss M.G.D. Evans,
British Embassy,
Buenos Aires.

c.c. Chancery,
Washington

P.C.F. Hall, Esq., M.B.E.
West Indian and Atlantic Department,
FCO

S. Belton, Esq.,
Latin America Department,
FCO

Brian Roberts, Esq.,
Polar Regions Section,
Latin America Department,
FCO

AG. CHIEF SECRETARY
(D. R. Morrison)

RM

2. Please bear this in mind for next year but by then it is likely that our legislation will have been amended.
His Excellency's authority.
no licences for Albatross Eggs be issued without
His Excellency the Governor has directed that

Albatross Eggs

AG. Chief Secretary Chief Police Officer

6th December 1973.

10/10/73

CONFIDENTIAL

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

No. 57/73

Albatrosses Eggs

It has been the practice to issue licences to take Albatrosses eggs in accordance with the Penguin and Albatross Regulations 1964.

2. The licences issued this season were -

Saunders Island	400 eggs
West Point Island	400 eggs
Keppel Island	200 eggs
	1000

3. It is considered undesirable that we should leave ourselves open to criticism from conservationists by continuing to issue licences, and that licences should not be issued in future.

4. Honourable Members are asked to advise if action should be taken to amend our Ordinance and Regulations to prohibit the taking of albatrosses eggs other than for scientific or conservation purposes.

Stanley

17th December 1973

Ref: FIS/10/1

HRT.

RESTRICTED

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

4/24

12 December 1973

S Relton Esq
L A D
FCO

WILDLIFE IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

1. Please refer to Evans' letter of 9 November to Lewis about the article on the Falklands in the September/October issue of "Sea Frontiers". I enclose a copy of that issue of the magazine. As you can see, the Argentinian press had gone rather far in their description of the article. Bauer does not say that the "British colonial authorities" have permitted for years the "pillage and butchery" of native species, although he certainly asserts that there has been over-exploitation. Nor does he suggest that Argentinian tourism is the only possible way of saving the fauna. What he suggests is that there is a tourist potential and that since 1970 "more than just a few serious scientists have been coming to see and enjoy the wildlife".

2. This is the first copy of "Ocean Frontiers" we have seen. It seems to be a serious publication and might well publish any information you could supply them with about what the Falkland Islands are doing to preserve the natural habitat in the islands. If you or the Governor wish to send anything, we would be happy to forward it to the magazine. More generally, might there be the possibility here for practical co-operation with the Argentinians, either officially or non-officially, for according to the article the Falklands and the Valdez Peninsula are two of the three remaining large-scale colonies in South America of rock hopper and Magellanic penguins? Is there scope here for visits by Argentinian scientists, or, if the Valdez Peninsula is a wildlife preserve, is there information on that score that could be usefully exchanged? Perhaps the World Wildlife Fund could be stimulated to take a non-political interest and arrange something.

/3.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

3. No doubt Chancery, Buenos Aires, will have views but, as seen from here, this negative start, if handled imaginatively, could have a beneficial outcome.

D C Walker

cc E G Lewis Esq CMG OBE (with enclosure)
Port Stanley.

D G F Hall Esq OBE
W I A D, FCO

M S D Evans Esq
Buenos Aires

RESTRICTED

Fite - Wildlife Fite
10/31/6

The Falklands

By ERWIN A. BAUER

DURING THE PAST DECADE or two, tourism has penetrated such inaccessible parts of the earth as the high Himalayas, Outer Mongolia, and even Antarctica. None of these are more unlikely as a tourist destination, however, than the Falkland Islands—a lonely, windswept and tortured archipelago in the South Atlantic—which are almost unknown, except to stamp collectors. But perhaps tourism is all that now can save these islands from the total destruction that has occurred on so many island ecosystems around the world.

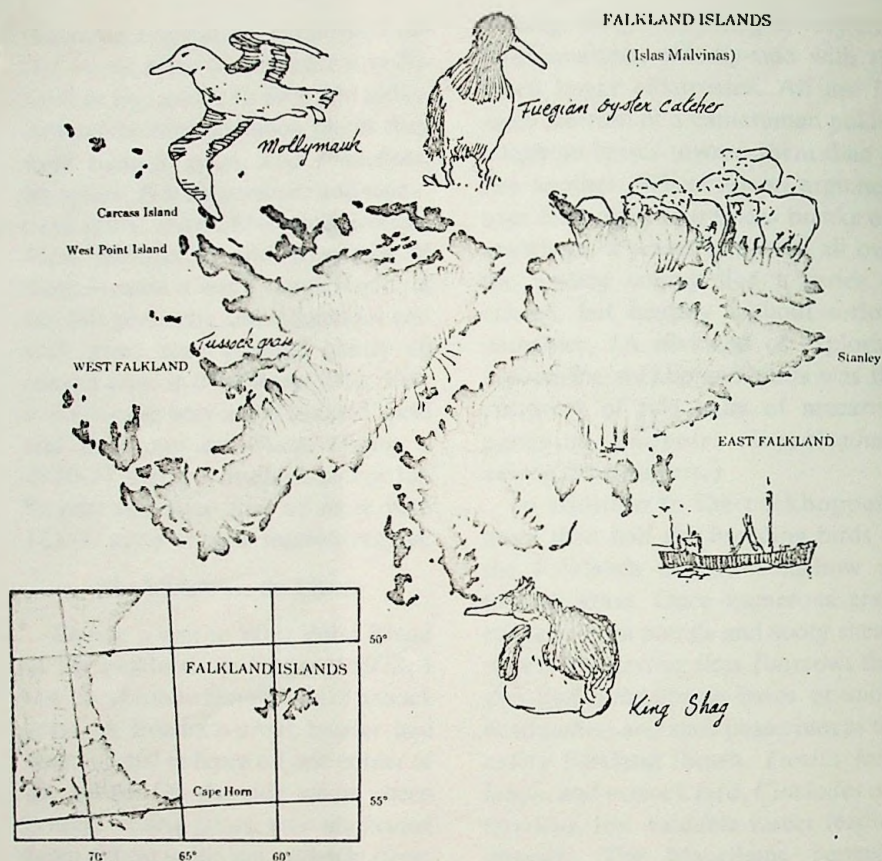
Isolated about 260 miles off the southeast coast of Argentina (which claims the British-controlled islands and calls them *Islas Malvinas*), 340 islands totaling about 4,500 square miles rise from a cold gray, often angry sea. These range from tiny rocky islets on which few humans have set foot to the two main land masses of East and West Falkland. Treeless, rolling, dull in color, and with great expanses of tundra — all this under threatening skies and lashed by fierce winds—it is not a pleasant land in which to live and so is relatively unpopulated. But still this bleakness has a haunting beauty of its own, and at the time of the first recorded landing in 1690 by British navi-

gator John Strong, it contained a wildlife community impossible to comprehend today. Those birds that survived nearly three centuries of exploitation, especially the five species of penguins, are likely to attract significant numbers of tourists.

Vast Areas Denuded

The first settlement of the Falklands was French, not English, and began in 1764 when Louis de Bougainville brought pigs, goats, and horses, as well as people, and that was also the first mistake. The tradition of overgrazing by livestock which continues almost unchecked today was begun. Other more dramatic exploitation has taken place, as we will see, but the overgrazing and resultant soil erosion has had the most serious and irreversible effect. Beginning early in the mid-nineteenth century, it became apparent that sheep did very well in the Falklands, and all at once vast areas (rather than just around small scattered settlements) were being used, and denuded, to produce wool for English mills.

To give an idea of how poor the land use and how the islands have changed, consider the following. In 1842, Sir Joseph Hooker, botanist of the Ross



Map: Erik Speyer; All photographs by the author.

THE FALKLANDS—bleak islands with haunting beauty (top). Unfortunately, sheep grazing has denuded thousands of acres of grass and is causing severe erosion problems at this South Atlantic archipelago.

A DELIBERATE WALK along the beach. Gentoo penguins have a white band extending from eye to eye across their slate-black head. They are fast swimmers and feed on krill and squid.

Antarctic Expedition, catalogued native plants, many of which are very difficult or impossible to even find today. Among the most common plants then were tussock grass, *Poa Flabellata*; bluegrass, *Poa alopecurus*; and cinnamon grass, *Hierochloe magellanicus*. Most widespread and important of these because it was a tough binder of the soft peat soils, the indigenous tussock grass once covered nearly all coastal areas in thick dense belts. Now it survives in only a few isolated spots and these are dwindling. During a 1970-71 survey, naturalist-author Ian Strange estimated that no more than 12,000 acres of pure tussock remain.

The Birds Were the Losers

During a visit to West Point Island of the Falklands in January, 1973, I saw the absolute importance of tussock grass. A livestock-proof barrier had been erected to fence off one corner of the island. On the side where sheep grazed, coarse grass was manicured down almost to the soil, which in steeper places had eroded away to bare Paleozoic quartzite rock. On the opposite side of the fence, tussock grass grew chest-high, surrounding and sheltering scattered nesting areas of rockhopper penguins, *Eudyptes crestatus*, and black-browed albatrosses, *Diomedea melanophrys*. On their treks to and from the water, often for long distances, the penguins used the same ages-old paths that wound through and under the lush, tall grass.

Of the world's 17 species of penguins, none are more interesting than the noisy, quarrelsome rockhoppers here on West Point. Parents engage in everything from incubating eggs to

feeding full-grown young in very confined quarters, side-by-side with the much larger albatrosses. All are far more tolerant of a cameraman poking telephoto lenses toward them than of one another. Whenever an argument over territories or trespass breaks out anywhere, it seems to spread all over the nesting colony like a series of echoes, but happily without serious casualties. (A dividend of exploring around the rockhopper nests was the discovery of two pairs of macaroni penguins, *Eudyptes chrysolophus*, among the strangers.)

In addition to the rockhoppers, more than half the breeding birds of the Falklands depend somehow on tussock grass. Once numerous gray-backed storm petrels and sooty shearwaters lost nesting sites (burrows that they dug in the fibrous bases or under dead stems) and such passerines as the native Falkland thrush, *Turdus falklandii*, and tussock bird, *Cinclodes antarcticus*, lost valuable insect feeding grounds. The Magellanic penguin, *Spheniscus magellanicus*, an underground nester, was also a loser when tussock grasslands vanished, but somehow was able to adapt to the loss. It simply dug burrows in open coastal areas and was blamed for causing erosion, the same waste of soil that followed overgrazing of tussock by sheep.

Accidental Rats and Mice

At different times—and no one is sure when—other alien wildlife has been introduced onto many of the Falklands, both deliberately and accidentally. In the latter case were rats and mice; rabbits, hares and Patagonian foxes were liberated deliberately,

but without sensible forethought. No matter which, the result was absolutely devastating as entire colonies of penguins were wiped out and others greatly reduced, especially on smaller islands. It was the same, sad familiar story that has taken place on other of the world's islands or island archipelagos, particularly as in the Seychelles, Galapagos, Hawaiians, as well as most of the West Indies.

While the damage to Falkland wildlife by soil erosion and by exotic predators was comparatively slow, possibly even difficult to detect by natives, other exploitation was faster and far more evident. To tell the truth, pillage or butchery are far more apt words here than exploitation.

Records of Declining Butchery

It is likely that Bougainville was first to capture whales and seals, but no record remains of his success. Fur seals in the Northern Hemisphere were already near extinction by the time of the American Revolution, so American whalers turned to the South Atlantic where southern fur seals existed in "inexhaustible" numbers. In 1784, a cargo of 13,000 pelts from the Falklands was unloaded in Boston, and there their quality was adjudged at least equal to northern fur seals. With that, the slaughter began in earnest, and the fact that a few southern fur seals still totter on the brink of oblivion today is because other, larger colonies existed more than 1,000 miles southward in the dangerous latitudes of the South Shetlands and South Georgia Island.

According to Ian Strange, as late as 1792 American sealers found Beau-

HORROR STORIES of the past are associated with structures, such as this old whaling station, that are found on the Falklands today. In the 1700s and 1800s, thousands of fur seals were butchered for their pelts, and elephant seals and penguins were rendered for their oil.

chene Island, remotest of the group and difficult on which to land, to be almost covered with fur seals. Probably that was the peak of its population. Today not one fur seal can be found there. All that remains of their former presence are mute inscriptions carved into rocks by sealers to record their declining "harvest" through two decades. During the last year of record, 1919, with the U.S. in World War I, only 11 pelts were taken. Since then none.

Two other species of seals, the southern sea lion and the elephant seal, have been terribly exploited. Elephant seals were pursued relentlessly for the great amounts of oil their giant

carcasses contained, and rusting boilers and rendering plants on several islands are testimony to this once profitable industry. The search for these mammals stopped in about 1870, but only when the species was considered to be extinct.

For the record (according to Strange), a total of about 15,000 fur seals inhabit the region of the Falklands today. Elephant seals have recovered best of all, and there are scattered colonies. The future of sea lions is less than secure, though, with only 30,000 or so and apparently diminishing for no obvious reason. But two good possibilities are interference or conflict

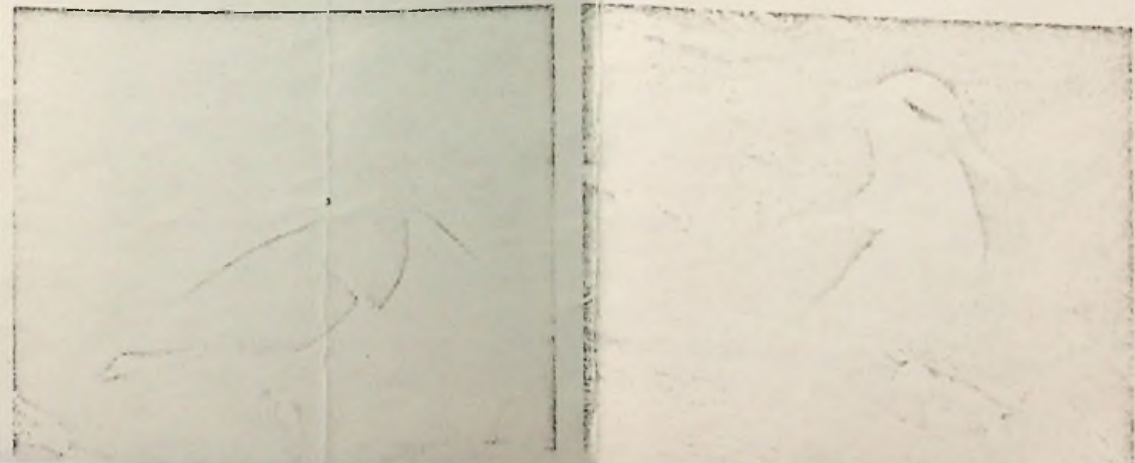
with sheep raising near the breeding beaches on some islands or a sudden change in the food chains of surrounding seas. Recent years have seen much deterioration, or at least change, in the ocean ecosystems bordering South America. Today, all at once, many species of fish are absent from places of former abundance.

Rendered Penguins

There is no way to tabulate the astronomical harvest of penguins and penguin eggs from the Falkland Islands during nearly two centuries. Certainly, it began early with the first settlers collecting and gathering for

A DROOPING CREST and red eyes characterize the rockhopper penguin. Although it is a small species, the rockhopper is the most aggressive of the Falkland penguins and will attack intruders with gusto.

THE PIED OYSTER CATCHER at the left below and the black-browed albatross at the right were accommodating to cameraman Bauer, as was most of the birdlife at the Falklands—a paradise for nature photographers.



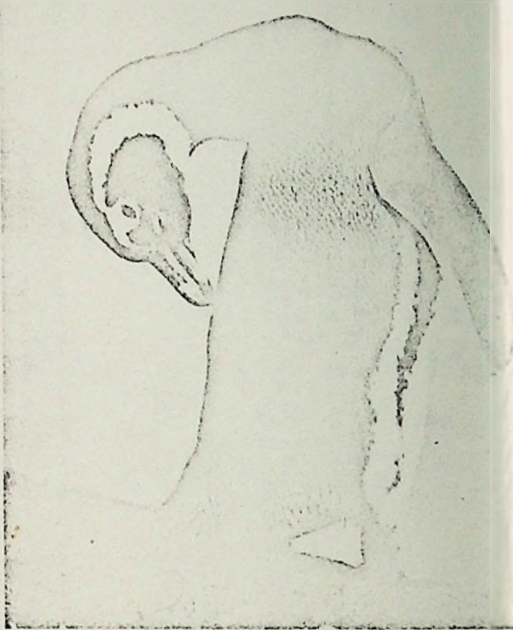
their own subsistence. That was minor. Sealers and whalers also learned to rely on the birds and to preserve the eggs for long periods by storing them immersed in seal oil in wooden casks. In 1820, with supplies of seals running out, seal hunters discovered that penguins themselves were good sources of oil, and every year when the birds came ashore en masse to nest, they were herded, trapped, netted, clubbed, and by any means collected to be rendered.

Hope for the Future

Between 1864 and 1866, seven vessels transported 63,000 gallons of pure penguin oil from Port Stanley, the capital, to London from rookeries on just three islands—Bird, Arch, and Speedwell—which left the rookeries decimated. Since an estimated nine to ten rockhoppers are required per gallon of oil, more than one-half million birds were sacrificed in that one minor operation. The entire populations from many other islands were destroyed; on still others they became so few as not to be worth collecting.

On Steeple Jason and other islands are remains of low rock or stone barriers, in places extending a mile in length, along which gentoo penguins were driven into traps where they were slaughtered. Besides the toll of adult birds, no young were raised to replace the losses. Altogether hundreds of millions, possibly even billions of penguins were butchered. Of the five native species, two (king and macaroni) are very, very rare today, the total of kings being only about 50 pairs.

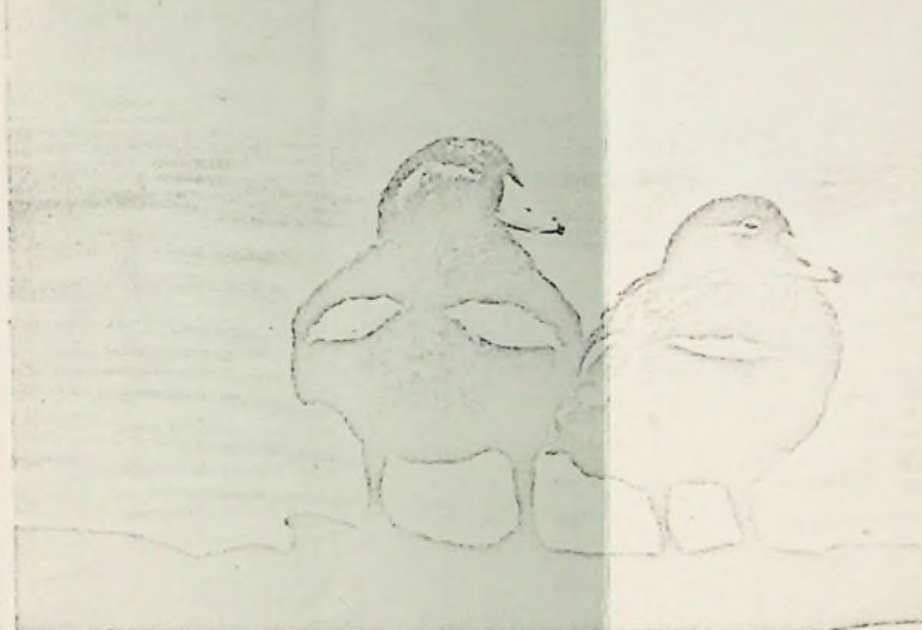
Incidentally, penguin-egg collecting is still permitted under license, and the



STRIKING PIEBALD PLUMAGE adorns this Magellanic penguin, which also has white flecks on its bill.

annual legal toll runs about 40,000. Enforcement is difficult in such an isolated land, however, and the unofficial harvest could be several times that figure.

Although a detailed natural history of the Falkland Islands may read like a horror story, there is still hope for the future of the wildlife, although it may be faint at best. All wildlife comprises a renewable resource; given protection and a suitable place to live, it will somehow survive. Maybe it will even prosper. That explains why a surprising amount of wildlife survives in a few parts of the Falklands today. A single rockhopper colony contains



THE FLIGHTLESS STEAMER DUCK is native to the Falklands. When full-grown, this large sea duck is incapable of flight, but it swims with a peculiar action suggesting a side-wheel steamboat.

more than two million birds and the total population for the species is now estimated at 5 to 6 million. There remains an equal number of Magellanic penguins, plus about 100,000 pairs of gentoos. Along with the Galapagos and Argentina's Valdez Peninsula area, nothing matches it in South America. Fortunately, there is an enthusiastic and increasing number of travelers, both American and European, who are interested in seeing the world's great wildlife spectacles, even if accommodations are not always the best. For example, tourism is today the biggest industry in East Africa entirely because of the magnificent game

herds there. Wildlife watching has become big business wherever there is much of it to watch, and in the Falklands there is much more to see than penguins alone.

Accommodating Birdlife

A total of 61 bird species breed in the Falklands, and a few of these nowhere else; 65 additional species have been recorded as visitors. Easily seen are several species of geese: upland, kelp, ashy-headed, and ruddy-headed. A very tame endemic race of flightless steamer duck is fairly abundant and is the most notable of several varieties of ducks. A list of other endemic races of

A THICKET OF FURZE at the outskirts of Stanley, East Falkland Island. Shrubs, such as furze, and tussock grass are necessary for the survival of the 61 species of birds that breed at the Falklands, and the recent establishment of 18,000 acres as sanctuaries holds promise for future populations.

birds would include the tussock bird, ground tyrant, Falkland thrush, grass wren, pipit, military starling, black-throated finch, night heron, diving petrel, skua, and Rolland's grebe. Photographers can do especially well here during the not-frequent-enough breaks in the overcast as most of the birdlife (but with emphasis on the penguins) is accommodating to cameramen.

Tourism May Fill the Gap

Most Falkland Islands natives regard wildlife as no great asset and in some cases as a competitor to making a living. At least a few citizens are showing concern about its future, perhaps because they realize it will attract tourists whereas the wool growing industry is threatening to decline. At this writing about 18,500 acres have been set aside as 17 or 18 separate wildlife refuges or sanctuaries of various status, most being in private ownership and still liable to change in status. That is small indeed, but is a beginning.

Also beginning in 1970, more than just a few serious scientists have been coming to see and enjoy the wildlife. Each year in January-February a passenger ship has been making a stop

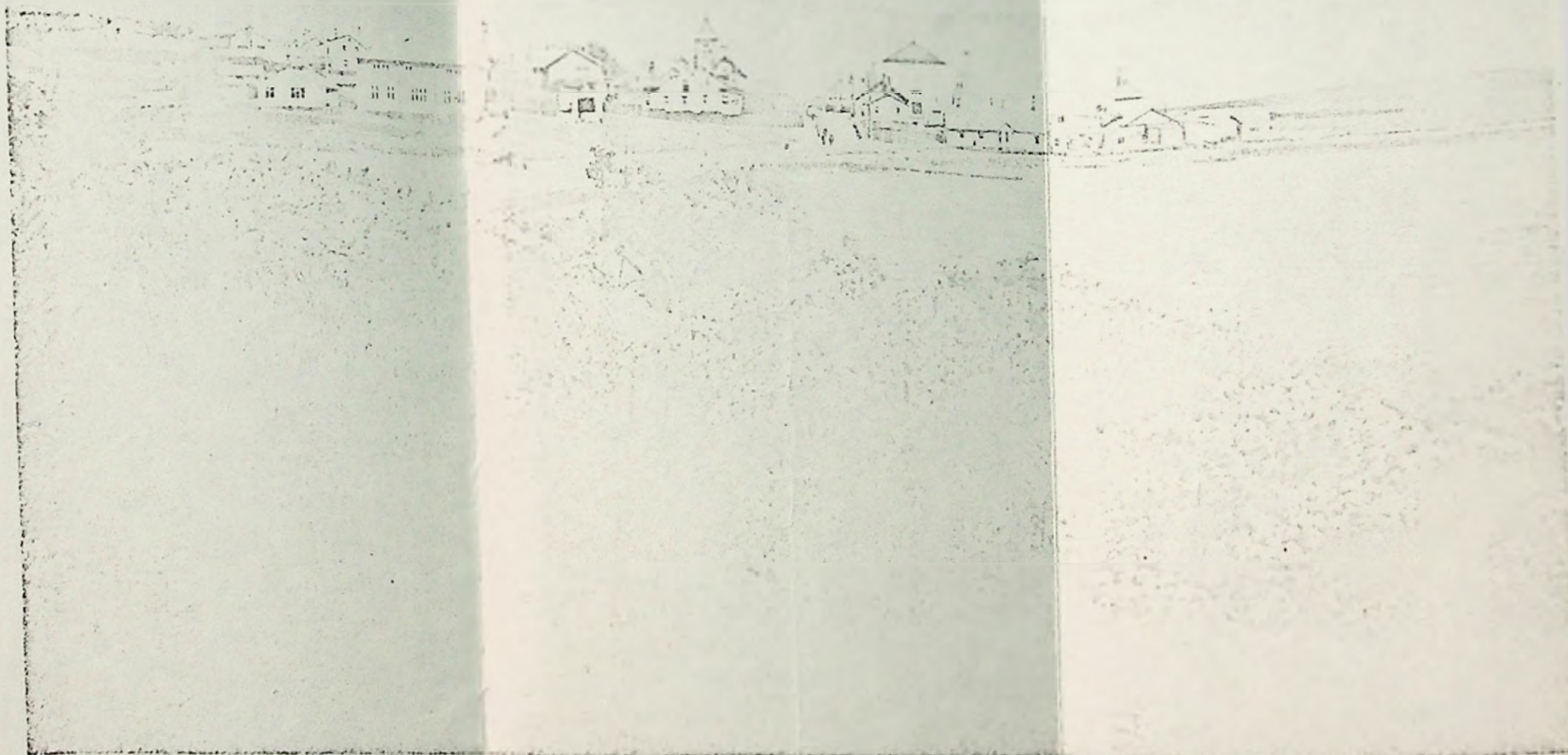
here and an Argentine airline makes scheduled twice weekly flights from Comodoro Rivadavia on the mainland to Port Stanley.

The future of the Falklands is precarious, mainly because it depends on the only industry that has remained profitable—sheep farming. But this is the same industry that is slowly wash-

ing the soil into the sea and thereby destroying itself. Hopefully, some prosperity from tourism might fill the gap in time.

There is still another, unmentioned and critical factor. More and more of the world's fishing fleets with their sophisticated gear are focusing on waters around the Falklands and on the same

marine life that sustains the penguins and their allies. Now and then, an oil slick washes onto lonely Falkland beaches, and DDT has been found in several kinds of seabirds. But that is a problem that these bleak and beautiful islands, unknown to almost everyone, shares fully with other more accessible parts of the globe.



IMM

From: Lt Col C N Clayden (Ret'd)



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Tolworth Tower, Ewell Road, Surbiton
Surrey KT6 7DR
Tel: 01-399 5281 Ext 47

D V Carstairs Esq
c/o Education Department
Stanley
Falkland Islands

Our Reference
D/DS23/18/26
Date
13 December 1973

Dear Mr Carstairs.

1. I must explain firstly that my appointment is that of Conservation Officer for the Ministry of Defence.
2. I have received information from the BOU via the International Society for Bird Preservation, that a Royal Marine Detachment is branded with the wanton killing of Ducks by shooting.
3. I wonder if you could supply me with a little more information as follows:-
 - a. The date/s of the incident?
 - b. Number of marines involved?
 - c. Types of weapon used?
 - d. Are the marines stationed there or had they come off a ship. If off a ship, the ship's name?
 - e. If permission to shoot had been granted, the Government body responsible for providing permission (with address).
 - f. What local Regulations exist regarding the use of fire arms?
4. I would be most grateful if you would be so kind as to let me have answers, as far as it is possible, to the questions above.

Yours sincerely

C. N. Clayden.

PS Please give exact location of incident.





UNCLASSIFIED
4/24

BRITISH EMBASSY

3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008
Telephone: (202) 462-1340

14 December 1973

E C Lewis Esq
Port Stanley

Dear Lewis,

WILDLIFE IN THE FALKLANDS

1. Mutual of Omaha, one of the largest US insurance companies, is the producer of a television nature series called Wild Kingdom. The half hour show is screened on Sunday evenings at 7 pm by NBC (one of the three national networks). The producers claim that it is seen by 35 million viewers in the US and, later, by 100 million overseas. It has enjoyed an unbroken run for 12 years and has won a number of national television awards. The production company has filmed abroad on many occasions; the film crew are, apparently, not only cameramen but qualified in various of the biological sciences.

2. The Associate Producer of the programme, Richard Reinauer, has contacted us for information on the Falkland Islands which, he said, were drawn to his attention by reading a travel brochure published by Lars-Eric Lindblad. He is particularly interested in the albatross as he understands from the Lindblad literature that there are nesting colonies in the Falklands or possibly its dependencies. In conversation he showed a general interest in the Falklands as such and might well be persuaded to take a wider interest than the albatross.

3. We gave him your name and suggested he wrote to you direct. This he will do. I imagine you will be happy to give him all the co-operation you can as it will be an exceptional opportunity to inform the American public about at least some aspects of the Falklands and perhaps show what the administration is doing for conservation - which is a recurring theme on the Wild Kingdom series.

4. His address, incidentally, is Don Meier Productions, 520 N Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611, USA.

Yours ever,
David Walker
D C Walker

cc S Relton Esq, IAD, FCO
Dr B B Roberts, Polar Regions Section
IAD, FCO
Chancery, Buenos Aires

HE EMB Lewis
CMA OBE
Falkland Is.



[Handwritten signature]
22/12/

B/n

With the compliments of

WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC DEPARTMENT

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

SW1A 2AH

CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

1. When Mr Lewis was in London we took the opportunity on 5 October to discuss with him future policy on this subject. The basic problems are summarized in paragraphs (1) and (2) of my letter to Mr Lewis dated 28 September (HWF 7/10). Mr Hall, Dr Laws, Dr Reap and myself were present at this discussion.

2. NEW LEGISLATION FOR SOUTH GEORGIA. We showed Mr Lewis the draft prepared by Dr Laws and myself. After discussing a few points, it was agreed that we should get the draft put into proper legal form by Sir Hubert Flaxman and it will then be submitted to ME for consideration and action.

3. EXPORT OF LIVING BIRDS AND MAMMALS. It had been hoped that the "Control of Zoological Gardens Bill" could be used to provide a reasonable method of regulating the export of living birds and mammals. Unfortunately the Bill just failed to get through Parliament at its last session but we have been told that it is to be re-introduced with amendments taking account of earlier criticisms. The Bill was widely supported and it is hoped that it will be enacted in the present session. The Bill aims to establish machinery to provide a register of "responsible" zoos, bird gardens, etc. in the United Kingdom. It would then be possible to provide the Governor with a list of these registered organizations, all of which would be eligible for export licences. Those which could not pass the tests established by the proposed "Zoological Gardens Council" would not be eligible for export licences. The FCO or Falkland Islands Government could not be expected to make this kind of judgment of responsibility. Other relevant UK legislation is in preparation relating to conditions of transport and import of animals and birds. We do not yet know what form these will take. It will also be possible to provide the Governor with suggested numbers for each species that could safely be exported without depleting the stocks, and other suggestions to make this trade into a rational and regular source of revenue. Mr Lewis agreed that while this legislation and its consequent machinery is still in preparation, it will be best to have a moratorium on all licences for living birds and mammals to be exported from the Falkland Islands and Dependencies for zoological gardens, dolphinariums, etc where the prime motive is financial profit.

4. NEW LEGISLATION FOR FALKLAND ISLANDS. Mr Lewis agreed with a suggestion that Dr Laws and Dr Roberts should draft a consolidated version of all relevant existing legislation. This can undoubtedly be improved and simplified without sacrificing any of the substantial gains made in recent years. It is recognized that local interests make it impossible to be /as restrictive

as restrictive as the proposals for South Georgia. It is also desirable, so far as practical, to bring Falklands conservation legislation more into line with the most recent thinking on this subject in relation to other parts of the world. Dr Laws and Dr Roberts undertook to start work on this.

B. B. Roberts

B B Roberts
Polar Regions Section
Latin America Department

15 November 1973

Copies to: RE Mr E G Lewis CMG OBE
Mr D Hall
Dr R M Laws

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING NO. 1/74

HELD ON THE 3RD JANUARY 1974.

FIS/10/1

4. ALBATROSS EGGS (Memo 57/73)

Honourable Members considered whether action should be taken to amend the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964 and regulations made thereunder, so as to prohibit the taking of albatrosses eggs other than for scientific or conservation purposes. It was felt that Legislative action was not called for - the managers of those farms on which albatrosses nested exercised great restraint in the matter of collecting these birds' eggs as they were themselves conservationists and fully

X/ aware of the criticism provoked by the practice. His Excellency took note of Members' opinion and said that he would write personally on the subject to the farm managers concerned.

Gowling
CLERK TO COUNCIL

Attached brought by D. Carstairs
(Camp Teacher) who was on Kidney
Island at the time of the incident.

The incident was not reported by
Carstairs and he has enquired
if we made the report.

The incident took place at Kidney
Cove some 13 months ago.

DCS Carstairs should now be asked ^{12th} 9.1.74
for a full report w.r.t. Done ^{11th} 11.1.74

LOCATION: Kidney Cove; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile South West of Kidney Island, East Falkland.

TIME: Morning

DATE: Between 24.12.72 and 29.12.72
(exact date unfortunately not recorded)

SITUATION: Two men, both with guns, were seen walking about in the area of a Gentoo Penguin colony, and in the vicinity of a few Kelp Geese.

One of the men was wearing a regulation type camouflaged jacket.

On one occasion a Kelp Goose was seen to be shot. A number of shots were heard. The bodies of the birds were seen to be taken away.

The way the guns were carried (i.e. slung under the arm-pit and over the forearm) suggested shot-guns.

Observations made with a 15-60 x Telescope mounted on a tripod. Four people observed.

VIS/12/1

56 261



DON MEIER PRODUCTIONS, INC.

520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE / SUITE 1216 / CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 / 222-1755

B/u K m /

28 Jan

January 7, 1974

Mr. J. A. Jones, O.B.E.
Stanley
British Falkland Islands

Dear Mr. Jones:

Having spoken with members of the British Consulate in Chicago and having visited with the Press Department at the British Embassy in Washington, it has been suggested that I write to you directly.

We are a television production company in the United States with the enviable record of having one of the longest term programs in the history of the medium and one of the most awarded programs as well. We produce a show called "Mutual of Omaha's WILD KINGDOM" which is a show about natural history and we specialize in not only adventure shows which are thoroughly and completely scientific but in species shows which document the life history of animals. The host of our program is Dr. Marlin Perkins, Director Emeritus of the St. Louis, Missouri Zoo.

Recently, while reading a document from Lars Eric Lindblad who spoke so glowingly of Falkland Islands, I was intrigued particularly with his description of the albatross population that comes back to roost on the Falkland Islands after being at sea for several years. It occurred to me that there might also be other wildlife, zoological experiments, or conservation practices going on in your area that would make for a fine television program.



Mr. J. A. Jones, O.B.E.
January 7, 1974
Page Two

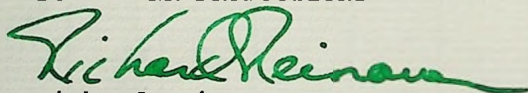
We like to feel that not only do we educate millions of people every week around the world because of the vast audience of over 100 million, but that wherever we can, we have brought further interest to that area, many times resulting in an increase in tourism.

We would be most obliged if you could advise us regarding the possibility of filming on the islands, providing us with the names of individuals we might contact regarding this, what permissions would be required, and most particularly, what animal life or bird life could be filmed for such a program. Unfortunately, there seems to be virtually no literature that we can lay our hands on regarding this.

We do look forward to hearing from you and I sincerely thank you for your interest and for responding.

Sincerely,

DON MEIER PRODUCTIONS



Richard Reinauer
Associate Producer
Mutual of Omaha's
WILD KINGDOM

RR/dp

Enc. 1974-75 Map
Background on Wild Kingdom

RESTRICTED



Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1

Telephone 01- 930 8440

His Excellency Mr E G Lewis CMG OBE
Governor and Commander in Chief
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Your reference

Our reference HWF 7/10

Date 18 January 1974

Dear Tony.

WILDLIFE IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

1. When I saw Glynne Evans' letter to you of 9 November it seemed that an attempt to publish a refutation of Bauer's article in "Sea Frontiers" might be called for, but now I have seen it I am more doubtful.
2. Brian Roberts has advised that the article is a typical piece of conservationist polemic which for the most part presents the facts correctly (although selectively) and proceeds to draw the wrong conclusions from them. While we could not claim that the conservation record of the Falkland Islands Government has been without blemish in previous years it has been far better than the record of, for instance, the Argentine Government. I am told that it would not be difficult to rake up plenty of nineteenth century evidence of much worse slaughters than are mentioned (in both the Islands the the Argentine). To refute the nonsense published in the Argentine press based on this particular article might invite more of this kind of controversy. We doubt that "Sea Frontiers" would publish it or that the Argentine press would refer to it if it were published.
3. The lesson to be learned is, of course, that the Argentine will use any stick to beat us with, including the "interests" of wildlife.
4. Subject to your view we think it better not to react to Bauer's article. You might, however, wish to ask Ian Strange for his opinion. If he feels a strong urge to put the record straight in view of Bauer's quotation of him, we would see no harm in it subject to your reviewing the text.

*Sans son
Dunin*

Copy:
D C Walker Esq
WASHINGTON

D G F Hall
West Indian & Atlantic Dept

Miss M G D Evans
BUENOS AIRES

RESTRICTED

BACKGROUND ON A FOUR-TIME EMMY AWARD WINNER: MUTUAL OF OMAHA'S

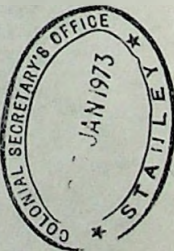
WILD KINGDOM

Mutual of Omaha's WILD KINGDOM, now in its 11th season on network television, is one of the longest running programs in the history of the medium. It is a show whose special blend of adventure, entertainment and education appeals to a broad audience of young and old alike. Probing the wild places of the globe, it brings to almost thirty million viewers every week a world they could never otherwise experience.

Mutual of Omaha's WILD KINGDOM is a unique concept in television programming: an action-adventure series based on real people in a real world. The setting might be any of the remaining untamed, untouched regions of the earth; the many strange and wonderful animals that inhabit these regions are the cast of characters.

Every week, Marlin Perkins--the program host and a distinguished zoologist--journeys to a different part of the Wild Kingdom. He may go to Africa to dart elephants from a helicopter; to the Arctic to trap polar bear; to South America for jaguar; or into the sea in search of a whale: each has been the subject of a WILD KINGDOM episode. Over the years, Perkins has visited both poles, and every continent and major ocean of the world in search of adventure.

The man behind the scenes is Producer-Director Don Meier whose guiding hand touches every stage of production from location to finished print. A member of the board of directors



of the World Wildlife Fund, he combines an active interest in conservation with a distinguished career in television production. A creative force in the innovative period of Chicago-originated network programming, Meier was director of the highly praised "Garroway At Large". Mutual of Omaha's WILD KINGDOM is produced in Chicago.

One reason for the great and continued success of Mutual of Omaha's WILD KINGDOM is the simple fact that the program respects its audience. Every show is authentic: animals are presented as they exist. Zoological accuracy is the rule.

Every half-hour episode emanates from location. One program may concentrate on a species of animal, another a particular region, while another may chronicle the life of a primitive people. The exciting film--all in color--is obtained from a small staff of the world's finest wildlife photographers. Dedicated naturalists, they live with and know intimately the subjects they are photographing. From days spent in a cramped blind may come several feet of film that capture the special moment when the great drama of nature is revealed. For the average show, almost 20,000 feet will be photographed. From this will be culled the 950 feet that will finally make up the finished program.

The technical excellence and dedication to detail that have marked the series since its beginning have earned it many awards--including four national Emmys, in 1966, 1967, 1969, and 1970. The show has also won many film festival and technical

awards. The program's conservation theme has also earned it recognition and praise from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State Fish and Game Departments, the National Wildlife Federation and scientists all over the world, many of whom participate with Perkins in the show.

As before, the show will continue to bring to millions of Americans, and to viewers in many foreign countries, the many wonders of the Wild Kingdom.

X X X

Mutual of Omaha's **WILD KINGDOM**

Starring Dr. Marlin Perkins, Director Emeritus, St. Louis Zoo.
Seen each week/Sunday evenings in most areas/on leading television
stations coast to coast./Check TV listings for time and channel.



On location for Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom



Africa

No continent can rival Africa for its rich variety of animals and the variety of terrain upon which they live. This season, we'll study zebras, lions, elands and elephants on the great plains of Africa. We'll go into the jungles, forests and swamps to see crocodiles, hippopotamuses and the beautiful fish eagles.



Australia

Since the continent of Australia is isolated, the wildlife has been left off from the rest of the world's evolutionary development for eons. Consequently, Australia has developed some of the most fascinating wildlife in the world. We'll see kangaroos, koala bears, emus, butcherbirds and many other unique animals in the forests and plains.



North America

There is a wide variety of wildlife living right here at home. We'll look at foxes in the midwest woodlands, study swans in Montana, see how the coyotes live in the western plains, watch the puma in the Rockies—we'll go into the Florida Everglades to study the alligators.

We'll see how elk survive in the Colorado mountains, watch the falcon in the Wyoming mountain prairies and study the unique Spanish ponies on an island off Virginia. We'll also see how the jaguar survives in the plains of northern Mexico, study caribou and cougars in the wilderness of Canada.



South America

Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom will take you to the fascinating Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador to study the giant Galapagos tortoise, land iguanas, land crabs and frigate birds. Then to the tropical jungles to view the enormous anaconda, then to the desolate mountains of Guiana to look at the big cats, such as the jaguar, cougar and ocelot.



The Arctic

The frozen seas, ice flows and tundras of the Arctic support an amazing number of animals. We'll study the fur seals in the Pribilof Islands of the Bering Sea, musk oxen and the Peary caribou on Melville Island in the Arctic Ocean, plus polar bears and walrus.



Asia

For the first time Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom goes into Asia Minor, this time to study the elusive leopard, a wild denizen of Iran. We'll also go into India and see how the Indian elephant is trapped and trained to work the huge teak forests. We'll also study the Indian tiger and how he fights for survival in the dark jungle of the Asian country.



Mutual of Omaha's WILD KINGDOM

Starring Dr. Marlin Perkins, Director Emeritus, St. Louis Zoo. Seen each week/Sunday evenings in most areas/on leading television stations coast to coast./Check TV listings for time and channel.

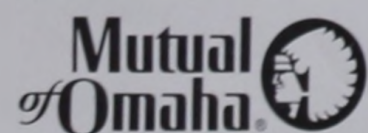


Dr. Marlin Perkins and the Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom crew travel the world over to bring you the 12th season of this four-time Emmy-winning television show. On the map above you'll see the locations of the shows for the 1973/1974 season. Once again, you'll see the animals of the wild kingdom and the fascinating, exciting and sometimes dangerous things they do. And this season, you'll see and learn even more about the meaning of the animals' environments and how conservation and an understanding of ecology are more important than ever to preserve the wild kingdom. This season, the Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom crew will work even more closely with highly skilled professional scientists and wildlife researchers. We will be going into more primitive areas to show you how current conservation

programs are conducted. You'll still see all the action and excitement you've come to expect of Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom, but there'll be greater meaning to the shows because you'll see more of how research systems are saving dwindling wildlife, protecting rare and endangered species, and maintaining nature's ecological balance. Good viewing! We'll look for you each week.



Marlin Perkins



Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom is brought to you by Mutual of Omaha and Mutual's life insurance affiliate, United of Omaha. Your local Mutual of Omaha agent is thoroughly trained to help you conserve your family's financial security with a total program of insurance and financial planning.

Mutual of Omaha agents can custom design a plan to fit your individual needs, whatever they may be. Just as you want professional advice on any important matter, you want the advice of a good agent. And your Mutual of Omaha representative is a good agent—one of the people you can count on.

Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom

Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom begins its 12th season this fall. Once again, we'll bring you fascinating facts and stories about many of the animals that live in the wild kingdom, and what science is doing to help preserve them. Following are brief descriptions of some of the exciting shows scheduled for the 1973/1974 season. Watch for Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom each week — Sunday evenings in most areas. Check your local TV listings for time and channel.

World of the Sea Otter

In the Pacific Ocean off the coast of northern California, we see Marlin Perkins and scientists of the California Fish and Game Department capture and tag the sea otter in an effort to save and preserve this rare and endangered species. You'll learn a lot about the sea otter, how it lives and cares for its young both underwater and on the surface.

Search for the Angel Shark

Special propulsion devices take the Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom team underwater to depths of 125 feet to find and capture the elusive and dangerous angel shark. Working out of a box cage resting on the bottom, Marlin Perkins and Dr. Robert Given of the University of Southern California Marine Laboratory grapple with and capture angel sharks for transport to the marine lab where they will undergo intensive scientific study.

The Brink of Extinction

The vicuña is one of the most endangered of all mammals in the world because its fine-quality wool brings \$20 per pound. Marlin Perkins and William Franklin of the Department of Wildlife Sciences at Utah State University go to places called Cala-Cala and Pampa Galeras in Peru to see how the Peruvian government is mixing economic need and ecological necessity to save the vicuña from extinction.

Voyage to the Isles of Enchantment

This is a two-part show filmed in the famed Galápagos Islands. In Part One, Marlin Perkins studies the land animals which have lived without predators to threaten them for generations... the giant Galápagos tortoise, land iguanas, frigate birds and a finch which has learned to use a tool to find food. In Part Two, Marlin Perkins explores the underwater world around the islands studying sea lions, brilliantly colored crabs, marine iguanas and octopus specimens.

The Swans of Red Rocks Lake

In this beautiful show, the Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom team returns to the U.S.A. to study the trumpeter swans at Red Rocks Lake in Montana. We see these graceful birds wintering on Red Rocks Lake, and we see the other animals in the area, including elk, moose and coyotes. We observe the swans in spring as they court, nest and hatch their young — and again in the summer when the animals molt and are flightless. Through the use of air carbons, some are captured and banded for scientific study of growth and migratory habits.

The World of the Black-maned Lion

A fine pride (group) of lions live in Rhabesia, Africa, and we'll see how they live, hunt and share their food under the domination of a magnificent black-maned male lion. We'll see the role they play in the ecological balance of their semiarid country, and watch other animals which live there, such as baboons, cheetahs, rhinoceroses, impalas, gazelles and wildebeests.

Adventure Above the Arctic Circle

Helicopters and light planes are the only ways to get to Canada's Melville Island in the Arctic Ocean where Marlin Perkins goes to study the musk oxen and Peary caribou. Their population is increasing to the point where food is becoming scarce, and some must be relocated if they are to survive.

River of Eagles

Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom camera crews go to the forbidding, primitive, yet beautiful Okavango Swamp in Botswana, Africa, to study the graceful black and white fish eagle which live there. The African fish eagle is considered by many to be the most beautiful eagle species in the world. We'll also see other types of swamp life including hippos, crocodiles and huge crocodiles.

Chase of the Onager

For the first time Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom goes to Iran to bring you the exciting capture of the rare Persian onager — the wild donkey of Iran. Using aircraft and land teams, Marlin Perkins and other camera crews locate and capture the onager on the flats of the great salt basin near Kariz. The purpose? To study their movements, to collect scientific information, to mark and identify them and to relocate some to other areas where chances of survival are greater.

Operation Quick Find

Can two lions, polar bears and killer whales be trained to do the work of man? Marlin Perkins joins a team of other scientists working for the U.S. Navy in training these animals to find and help recover valuable equipment lost in the depths of the ocean. You'll be amazed at the work these mammals can do for man.

Coyote Country

This is a delightful, exciting, but always interesting story of nature's beauty in the American West. It features the coyote, its environment and the ecological cycle of which it is a part. You'll see other animals of the plains, and understand the value of protecting them from destruction.

Call of the Whales

It's difficult to observe whales, and because of this, we don't know as much as we should about them. So Marlin Perkins joins Navy scientists and Dr. Howard Winn of the University of Rhode Island in a close study of the humpback whales. Many unknown facts about these animals are uncovered in their watery breeding grounds off the Bahamas, how they communicate with each other, and how they court and mate.

The five classes of spinal cord animals

● Mammals ● Birds ● Reptiles ● Fishes ● Amphibians

The animal kingdom (the wild kingdom) is divided into groups or branches. Seventeen of these branches include most of the living things on earth and are called phyla. These phyla start with the single-celled animals such as amoebas and paramecia, through

sponges, jellyfish, flatworms, tapeworms, for example, wheel animals, roundworms, spiny-skinned animals, such as starfishes; segmented worms such as earthworms; mollusks such as clams, scallops, snails; joint-legged animals, insects, crustaceans and spiders for

example; and finally the spinal cord animals. These animals are divided into five classes, and we've shown you some of the more common spinal cord, or vertebrate, animals on the chart above. They begin with the lower forms, such as fishes and amphibians, and end

with the higher forms called mammals of which man is only one. Most of the animals on Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom each week are spinal cord animals. On the other side of this folder, you'll see where many of them live and in what kind of environment.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851)

REGISTERED 1902

Telephone: 01-930 6077/8/9

Telegrams: "FLEETWING, LONDON, S.W.1."

120 Pall Mall,
LONDON, SW1Y 5ED

FGM/PN

25th January, 1974.

A. Sloggie, Esq.,
The Falkland Islands Co.Ltd.,
Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

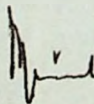
Dear Alastair,

Sir Peter Scott has recently received from IUCN in Switzerland
an extract from a letter a Dr. D. Turner reading as follows -

"We left the Falkland Islands two days ago and I feel
compelled to report certain activities there in the
shooting of birds. I heard from the local people that
the detachment of Marines there hold grandiose shooting
trips on the ducks around Stanley Harbour. It seems that
they have already wiped out one colony of, I believe, the
Chiloe Wigeon. Furthermore there is no closed shooting ??
season for the Upland Goose or anything else. Birds are
only protected if they are in a reserve area of which there
seem to be a number. Certainly the Black-necked swans
I walked some miles to see were very wary of a passing
Landrover vehicle." ?

Would you please comment fully on this matter which is causing
some concern.

Yours sincerely,





Mr R B Napier
West Point Island

29 January 1974

Dear Reddy,

I am writing to you personally about the question of the collection of Albatross eggs. It was only recently that I noticed licences had been issued to your island, Saunders Island and Keppel Island for the collection of eggs this season.

As you know, we are under increasing pressure from conservationists all over the world at the present time and I am certain there would be an outcry if they knew we were collecting the eggs of these rather unique birds.

The point of this letter is to ask for your co-operation in seeing that in future this practice ceases and I would be grateful for your comments in due course. I realise that the number of eggs involved is small in comparison with the numbers of birds, but, as in many other fields, this is an emotional as well as a scientific problem.

Yours ever

E G Lewis

R.E. Napier.
West Point Island,
Falkland Islands,
2 February 1974.

His Excellency The Governor,
Mr. E. G. Lewis,
Government House,
Port Stanley.

RE / *12 Nov*

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 29th January 1974.

It is true that for many years we have collected a small number of Albatross eggs at West Point, the number taken is as you say small in comparison with the number of birds, I have also always insisted that the eggs be collected as soon as the birds start laying eggs, in this way a large area of the rookery has to be covered as many birds will not yet have eggs, I have always been present myself at the egg collecting, and no eggs are allowed to be taken near the settlement colony, which is the one you visited when you came on Endurance a couple of years back. I have always taken a few Albatross eggs myself, mainly to send to a few people in Stanley that have requested a few. However my main reason to continue to take out a licence for Albatross eggs was that I felt that there could well be more eggs taken by employees without my knowledge if I refused permission to collect eggs, however I am pleased to say that the people I have at West Point now are very keen on conservation, and will I am sure give every co-operation in this.

I was in fact very pleased that you wrote to me about this, as you know Mr. Lars-Eric Lindblad hopes to build a small tourist lodge at West Point and I could not have people collecting Albatross eggs under any account, I can well imagine the outcry it would cause as you yourself say.

With the support of government I can assure you that I will see that no Albatross eggs are collected at West Point, with regard to the other islands that take out licences, I think you will find it very hard to enforce a total ban on the collection of Albatross eggs but I certainly wish you every success in this.

While on the subject of egg collecting I think that the period that Gentoo penguin eggs are allowed to be collected should not extend after the end of October, at present there is no time limit as to when collecting should cease, Rochopper eggs should not be taken after 15th November, that eggs should not be collected from the same colony year after year, and egg collecting should be supervised by the manager or some one appointed by government or manager of farm, I know that as far as conservation is concerned some farm managers are the worst offenders of all, however if they were made responsible by government then I feel that you would get co-operation from most.

In conclusion I would like to say that I feel it would be a great

mistake to prohibit entirely the collection of birds like penguins which lay more than one clutch of eggs, I do however think that much more supervision should be enforced in this and other matters, it is not I feel ~~understood~~ understood by most people that although the birds like Buzzard etc are protected ^{but} their ~~eggs~~ also are, and it is I know common practice for people to collect eggs of all the protected birds, again I know this is hard to stop, but if ^{it} were made clear to everyone that the eggs of all birds on the protected list could only be collected under licence, and licences were in fact issued for the common ducks etc then I feel that this would at least give those few people a chance to still collect a few eggs as they have done all their lives, and they would not in fact be breaking the law

Thank you for writing to me about the albatross question, and once again I assure you I will give my full co-operation in this.

Yours sincerely,

P. Oldy
R.B. Apier.



5th February

74

F.G. Mitchell Esq.,
 Managing Director,
 Falkland Islands Company Limited,
 94a Whitechapel High Street,
 London.

Dear Mitch,

Thank you for your letter of the 25th January 1974, regarding Dr. Turner's Report to Sir Peter Scott.

I am afraid that Turner, like to many of his kidney, is talking complete and utter nonsense. The Falkland Islands Government has also been involved in correspondence over Turner's comments and I gather that Turner is likely to have his knuckles severely rapped.

So far as I can make out the background to Turner's Report is that he spent one week here on route to South Georgia. During this time he obviously listened to various yarns presumably spun by people in bars, who were scrounging free drinks, and he accepted these tales as gospel. The basis of the case against the Marines appears to be that, about Christmas 1972 three school teachers visited Kidney Island. Whilst they were there, they saw three figures in what appeared to be camouflage jump jackets, as worn by the Marines, and one of these figures had a gun. The teachers, with binoculars, thought they saw the armed man shoot a Logger Duck. The sighting was over a distance of about a mile or a mile and a half. I need not point out that Kidney Cove is a long way from Stanley Harbour.

As regards the rest of Turner's effusion I would comment as follow:-

1. No shooting at all is allowed in Stanley, its environs (which includes the harbour) or on Stanley Common.
2. I know nothing of any shooting of Chiloe Wigeon, which in any case are extremely timid and extremely rare.
3. Turner could have learned by a brief telephone call to the Police Station that there is a Closed Season of seven months from 1st August to 28th February, on the following:

Wigeon; Grey Duck; Teal; Pintail Duck; Snipe;
 Pampa Teal; Ginnamon Teal.

It would be safe to say that all other species, except the Upland Goose, are protected all the year round. As regards the Upland Goose this is classified as vermin, although we are awaiting the visit from another "expert" to advise us on this particular problem.

4. The Black Neck Swans are extremely timid, although the colony to which Turner presumably refers has infact been increasing over the last few years. I assume that as Turner walked some miles to see them, he walked to the Murrell River a short distance upstream from Black Point. Until a few years ago swan's were very seldom seen in that area and during a recent flight from Green Patch to Stanley I saw a flock of sixty to one hundred. I have also seen Black Neck Swans at one or two other places around the colony and have found them to be extremely timid.

...cont.

4.

I could say more about people like Dr. Turner who are the bane of our existence here. From what I have seen of Conservation work in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, I would have no hesitation in saying that the people in the Falkland Islands are among the most conservationist minded anywhere. However as is unavoidable there are a few irresponsible people and even with a large Game Department it is impossible to enforce all the laws safeguarding wild life.

Yours sincerely,

AS/CS



RESTRICTED

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FIS/10/1

8 February 1974

D G F Hall Esq MBE
West Indian & Atlantic Dept
FCO

Dear David

WILDLIFE IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

1. Thank you for your letter HWF 7/10 of 18 January, and no doubt you will have seen my letter of 5 December to Miss Evans, a copy of which was sent to you.
2. Ian Strange and I have discussed the position and agree that it would be better not to react to Bauer's article. Ian Strange has, however, fed a certain amount of material to Frank Taylor, the BA correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who has promised to use it when the opportunity presents itself.

Yours ever

E G Lewis

RESTRICTED

E. J.

B/M K ms

265
8

Stanley
Falkland Islands

10 Feb

8th February 1974.

His Excellency The Governor
Government House
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

Further to our conversation regarding the Bauer article, I am enclosing for your interest a "breakdown" of that article with extracts from one of my own articles. Added to this is the translation of the writing which appeared in the Argentine newspaper "La Opinion".

To me it is obvious that Bauer has taken my article and re-written it to produce his own, needless to say, slightly distorted from my original. We then have the Argentine version which has been distorted again.

An interesting example of "mountains out of mole-hills" !

Yours sincerely,

Ian J. Strange

Ian J. Strange.

1. E. Bauer: According to Ian Strange, as late as 1792 American sealers found Beauchene Island, remotest of the group and difficult on which to land, to be almost covered with fur seals. Probably that was the peak of its population. Today not one fur seal can be found there. All that remains of their former presence are mute inscriptions carved into rocks by sealers to record their declining "harvest" through two decades. During the last year of record, 1919, with the U.S. in World War II, only 11 pelts were taken. Since then none.

IJS: One of the first sealers to work the Islands was an American, Edmund Fanning, who on a visit in 1792 wrote in his journal:- "On our arrival, we learned that the seals were up in great numbers on some of the outer islands. At Beauchene Island, for instance, the top of a rock forming the northeastern head of the island was ... covered with fur seal. There were also at the island other American sealers".

Today Beauchene Island, the most remote island in the archipelago, some 40 miles offshore from the main Falkland group, is the breeding ground for millions of seabirds but no fur seal. This formidable island, with its towering cliffs and unapproachable shores, had for many years been the home of thousands of seals.

In 1963 I made my first visit to Beauchene Is., the second landing that had been made on the island in 40 years. One of my principal purposes was to search its rugged but short coastline for evidence of seals. Inscriptions cut into the rocks by early American sealers and, later, by local exploiters, giving name, date and number of skins taken, point to the steady decline of the Beauchene rookeries. The last inscription, cut in 1919, probably bears witness to the fate of the animals on the island. No number is inscribed after that date. Records show, however, that after spending two months on the island in that year, the two sealers holding licenses for the region returned with only eleven skins, doubtless the final remnants of what had been one of the Falklands' largest fur seal colonies.

La Opinion, Buenos Aires: In 1792 the Americans hunted on Beauchene Island, "the remotest of the group", where landing was made difficult because of the number of animals. "Not a single seal can be found there today". In 1919 only eleven skins were obtained. Since then none, the report points out.

2. E. Bauer: For the record (according to Strange), a total of about 15,000 (x) fur seals inhabit the region of the Falklands today. Elephant seals have recovered best of all, and there are scattered colonies. The future of sea lions is less than secure, though, with only 30,000 or so and apparently diminishing for no obvious reason. But two good possibilities are interference or conflict with sheep raising near the breeding beaches on some islands or a sudden change in the food chains of surrounding seas. Recent years have seen much deterioration, or at least change, in the ocean ecosystems bordering South America. Today, all at once, many species of fish are absent from places of former abundance.

IJS: (x) "Surveys I made in 1965-66 indicated that the population at that time numbered some 15,000 to 16,000 animals."

...There appears to be no clear-cut reason for this decline (in the sea lion population). Certainly it is not due to exploitation by man. Initially, as the more valuable fur seal and elephant seal became scarce, the sea lion was taken for its skin and oil. Recently, however, commercial exploitation of the sea lion has been only sporadic, and all such ventures have ended in failure due to the shortage of the species.

One reason for the decline may be that the species will not tolerate a great deal of human interference and, in certain areas, disturbance by sheep-farming activities may have had an effect on some populations. A larger reason may be that the complex food chains of the seas have changed. Evidence of the sea lion preying upon the penguin, which is not its usual food, has increased dramatically over the years, but whether this is an indication of a food shortage is not entirely clear.

Elephant seal and, to a lesser extent, fur seal populations, are increasing. Because both these species have different feeding habits from those of the sea lion, food competition is not a cause of its decline. Perhaps disease is a reason. Although we may be able to control the exploitation of such creatures, we should also remain mindful of any natural disasters over which we have no control.

La Opinion, B.A.: Sea lion and elephant seal "have been terribly exploited". The latter appear to be recuperating but the former haven't very encouraging prospects, for reasons which it is hard to establish -perhaps deterioration or ecological changes "bordering South America". For example, today, many kinds of fish are absent from areas where they were once plentiful.

3. B. Bauer: Between 1864 and 1866, seven vessels transported 63,000 gallons of pure penguin oil from Port Stanley, the capital, to London from rookeries on just 3 islands - Bird, Arch and Speedwell - which left the rookeries decimated. Since an estimated 9 to 10 rockhoppers are required per gallon of oil, more than one half million birds were sacrificed in that one minor operation. The entire populations from many other islands were destroyed; on still others they became so few as not to be worth collecting.

IJS: ...How long penguin oiling lasted is not clear, but it reached its height in 1864 when seven vessels were being operated by local colonists. The rookeries on Bird, Speedwell and Arch Islands were decimated, and from 1864 to 1866 some 63,000 gallons of penguin oil were brought into port Stanley for shipment to London and other European markets. It is generally accepted that 8 rockhopper penguins produced one gallon of oil.

La Opinion, B.A.: The British also used a certain species of penguin for extracting oil. Between 1864 and 1866 seven ships transported from Stanley to London 63,000 gallons of pure penguin oil. There have been instances where over half a million birds were sacrificed, as a consequence of which the species has been considerably reduced.

4. B. Bauer: ...Altogether hundreds of millions, probably even billions of penguins were butchered" ...

IJS: How many birds were destroyed is not known. The oilers had little interest in statistics, but available records indicate that nearly 2 million birds were required to produce the oil obtained. Through wastage probably some two and a half million birds were killed.

5. B. Bauer: Incidentally, penguin egg collecting is still permitted under license, and the annual legal toll runs about 40,000. Enforcement is difficult in such an isolated land, however, and the unofficial harvest could be several times that figure.

IJS: (40,000 figure given in "Pacific Discovery", 1973, article).- ...It is possible that more eggs are collected unofficially, for there can be little control. The indication is, however, that egg collecting is not popular" (etc).

La Opinion, B.A.: The collecting of penguin eggs (some 40,000 a yr) is still permitted today, but since control is difficult on the desolate islands, that figure could prove to be far superior.

6. B. Bauer: Most Falkland Islands natives regard wild life as no great asset and in some cases as a competitor to making a living. At least a few citizens are showing concern about its future, perhaps because they realize it will attract tourists, whereas the wool growing industry is threatening to decline. At this writing about 18,500 acres have been set aside as 17 or 18 wildlife refuges or sanctuaries of various status, most being in private ownership and still liable to change in status. That is small indeed, but it is a beginning.

IJS: Over the last ten years however the Islands' population has made considerable progress toward correcting its 150-year history of wildlife exploitation. In 1964 2 ordinances were brought into force by the Falkland government: one for the protection of birds and animals, the other for the establishment of wildlife reserves. By the end of 1970, 17 sanctuaries, covering 9,500 acres, had been set aside. Two of these embrace extensive areas on East Falkland. The remainder are on offshore islands that vary in size from 42 acres to 946 acres. There are also four wildlife reserves totaling 1,306 acres. Private acquisition of two large islands in the Jason group has added another 5,424 acres to the reserve system. In 1972 I acquired an 8,000 acre island, which is to be established as another reserve. For such a small land mass, these steps are encouraging.

La Opinion, B.A.: The Bauer report does not go into politics, and observations and conclusions are of a purely scientific nature. Although it admits that the F.I. Government has designated 17 or 18 nature reserves and sanctuaries covering a total 18,500 acres ("very little indeed, but a beginning"), the accusations regarding systematic destruction of the environment could bring about political consequences.

To show sequence:

IJS Paragraph No. (x)		EBauer Paragraph No.
3 - 5 - 6 - 7	vb.	2 - 3 - 4
9 - 10		7
10		3
15		8
17		9
18 - 19		10
20 - 21 - 22		11
23		13
24 - 25 - 26		12 - 13

1. E. Bauer: According to Ian Strange, as late as 1792 American
sela

(cont)

IJS

EBauer

29 - 30	vs.	18
30		16
31		14
32		15
33		16
34		16
37		17
38		18
39		20
41		23
38 (end)		22

Besides which some paragraphs by EBauer tally with IJS articles in Pacific Discovery -a) 1969(Marine Mammals of the Falklands); -b) 1973(Penguins of the F.'s).-

(x) "The Silent Ordeal of a South Atlantic Archipelago",
Natural History magazine, 1973.

Stanley
Falkland Islands

Feb. 1974.

mm.

La Opinion - Buenos Aires, Argentina - 6th November, 1973.

A U.S. SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATION CRITICISES NATIVE ISLANDERS -
Pillage and Slaughter of existing Falkland Islands Fauna
allowed.

by Adolfo G. Aleman

Washington

British colonial authorities have for years permitted pillage and butchery of the species existing in the Falkland Islands, and systematic destruction of the environment, and the only way out would be tourism, to come particularly from Argentina.

This is pointed out in a report by the International Oceanographic Foundation, a U.S. foundation of world-wide prestige. It is therein stated that "horror stories" could be written about all that has taken place in prejudice of the environment, tolerated by the British authorities.

The Falklands were occupied in 1833 by British Naval units, notwithstanding the fact that they are part of Argentina, with whom there was no war. The Buenos Aires government has claimed sovereignty over the archipelago ever since.

The report also criticises the Falkland islanders for their indifference towards the environment. It says that "few citizens show any worries about the future".

The F.O.I.'s work was prepared by naturalist Erwin A. Bauer, who has paid a thorough visit to the Islands, and this is published in their official publication, "Sea Frontiers" (Vol. 19, No. 5).

It is remarked at the same time that the only profitable business in the Islands today is sheep farming but this itself is causing serious erosion to the main islands.

The report mentions regret at the slaughter of large marine animals, such as sea lion and seal. "Pillage and butchery are the correct terms".

Bauer stresses that the Falklands, which he describes as a "lonely windswept and tortured archipelago in the South Atlantic, unknown to most except to stamp collectors", could benefit from

an intelligent tourist policy, at present non-existent. Ecologically speaking, he says, "tourism alone would save the islands from total destruction".

According to Bauer there are certain kinds of penguins which have "survived almost three centuries of exploitation", and he goes on to say that these birds alone could attract potential tourists.

The report states that traditional sheep farming "continues, almost without control", but adds that "other more dramatic exploitations have taken place." Regarding sheep, Bauer observes that "feeding (on natural grasses) and resulting erosion have had the most serious and irreversible effects".

This was the policy followed by the British, and hence "vast areas have been utilized and stripped to produce wool for British weavers". To illustrate the damage caused, Bauer quotes from a catalogue produced in 1842 by botanist Sir Joseph Hooker (member of the Ross Antarctic expedition), which mentions plants "which are very difficult or impossible to find today".

On the Island which the British call West Point, naturalist Bauer observed that penguins were separated from sheep by fences. Sheep have gradually stripped the soil of grass and plants, only "paleozoic quartzlike rocks" remaining in certain areas.

As a result of systematic destruction of grass and plants, "the birds are the losers", e.g. penguins (*eudyptes crestatus*), albatross (*dionedeia melanophrys*), the native thrush (*turdus Falklandii*) and a local species known as *Cinclodes antarcticus*, which feeds on insects to be found in the ever-decreasing tussac.

Summarizing, biological equilibrium has been broken and/or altered.

Other species introduced in the past, "premeditatedly or accidentally, such as rats, mice, hare, rabbits and Patagonian fox, have not caused great prejudice. It is a fact -says Bauer- that entire penguin rookeries have either disappeared or have been considerably reduced, "particularly on smaller islands".

But whereas the damage caused to the soil and the presence of strange species are difficult to ascertain "even by Islanders", yet a further exploitation took place, and this was whaling and sealing.

The Bauer report points out that when American independence was proclaimed, whalers commenced to hunt for seal in the South Atlantic. In 1784, for example, 13,000 skins were received in Boston, from the Falklands.

In 1792 the Americans hunted on Beauchene Island "the remotest of the group", where landing was made difficult because of the number of animals. "Not a single seal can be found there ~~at~~ today".

In 1919 only eleven skins were obtained. "Since then none", the document points out.

Sea lion and elephant seal "have been terribly exploited". The latter appear to be recuperating but the former haven't very encouraging prospects for reasons which it is hard to establish --perhaps deterioration or ecological changes "bordering South America"... For example, today, many kinds of fish are absent from areas where they were once plentiful."

(Bauer obtained a series of photographs of old whaling stations and other installations, which brought about the following comment: "A detailed natural history of the F.I.'s could be read as a horror tale."

The British also used a certain kind of penguin to extract oil. Between 1864 and 1866 seven ships transported from Stanley to London 63,000 gallons of "pure penguin oil". There have been instances where over half a million birds were sacrificed, as a consequence of which the species has been reduced.

The collection of penguin eggs (some 40,000 a year) is still permitted today, but since control is difficult on the desolate islands, that figure "could prove to be far superior."

According to Bauer, if the authorities offer reasonable protection to these animals, all these species could survive and even prosper. This can be seen from the fact that, despite unforgiving predation, a large number of animals is still to be found."

The document says that together with Galapagos and Valdez, there is nothing like the Falklands in South America.

This privileged situation could favour tourism. At this time an increasing number of Americans and Europeans interested in nature come to the islands, "although facilities are not always the best"

The Falkland islanders are indifferent to nature, says Bauer. "Few inhabitants show an interest in the future", although the wool industry "is threatening to decline."

The arrival of tourists from Argentina, the U.S. and Europe by means of the only reliable contact which they have with the outside world (the Argentine airline operated from Comodoro), "may result in some prosperity".

The Bauer report does not go into politics, and observations and conclusions are of a purely scientific nature. Although it admits that the Falkland Islands Government has designated 17 or 18 nature reserves covering a total of 18,500 acres (very little, it is true, but a beginning"), the accusations regarding systematic predation as well as destruction of the environment could bring about political consequences.

Also affecting the ecology of the Falklands is the presence of fishing fleets in their waters and the advanced technology involved; also surplus oil found along the coasts, and even DDT on certain species of sea birds. Bauer realises, however, that this situation is one which "these beautiful islands share with other more accessible parts of the world". (ANSA)

Translated by Maria M. Rowe
December 1973.



With the compliments of

WEST INDIAN AND ATLANTIC DEPARTMENT

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1

Telephone 01-

Brigadier Sir Hubert Flaxman CBE
Ashton Cottage
Yaxley
Eye
SUFFOLK

Your reference

Our reference HWF 7/2

Date 12 February 1974

FALKLAND ISLANDS: CONSERVATION OF WILD LIFE IN THE DEPENDENCIES

When the Governor was in London during the summer he discussed the desirability of conservation legislation with our Polar Regions Section and the Director of the British Antarctic Survey. As a result, Dr Roberts has now kindly furnished the enclosed first draft Ordinance together with its attached draft annexures, regulations and orders.

Dr Roberts has asked if you will be good enough to examine them and suggest any necessary amendments before they go to the Governor for comment. I enclose also a copy of Dr Roberts' helpful and comprehensive covering minute for guidance.

It will probably be more convenient for you to make amendments directly onto the drafts and I enclose a duplicate set of the papers so that you can retain your own copy.

The proposals are supported fully by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

D G F Hall
West Indian and Atlantic Department

Silent copies:

T H Layng Esq
Chief Secretary
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Dr Roberts
Polar Regions Section

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FIS/10/1

19 February 1974.

Mr Ian Strange

NEW ISLAND

Dear Ian

I attach a letter I have just received from Theo Peters, which I think is self-explanatory. If you are interested, perhaps you could follow up his suggestion by writing to him.

Yours ever

E G Lewis

Enc

FIS/10/1

19 February 1974

T Peters Esq CMG
H M Consul General
ANTWERP

It was good to hear from you again and as Ian Strange is in New Island at the moment, I have sent him a copy of your letter. I think he will be interested, but as he has started up a tourist lodge on New Island, he does not have much time nowadays to do as many paintings and drawings as he would like.

All goes reasonably well here and we are having a good spell of weather, and in case Emma is interested, the ducks are blooming!

E G Lewis

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19 February 1974

Mr R B Napier
WEST POINT ISLAND

Thank you for your letter of 2 February about the albatross egg problem and I am grateful to you for taking this decision. I think it is the right one in view of the fact that we are under the gaze of all the wild-life enthusiasts these days, and people are only too ready to make imputations that the Falklands is not doing enough on the conservation front.

E G Lewis

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THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BIRD PRESERVATION BRITISH SECTION

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THE ROYAL SOCIETY
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH
THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
THE BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
THE BRITISH TRUST FOR ORNITHOLOGY

THE SCOTTISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS
THE WILDFOWL TRUST
THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF NATURE RESERVES
THE FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY
THE ORNAMENTAL PHEASANT TRUST

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BRITISH FALCONERS' CLUB
ROYAL NAVAL BIRDWATCHING SOCIETY
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THE WILDFOWLERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
THE ULSTER GAME AND WILD FOWL PRESERVATION SOCIETY
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c/o BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

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His Excellency the Governor
Government House
Port Stanley
FAULKLAND ISLANDS

Your Excellency,

As a Council having world-wide responsibilities for the protection of wild birds and their natural habitats, the British Section, of which I am Chairman, has for many years been particularly concerned with the problems of conservation on small oceanic islands.

As I am sure you are aware, such islands are often the home of small populations of extremely rare species of birds, often confined to a single island or to a few islands in an archipelago. Once a species becomes very rare or in danger of extinction specimens become greatly sought after by museums and private collectors in many parts of the world. One of the methods employed by collectors, their agents or their intermediaries is to offer rewards among the country folk for specimens captured.

Even if the bird sought is not endangered or not even particularly rare, the offering of such rewards frequently does very great harm by encouraging the indiscriminate capture of wild birds, often by means which are extremely cruel, in the hope of being able to dispose of them at a good price.

My Council would be most grateful if you would take every means in your power to prevent unauthorised collection of wild birds and in particular forbid completely this very dangerous practice of offering rewards for specimens either alive or dead.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Thorpe

Professor W.H. Thorpe, F.R.S.

WILD ANIMAL AND BIRD SANCTUARIES

The Twins near Carcass Island	Order 2/64
Low Island near Carcass Island	Order 3/64
Beauchene Island	Order 4/64
Middle Island, King George Bay	Order 4/66
Jason Island Group -	
Elephant Jason Is. & adjacent islets)	
South Jason Is. & adjacent islets)	
North Fur Islands)	
South Fur Islands)	
Jason East Cay & adjacent islets)	Order 3/66
Jason West Cay)	
The Fridays)	
White Rock & Seal Rocks)	
Volunteer Point	Order 11/68
Cow Bay	Order 11/68
Part of Cape Dolphin	Order 12/68
Bleaker Island North	Order 3/70

NATURE RESERVES

Kidney Island	Order 1/64
Cochon Island	Order 1/64
Flat Jason Island	Order 2/66
Bird Island	Order 4/69

21st December 1970

FA