

Bolivia – Lowlands

Naturetrek Tour Report

22nd – 29th October 2025

Tour report by José Antonio Padilla



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Summary

The lowlands tour was a rewarding week exploring the country's eastern plains and Andean foothills, from the dry Chaco woodlands to the cloud forests bordering Amboró National Park. Over seven days, we recorded 232 bird species seen and nine heard only, including Bolivian endemics such as Red-fronted Macaw, Bolivian Earthcreeper, Cliff Parakeet, and Bolivian Slaty Antshrike.

Other memorable highlights included Military Macaws and Andean Condors, colourful tanagers and hummingbirds, and the rarely seen Chestnut-tipped Toucanet. Our driver and field cook Aníbal deserved special thanks for his outstanding support and delicious meals prepared in the field.

Despite hot weather and heavy rain at times, the group's enthusiasm never faded. The tour showcased Bolivia's remarkable biodiversity, breathtaking scenery, and welcoming spirit—an unforgettable experience across one of South America's most diverse birding regions.

Day 1

Wednesday 22nd October

Departure

Clients set off for the long journey to South America.

Day 2

Thursday 23rd October

Arrival in Santa Cruz de la Sierra: gateway to the Bolivian lowlands

Our tour officially began today with an early start. The flight landed punctually at 5.41am, but the passengers did not clear immigration until nearly 8.00am. After greeting the group, we made a short detour to Valle Sánchez for breakfast, where we did some birding amid lush vegetation and rising tropical heat. Here we found Boat-billed Flycatcher, Red-crested Cardinal, Smooth-billed Ani, Straight-billed Woodcreeper, and a small group of White-eared Titi monkeys feeding quietly in the canopy. Along the nearby riverbanks we also observed Wattled Jacana, Southern Lapwing, Buff-necked and Bare-faced Ibises, Great Black Hawk, more than fifty Neotropic Cormorants, a Laughing Falcon, Roadside Hawk, Speckled Chachalacas and Eastern Kingbirds. It was a truly lively start to our Bolivian adventure.

By 10.30am, the temperature had risen above 30°C, and we returned to the Hotel Lido around 11.15am for a well-earned rest. At 12.45pm, we regrouped for lunch at Casarão, one of Santa Cruz's most popular Brazilian-style buffet restaurants, famous for its wide selection of grilled meats (churrasco), tropical salads, and desserts. The food was excellent, and the refreshing fruit juices were particularly welcome after the hot morning.

In the afternoon, we visited the Jardín Botánico de Santa Cruz, a 186-hectare natural reserve established in 1986 which conserves fragments of Chiquitano dry forest, Cerrado, and Amazonian transition habitats. Managed by the local municipality, it serves as both a conservation area and an educational site for schools and researchers. Our

birding session there was spectacular: we recorded Buff-throated Woodcreeper, the almost endemic Bolivian Slaty Antshrike, and the near-endemic Fawn-breasted Wren, along with Yellow-chevroned Parakeets, Cobalt-rumped Parrotlets, Chestnut-eared Aracaris, Blue-crowned Tropicbird, Whistling Heron, and two magnificent Toco Toucans, the largest in the family. Mammals were equally impressive: Black-tailed Marmosets, Black Howler Monkeys, a Capybara, and numerous Spectacled Caimans. Reptiles included Yellow-footed Tortoise and Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtles, adding to the afternoon's excitement.

By 6.00pm, we returned to the hotel, gathered for our first bird checklist session, and enjoyed a relaxed dinner. The day had been hot, humid, and full of life: an ideal beginning to our exploration of Bolivia's tropical lowlands.

Day 3

Friday 24th October

From the dunes of Santa Cruz to the foothills of Monte Blanco

We departed from Hotel Lido just before dawn, at 5.30am, heading south toward the Lomas de Arena Regional Park, one of Santa Cruz's most remarkable natural areas. Established in 1990, this 13,000-hectare reserve protects a surreal landscape of giant sand dunes, dry chiquitano forest, and seasonal wetlands that together host an outstanding diversity of birds and wildlife.

At the park entrance, Aníbal, our ever-resourceful driver, prepared a delicious field breakfast with hot coffee and pastries. As the light grew, the forest came alive. We recorded Greater and Rufous-fronted Thornbirds, White-wedged Piculet, Chaco Puffbird, Barred Antshrike, Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant, and many others. One of the highlights of the morning was a flock of eight White Woodpeckers moving through the canopy, which made a stunning sight against the bright green foliage.

Around mid-morning, our progress was briefly interrupted when the vehicle became stuck in soft mud. Fortunately, help was not far away; a friendly truck driver gave us a hand, and we were soon back on track. The temperature continued to rise, reaching 33°C under the intense lowland sun.

By late morning, we reached El Torno, a small town nestled at the foothills of the Andes. There we enjoyed coffee and sandwiches, before taking a short stroll through the park, where we found a Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth sleeping peacefully in a tree: an unexpected and delightful mammal sighting.

Continuing westward toward El Tambo, we made a quick technical stop that rewarded us with our first Blue-crowned Parakeets and Rufous-collared Sparrows of the trip. These species, together with the changing vegetation, reminded us that we were gradually leaving the humid lowlands behind and entering the dry inter-Andean foothills. After covering roughly 230km, we finally arrived at Monte Blanco, near El Tambo, around 7.00pm. Monte Blanco is a Christian retreat and training centre, established in the early 2000s as a place for youth camps and educational programmes organised by churches from Santa Cruz. Surrounded by hills and semi-deciduous forest, it provides a quiet and comfortable setting, perfect for resting after a long day on the road.

Dinner was served at 7.30pm, and afterwards we gathered for the daily bird checklist. Spirits were high despite the heat; everyone knew that tomorrow we would be heading into one of Bolivia's most iconic birding destinations, the valley of the Red-fronted Macaw.

Day 4**Saturday 25th October****Red-fronted Macaw Reserve and the dry valleys of Saipina**

We began the day with a 5.00am breakfast at Monte Blanco before setting out toward Saipina and the Red-fronted Macaw Reserve. The journey took nearly two hours through a spectacular mosaic of inter-Andean valleys, dry scrubs, and agricultural fields, surrounded by rugged cliffs.

The Red-fronted Macaw Reserve (Reserva Natural de la Paraba Frente Roja) was established in 2006 through collaboration between the Armonía Association and local farming communities. It was created to protect the only known population of this endemic species restricted to the arid valleys of central Bolivia. This endangered parrot, threatened by habitat loss and capture for the pet trade, found sanctuary here along the towering sandstone cliffs, where it nests communally during the dry season.

Upon arrival at the main viewpoint, the scene was nothing short of breathtaking: at least thirty Red-fronted Macaws were seen flying, perching, and vocalising along the canyon walls. It was an unforgettable highlight for everyone. Sharing these cliffs were other Bolivian endemics: Cliff Parakeet and Bolivian Blackbird, completing a trio of the country's most sought-after species. On the way and around the reserve, we also recorded a fine selection of other characteristic dry-valley birds: Blue-tufted Starthroat, Black-capped and Ringed Warbling Finches, Suiriri Flycatcher, White-crested Tyrannulet, Green-barred Woodpecker, numerous Grey-crested Finches, the cactus specialist White-fronted Woodpecker, the impressive Andean Condor, Blue-and-yellow Tanager, Golden-billed Saltator, Glittering-bellied Emerald, and the endemic Bolivian Earthcreeper, a true emblem of Bolivia's dry Andean habitats.

At 1.00pm we returned to Monte Blanco for lunch, followed by a short rest before heading out again at 3.00pm to explore the dry quebradas behind the property. The afternoon birding proved equally productive, yielding more White-fronted Woodpeckers, White-tipped Dove, Bananaquit, Stripe-crowned Spinetail, Rufous-capped Antshrike, Plain and Mouse-colored Tyrannulets, and Southern Scrub Flycatcher. Another Bolivian Earthcreeper showed beautifully, while Small-billed Elaenia, Creamy-bellied and Rufous-bellied Thrushes and several Blue-and-yellow Tanagers rounded off the day's list. A close and prolonged view of a soaring Andean Condor above the cliffs was a perfect finale to the afternoon.

We arrived back at Monte Blanco around 5.40pm, met again at 6.30pm for the daily bird checklist and dinner, and afterwards made a short nocturnal outing in search of Scissor-tailed Nightjar. Despite our efforts, the nightjar eluded us this time, but spirits remained high after what had been a truly memorable day among Bolivia's most iconic endemic birds.

Day 5**Sunday 26th October****Dry valleys to cloud forests: the old road to Cochabamba**

We departed Monte Blanco (El Tambo) at 5.00am, heading gradually uphill toward the cloud forests of Santa Cruz, following the scenic old road to Cochabamba. This route, which climbed through a fascinating gradient of habitats,

from inter-Andean dry scrub to humid montane forest, offered some of the most rewarding birding in central Bolivia.

Our first stop, about forty-five minutes after leaving the lodge, produced an excellent start to the day with Brown-capped Whitestart, Creamy-breasted Canastero, and the unmistakable calls of the Huayco Tinamou, which we heard close by, although it remained unseen in dense cover. After roughly half an hour of birding, Aníbal had breakfast ready for us in the field. Just as we sat down, light rain began to fall, our first of the day.

When the rain eased, we continued up the road and stopped at a site known as Torrecillas, a beautiful area of mixed forest and open patches, where bird activity was excellent. Highlights included Spot-breasted Thornbird, Bolivian, Rufous-sided and Black-and-chestnut Warbling Finches, Black-backed Grosbeak, Band-tailed Seedeater, Chiguancos Thrush, the spectacular Olive-crowned Crescentchest, Great Pampas Finch, Common Chlorospingus, and the striking Fulvous-headed Brushfinch. We also had brief but good looks at Rusty-browed Warbling Finch, a true speciality of the region.

As we continued climbing, a roadside stop rewarded us with Yellow-billed Tit-tyrant and a stunning Red-tailed Comet, one of South America's most spectacular hummingbirds. Further up, we encountered Scaly-naped Parrot, Bolivian Mountain Tanager, Bolivian Starfrontlet, and another Bolivian endemic, the Bolivian Brushfinch.

By late morning, we reached Siberia Crossroads, a well-known birding hotspot and biogeographic transition zone between dry valleys and true Yungas cloud forest. Here, a short trail offered excellent birding: Trilling Tapaculo, Streaked Xenops, Montane Woodcreeper and several mixed flocks were moving through the mossy forest. Around noon, Aníbal called us for lunch, which he had beautifully set up in the field: it was a welcome break after a very productive morning.

After lunch, we returned to bird the same area and found even more species: Long-tailed Sylph, Strong-billed Woodcreeper, Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant, Tyrian Metaltail, Glossy-black Thrush, Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner (heard), and the characteristic Grey-breasted Wood-wren, whose melodic song echoed through the misty forest.

As the afternoon progressed, we continued uphill for about twenty minutes until we reached a small high Andean lake within the puna zone, where we were rewarded with superb views of another Bolivian endemic, the Black-throated Thistletail. From there, we drove another ten minutes to a locality called El Churo, where remnant patches of mountain forest still survive. Along the way we observed Blue-capped Tanager, Turkey Vulture and a Mountain Caracara feeding on carrion beside the road.

At El Churo, the birding remained excellent, and we added Grey-bellied Flowerpiercer, Streak-throated Bush-tyrant, Red-crested Cotinga, Great Thrush and Tufted Tit-tyrant to our growing list.

We returned to Monte Blanco around 5.30pm, met again at 6.30pm for the daily checklist, and enjoyed dinner at 7.10pm. Just as we were finishing, three of us stepped outside and were rewarded with an incredible sight: a Scissor-tailed Nightjar perched on the power lines near the lodge, perfectly illuminated by the lights of the camp.

It was a spectacular end to an intense day filled with remarkable species and ever-changing habitats. Tomorrow, we would continue toward Refugio Los Volcanes, where we would spend our final two nights of the Bolivian lowlands tour, exploring one of the most scenic and biodiverse corners of Santa Cruz.

Day 6

Monday 27th October

Dry canyons of Mataral to the cloud-cloaked Refugio Los Volcanes

We left Monte Blanco (El Tambo) promptly at 5.00am, fully packed and ready for the long but beautiful transfer toward Refugio Los Volcanes, on the southern flank of Amboró National Park. Our first stop came about forty-five minutes later at the dramatic Cañón del Mataral, a deep valley carved through sandstone cliffs and dry scrub, and prime habitat for several Bolivian specialties. The morning walk of roughly three or four kilometres was nothing short of spectacular. We observed Bolivian Warbling Finch, Golden-billed Saltator, Rufous-capped Antshrike (exceptional views this time), many Blue-crowned Parakeets, and the rare and majestic Yungas Guan, a true highlight of the morning. Other notable species included Alder Flycatcher, Stripe-crowned Spinetail, Yellow-browed Tyrant, a striking male Ultramarine Grosbeak, Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, Moss-backed Sparrow, Tropical Parula, Ringed and Black-capped Warbling Finches, and a truly memorable encounter with the Cream-backed Woodpecker, one of South America's rarest and most powerful woodpeckers.

We departed around 10.30am and continued toward Samaipata, where we stopped at the Refugio de Colibríes, owned by Saúl and Elva, who greeted us warmly. Aníbal prepared a delicious field lunch, which we enjoyed while watching the hummingbird feeders just metres away. Activity was constant, with Fork-tailed Woodnymph, Planalto Hermit, White-bellied Hummingbird, Sparkling Violetear and Glittering-bellied Emerald all showing beautifully. We also had great views of a Rufous-browed Peppershrike, a pair of White-wedged Piculets working near their nest cavity, Sayaca Tanager and Rufous-bellied Thrush. The stop was further enriched by stunning scenery and excellent food. It was a perfect combination for birders and photographers alike.

After lunch, we continued for just over an hour to reach the entrance of Refugio Los Volcanes, one of the most scenic natural lodges in Bolivia. On arrival, we watched several White-tipped Swifts gliding around the towering cliffs, before boarding two 4×4 vehicles for the descent, an unforgettable eight-kilometre journey down into the lush valley, framed by the majestic red-sandstone formations.

Refugio Los Volcanes, founded in 1997 by the Molina family, is set within the buffer zone of Amboró National Park, at roughly 1000m elevation. Surrounded by steep ridges and pristine forest, the lodge offers a rare meeting point between the Amazon and Andean biomes, making it one of the richest birding areas in the entire country.

As we arrived around 4.20pm, steady rain began to fall and gradually intensified, yet the afternoon birding still proved excellent. From the lodge clearing, we recorded Yellow-olive Flatbill, Channel-billed Toucan, Western Wood-pewee, Palm Tanager, Plush-crested and Purplish Jays, and Crested Oropendola. Two new species for the day, an elegant Amazonian Motmot and a Black Phoebe, were also seen perched near the river's edge. A Brown Agouti was spotted calmly crossing the open clearing as dusk approached.

We gathered at 6.15pm for the daily bird checklist, followed by an outstanding dinner at 7.00pm, featuring local dishes served with the warmth and hospitality that characterised this family-run lodge. Tomorrow promised our

final full day in the field for the lowlands tour, exploring the forest trails, waterfalls, and hidden wildlife of Refugio Los Volcanes.

Day 7

Tuesday 28th October

Refugio Los Volcanes

The day began early at 5.45am, when the group gathered in the open clearing of Refugio Los Volcanes. Low clouds hung over the towering red cliffs which surrounded the lodge, and a constant drizzle created a cool, misty atmosphere, typical of the Andean foothills. Despite the wet conditions, bird activity was immediate and rewarding. During the first hour and a bit of observation, we recorded an excellent mix of species, including Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Two-banded and Riverbank Warblers, Dusky-green and Crested Oropendolas, Yellow-olive Flatbill, Plush-crested Jay, Black Phoebe and Giant Cowbird. Several of these species were seen feeding actively around the fruiting trees near the main lodge.

At 7.00am, breakfast was served, and everyone welcomed the chance to warm up with hot coffee and a hearty meal, while watching mist roll through the forested valley below. After breakfast, at around 8.00am, we set off on the Jeep Trail, one of the main forest tracks. Though the light rain persisted, visibility remained acceptable, and we were rewarded with a productive morning session. The trail provided great views of Plain Antvireo, a pair of Military Macaws gliding silently across the misty canopy, Ochre-cheeked Spinetail, Slaty Gnatcatcher, Black-capped Antwren and Dark-billed Cuckoo. The calls of Crested Oropendolas echoed through the valley, and a Plumbeous Kite was seen circling briefly above the ridgeline.

By 11.15am, the rain had intensified, and the lodge staff came to pick us up. Once back at the lodge, we had time to rest, dry off, and prepare for lunch, which was served promptly at 12.00pm. The meal was once again excellent: freshly prepared local dishes that reflected the hospitality and care of the staff at Los Volcanes. During the short break afterward, one client observed a mixed-species flock in the clearing near the forest edge, which included Olivaceous Woodcreeper, Sepia-capped Flycatcher, Blue Dacnis, White-winged and Black-goggled Tanagers. He also saw a distant Andean Condor soaring gracefully above the cliffs, a sight that added great excitement to the midday pause.

At 2.45pm, with light rain still falling, the group headed back into the field along the Loro Trail, an area known for its diversity of foothill birds. Almost immediately, a Channel-billed Toucan was spotted perched in the upper canopy, providing excellent views. Inside the forest, activity was moderate but steady, and we recorded Masked Tityra, Buff-throated Woodcreeper, Two-banded Warbler, and a brief but confirmed sighting of the Bolivian White-crowned Tapaculo, a range-restricted species typical of the subtropical belt of central Bolivia. However, the highlight of the afternoon came with the discovery of a Chestnut-tipped Toucanet, a very scarce and localised species, seldom recorded in the Amboró region. This was a truly rare species in this area, and an outstanding record for the entire trip.

We concluded the walk around 5.15pm and returned to the lodge as the clouds thickened once again. After drying off, we gathered for the daily checklist at 6.15pm, followed by a delicious dinner at 7.00pm. Conversations over dinner reflected a shared sense of satisfaction, despite the challenging weather conditions. It had been a demanding but highly productive day, yielding several rare and endemic species that few visiting groups ever encounter.

Refugio Los Volcanes, adjacent to Amboró National Park, proved once again to be one of the finest birding locations in the region. Even with continuous rain, the day had provided a memorable chapter in what had been an intense and highly rewarding tour through the Bolivian lowlands.

Day 8

Wednesday 29th October

Refugio Los Volcanes to Santa Cruz

We met once again at 6.00am in the main clearing for a final early-morning birding session before breakfast. The skies remained overcast, with occasional mist drifting through the red cliffs of Refugio Los Volcanes. Bird activity was steady, and during this pre-breakfast session we recorded Planalto Hermit, Blue-headed Parrot, both male and female Blue Dacnis, Rufous Hornero, Giant Cowbird, Crested Oropendola, Purplish and Plush-crested Jays, Golden-crowned Flycatcher, and two majestic Andean Condors soaring in perfect display above the cliffs, which made a fitting spectacle for our last morning in this remarkable reserve.

Breakfast was served at 7.00am, and at 8.00am we began our final walk through the forests of Los Volcanes. Following the Loro Trail one last time, the group climbed steadily up the slopes for nearly two and a half hours. The trail, slick and humid from previous rains, was physically demanding, but offered excellent rewards. Along the way, we observed White-necked and Swainson's Thrushes, Black-goggled Tanager, Sclater's Tyrannulet, and two spectacular Red-necked Woodpeckers with brilliant crimson heads glinting under the filtered light. A fleeting Yungas Manakin darted across the path, offering only the briefest of views, while the haunting calls of Plumbeous Pigeon echoed through the forest canopy. As we reached the upper viewpoint, activity increased, and we enjoyed close encounters with Mitred Parakeets, and a pair of Military Macaws perched only a few metres away, which were certainly one of the highlights of the entire tour. The panoramic view from the top, overlooking the forested valleys of Amboró, was simply breathtaking, and a perfect farewell to this magical place.

We began our descent just before 10.00am, arriving back at the lodge around 10.30am to pack up and prepare for departure. After a short rest and final photo opportunities around the lodge, we checked out of our rooms at 11.00am and gathered for our last lunch at 12.00pm, sharing memories of the past week and expressing our gratitude to the attentive staff who had made our stay so memorable.

Immediately after lunch, we departed by 4x4 up the steep access road to the main viewpoint, where Aníbal awaited us with the bus for the return to Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The drive, which took about two and a half hours, offered one last glimpse of the foothill landscape transitioning gradually into the lowland plains. We arrived back at Hotel Lido at approximately 4.30pm, where everyone had time to rest, reorganise luggage, and reflect on the journey.

At 7.00pm, the group gathered once more for the final checklist at the hotel restaurant. It was an evening filled with laughter, camaraderie, and a genuine sense of accomplishment. Over the past week, we had explored diverse ecosystems, from dry Chaco scrub to humid montane forest, amassing an impressive list of species and having enjoyed unforgettable landscapes.

All seven clients remained in Bolivia, as they were combining this tour with the Bolivia Highlands tour, which would begin tomorrow.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		October 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>	15						
Brown Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>						H	
Small-billed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>		H				H	
Red-winged Tinamou	<i>Rhynchosciurus rufescens</i>		H					
Huayco Tinamou - N	<i>Rhynchosciurus maculicollis</i>				H	H		
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	2	H				2	
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>				1			
Yungas Guan	<i>Penelope bridgesi</i>						2	
Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>						5	1
Scissor-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i>			1				
White-tipped Swift	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>					10		
Planalto Hermit	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>				1			2
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>					2		
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaeocercus kingii</i>				1			
Red-tailed Comet - N	<i>Sappho sparganurus</i>				1			
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>				3			
Violet-throated Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena violifer</i>				3			
Blue-tufted Starthroat	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>		2					
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>						1	
Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>			6		1		
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	1				1	2	
Gilded Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>		1					
White-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Elliotomyia chionogaster</i>			6	4	4		
Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>	12	5	1			2	
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	8	4					6
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>			H	1			
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	2						1
Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>						1	
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	56	20	20	20	15		20
Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>		1					
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>							4
Picui Ground Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>	1	8	20	6	4		
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>				1			
Yungas Dove - N	<i>Leptotila megalura</i>					H		
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	6	8	6	4			
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	12	4	6	1			
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>		8					
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	2						
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	50	2	1				
Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	2				2		
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	2						
Whistling Heron	<i>Syrrhula sibilatrix</i>	3	2					
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>		4					
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	4						
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	30	10	20		6		

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		October 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	1		1				
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>			3			1	3
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	4	6	10		10		
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	2	4	8	5	6	2	4
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		10					
Bicolored Hawk	<i>Astur bicolor</i>					1		
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		1				4	
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	1						
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	1	2	2	H	1	H	
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>	2						
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	6				1		
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>			H				
Blue-crowned Tropicbird	<i>Trogon curucui</i>	2					2	1
Masked Tropicbird	<i>Trogon personatus</i>				1			
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>						1	
Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>					1		2
Spot-backed (Chaco) Puffbird	<i>Nystalus maculatus</i>		4	3				
Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	2						
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>					1	1	1
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	4						
Chestnut-tipped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus derbianus</i>					2		
White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>		1			2		
White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>		8					
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	4						
White-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cactorum</i>			4				
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>		H					
Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>			4	2			
Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	4	2					
Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>						4	
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>		1					
Cream-backed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus leucopogon</i>					1		
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	4	6	4			8	
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	2						
Mountain Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>				1			
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	1						
Grey-hooded Parakeet	<i>Psilopsiagon aymara</i>			8				
Cliff Parakeet - E	<i>Myiopsitta luchsi</i>			20				
Yellow-chevronned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	20	6			2		
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>						1	
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>			5			6	4
Scaly-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>				2			
Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	6	20					
Green-cheeked Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>		2	1				
Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>	2						
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>	2						
Red-fronted Macaw - E	<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>			30				
Military Macaw	<i>Ara militaris</i>					1	2	
Blue-crowned Parakeet	<i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>		8			50		
Mitred Parakeet	<i>Psittacara mitratus</i>		20		100	20	20	

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Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>						1	H
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>				2			
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	4					1	
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	1						
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>		1	4		2		
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>				2			
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>				1		1	
Bolivian Earthcreeper - N	<i>Tarphonomus harterti</i>			2				
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	4	10			4	4	4
Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i>				H	1		
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma rufa</i>						2	H
Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>	2						
Spot-breasted Thornbird - N	<i>Phacellodomus maculipectus</i>				2			
Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>	2						
Rusty-vented Canastero	<i>Asthenes dorbignyi</i>				2			
Black-throated Thistletail - E	<i>Asthenes harterti</i>				2			
Stripe-crowned Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca pyrrhophia</i>			1		2		
Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>	2						
Ochre-cheeked Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis scutata</i>						2	
Sooty-fronted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>			2		H		
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>				1			
Black-capped Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus atricapillus</i>						2	
Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>						2	
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	2		H				
Bolivian Slaty Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus sticturus</i>	2						
Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>			2				
Rufous-capped Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus ruficapillus</i>			1	H	2		
Short-tailed Anthrush	<i>Chamaea campanisona</i>							H
Rufous-faced Antpitta - N	<i>Grallaria erythrotis</i>				H			
Slaty Gnat-eater - N	<i>Conopophaga ardesiaca</i>						1	
Trilling Tapaculo - N	<i>Scytalopus parvirostris</i>				1			
Bolivian Tapaculo - N	<i>Scytalopus bolivianus</i>						1	
Olive-crowned Crescentchest	<i>Melanopareia maximiliani</i>				2			
Sclater's Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias sclateri</i>						2	
White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>				2			
Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>			2				
Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>				2			
Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>					1		
Suiriri Flycatcher	<i>Suiriri suiriri</i>			6				
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrus</i>				2			
Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes flavirostris</i>				2			
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>				2			
White-crested Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i>		1					
(Southern) Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet	<i>Nesotriccus murinus</i>			5				
Greater Wagtail-Tyrant	<i>Stigmatura budytoides</i>		4		6			
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>						1	
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>						H	
Southern Scrub Flycatcher	<i>Sublegatus modestus</i>			2				

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Plain Inezia	<i>Inezia inornata</i>			1				
Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>			1		1		
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>		1	1				
Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus plumbeiceps</i>			2				
Yellow-olive Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	1				2	H	2
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>			2				
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>					1	4	1
Western Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>					1	1	
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>					2		
Scarlet Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>		1					
Yellow-browed Tyrant	<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>					1		
White-winged Black Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus aterrimus</i>			2	2			
Streak-throated Bush Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>				3			
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>				2			
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>		1					
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>			H	1			
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>	2						
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>						3	3
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>					1		
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	1	1					
Variegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax varius</i>					2		
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>			1	2		2	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	6	4	6		8	4	2
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	4	2					
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	20	5	2				
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>			1				
White-tipped Plantcutter	<i>Phytotoma rutila</i>			10		5		
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>				2			
Yungas Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia boliviana</i>						1	
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>						2	
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>					2		
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>					4		
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>	6	6			8	10	10
Plush-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>			4		6	12	12
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>				2			
Southern Martin	<i>Progne elegans</i>				20			
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	4	4				4	
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>				8	6		
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	4	4					
Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>						H	
Fawn-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus guarayanus</i>	2						
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	2	4		2	2	2	2
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>					H		
Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>			6				
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>						1	1
Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>					4		
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>					2		
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>				1	1		

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Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>			20	2	6		
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>		2					
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>						1	1
Hauxwell's Thrush	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>	H						
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>			3	1	8	2	2
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	8	20	50	50	6		6
Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>			2	6		4	20
Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>		4	6				
Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>				10			
Moss-backed Sparrow - N	<i>Arremon dorbignii</i>						1	
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>		1	20	12	8		
Bolivian Brushfinch - E	<i>Atlapetes rufinucha</i>				8			
Fulvous-headed Brushfinch - N	<i>Atlapetes fulviceps</i>				1			
Dusky-green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>						6	4
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	8	8			10	10	8
Variable Oriole	<i>Icterus pyrrhopterus</i>	2		1		1		
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	1				12	8	6
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	6						
Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	20	12					
Bolivian Blackbird - E	<i>Oreopsar bolivianus</i>			12	2			
Greyish Baywing	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>		10	2	2	4		
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>					1	1	
Riverbank Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis rivularis</i>						2	
Two-banded Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis bivittata</i>						2	6
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	4						
Brown-capped Whitestart	<i>Myioborus brunniceps</i>				12	4		
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga hepatica</i>			3		1		
White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>						2	
Black-backed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>				2	1		
Ultramarine Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia brissonii</i>			1		1		
Pampa Finch	<i>Embernagra platensis</i>				4			
Wedge-tailed Grass Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	1						
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>						1	2
Bluish-grey Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	1						
Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantiirostris</i>			12	4	6		
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>			2		H		
Black-goggled Tanager	<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>						1	2
Red Pileated Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>			1		2		
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	6						
White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>		1					
Bolivian Warbling Finch - N	<i>Poospiza boliviana</i>				4	1		
Black-and-chestnut Warbling Finch - N	<i>Poospiza whitii</i>				4			
Rufous-sided Warbling Finch - N	<i>Poospizopsis hypocondria</i>				4			
Rusty-browed Warbling Finch - N	<i>Microspingus erythrophrys</i>				2			
Ringed Warbling Finch	<i>Microspingus torquatus</i>			6	2	4		
Black-capped Warbling Finch	<i>Microspingus melanoleucus</i>			8		6		
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	10	10	20				
Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>				6			

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Grey-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa carbonaria</i>				2			
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Rauenia bonariensis</i>			20	6	8		
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>				1			
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>					1		
Grey-crested Finch - N	<i>Lophospingus griseocristatus</i>			40	4	4		
Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	1	1					
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	6	6		2	8	4	6
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>					2	2	

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name
Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>
Black-tailed Marmoset	<i>Mico melanurus</i>
Black Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>
White-eared Titi Monkey	<i>Plecturocebus donacophilus</i>
Greater Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>
Brown Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>
Bolivian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus ignitus</i>

Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name
Yellow-footed Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis denticulatus</i>
Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>
Amazon Racerunner	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>
Golden Tegu	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>