

# Belize

Bargain Mammal Tour

Naturetrek Tour Report

1 - 13 March 2006

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Report compiled by Kenny Ross (and Judith Morgan)



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## Introduction

This is a relatively new trip and this was the second time it ran. The arrangements were changed at the last moment because of concerns after an armed robbery on some tourists arriving at a lodge. This happened in November 2005 and meant that instead of spending the majority of our time in Belize at Las Cuevas Research Station in the Chiquibul Forest we were to stay there for three nights with the others spent at Pooks Hill, a lodge near to San Ignacio town on the edge of the Tapir Reserve.

There is an extension available that incorporates two nights in Belize City to allow for a day trip to search for Antillean Manatee and some snorkelling and one night on Ambergris Caye to go snorkelling on shark ray alley.

There were four participants on this trip – Cat Rayner, Sue Haines, Judith Morgan and Kenny Ross (me). Interesting mix – two and a half smokers and two psychiatrists. The local leaders were Ben Cruz, a Belizean, and Andy Matthews a botanist from Scotland who is based at Las Cuevas.

## Wednesday 1st March

This was the travelling day. Cat and I set off from Manchester airport bright and early and looked for Sue who also flew from Manchester. We managed to spot her at the airport (Naturetrek labels are useful!) but she disappeared into the crowd and we only met up at Heathrow. We also managed to meet Judith at Heathrow and boarded our plane to Miami. Arrival in Miami was followed by the usual queue to gain entry to the USA and then a cab to the airport hotel. The group decision was not for an early night so after a quick shower and change we set off the South Beach for dinner. We chose a nice street-side restaurant and had an excellent dinner and got to know each other.

## Thursday 2nd March

An early start to get to the airport and time for a little birding. Eurasian starlings and house sparrows predominated but the common grackles and a Florida scrub jay put in an appearance. We managed to board the shuttle first (fighting off the family in hot pink outfits!). The flight to Belize City lasted just over two hours and we had good views of Cuba and some of the Belizean Cayes on the way. We were pleased that our luggage arrived safely and met Ben and Andy at the airport and drove off into Belize planning for lunch at Cheers restaurant. En route the first surprise of the trip – thirteen jabiru by the roadside. Excellent start!

Lunch at Cheers brought our first (and not the last) Belikan beer – the local lager and very nice too. We also had more birds – great-tailed grackles and our first vermilion flycatcher.

After lunch off to Belize Zoo. Whilst this seemed like an odd place to visit on a Naturetrek trip it has most of Belize's land mammals and many of them are rescued after being injured. There were many good birds flying around including plain chachalacas, an ovenbird and golden-fronted woodpecker. For the mammal people we saw a grey fox rooting around a dustbin and a few Central American agoutis (the only ones we saw all trip). The highlight for me was scratching Bullethead, a Baird's tapir, behind the ears and he loved it. He was blinded by a bullet to his head. We also had our first reptiles, both green iguana and ctenosaur and the first of a number of unidentifiable smaller lizards.

After the zoo we headed off towards San Ignacio and turned off on the unmade road to Pooks Hill. We were all extremely pleased to see lovely cottages with hot water and showers. Our hosts Vicky and Ray were extremely welcoming and showed us the important things like how the bar bills worked. A welcome drink was enjoyed by all with rufous-tailed hummingbirds bickering over the large number of feeders hanging in the bar/restaurant area.

After getting cleaned up we met for pre-dinner drinks (a nightly ritual) and then went downstairs to the communal dining area where we ate with the other guests. The food was truly excellent and as a vegetarian it was great not to have to have eggs! The first rice and beans of the trip with nicely cooked veggies. Bliss.

## Friday 3rd March

Early pre-breakfast birding and a lot of new birds showed well. There are two trees in particular that attract four species of orioles and many hummers and warblers. The toucans fly in to preen to make themselves beautiful for the day. After a hearty breakfast of fruit, cereal and scrambled eggs off on a leisurely birding walk through the forest and across a meadow to the river. New hummingbirds – white-necked jacobin, little hermit and wedge-tailed sabrewing and a myriad of flycatchers.

After a good lunch the option was to go tubing on Raging Creek which the ladies did. Sadly I fell on the first morning gaining a saucer-sized bruise and grazes over my upper thigh so discretion was deemed better than valour. The tubing was enjoyed by all and a bat falcon and a royal flycatcher seen on the walk back.

Another late afternoon bird walk in search of the bat falcon (did not show) revealed a lot of new birds including some beautiful tanagers and a boa constrictor in a stream on the way home.

After dinner we went on a night walk up the road and Ben and Andy found us three kinkajous. Excellent evening. One last beer and the decision was made not to sit up waiting for the nightly visit by a western hog-nosed skunk.

### **Tubing down the Raging Creek River**

(Judith Morgan)

I don't think that tubing is quite my thing. I found it difficult to lie flat without support for my neck. I kept trying to get myself more upright, and thus my posterior kept bumping along the bottom of the river (I think Kenny made the right choice in the circumstances). When I eventually managed to find some deeper water, the tube developed a mind of its own, turned round three times and unceremoniously dumped me in the drink! Right up to the brim of my Tilley hat! These hats are meant to float, but I don't think they are meant to support the person underneath as well. Fortunately, I had the presence of mind to shut my eyes thus preserving my contacts lenses. Even more fortunately, because it was a wet activity, no-one had a camera with them. I did manage to get back onto the tube and completed the course, so regained at least some self-respect.

We unfortunately did not manage to see the two kingfishers, Amazon and Green which frequent this stretch of the river.

## Saturday 4th March

Today we had to leave Pooks Hill to drive to Las Cuevas but of course managed to fit in early birding. All three toucan species were seen – keel-billed toucan, collared aracari and emerald toucanet. Sadly I dipped on the toucanet and we found no others. Not happy!

The drive to Las Cuevas took us though Mountain Pine Ridge and we stopped at the Rio On pools where again the ladies swam and I sat (gingerly) by the edge. There were few birds around but we did see the hepatic tanagers.

Next stop the Rio Frio cave and a picnic lunch. This was the easiest cave, all walking and no crawling! It is a huge cavern with two entrances and there are signs of the Mayan worship.

Next we braved the very muddy and rutted road to Las Cuevas. Andy was travelling in the back of the jeep with the luggage – not sure how he managed it. The highlight of the trip was a tayra that dashed across the road in front of the vehicle and a pair of rufous-tailed jacamars that allowed us good views.

We arrived safely at Las Cuevas and were welcomed by our hosts Isidro and his wife Judy. Bags dumped and old gear on, we set off to the cave nearby. This is an enormous series of caverns and passageways that was sacred to the Mayans and the clay floors in many of the caverns are the remains of clay pots containing offerings. It is truly wondrous with many stalactites and stalagmites and rock and crystal formations. Highlight was definitely spotting a fairly big bat flying past us and then noticing its bloody deposits on the cave floor. My first vampire bat! Hanging quietly was a small bat that we managed to call as an elegant myotis. We got to the end of the cave system to find that we were at the top of a very steep cliff that seemed to lead directly into the spring. Again discretion and all that so we retraced our steps (and stooping, sliding, and crawling on our bellies) back to the opening and dashed back to shower before dinner.

Las Cuevas is an active research station and less tourist-orientated than Pooks Hill. The rooms are fairly basic but comfortable and the facilities are shared. Food was wholesome and filling and prepared by Judy. The evening bar is a small thatched hut with a wood fire and Belikan beer supplied by Andy. And very nice it is too!

Too tired for an evening activity, especially after the beer.

## Sunday 5th March

Another early start but by now we were used to it. A short walk in the breaking daylight took us along the entrance road and then up a, at times, steep trail to the bird tower. This was three stories high and we climbed up rungs to the first level. It was a damp and cold morning and the mist was obscuring the surrounding forest and valleys with the peaks of hills appearing and disappearing through the mist. We were visited by a keel-billed toucan and a trogon and some warblers before walking back for breakfast. We managed to see a great tinamou on one of the trails and headed back to camp having seen tapir footprints a mere ten minutes from Las Cuevas.

One hearty breakfast and removal of several layers later we were off on the Monkey Tail trail heading for Ray Mears Bush Survival Camp. This is apparently 8.5 kilometres but we all believed that it was longer. It certainly

felt like it! On the way we heard howler monkeys but it was to be a mammal-free day. Fortunately we saw many birds; often responding to Ben's calling them out. These included great curassow and another white hawk. The trail ends with a gradual slope down to the camp on the edge of Monkey Tail River and we wolfed our lunch down (fortunately transported there by Isidro).

We all went for a swim in the river pools amongst the fish and snails – the ones that the snail kites had not eaten anyway. The walk back was even longer than the walk there and we were very glad to hear the sound of the generator.

After dinner we were treated by David, a visiting biologist, to his collection of excellent photographs taken at Las Cuevas. He had seen many more snakes than we had!

Later that evening two of us went into the forest at night with Andy and saw many huntsmen spiders on the trails. The two main torches died on us and as we were carefully picking our way down a steep slope we heard an almighty bang. Apparently tapir kick trees to startle intruders – it works!

## Monday 6th March

The day started with early birding and after breakfast we walked the Saffron Trail. Again no mammals but we searched very diligently for tent-making bats amongst the palms. Lots of birds again though.

Lunch was followed by the sight of the staff searching the lawn for Mexican red-rumped tarantulas. They were successful but would not let us hold them. Must have been to do with insurance liability!

After that we set off to 50 hectare plot, an area that has been heavily scientifically followed over a period of some years. Excitement was high because David had heard a jaguar there that morning. But no luck. The trail started off fairly easily but soon we were going uphill again. We hoped that the view from the top would be great but the trees were thick and tall. The walk down was livened up by a swarm of army ants with their attendant woodcreepers. The only way through was to run down the steep slope as fast as possible and to stamp your feet very hard when you stopped to knock the ants off. No ant bites but Sue managed to grab a tree for support and put her hand on the monster caterpillar that bit her! Two of us saw a pair of Western Hog-nosed Skunks dart across the trail and this led to a lot of looking at books and asking the experts because the Western Hog-nosed Skunks found in the South of Belize are apparently somewhat differently coloured than the ones in the book. Thanks Isidro for sorting them out for us!

After dinner we were shown the motion sensor pictures taken in the forest. Many jaguars and other smaller cats including ocelot. And more than a few of soldiers and researchers too.

Tonight we took the vehicle and went looking for frogs at a pond. The road was still very muddy and rutted and it took all Ben's skill to get us there. We did manage to see a mottled owl that obligingly perched by the roadside and parouques were common. Although the frogs were being very vocal they were hard to spot and harder to catch despite Andy being up to his knees in the pond.

Another night walk revealed only spiders and the odd bat that shot past.

## Tuesday 7th March

Today we bade farewell to Las Cuevas and headed off to Pooks Hill again. We almost ran over a grey fox on the way out of camp. We headed first of all to Caracol, one of the most important Mayan sites in Belize. We were greeted by a Deppe's squirrel and then spent a few hours looking at the city. Ben's knowledge was very impressive and we all learned a lot. Climbing the pyramids was a must do activity but harder than Monkey Tail trail on the thighs. We had great views of a bat falcon from the top of the highest pyramid though.

Then we had to sadly say cheerio to Andy as he headed back to Las Cuevas and we set off for San Ignacio town for souvenir shopping. Some fair amount of loot later we met Ben and headed back to Pooks Hill for a hot shower and yet another great meal.

## Wednesday 8th March

Cat and myself decided to be naughty today and had arranged with Vicky and Ray to have a day trip to Guatemala to visit Tikal, one of the most impressive Mayan cities (even features in one of the Star Wars films). We also knew that we had fair chances of primates there.

Sue and Judith went on the long walk to another sacred Mayan Cave and had to swim into it. This cave contains many pots and a skeleton that has been mineralised.

We set off for Tikal with Angel, our local driver, and picked up Hugo our guide in San Ignacio. Birding from the car was hard but we did see a number of egrets and kingfishers. The border crossing was reasonably fast and we then all got in a Guatemalan vehicle (they do not like the Belizeans driving tourists in their country apparently). Tikal was just over an hour away and excitement grew.

Having pre-ordered lunch we set off into the city stopping to watch a Morelet's crocodile, a Northern Jacana and a pair of Grey-breasted Wood Rails. Then we saw our first towering temple. To climb this we carefully clambered up a series of rickety wooden staircases that swayed a little bit too much for our liking. The views from the top were stunning – we looked over a vast sea of trees with the peaks of other temples poking through the canopy. Truly magical. We spent three hours or so walking round Tikal and climbed every pyramid and temple we were allowed to. Hugo clearly knew a lot about Tikal and was eager to tell us all he knew. We were able to watch some renovation and excavation work as much of the site remains unexcavated.

And we saw both Yucatan Black Howler Monkeys and several troops of Central American Spider Monkeys. There were good birds about too including Montezuma's Oropendola, Red-Lored Parrot, Orange-breasted Falcon, and Wood Thrush. All too soon it was time to eat and then head back for the border, stopping of course to buy even more souvenirs!

Any thoughts of another night walk were quashed by aching limbs and feeling knackered!

### **Visit to Actun Tunichil Muknal (The Cave of the Stone Sepulchre)**

(Judith Morgan)

Only Sue and Judith from the group did this visit since Kenny and Cat had gone to Tikal. However we were joined by a young couple who were staying at Pook's Hill. We set out at 6.30am because Ben wanted us to be the only ones in the cave and said that it was getting more popular with groups. He wanted us to be able to experience the spirituality of the location. We wore old trainers and shorts and T-shirts and subsequently appreciated the reasons for this. We walked fast with no stops for birding.

After walking through the forest and fording the Roaring Creek River (at the place where we finished the tubing), we made our way across some bean fields, with early workers harvesting the beans, then waded across another small creek before arriving, after about an hour of walking, at a small car park. That there were no vehicles there was an encouraging sign. We then walked for another 45 minutes and forded the river another 3 times. We then arrived at a clearing in the forest with some wooden structures for picnics. Ben issued us with hard hats and head torches and gave us some instructions, mainly about not letting the battery packs get wet! We then left our belongings hidden in the forest, although Ben put our cameras in two waterproof bags, so we were able to take pictures.

We swam across the river at the cave's entrance in order to gain access. We then waded, scrambled, climbed and swam for a distance in total of 0.5km into the cave before finally climbing into a huge cavern. We passed many formations covered with crystals, beautiful stalactites and stalagmites, some casting shadows in the form of animal gods etc. on the way. One shadow even resembled the statue of liberty, but I doubt the ancient Mayas thought of that! Ben asked us to take off our trainers and leave them at the opening to the cavern. This was, I think, partly because the cave was sacred for his ancestors, but also to avoid walking on Mayan artefacts (and other things as we later discovered). The floor of the cavern was divided into shallow pools (currently dry) with raised edges. There is probably a geological term for this but I don't know it. We had to walk on these edges as most of the pools contained Mayan pots, some unfortunately broken by clumsy tourists, but some ceremonially cracked to "let the spirits out". Many of these were partly petrified by the dripping, lime-rich water.

After walking for some distance across the cavern, Ben pointed out skulls and bones, also partially petrified, and therefore not removeable. These were thought to be sacrificial victims, killed by decapitation at this, the entrance to the underworld. The most amazing finding was up a vertical ladder (Sue was definitely not keen on this but climbed it anyway in a spirit of adventure) to an upper cavern where there were two more skeletons, one of them apparently of a young woman. This was complete, and lay supine as if when killed. It was apparently thought that she had been killed by removal of her heart! It is thought that all of these victims were brought into the cave when alive, and I can quite believe it after the scramble we had to get there. My guidebook says "it must indeed have been an apprehensive, even terrifying, journey to an utterly fearful place". Quite amazing. An Obsidian knife had been found near the bones but this was now in a museum. I must say that although I took photographs, I felt rather intrusive in doing so.

We returned to our trainers and retraced our steps to the cave entrance. Ben's wisdom in starting so early was confirmed when we met 3 groups on our way out, their way in.

Upon arriving at the picnic spot, we surprised a white nosed Coati sniffing around the tables. We ate our lunch outside the cave before walking back to Pook's Hill, getting a lift from a bus across the, by now very hot, fields. We managed to see the two kingfishers, Amazon and Green which we had missed on the day when we tubed down the river.

Sue and I then had a rather lazy couple of hours until Kenny and Cat returned from Tikal.

## Thursday 9th March

More morning birding but sadly no Emerald Toucanet. Breakfast and then time to say goodbye and thanks to Ben and Vicky. Ray drove us to Belize City and gave us a tour. Cat and I were dropped at the Biltmore Hotel, handily sited in the middle of an industrial park ten minutes drive from town. We bid sad farewells to Judith and Sue who were taken off to fly home and we went in to find that our extension documents were not there. After a few moments of panic we tracked down the tour operator and not ones to do nothing arranged to go to Crooked Tree, a wetland reserve, that afternoon. Our guide David picked us up after lunch and we headed off. A little detour provided us with green iguana and an obliging Black-headed Trogon before an enormous jabiru flew over us. We were lucky enough to see where it landed and had great views (and photos!).

Crooked Tree was wetter than usual so there were relatively few waders (water was too deep) but we did have White Ibis and Roseate Spoonbill fly over and there was a smattering of Limpkin about. Walking on the island produced Blue-Grey Tanager and the only Yellow-Headed Parrot of the trip.

## Friday 10th March

Bad start today as we expected to be collected at the hotel for our day out on the water. A phone call from the operator of the tour asking where we were led to some consternation and the appropriating of a very nice Canadian couple's taxi! But all is well that ends well and we had a superb day. We were joined by an American lady and her daughter and the four of us were more than ably looked after by Alex and Neftali the crew. We were lucky, we had three Bottle-nosed Dolphins that decided that we were interesting and they played around the boat for ages. Lots of photos taken. Then off into the mangroves in search of the Antillean Manatee. Belize is really the last stronghold and we were not to be disappointed. Manatees were thin on the ground (if not in shape but we had great views of one and glimpses of another.

We had lunch on one of the mangrove islands before heading out to a tiny speck of sand and then we were in the water snorkelling. Underwater cameras do not do the vibrant colours of the fish any justice! We also saw the fairly horrid looking Donkey-Dung Sea Cucumber. Use your imagination. We had a second snorkel at another site before heading back to the mangrove island to dry off. We of course got promptly wet again on the way back to Belize City, tired but happy. And wet!

## Saturday 11th March

Today we had an early start to catch the plane to Ambergris Caye. The transfer did not materialise and another rapid cab ride took us to the Municipal Airport. Very informal. Check in took about two minutes and the pilot wore shorts and had bare feet. Cat and I were the only passengers on a 14 seater plane – did we feel rich! The

flight lasted a mere fifteen minutes and we were there. The walk to the hotel was enormous – across the road. We decided to dump the bags and headed off down the beach in search of birds. We found a few waders and then headed for the grounds of a holiday complex where birds were plentiful including a Northern Parula and Altamira Orioles.

We bought ice-creams and food for a picnic lunch as the hotel dining room was closed all weekend – handy! We were due to go snorkelling again, this time with Nurse Sharks and Rays at the aptly named shark ray alley but the sea was choppy and the wind was up. So we rented bikes and cycled up the Caye to find birds including a new hummingbird – Green-Breasted Mango – and a massive osprey nest with a pair nearby.

We ventured out into San Pedro that evening and ate at Evie's, apparently a local institution. And very good it was too.

## Sunday 12th March

We had hoped to be able to go snorkelling this morning instead but no break in the wind and sea conditions. So back on the bikes again and we found the last hummingbird we needed – Canivet's Emerald. The Black Catbird remained missing though. Another quick flight (on a full plane) and then it was heading the long way home. Miami was a drag again as we spent most of our time there queuing again to be admitted to the USA even though we were only transiting. Too soon we were back in the UK and rapidly developing hypothermia. Bit of a change in the weather we had become easily used to!

So was it a good trip? Undoubtedly yes. The chances of seeing the big mammals were overstated and like all rainforest trips the chances of prolonged views and fabulous photos are slight. Belize was good to us. We stayed at great places and met a lot of interesting fun nice people. The trip ended with a total of twelve mammals, 241 birds, a dozen or so reptiles and amphibians, and a load of fish. And of course the memories of Tikal and Caracol will always stay with me (and they were so much easier to photograph!).

## Birds

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Belize	Guat	CT	AC
1	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	x			
2	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	x			
3	Slaty-breasted Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus boucardi</i>	x			
4	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>		x		
5	Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>				x
6	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	x			x
7	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	x	x		x
8	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	x			
9	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	x			x
10	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	x			
11	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	x		x	x
12	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>		x	x	
13	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	x		x	x
14	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	x		x	
15	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	x	x	x	x
16	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>			x	
17	White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>			x	x
18	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>			x	
19	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	x		x	
20	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	x			
21	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	x	x	x	x
22	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	x	x	x	
23	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	x		x	
24	King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	x			
25	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			x	x
26	Grey-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	x			
27	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	x	x		
28	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>			x	
29	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	x			
30	White Hawk	<i>Leucopternis albicollis</i>	x			
31	Great Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	x			
32	Grey Hawk	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>	x			
33	Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	x	x		
34	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>	x			
35	Orange-breasted Falcon	<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>		x		
36	Plain Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>	x			
37	Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	x	x		
38	Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra</i>	x			

39	Ocellated Turkey	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	x			
40	Grey-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>		x		
41	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			x	
42	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>			x	
43	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>			x	
44	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				x
45	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>				x
46	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>				x
47	Northern Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>		x	x	
48	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Tringa macularia</i>				x
49	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				x
50	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>				x
51	Laughing Gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	x			
52	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	x		x	
53	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>			x	
54	Royal Tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>				x
55	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>				x
56	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Columba speciosa</i>	x			
57	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Columba cayennensis</i>	x		x	
58	Red-billed Pigeon	<i>Columba flavirostris</i>	x			
59	Short-billed Pigeon	<i>Columba nigrirostris</i>	x			
60	White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>				x
61	Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>				x
62	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	x		x	
63	Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	x			
64	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	x			
65	Grey-headed Dove	<i>Leptotila plumbeiceps</i>	x			
66	Grey-chested Dove	<i>Leptotila cassini</i>		x		
67	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>	x			
68	Aztec Parakeet	<i>Aratinga astec</i>	x		x	
69	Brown-hooded Parrot	<i>Pionopsitta haematotis</i>		x		
70	White-crowned Parrot	<i>Pionus senilis</i>	x			
71	White-fronted Parrot	<i>Amazona albifrons</i>	x	x		
72	Red-lored Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	x	x		
73	Yellow-headed Parrot	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>			x	
74	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	x			
75	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	x			
76	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	x		x	
77	Mottled Owl	<i>Strix virgata</i>	x			
78	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	x			
79	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	x			

80	Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	x			
81	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	x			
82	Long-tailed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	x			
83	Boucard's Hermit	<i>Phaethornis adolphi</i>	x			
84	Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>	x			
85	Wedge-tailed Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus curvipennis</i>	x			
86	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	x			
87	Green-breasted Mango	<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>				x
88	Canivet's Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon canivetii</i>				x
89	White-bellied Emerald	<i>Amazilia candida</i>	x			
90	Cinnamon Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>	x			x
91	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	x		x	
92	Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliodytes barroti</i>	x			
93	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	x			
94	Slaty-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon massena</i>	x			
95	Black-headed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>	x		x	x
96	Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	x			
97	Violaceous Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	x			
98	Blue-diademed Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>	x			
99	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>			x	x
100	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>			x	
101	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	x		x	
102	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	x			
103	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	x	x	x	
104	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	x			
105	White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>	x			
106	Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	x			
107	Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	x			
108	Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	x	x		
109	Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	x			
110	Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	x			
111	Golden-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes aurifrons</i>	x	x		x
112	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i>	x			
113	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	x			
114	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	x			
115	Pale-billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>	x			
116	Rufous-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis erythrothorax</i>	x			
117	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	x			
118	Tawny-winged Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla anabatina</i>	x			
119	Ruddy Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla homochroa</i>	x			
120	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	x			

121	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	x			
122	Ivory-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus flavigaster</i>	x			
123	Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	x			
124	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>	x			
125	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	x			
126	Plain Antwreos	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	x			
127	Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhophias quixensis</i>	x			
128	Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>	x			
129	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	x			
130	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	x			x
131	Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	x			
132	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	x			
133	Northern Bentbill	<i>Oncostoma cinereigulare</i>	x			
134	Eye-ringed Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus brevirostris</i>	x			
135	Stub-tailed Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus cancrominus</i>	x			
136	Royal Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	x			
137	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	x			
138	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	x			
139	Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	x			
140	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	x			
141	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	x			x
142	Yucatan Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus yucatanensis</i>		x		
143	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	x			
144	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	x			
145	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	x		x	x
146	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	x		x	
147	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	x	x		
148	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	x		x	
149	Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius barbatu</i>	x			
150	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	x		x	x
151	Thrush-like Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>	x			
152	Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	x			
153	Rose-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>	x			
154	Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	x			
155	White-collared Manakin	<i>Manacus candei</i>	x			
156	Mangrove Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>	x	x	x	
157	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	x			
158	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	x		x	
159	Ridgway's Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ridgwayi</i>	x			
160	Brown Jay	<i>Psilorhinus morio</i>	x	x		
161	Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	x			

162	Spot-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus maculipectus</i>	x			
163	White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	x			
164	Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	x			
165	Tropical Gnatcatcher		x			
166	Wood Thrush	<i>Catharus mustelinus</i>	x	x		
167	Clay-colored Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	x		x	
168	Grey Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	x			x
169	Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	x		x	x
170	Green Shrike-Vireo	<i>Vireolanius pulchellus</i>	x			
171	White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	x			
172	Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	x			
173	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	x			
174	Lesser Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>	x			
175	Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	x			
176	Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>	x			
177	Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	x			x
178	Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	x			
179	Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>				x
180	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	x			x
181	<b>Mangrove Warbler</b>					x
182	Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	x			
183	Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	x	x	x	x
184	Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	x			
185	Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	x			
186	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	x			
187	Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	x			
188	Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>			x	
189	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	x	x		
190	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	x	x	x	x
191	Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>				x
192	Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	x			
193	Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	x			
194	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	x			x
195	Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	x			
196	Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	x		x	
197	Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	x	x		
198	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	x			
199	Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	x			
200	Rufous-capped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>	x			
201	Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	x			
202	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	x			x

203	Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	x			
204	Black-throated Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanio aurantius</i>	x			
205	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>	x			
206	Red-throated Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>	x			
207	Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	x			
208	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	x			
209	Crimson-collared Tanager	<i>Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta</i>	x			
210	Passerini's Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>	x			
211	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	x		x	
212	Yellow-winged Tanager	<i>Thraupis abbas</i>	x	x		
213	Scrub Euphonia	<i>Euphonia affinis</i>	x			
214	Yellow-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>	x			
215	Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	x			
216	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	x			
217	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	x			
218	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	x			
219	Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	x			
220	Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>	x			
221	White-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila torqueola</i>	x	x		x
222	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	x			
223	Black-faced Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes polioaster</i>	x			
224	Black-headed Saltator	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>	x			
225	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	x			
226	Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	x			
227	Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>	x			
228	Blue Bunting	<i>Cyanocompsa parellina</i>	x			
229	Blue Grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	x			
230	Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	x		x	
231	Montezuma Oropendola	<i>Gymnostinops montezuma</i>	x	x		
232	Yellow-billed Cacique	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>	x			
233	Orange Oriole	<i>Icterus auratus</i>				x
234	Yellow-tailed Oriole	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>	x			
235	Altamira Oriole	<i>Icterus gularis</i>				x
236	Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	x			
237	Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	x			x
238	Black-cowled Oriole	<i>Icterus prosthemelas</i>	x			x
239	Melodious Blackbird	<i>Dives dives</i>	x	x	x	x
240	Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	x	x	x	x
241	Bronzed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	x			

## Mammals

	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Belize</b>	<b>Guat</b>	<b>CT</b>	<b>AC</b>
	Yucatan Black Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta pigra</i>		x		
	Central American Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>		x		
	Grey fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	x			
	Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>	x			
	Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>	x			
	Kinkajou	<i>Potos flavus</i>	x			
	White-nosed Coati	<i>Nasua narica</i>	x			
	West Indian Manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	x			
	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	x			
	Common Vampire Bat		x			
	Elegant Myotis		x			
	Deppe's Squirrel		x			
	Western Hog-nosed Skunk		x			

## Reptiles and Amphibians

	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Belize</b>	<b>Guat</b>	<b>CT</b>	<b>AC</b>
	Boa Constrictor		x			
	Flap-necked Anole		x			
	House Gecko		x			
	Basilisk		x			
	Green Iguana		x			
	Ctenosaur		x			
	Central American Whiptail		x	x		
	Ground Skink		x			
	Brown Anole		x			
	Mountain Frog		x			
	Morelet's Crocodile			x		

## Fish

French Angelfish  
Blue Tang  
Ocean Surgeonfish  
Blue-striped Grunt  
Squirrelfish sp.  
Bar Jack  
Porkfish  
Yellowtail Damselfish  
Atlantic Spadefish  
Margate  
French Grunt  
Ocean Jack  
Stoplight Parrot Fish  
Yellow-striped Grunt  
Cocoa Damselfish  
Blue-headed Wrasse  
Donkey Dung Sea-Cucumber  
Long-spined Sea Urchin  
Elkhorn Coral  
Staghorn Coral  
Fire Coral  
Common Brain Coral  
Common Sea Fan  
Christmas Tree Worm

