

# Brazilian Pantanal & Iguazu Falls (with pre-and post-tour extensions)

Naturetrek Tour Report

6th – 27th June 2025

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Iguazu Falls



Giant Anteater



Jaguar



Maned Wolf

Pre tour extension report kindly written by Phil Pegler (Naturetrek client)

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Main tour and post-tour extension reports kindly written by Mike Saul (Naturetrek client)

## Pre-tour Atlantic Rainforest extension

Tour participants: Jorge Lucas (local guide) plus one Naturetrek client

### Summary

Accommodation was at the modest but excellent Esphineiro Negro Lodge, about 120km and a two-hour drive from Sao Paulo. There are some five rooms set in the private forested grounds. Meals were self-service with a large choice of food, with exceptional home cooking.

The weather throughout the period was cooler and wetter than the average for this time of year. The rain, except for on one day, was mainly overnight, with occasional very light showers during the day.

351 bird species have been recorded here; I saw 87, of which 65 were species not seen on the main tour. Other tours, I understand, have recorded up to 91 species, with multiple different species not seen on this iteration! The only mammal seen was the endemic Brazilian Squirrel, which was observed every day.

### Day 1

**Friday 6th June**

I flew from Heathrow on LATAM Airlines' overnight flight, departing the UK at 9.20pm and arriving in São Paulo just after 5.20am local time.

### Day 2

**Saturday 7th June**

It only took thirty minutes to clear customs and baggage reclaim, and met with my knowledgeable local leader, Jorge Lucas. We were soon underway, driving in the dark and rain for two-and-a half hours to the lodge. When we arrived just after 8.00am, daylight was brightening the sky and the rain had stopped. Breakfast was still on offer, and was taken in the open-sided restaurant area, looking out at the various seed, fruit and nectar bird feeders, already attracting multiple species.

The morning was spent relaxing at the feeders, recovering from the long journey. Birds seen less frequently at the feeders included Grey-Hooded Attila, Plain Parakeet, Red-rumped Cacique, Golden-crowned Warbler and Ruddy Quail-Dove. There were multiple visits from various tanagers, hummingbirds and thrushes.

After lunch, a walk along the forested trail, made slightly muddy by the overnight rain, produced sightings of Green Ibis, Yellow-headed Caracara and Saffron Finch. Just as dusk approached, we visited a hide set up in the forest trail, where the timid Solitary Tinamou was briefly seen, among a covey of Spot-winged Wood Quails. The poor light prevented any meaningful photography, and the midges certainly made their presence known. The dark brought us back to the lodge for a beer, before a delicious meal was served, and an early night.

I had seen 41 species on this first day. The highlight was the Spot-billed Toucanet, which Jorge had not seen here before, so had him very excited. The elusive Spot-winged Wood Quail had showed well, but the easily seen Slaty-

breasted Wood Rail had been easily spooked and photographing them had been difficult. The tiny Festive Coquette was seen today, and every day.

## Day 3

**Sunday 8th June**

I rose at 6.30am for a 7.00am breakfast. The weather was overcast, with light rain showers on and off several times throughout the day. This didn't really make things more difficult, although it got muddier underfoot.

The morning session started at the feeders, with some new species making an appearance. A Barred Forest Falcon made several high-speed dashes across the feeding area, scattering all the birds in multiple directions, as they tried to avoid becoming a meal. Even without the falcon, the birds were very jittery and easily spooked: the slightest noise, rustle in the bushes or larger birds flying in would clear the area in seconds. Within a minute, calm returned and only minor squabbles between species remained. The hummingbirds were the main culprits, with the larger species displacing the smaller ones. Bananaquits were the hummers' main antagonists. Another walk along the forested trail produced some new species, including Ochre-collared Piculet, White-spotted Woodpecker, and both Olivaceous and Scaled Woodcreepers.

Lunch at 12.30pm was another excellent feast, and afterwards I again watched the feeders from the sheltered restaurant. The afternoon walk was along a different forested trail, and it didn't disappoint. New species observed included Rufous-capped Spinetail, Variable Antshrike and Eared Pygmy Tyrant. A dusk visit to the hide to see the Solitary Tinamou was more successful, although again at the price of more biting insects! Solitary by name, solitary by nature, and as before the bird only approached the hide after the Spot-Winged Wood Quail had given it confidence that it was safe to feed at the scattered corn.

Dinner was served at 7.00pm, preceded by a cool beer. I went off to bed early, as we had arranged for a very early start the next day.

## Day 4

**Monday 9th June**

The overnight rain continued throughout the early 5.00am and 120km drive in the dark to Trilha dos Tucanos. Coffee and snacks were served prior to departure. Trilha Dos Tucanos yielded different species and ticking commenced as soon as we arrived, with Saffron Toucanets greeting our arrival at the feeder outside the restaurant, where a lovely breakfast was waiting.

Following refreshments, we entered a covered balcony to the rear of the building, which overlooked a deep flooded valley. Multiple species were visiting the various feeders, which were repeatedly replenished with fruit, corn, rice and nuts. Surprisingly, there were no hummingbird feeders on the balcony.

The morning was spent on the balcony with a wide variety of birds showing well: Saffron Toucanet, Blond-crested Woodpecker, Yellow-fronted Woodpecker, Black-throated Grosbeak, Dusky-legged Guan, Plumbeous Pigeon, Magpie Tanager and Green Ibis. Large flocks of Plain Parakeets repeatedly wheeled around the valley.



Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser



Yellow-fronted Woodpecker



Spot-billed Toucanet



Festive Coquette

The excellent lunch was served at about 12.30pm, with a superb complimentary gin and ginger drink on offer to wash it down. Following lunch, a short drive to a more open area delivered us to a hummingbird feeding station. Here we saw Scale-Throated Hermit, Violet-capped Woodnymph, Festive Coquette, Versicolored Emerald, and Swallow-tailed, Dusky-throated, Sombre and White-throated Hummingbirds.

Leaving the hummers, we enjoyed a short walk along a rough track. The endemic Pallid Spinetail made a brief appearance, and Blue-and-white swallows flew over a small pond. At various points we had sightings of Riverside Warbler, Azure Jay, Double-collared Seedeater and Rufous-collared Sparrow.

We returned to the covered balcony just in time, as very heavy tropical rain arrived. It only lasted a few minutes, and didn't stop the birds appearing. We fed the Plain Parakeets by hand before departing back for dinner at Esphineiro Negro Lodge.

## Day 5

**Tuesday 10th June**

Heavy overnight rain made it muddy underfoot, but was dry and sunny from breakfast onwards. We spent the morning in and around the lodge. Several more species were added to the list in those last few hours: Brazilian Tanager, White-tipped Dove, Masked and Black-backed Water Tyrants, Cattle Tyrant, Neotropic Cormorant and Grey-cowled Wood Rail. The last was the endemic Brazilian Tanager making a debut on the feeder in the last few minutes before cameras were stowed, ready for travel back to São Paulo.

Following another excellent lunch, we departed for the overnight stay in a São Paulo airport hotel, prior to the 5.00am meeting with the main tour party arriving from the UK.

## Main tour

Tour participants: Raul Guarnizo and Martin Lopez (leaders) with 7 Naturetrek clients.

### Days 1

**Tuesday 10th June**

We boarded the overnight BA flight at Heathrow, and flew through the night to São Paulo.

### Day 2

**Wednesday 11th June**

We caught a connecting flight mid-morning to Cuiabá, and the group met up with our guide Raul. One client had done a pre-trip extension to the Atlantic rainforests, and another had had a couple of days' rest in Cuiabá. Despite the twelve-hour flight, a three-hour wait for the connection, another ninety-minute flight, and the five-hour time difference from the UK, we all seemed relatively fresh and ready for adventure.

The first stop was at a restaurant near the hotel for lunch. This was a lavish affair with a large buffet of salads and other dishes, and circulating waiters with beautifully roasted meat on large skewers, carved at the table and plucked onto your plate with your own little tweezers. Brazil is a paradise for carnivores, but vegetarians are also well catered-for.

We soon started our journey south towards the famed Transpantanal “Highway”, or Transpantaneira. The first 100km were metalled roads through small towns and villages, as far as Poconé, and 17km south of here we passed through the Portal (arch) marking the start of the Transpantaneira proper, in all its dirt road glory. We moved into an open-sided safari vehicle. With only seven of us, it was easy to get good views.

Roughly 30km (7km of which were on the entrance drive to the Pouso Alegre Lodge) followed, but not without a lot of sightings. Of particular note were the first of four daylight sightings of Giant Anteater, a record for the tour we believe, Capybara, Yacaré Caiman, the odd but rather special Red-legged Seriema, a typically placid Great Potoo, and the first sightings of Limpkin, Jabiru, Wattled Jacana, Cocoi Heron and Rufescent Tiger Heron among many others.

The Pouso Alegre Lodge, our accommodation for two nights, is a converted cattle ranch on the edge of the Pantanal proper. The rooms were pleasant and air-conditioned. We had much-needed showers, changes of clothes and dozing, followed by a nice dinner, chat, and a collapse into bed.

### Day 3

**Thursday 12th June**

We spent the day in and around the Pouso Alegre ranch/eco-lodge with many new sightings. We kicked off at 6.00am around the feeders at the rear of the lodge, which are tended by staff. It was one of those magical and bewildering sessions, with many new species of birds, including the beautiful little Yellow-billed and Red-crested Cardinals, the first views of Toco Toucan, and also South American Coati and Azara's Agouti. Later in the session, we spotted a few Greater Rheas, the large flightless Emu-like birds of South America, in the field behind. It was very atmospheric.



After a buffet breakfast, we had a walk around mixed savannah, scrub, and woods. This area is flooded for six months, then dry for six months; we were here in the early dry season. A good variety of new birds was seen. We were introduced to the large Apple Snail, and were excited by a rare sighting of a Collared Anteater (Tamandua), which specialises in termites in trees.

We had a long lunch break to avoid the hottest time of day, then walked an interesting kilometre or so along a well-kept grassy causeway, to a viewing platform. This was new and well-constructed, but 35m tall! Despite some trepidation, all clients made it up and down safely. The view emphasised just how big, flat, green, wet and uninhabited this area is. It was quite stunning.

Immediately on return, we boarded the safari vehicle for an evening/night trip. With a flypast of Hyacinth Macaws, beautiful Roseate Spoonbill, Little Blue Heron and many others, it was highly productive before sunset (and sundowners). We then enjoyed a very atmospheric drive in the dark: with no light pollution, the Milky Way was very prominent, as was the Southern Cross, many fireflies, nightjars, bats, a small group of Capybaras and a much larger herd of the large white beef cattle.

A return to checklist, dinner, and bed ensued. Nightfall was around 6.00pm, so night safaris did not really burn the midnight oil!

## Day 4

## Friday 13th June

After a pre-breakfast session at the feeders trying to get the more common birds clear in our minds, we set out after breakfast down the Transpantaneira. Although a dirt road, it is well-maintained, and vehicles were doing 40-50km/h between wildlife stops. However, we had a puncture after fifteen minutes; we attracted the attention of very curious, polite, armed military police, bemused by a bunch of largely grey-haired people with binoculars.



Jabirus



The Transpantaneira

After a couple of stops for facilities and drinks, we arrived at the only real settlement of Porto Joffre where, after a brief stop for close-up pictures of Hyacinth Macaws, we embarked onto our soon-to-be-familiar (and powerful) ten-seater boat. A short journey upstream at a speed of close to 40km/h brought us to our accommodation for three nights, the Flotel. We had very luxurious suites with views straight onto the river from this converted boat. After a *caipirinha*, which was about as powerful as the outboard motors on the boat, and a nice lunch, we set off on our first safari.

Within fifteen minutes, we had had our first Jaguar sighting! We got a good clear view of this impressive animal, in this case shared with several other boats, but we had later sightings to ourselves. We continued along the many meanders and channels, bordered by grass, shrubs, or low woods, spotting birds and taking it all in. We concluded with beers and a superb sunset.

After dinner, we had a very well-judged talk from the resident naturalist about Jaguars. There was a lot of interest, in particular in the fact that the animal's local name means "kills with one bite", and that the diet of the Jaguars here is 80% Caiman, which keeps them near to the river and makes them easier to spot.

## Day 5

## Saturday 14th June

Today was another day of river safaris, with a total of eight hours out and about, divided roughly equally between morning and afternoon. Gently moving through the totally unspoiled wilderness of marsh, water hyacinth, channels, rivers, trees, and grass became quite mesmerising and calm. We had the chance to spot birds such as Yellow-rumped Cacique, Black-collared Hawk, Black Skimmer, Southern Screamer and many more. At times, the peace was interrupted by a fast run to a Jaguar sighting, though for other sightings we were quiet and alone. We were lucky enough to see four different Jaguars today, including the spectacle of one swimming across the river. Almost equally spectacular was the family of Giant River Otters swimming playfully along beside us, and on the bank. We also saw Black Howler Monkeys today, and Capybara, about which we had a talk equally as interesting as yesterday's.

## Day 6

## Sunday 15th June

We had a slightly shortened safari in the morning, to make time for a longer excursion in the afternoon/evening, but still managed to see another Jaguar, though this time in the company of ten other boats; it was being rather domestic-cat-like in its indolence.

The afternoon excursion was a real highlight. We made a 60km trip upstream and back again, in the hope of seeing the very elusive Maned Wolf, which it turns out is neither maned nor a wolf! Though unplanned, our first stop, very shortly after leaving the Flotel, was probably our closest and longest Jaguar sighting, and all to ourselves. The rest of the journey at a steady 30-40km/h had something of an *Apocalypse Now* feel about it, but more cheerful! The sandy inner banks of meanders were good for Caimans, Capybaras, Black Skimmers, Pied Plovers, Yellow-billed and Large-billed Terns, Muscovy Ducks and many more.

We eventually arrived at our destination, a set of angling lodges, to find a Maned Wolf already present! This very long-legged canine, only distantly related to the typical dogs, was quite a sight, bending down on legs splayed like a Giraffe to get at the food that had been provided. We waited for darkness to fall, rewarded by another Maned Wolf, nightjars, Peach-fronted Parakeets, and finally a Lowland Tapir. This completed the "South American Big Five" for us, including nine Jaguar sightings and multiple Giant Anteaters.

It only remained for us to get home, which turned out to be the trip of a lifetime. We went considerably faster, at maybe 50km/h, in the pitch-black night, with the Milky Way and Southern Cross above, down a winding river,



with a strong wind in our faces, and Raul picking out the banks for the boatman for an hour was very, very exciting! There were hundreds of bats and nightjars picked out in the lights, and fireflies galore.

We arrived back safely, somewhat shocked and excited, with a bat clinging to one of us! Some dinner had been prepared in boxes for us, which we ate along with a well-deserved *caipirinha*.

## Day 7

Monday 16th June

Today, we left the luxurious Flotel, the only luxurious hotel rooms we had seen with life jackets, to travel back up the Transpantaneira. Leaving at 8.00am, we made the short boat trip back to Porto Joffre, seeing a Marsh Deer leaving the river on the way. We transferred back to the minibus and had a 60km drive north to another SouthWild lodge, Santa Teresa, set in farmland next to a pretty creek/river.

We had time for a siesta in quite hot weather, before our first Ocelot watch. About 500m along a woodland path, raised seating for about twenty people was arranged, looking out on a patch of woodland, where food had been laid out. As dusk fell, lights were switched on and guests were asked to maintain strict silence until an Ocelot appeared or two hours passed, whichever was sooner. We took on a Zen meditation approach, and the experience made us realise what the trials and tribulations of a wildlife photographer must be. No Ocelot was seen. However, on the way back, Raul was alert enough to smell one (!) and then picked out the beast with his torch. We followed for about fifty metres before losing it, but it was infinitely more satisfying than the rather artificial set up earlier.

## Day 8

Tuesday 17th June

We stayed on the ranch today with a walk, boat ride, and night safari. The walk took us through nice open woodland and scrub to a low tower. We saw several interesting birds with Amazonian Motmot and Campo Miner as the highlights, and from the platform, we had the lovely experience of watching a family of Capuchin Monkeys playing, to be joined later by a pair of the larger Black Howler Monkeys, while seeing two Crab-eating Foxes and a small Azara's Agouti below. The boat ride was a much more restful affair than the white-knuckle ride of two days ago, with close-up Caimans, feeding kingfishers and Black-collared Hawk.

This was followed by another two hours of fruitless Ocelot watching, secure in the experience of the previous sighting, and armed with a Kindle!

The final activity was a night safari, which was much more productive than some we had been on, and produced both a Lowland Tapir and a second fantastic Ocelot slinking for 100m or so over the fields, and finished with a Red Brocket Deer before dinner. With nightfall at 6.00pm, it was easy to fit in a safari before dinner.

## Day 9

Wednesday 18th June

We had a quiet day at the ranch, with an early morning boat trip, getting the elusive Pygmy Kingfisher, but again no sign of Sunbittern or Sungrebe, which had been seen by other groups here; this was a disappointment to the birders in the group.

A long period of rest until 3.30pm was used in different ways, including climbing the tower sited next to a very impressive massive Jabiru nest, complete with a resident pair and repurposed below by a colony of very noisy Monk Parakeets. We then had quite a productive bird walk along the side of the river into farmland, where we saw Boat-billed Flycatcher, Hyacinth Macaw and Banded Antshrike. We finished the afternoon with drinks and nibbles on the lawn, then had dinner and packed ready for travel.

## Day 10

Thursday 19th June

Today was overwhelmingly a travel day. After another quiet, rather unproductive boat trip, we had an uneventful drive back to Cuiabá airport, with a quick stop in Poconé. We had smooth check-in and a two-hour flight to São Paulo, a ten-minute transfer to the Comfort Inn, and then went to bed after drinks or snacks.

## Day 11

Friday 20th June

Again, we did a lot of travel today, but some nice wildlife was included. After another excellent Brazilian breakfast, sweeter than the average breakfast, and a short transfer, we arrived at Foz do Iguaçu for the famous falls. The airport is in Brazil, but we were staying for three nights in Argentina. This involved driving about an hour in a minibus, with all formalities handled smoothly by Martin, our new local guide. We spotted Burrowing Owls at the border, and were able to avoid the massive queues, caused by differences in duties across the three borders, with Paraguay visible from the bridge separating Brazil and Argentina.

After an excellent pizza, demonstrating Argentina's significant Italian heritage, we visited a magical little hummingbird garden. The owner's family had been feeding the birds here for forty years, and we were surrounded by them. The most common were Versicolored Emerald, Violet-capped Woodnymph, White-necked Jacobin, and Swallow-tailed and White-throated Hummingbirds, along with Bananaquit, Blue Dacnis, Turquoise-fronted Parrot and others.

We then drove to our hotel for three nights, La Reserva, to order and then eat an excellent à la carte meal, with ridiculous quantities of meat.



Ocelot



Plush-crested Jay

## Day 12

## Saturday 21st June

This was our first day at the world-famous waterfalls of Iguaza/ Iguacu. Most aficionados say that it is best to see the falls from both sides, and having done this ourselves, we agree. Today we were on the Argentinian side. We had a twenty-minute drive to the very organised and well-maintained visitor centre and entrance. Although it was a national holiday weekend, it really was not very crowded.

We spent a very thorough day here, doing the upper circuit, where you are basically looking down where a lot of the minor but still very impressive falls go over the eastern side of the 'canyon', and then the lower circuit, looking up at these falls and across to the two really major cascades. The arrangement of all these falls around the head of this deep canyon is what makes them really unique. The wider National Park is also good for bird life, and we saw the amazing Great Dusky Swifts, which fly through and roost behind the falls, Spotted Wood Quail, Burrowing Owl and Red-breasted Toucan among others.

After another excellent, large, lunch, we joined the popular 3km electric train ride up to a 1.5km walkway over the extremely wide but quite shallow river. It joins a few minor islands together, and culminates at the very mouth of the Devil's Throat. To be honest, words fail me in trying to describe the spectacle here, and indeed on the Brazilian side. You are covered in spray, can hardly talk over the noise, and are constantly photo-bombing smiling selfie takers. It is just awesome, in the true sense of the word.

After spending as long as we wanted here, we made our way back, returned to the hotel, and ate and drank well.

## Day 13

## Sunday 22nd June

We had a rather quiet day of good but not spectacular birding, with some sightseeing. We started at the grounds of a Catholic seminary, Santa Maria Iguazu, for a couple of hours, with good views of Ochre-collared Piculet, Spot-backed Antwren, and White Woodpecker. We then drove to the confluence of the Parana and Iguazu rivers, which is known as Hito Tres Fronteras, marking where the three countries meet.

After lunch at the same Italian restaurant, we drove to Route 101, a red clay road in the National Park. Recent rains had made it sticky and slippery. Birds were not in great abundance, but there were some spectacular butterflies. We returned to the hotel, to hose clay off shoes, and to eat dinner.

## Day 14

## Monday 23rd June

This was the final day for those not doing an extension in Argentina. After breakfast, we stopped briefly at a small lake near an indigenous settlement, then drove back across the border, with Martin again handling formalities. Arriving at the even larger and more impressive Brazilian visitor centre, we disembarked while the bus was fitted with a GPS to monitor its speed, then drove the 13km through the Park to the falls trail.

On this side, the trail is much shorter but involves some steps. It takes you right into the midst of the spectacle, with falls and rainbows in all directions. If you had to choose one, this is the more spectacular. It is, without doubt, the best set of waterfalls I have ever seen.

We had lunch in the restaurant directly overlooking the falls, then took the van halfway back to the visitor centre, for a short walk along one of the many trails. We saw Capuchin Monkeys, Planalto and Plain-winged Woodcreepers, and Ochre-collared Piculet, before unexpectedly arriving at the river bank upstream of the falls, where it is about a kilometre wide.

It was time to head back to the airport, to catch the long flight home, via São Paulo once more. This had been a very enjoyable and successful trip with many interesting mammals, birds and other wildlife, and spectacular waterfalls to top it all off.

## Day 15

**Tuesday 24th June**

Tired but content, clients returned to London Heathrow mid-afternoon.

## Post-tour Rio de Janeiro extension

### Day 1

**Monday 23rd June**

While the rest of the party was transported to the airport, we were dropped off at the Canzi Hotel on the way, in order to make a connection to Rio the next day. This was a large and very empty hotel, with nice grounds. We had a good hamburger and a beer, and retired to bed.

### Day 2

**Tuesday 24th June**

We rose early and ate a hearty breakfast, then made use of the 1.5km-long wooded garden of the hotel, leading down to the river downstream of the falls. The temperature had dropped overnight from the pleasant low 20s of the last few days to 2°C and frost! It is winter, but this was very unusual, if not unheard of. We saw and were able to identify birds without the safety net of a guide, including a pair of Maroon-bellied Parakeets.

We were picked up from the hotel at 9.30am by a very personable member of the Blumar team for the very short trip to the airport, and had an uneventful journey to Rio. We didn't totally give up birding, and saw Magnificent Frigatebird, Brown Booby, and Grey-headed and Kelp Gulls over the sea.

We were picked up by the extrovert and likeable Lido, our guide for Rio. He drove us 25km south to our very luxurious hotel, sited perfectly in the middle of the sweep of Copacabana beach. The weather, however, was very British: grey, rainy and 15°C. But better was promised. Lido explained a lot about Rio de Janeiro as we drove, made sure we were checked in, made recommendations for food, and arranged to meet us the next day. We settled into our lovely room with a stunning view of the whole of the lively beach.

We later had a good meal in a local Italian restaurant, explored the terrace, sauna, gym and bar, and went to bed.

## Day 3

## Wednesday 25th June

Our day of guided sightseeing around Rio dawned beautifully, with our great view over the beach and lots of people out exercising, playing volleyball, setting up stalls, running, walking dogs and so on. After an early breakfast, Lido picked us up and we drove to the bottom station of the funicular railway which runs to the top of the Christ the Redeemer hill, called Corcovado (the hunch back). Rio is incredibly sited, with bays, harbours, lagoons, steep-sided wooded hills and bare granite peaks behind. After a short wait (apparently it is much longer in season), we were expertly marshalled by our guide to the best seats, and took the short ride up the modern railway, through two intermediate stops, to the top. Then we had a short lift ride to emerge immediately below the statue itself.

It was much bigger than I realised, at 38m, and covered attractively in small pieces of mosaic soapstone. It was quite crowded, and I'm sure we photobombed many, as others did to us, but there was a good atmosphere, and we had fabulous views in all directions. We were given as long as we wished, taking in Capuchin Monkeys and lots of Black Vultures on the way, before descending.

We then drove east to a rather nice area called Urca to park and walk, taking in the interesting houses to the bottom station of the cable car to the Sugar Loaf. Again, there was only a very short wait, then a walk around the middle station and some pictures, then up to the top station. Once more we had fabulous views in all directions: Rio harbour, back to Christ the Redeemer, the sweep of Copacabana with our hotel in the middle, and all the hills behind.

After descending, we were taken to lunch in Ipanema, at one of the traditional Brazilian 'carvery' places, and then returned to our hotel at about 4.00pm. We were full enough to not need more than a snack in the evening, and we just soaked up the great views from the hotel terrace, up to the floodlit Christ statue and along the beach.

## Day 4

## Thursday 26th June

Today was a day of leisure, as described in the itinerary, which we decided largely to fill with a trip to the Botanic Gardens. After exploring the beach and dipping our toes, we caught an Uber to the gardens, which were not far away. They are very well-established, beautifully arranged and kept, and border a large nature reserve. This meant they were really very good for birds, and we added many species to our list for the trip, including Masked Water Tyrant and Green-headed Tanager.

The day was relatively warm, but still very pleasant, and we chatted to one or two other tourists interested in birds. By about 4.30pm we called it a day, returned to the hotel and dined again at the Trattoria. We tried the Açaí Parlour for an unnecessary but really good dessert, enjoying the atmosphere of Copacabana in the evening.

## Day 5

## Friday 27th June

Today was our homeward travel day, but before we left we had a dip in the ocean before breakfast. This was bracing, and the surf was relatively strong, but it was very enjoyable. We checked out at 11.30am, were picked up by Lido for the airport transfer, and had an uneventful flight home.

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## Species lists

### Pre-tour Atlantic Rainforest extension

#### Birds

E=Endemic, I=Introduced		June 2025			
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10
Solitary Tinamou	<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>	✓	✓		
Dusky-legged Guan	<i>Penelope obscura</i>			✓	
Spot-winged Wood Quail	<i>Odontophorus capueira</i>	✓	✓		
Dusky-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis squalidus</i>			✓	
Scale-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis eurynome</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Festive Coquette	<i>Lophornis chalybeus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brazilian Ruby - E	<i>Heliodoxa rubricauda</i>			✓	
Violet-capped Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sombre Hummingbird	<i>Eupetomena cirrochloris</i>			✓	
Versicolored Emerald	<i>Chrysuronia versicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-throated Hummingbird	<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i>			✓	
Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	✓	✓		✓
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>			✓	
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	✓	✓		✓
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	✓	✓		
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>				✓
Grey-cowled Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>				✓
Slaty-breasted Wood Rail	<i>Aramides saracura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	✓		✓	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>			✓	
Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>		✓		
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	✓			
Crescent-chested Puffbird - E	<i>Malacoptila striata</i>			✓	
Red-breasted Toucan	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saffron Toucanet	<i>Pteroglossus bailloni</i>			✓	

E=Endemic, I=Introduced		June 2025			
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10
Spot-billed Toucanet	<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i>	✓	✓		
Ochre-collared Piculet	<i>Picumnus temminckii</i>		✓		
Yellow-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes flavifrons</i>			✓	
White-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis spilogaster</i>		✓		
Blond-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavescens</i>	✓		✓	
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>			✓	✓
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	✓			
Barred Forest Falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>		✓		
Barred Forest Falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>		✓		✓
Plain Parakeet - E	<i>Brotogeris tirica</i>	✓		✓	
Maroon-bellied Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i>			✓	✓
Rufous-breasted Leafhopper	<i>Sclerurus scansor</i>	✓			
Rufous-breasted Leafhopper	<i>Sclerurus scansor</i>	✓			
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>		✓		
Scaled Woodcreeper - E	<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i>		✓		
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma rufa</i>	✓			
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma rufa</i>	✓			
Pallid Spinetail - E	<i>Cranioleuca pallida</i>			✓	
Rufous-capped Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>		✓		
Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>		✓		
Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>		✓		
Grey-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseicapilla</i>		✓		
Eared Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>		✓		
White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>		✓		
Black-backed Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>				✓
Masked Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>			✓	✓
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>				✓
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>			✓	
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	✓		✓	
Grey-hooded Attila - E	<i>Attila rufus</i>	✓	✓		
Grey-hooded Attila	<i>Attila rufus</i>		✓	✓	
Blue Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i>		✓		
Greenish Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis virescens</i>		✓		
Rufous-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus poicilotis</i>		✓		

E=Endemic, I=Introduced		June 2025			
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10
Azure Jay	<i>Cyanocorax caeruleus</i>			✓	
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>			✓	
Trilling Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>		✓		
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	✓			✓
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓			
Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chestnut-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia pectoralis</i>	✓			
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>			✓	
Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Riverbank Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis rivularis</i>				✓
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	✓			
Olive-Green Tanager	<i>Orthogonys chloricterus</i>			✓	
Red-crowned Ant Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rufous-headed Tanager - E	<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i>			✓	
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>		✓		
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-throated Grosbeak	<i>Saltator fuliginosus</i>			✓	
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	✓			
Black-goggled Tanager	<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ruby-crowned Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	
Brazilian Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus bresilia</i>				✓
Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulea</i>			✓	
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>			✓	
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	✓	✓		
Azure-shouldered Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanopectus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Golden-chevroned Tanager - E	<i>Thraupis ornata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara seledon</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Main tour

## Birds

E=endemic, I=introduced		June 2025											
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>	✓	✓	✓						✓			
Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>				✓	✓	✓						
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	✓											
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>					✓		✓	✓				
Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Chestnut-bellied Guan - E	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
White-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile grayi</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Spot-winged Wood Quail	<i>Odontophorus capueira</i>										✓		
Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>			✓		✓	✓						
Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓				
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	✓											
Great Dusky Swift	<i>Cypseloides senex</i>												✓
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>										✓		
Sick's Swift	<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>										✓		
Planalto Hermit	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>										✓		
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>						✓						
Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓					
Violet-capped Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i>										✓		
Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>										✓		
Versicolored Emerald	<i>Chrysuronia versicolor</i>										✓		
White-throated Hummingbird	<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i>							✓			✓		
Gilded Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>							✓			✓		
Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>							✓	✓				
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓

E=endemic, I=introduced		June 2025											
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>		✓	✓									
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>											✓	✓
Grey-cowled Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>	✓	✓										
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>			✓	✓	✓							
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓						
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓						
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓					
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>					✓	✓					✓	
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>								✓				
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>		✓	✓									
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>					✓			✓				
Agami Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>												
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>		✓	✓									
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>		✓	✓									
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			

E=endemic, I=introduced		June 2025											
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>												
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		✓	✓			✓						
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>												✓
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>											✓	
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>			✓									✓
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>				✓				✓				
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>												
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>							✓					
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>				✓			✓					
Rusty-breasted Nunlet	<i>Nonnula rubecula</i>									✓			
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>				✓			✓	✓				
Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>		✓	✓			✓			✓		✓	
Red-breasted Toucan	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>										✓		
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>		✓	✓							✓	✓	
Ochre-collared Piculet	<i>Picumnus temminckii</i>											✓	✓
White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>												✓
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>							✓					
Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>			✓									
Pale-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus lugubris</i>							✓	✓				
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>							✓					
Red-legged Seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>	✓								✓			



E=endemic, I=introduced		June 2025											
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>				✓								
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>				✓								
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Plain Parakeet - E	<i>Brotogeris tirica</i>												✓
Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Scaly-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>											✓	✓
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>											✓	
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>			✓				✓					
Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>											✓	
Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula aurea</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>					✓							
Great Rufous Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>			✓									✓
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>			✓									
Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>			✓			✓						
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia lichtensteini</i>												✓
Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>								✓				
Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>								✓				
Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>								✓				
Grey-crested Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>							✓	✓				
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>							✓	✓				
Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>								✓				
Rufous-margined Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>												✓
Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>											✓	
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>								✓				
Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>												✓
Spot-backed Antshrike	<i>Hypoedaleus guttatus</i>												✓
Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>							✓	✓				
Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>												✓
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>												✓

E=endemic, I=introduced		June 2025											
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Eared Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>												✓
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>							✓					
Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>							✓					
Scarlet Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				
Black-backed Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓					
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>			✓	✓							✓	
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>								✓	✓			
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>								✓				
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Sibilant Sirystes	<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>												✓
Rufous Casiornis	<i>Casiornis rufus</i>							✓					
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>							✓					
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>							✓	✓				
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓				
Curl-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>												
Plush-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>											✓	✓
White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓				
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>			✓					✓				
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>					✓	✓						
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>			✓	✓	✓							
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>				✓	✓	✓						
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>		✓						✓				
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>											✓	✓
Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila dumicola</i>								✓				
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>			✓									
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>											✓	
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			✓									✓

E=endemic, I=introduced		June 2025											
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>												✓
Saffron-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>												✓
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>												✓
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>		✓	✓		✓							
Solitary Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>			✓	✓			✓		✓			
Golden-winged Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysopterus</i>												✓
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			
Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>											✓	✓
Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>		✓	✓						✓			
Screaming Cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>			✓									
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓				
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓				
Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>		✓	✓						✓			✓
Greyish Baywing	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓				
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiaiumi</i>											✓	✓
Riverbank Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis rivularis</i>											✓	
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>											✓	
Red-crowned Ant Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>												✓
Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>												✓
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>										✓	✓	✓
Black-goggled Tanager	<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>												✓
Grey Pileated Finch	<i>Coryphospingus pileatus</i>												✓
Red Pileated Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>												✓
Ruby-crowned Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>												✓
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>				✓				✓	✓			
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>												✓
Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>		✓	✓					✓				
Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>								✓		✓		

## Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	June 2025											
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Giant Anteater	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	✓	✓										
Southern Tamandua	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>		✓										
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>						✓	✓					
Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>			✓	✓	✓							
Maned Wolf	<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>					✓							
Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>		✓	✓				✓					
South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	✓	✓										
Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>				✓	✓							
Lowland Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>					✓		✓					
Collared Peccary	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>			✓									
Marsh Deer	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>					✓							
Red Brocket	<i>Mazama americana</i>							✓					
Lesser Bulldog Bat	<i>Noctilio albiventris</i>	✓	✓										
Greater Bulldog Bat	<i>Noctilio leporinus</i>	✓	✓			✓		✓					
Black Myotis	<i>Myotis nigricans</i>							✓					
Tufted Capuchin	<i>Sapajus apella</i>			✓									
Black-horned Capuchin	<i>Sapajus nigritus</i>							✓					
Black Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>				✓	✓							
Azara's Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>		✓	✓			✓						
Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Amazon Bamboo Rat	<i>Dactylomys dactylinus</i>			✓									
Brazilian Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>		✓										

## Reptiles &amp; amphibians

Common name	Scientific name	June 2025											
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Yacare Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus jacare</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Common (Green) Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>				✓	✓		✓	✓				
Common Tegu Lizard	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>			✓			✓		✓				
Giant Ameiva	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>		✓	✓									
Rococo Toad	<i>Rhinella schneideri</i>						✓						

