

# South America's Big Cats

Naturetrek Tour Report

8 - 23 October 2017

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Jaguars (Ginger and Amber) by Pamela Gardiner



Stump tailed Carly Jaguar by Alison McCormick



Puma by Stewart McCormick



Capybara Family by Pamela Gardiner

Report compiled by Nick Acheson  
Images Courtesy of Pamela Gardiner, Stewart and Alison McCormick



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Tour participants: Nick Acheson (leader) with 10 Naturetrek clients

## Day 1/2

Sunday 8th/Monday 9th October

There's no way of dressing it up: when you go to the ends of the earth to see wildlife, it takes a while to get there. These two days were largely spent getting there. However, on the afternoon of the 9th, in Punta Arenas, there were Southern Fulmars, Southern Giant Petrels and Black-browed Albatrosses to be seen offshore, for those who looked.

## Day 3

Tuesday 10th October

Today we got our teeth into Patagonia, making the journey from Punta Arenas to Torres del Paine National Park. First we stopped at the Tres Puentes wetland on the edge of town, where our helpful, knowledgeable Chilean host Sebastián regularly leads birding activities for local children. Here we made the acquaintance of many far south waterbirds including Upland, Ashy-headed and Ruddy-headed Geese (just one of the last, which is now a very threatened species on mainland South America), Chiloe Wigeon, Austral Negritos, Red-gartered Coots and a dozing Chilean Flamingo. All very satisfactory.

Along the road to Torres del Paine we met our first Darwin's Rheas and Guanacos (little did you know how true my words were when I told you not to get too excited about the latter, as you would be seeing a few...). There were also plenty of Southern Crested and Chimango Caracaras, Southern Lapwings and Upland Geese to be seen. We made a stop for lunch at Puerto Natales where the bright Patagonian sun shone on snowy mountaintops and the crests of the waves and lit the many lovely birds we saw here: Black-necked and Coscoroba Swans, Dolphin and Kelp Gulls, Imperial and Neotropic Cormorants.

We made further stops for Andean Condors (right above our heads!), for Great Grebes and for our first big herds of Guanacos. Reaching the park, we stopped near the Estancia Goic to meet Jorge, our Puma tracker. He was, as it happened, watching a Puma when we met him but it was the sort of Puma which required a great deal of skill and imagination even to discern among tall vegetation. Eventually, peering through telescopes, most managed to see something vaguely Puma-like and some were even looking when for a split second it moved, with a second cat, revealing itself to be — most likely — a very orange female with its grey cub. These have very recently arrived from another estancia and are still very wary of humans.

From here, agreeing to meet Jorge the following morning, we made our way to the lovely Las Torres hotel, arriving in time for the evening emergence of the introduced European Hares on the lawn, and for the first of several delicious meals here.

## Day 4

Wednesday 11th October

There was news of Pumas from Jorge early this morning, so we went for a beautiful walk along the perimeter fence between the park and the Estancia Goic, watching Guanacos as we went and gasping at the landscape of towering, snow-capped mountains and shining wetlands. At the edge of Laguna Goic we crossed into the Estancia and started scanning for the no fewer than three Pumas Jorge had found. One was lying, more or less in the open, on the hillside across the lake, and remained visible — at distance — for the rest of the morning. A

second puma was sitting up — at even greater distance — at the far end of the lake. The third, which Jorge could see from the hillside above us, was invisible to us. Having at length watched the first puma, stretching and raising its head, and giving us far better views than we had had the evening before, several of us decided to head up a steep track to join Jorge. But his third Puma had retreated so, with the songs of Austral Canasteros and Scale-throated Earthcreepers in our ears, we went back to to Las Torres Hotel for lunch.

In the afternoon we returned to Laguna Goic where our first Puma was still asleep on the opposite hill (having clearly had a very rough night). Rejoining Jorge on the hillside, however, we had fantastic views of the third Puma (the one we had missed in the morning), dozing and peering at us in the last of the day's glorious light.

## Day 5

## Thursday 12th October

This morning we joined Jorge early on the shore of Lago Sarmiento. He had glimpsed a Puma disappearing over a ridge towards the Manantial (the spring) but no amount of searching could reveal its whereabouts. So we set up camp at the Manantial and it was clear from the body language and alarm calls of the Guanacos all around us that the Puma had indeed come here and was not far from us on the shore of Laguna Amarga. Unfortunately our peace was shattered in this beautiful place by the arrival of a water truck, to pump water from the spring for nearby roadworks.

Just how close the Puma was to us was not clear until we returned to the Manantial in the afternoon and saw the young female (one of a full-grown litter of three sisters) sleeping on a ridge not far from the shore of Lago Sarmiento and very close to our parking spot. She looked at us, entirely nonchalantly; behaviour typical of this family of Pumas, Jorge told us. Our Puma-watching bliss was interrupted this afternoon, however, when the water-pumping truck turned up. The noise was too much for our Puma who disappeared into dense vegetation, not to be seen again today.

So we went in search of other wildlife, notably Torrent Ducks. These we sought at the dramatic waterfall on the Paine River. First we spotted a male in the rapids beneath us. Later, at the waterfall itself we watched a beautiful female at length as she dived through the icy, turbulent water.

## Day 6

## Friday 13th October

This morning a very strong wind was blowing. This didn't stop us seeing three Patagonian Hog-nosed Skunks being blown around before we reached the Manantial (lucky for us their scent wasn't being blown around too). Thereafter we were surrounded by Pumas all morning. Jorge had found the radio-collared female he regularly sees and her well-grown cub on the hillside, in addition to glimpsing another Puma. He went off in search of this third cat while we stayed with the mother and cub, which were hunkering in a gully. A herd of Guanacos began to drift towards the hidden Pumas, and the cub began to creep down the gully. Once beneath the Guanacos, it blew its cover, startling them and causing them to run uphill towards the collared mother. She burst from cover as one of them ran too close and, to our amazement, brought it down. Puma and Guanaco rolled down the hill, sending plumes of dust into the wind.

During this drama, Jorge had been a short distance away, relocating the third Puma (and cursing his luck for missing the kill). In fact he had relocated just the merest patch of a Puma, high in a cave above the road. Once

we were sure that the collared mother and her cub were going to remain essentially out of view in their gully with the departed Guanaco, we decided to move on to see the Puma which Jorge had found above the road. However a frantic radio call from Jorge saw us heading in the opposite direction towards a fourth Puma which was walking right along the road. Despite the idiocy of a young European man from a car which pulled up while we watched, who seemed to think that running along a road beside a Puma was a good idea, we had outstanding views of this wonderful cat.

What a morning of Puma-watching! And it wasn't over. Finally we returned to the edge of the Laguna Amarga to see (at least partially) the Puma Jorge had found in a cave high above the road.

In the afternoon we got wet, though not nearly as wet as we had feared we might. Having had our fill of Pumas, we chose to visit the Grey Glacier in the forested region of the park. We drove towards an ominous bank of cloud, which soon became heavy rain, but this did nothing to stop us enjoying the spectacular scenery and wildlife of the park. We stopped at the campsite beside Lago Pehoé and made the acquaintance of Austral Blackbirds (in the sinks and the bins), Patagonian Sierra Finches and Thorn-tailed Rayaditos. Elsewhere, among many other delights, we watched a pair of Bronze-winged Ducks with their newly-hatched ducklings and a female Flying Steamer Duck superbly perched on a rock beside the road.

## Day 7

**Saturday 14th October**

Today we left Torres del Paine, though not before a leisurely breakfast, which for many included an encounter with a Culpeo Fox.

It would be truer to say that initially we tried to leave Torres del Paine but were frustrated in our attempt to do so by a huge cycle race. Unfortunately no one had thought to inform us that the roads would be closed until after we had crossed the park and gone out the other side. So we were obliged to turn around and leave the park in the direction from which we had just come. This Plan B was almost foiled by a well-meaning park official who was adamant we couldn't drive back through the park to where we had been two hours beforehand because, having left the park (and got stuck in cycle race traffic and officialdom), our permit had expired and we could no longer enter the park!

Sebastián and our wonderful driver Jorge's tact and quick thinking got us back into the park, across it and, having crossed the wide pampas of Patagonia, back to Punta Arenas for the afternoon. Needless to say there was wonderful wildlife all along the journey, including Darwin's Rheas, Upland Geese, Chimango Caracaras and Austral Parakeets.

## Day 8

**Sunday 15th October**

Today was consumed by flights: the first from Punta Arenas to Santiago de Chile in the morning, and the second from Santiago to São Paulo in the afternoon. We arrived at our airport hotel, rather tired, in the evening.

## Day 9

## Monday 16th October

Yet another flight early this morning saw us finally reach the Pantanal town of Cuiabá. Here we were met by our charming, ever-helpful local guide Paulo who would stay with us for the rest of the tour. First he took us for an early lunch to an excellent buffet restaurant, where we also collected a member of a Just Jaguars group which had begun the night before, whom we would be dropping at Pouso Alegre.

It's isn't possible to cram into a report everything one sees along the Transpantaneira between Poconé in the north and our first stop at Santa Tereza, so here are some highlights: a South American Coati on the road in to Pouso Alegre and Grey Brocket Deer as we drove out again; Silvery Marmosets in trees a little further along the road; plenty of Greater Rheas, Chaco Chachalacas, Jabirus and Black-collared Hawks by the roadside; Yacaré Caimans and Capybaras in wetlands at every bridge we crossed. Fantastic!

We reached Santa Tereza in the evening, passing several Marsh Deer as we drove along the entrance road. After a quick dinner we headed to the forest for a remarkable encounter with two entirely wild Ocelots which have been habituated and which come nightly to a small amount of bait put out for them. Suffice it to say we were spellbound by these exquisite cats. On the lawn outside the lodge as we got back we were greeted by a tiny young Yellow Anaconda.

## Day 10

## Tuesday 17th October

This morning's mission was to make it, by lunchtime, to Porto Jofre and from there to the Flotel, moored half an hour away. This would have been a relatively easy task had wildlife not kept getting in the way. How could we not stop to admire nesting colonies of Yellow-rumped Caciques and Monk Parakeets, to take photographs of Yellow-footed Tortoises mating in the road and Southern Lapwings trotting beside it, to look for a Great Horned Owl at its roost in a roadside mango plantation and get caught up in the wonderful birds all around it: Common Tody Flycatcher, Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Gilded Hummingbird and many more? How could we not do all that?

Nonetheless the river and its wildlife called. In Porto Jofre we saw our first Hyacinth Macaws, at their nest by the dock, but soon we were speeding along the river towards the Flotel in the safe hands of our ever-helpful and extremely skilled boatman João.

In the afternoon we saw Jaguars. Our first was the female known as Estela. We could see from her distended teats that she was suckling and we later learned that she had been seen only this week with three small cubs. This afternoon she strolled along a beach, disappeared into riverside vegetation, and reappeared on another beach nearby. Our second Jaguar today was the most famous of all, the male known as Mick who is the star of a YouTube video featuring him killing a Yacaré Caiman (54 million views at the time of writing!). When we saw him on the edge of the Black Bay today, Mick was not looking nearly so vigorous as he does in the video. He had a pronounced limp and was gaunt. He paddled slowly through the shallows and the mat of water hyacinth, poking into it in the hope of finding something to eat.

## Day 11

## Wednesday 18th October

Today we saw lots more Jaguars. Our first, in the morning, was the handsome young male Ringo, frequenting a beach on which in transpired we would see him several more times. Next up was our friend from yesterday Mick, who was still swimming along the edge of the river in search of prey. We quickly left him alone but were delighted soon thereafter to meet two well-known, beautiful young sisters, Ginger and Amber, stretching, yawning and nuzzling one another along the bank of the river. Amazingly, our last cat of the morning was not a Jaguar but an Ocelot. We pulled to the side of the river to look at a bird (I'm ashamed to say that, in my dotage, I can't remember what) and noticed that there were Green Iguanas in the trees and on the beach. No sooner had we seen this than an Ocelot burst from the forest, killed one of them and dragged it back into cover. It was all over in a flash.

In the afternoon, it would have been rude not to have looked at Jaguars, wouldn't it? Even by the standards of this crazy spell of Jaguar-watching, this afternoon was remarkable. In order of appearance, we saw Mick swimming in the river, the two sisters we had seen in the morning, Mick still swimming, and in the evening Ringo on his beach with an unidentified female.

Though the title of this tour is South America's Big Cats it would be wildly inaccurate not to record the wealth of other wildlife we saw on this and every other day in the Pantanal. Everywhere there were Capybaras and Yacaré Caimans. On beaches where the river curved there were nesting pairs of Pied Lapwings, Large-billed and Yellow-billed Terns, and Black Skimmers. There were Southern Screamers in riverside bushes, Cocoi Herons under overhanging vegetation, Ringed, Amazon and Green Kingfishers plying their trade wherever we looked and Pale-legged Horneros seeming to sing from every patch of waterside scrub. Jaguars aside, this is, by any standard, a fabulous place in which to watch wildlife.

Coming back to the Flotel in the dusk our day was completed by hundreds of Band-tailed Nighthawks which were catching emergent insects low over the water, accompanied by a small number of much larger Nacunda Nighthawks.

## Day 12

## Thursday 19th October

This morning we chose to do different, visiting the Fazenda Piquiri on the river of the same name, instead of looking for Jaguars. This was nothing short of an excellent decision. The river journey was fairly quiet until we rounded a bend and came across a Brazilian Tapir in the water. It dived on seeing us, but had to come up for air long before reaching land. We then watched it swim to shore and trot across a beach. Wonderful views of a new animal for everyone.

At Fazenda Piquiri the *Attalea phalerata* palms were positively dripping with Hyacinth Macaws. Also here were embarrassingly photogenic Chaco Chachalacas, Chestnut-bellied Guans, Common (Blue-throated) Piping-Guans, Picui and Ruddy Ground Doves, White-tipped Doves and a Jabiru who seemed blithely unconcerned by our presence. In addition to a brief cameo appearance by an Azara's Agouti (and some-blink-and-you-missed-them Brown Capuchins), the mammals were represented here by a Six-banded Armadillo which lives in the garden and regularly comes to the kitchen to eat scraps.

But there were still one more star mammal to fit into our morning. As we cruised back towards the Flotel, João spotted a Neotropical River Otter in the edge of the river. With a little patience and a great deal of boat-handling skill from João we had superb looks at this rarely seen animal.

Staying with otters, I was concerned that we seemed always to have neglected the numerous Giant Otters we had seen by this point. So I requested some serious Giant Otter time. The otters are so absurdly obliging on these rivers that this was easily accomplished and this afternoon everyone had the opportunity to take point blank photographs and video of these magnificent animals, as they played in a family group.

The otters did nothing, however, to get in the way of our Jaguar-watching. First seen this afternoon were Estela (the mother we had seen on our first afternoon) and the male known as Brady. Mostly our experience of them was auditory rather than visual, for they spent much of this punishingly hot afternoon lying in the shade of bushes on the riverbank. Every now and again Brady would try his luck with Estela, who was clearly leading him to think she did not have small cubs nearby, but the ensuing growls would leave us in no doubt that Brady's luck was not in.

Our next Jaguar (it is hard not to make this extraordinary spectacle sound commonplace) was a female called Hunter whose belly, as we saw her striding by the river, left little doubt that she was, as the expression goes, great with cubs. Our final Jaguar of the day was Ringo, back on his beach, with a pair of Green Ibis near him at the water's edge and Roseate Spoonbill and Laughing Falcon flying overhead as the shadows lengthened.

## Day 13

## Friday 20th October

It rained impressively in the night and this morning the river and sky were gloomy and cold. Consequently we were doubtful, from experience, that we would see much in the way of Jaguars or indeed other wildlife.

The monkeys, however, had other plans. As we set out we saw two groups of Brown Capuchins in trees by the riverside, one of them sharing its tree with a family of Black Howler Monkeys. The Giant Otters were great this morning too. The first family by which we stopped was of three, and we had wonderful views of them resting, nuzzling and playing on a log at the river's edge. The second family, swimming across the mouth of a bay, was apparently of eight animals.

Our only Jaguar this morning (imagine that: only one Jaguar!) was Amber, one of the littermate sisters we had seen a couple of times two days beforehand.

The Jaguars made up for this poor show in the afternoon, however. We spent much of this afternoon looking at birds, enjoying Masked Gnatcatchers, Yellow-billed Cardinals, Orange-backed Troupials, Solitary Caciques and many more. Cruising back to the Flotel we again found Ringo on his beach. Initially he was secluded in vegetation at the back of the beach, and it soon became clear, from a flicking tail behind him, that he had company. Soon Ringo and an unidentified female (owner of the tail) ventured into the open by the river. From their body language they were obviously smitten with one another. What we couldn't immediately see was that there was a second unidentified female in the bushes nearby. When she emerged it was very clear, from her submissive behaviour, that she was playing gooseberry (in fact I think Gooseberry would be an excellent name for her), though she was evidently keen to develop her acquaintance with Ringo. Eventually, with Band-tailed

Nighthawks emerging for the coming night, we were forced to leave this riverside love triangle and head back to the Flotel for another delicious dinner. Remarkable!

## Day 14

Saturday 21st October

On our last morning on the river... we saw a Jaguar. And what a Jaguar she was! Much of our time this morning was spent watching stump-tailed Carly as she attempted to hunt Capybaras along the edge of the river. Though she eventually failed, we were spellbound as she tiptoed through the shallows and froze for minutes on end, eyes locked onto her quarry. It felt as though, even after such a spectacular spell on the river, the Jaguars had saved the absolute best until last.

Soon, however, we left Carly to her continued search for a Capybara to crunch and made our way back to Porto Jofre. Here we said goodbye to our brilliant boatman João and boarded our open-sided vehicle for the drive back to Santa Tereza. As time was quite tight we stopped along the road only for the hugest highlights: such as great flocks of migrating Wood Storks, peppered with Jabirus and Roseate Spoonbills.

This afternoon we took some much-needed down time around Santa Tereza, resting in hammocks, scrolling through photographs, wandering along the riverbank among birds: whatever each of us needed to process the extraordinary experiences we'd had over the past two weeks.

In the evening... well, it would have been rude not to visit the Ocelots.

## Day 15

Sunday 22nd October

The final scene of a remarkable performance by the wildlife of South America took for its set the Rio Pixaim where we were entertained this morning by hundreds of gorgeous birds. These included a Sunbittern, trotting along the riverbank, Boat-billed and Black-crowned Night Herons, bursting from riverside scrub, five species of dazzling Kingfisher (including the only two we were missing: American Pygmy and Green-and-Rufous) and a perched Great Potoo. The highlight however — for some, the most beautiful creature we saw on the whole tour — was an Agami Heron which emerged from deep cover and quivered its impossible silver-blue plumes against its shot-silk mantle of chestnut, purple and the darkest green. We swooned.

Soon though we were stolen from our riverine raptures and, in the careful hands of driver Neiva, we returned to Cuiabá for our flight to São Paulo. From here, in the night, we took a second flight, home to Heathrow.

## Day 16

Monday 23rd October

Our overnight flights arrived back in the UK, where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

It would be impossible to thank everyone here who contributed to our wonderful experience of these two countries. Nonetheless some names stand out. In Chile our driver Jorge was outstanding: always punctual, always friendly, always safe and always mindful of our enjoyment. Likewise Puma-tracker Jorge was critical to the success of this stage of our tour. The key person on our Chilean adventure, nonetheless, was Sebastián: hugely knowledgeable, quietly efficient and wonderfully proud of the beautiful wildlife which inhabits his homeland.

In Brazil we owe thanks to driver Neiva and our hostess on the Flotel Javiera. João, our boatman, was fundamental to our enjoyment of the river, skilfully guiding us, again and again, into the best positions to watch and photograph wildlife, and ever mindful of our safety. But the most important person in our experience of Brazil was our charming guide Paulo, whose commitment and hard work, good humour and knowledge ensured we had a fantastic time in his friendly country.

We are extremely grateful to them all. Final thanks (and many of them) are due the group members, for tremendous — unfailing — good humour and great interest throughout a demanding itinerary. I hope you had as much fun as I did.

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On the way to Torres del Paine by Alison McCormick

## Species Lists

Mammals (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Six-banded Armadillo	<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>											✓			
2	Silvery Marmoset	<i>Callithrix argentata</i>									✓					H
3	Brown Capuchin	<i>Cebus apella</i>											✓	✓	✓	H
4	Black Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>										✓		✓	✓	H
5	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoeris hydrochaeris</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Azara's Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>									✓		✓		✓	
7	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
8	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓	✓					✓							
9	Proboscis Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>											✓			
10	Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>								✓		✓				
11	Puma	<i>Puma concolor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓									
12	Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>										✓				
14	South American Grey Fox	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>		✓	✓											
15	Culpeo Fox	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>						✓								
16	Southern River Otter	<i>Lontra provocax</i>											✓			
17	Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Patagonian Skunk	<i>Conepatus humboldtii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓									
19	South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>								✓						
20	South American Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>											✓			
21	Guanaco	<i>Lama glama</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
22	Marsh Deer	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>								✓	✓			✓		
23	Grey (Brown) Brocket Deer	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>								✓						

## Birds

1	Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>										H	H	H	H	H	H
2	Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>								✓							
3	Lesser Rhea	<i>Rhea pennata</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓									

	Common name	Scientific name	October														
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
4	Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	Coscoroba Swan	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>		✓	✓	✓											
6	Black-necked Swan	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓										
7	Flying Steamer Duck	<i>Tachyeres patachonicus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
8	Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>				✓											
9	Upland Goose	<i>Chloephaga picta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
10	Ashy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga poliocephala</i>		✓													
11	Ruddy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>		✓													
12	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>									✓	✓					
13	Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓								
14	Bronze-winged Duck	<i>Specularnas specularis</i>			✓			✓	✓								
15	Chiloe Wigeon	<i>Anas sibilatrix</i>		✓					✓								
16	Yellow-billed (Speckled) Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓								
17	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>							✓								
18	Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>						✓	✓								
19	Lake Duck	<i>Oxyura vittata</i>							✓								
20	Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Chestnut-bellied Guan	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>									✓			✓			
22	Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
24	Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	✓	✓					✓								
25	Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓	✓													
26	Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	✓	✓													
27	White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
28	Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>		✓				✓	✓								
29	Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>						✓									
30	Chilean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>		✓		✓			✓								
31	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>									✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
32	Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>															✓
33	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>									✓	✓	✓				
35	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
36	Black-faced Ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
37	Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
38	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>											✓	✓		
39	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>								✓			✓		✓	
40	Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>														✓
42	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>														✓
43	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>								✓					✓	
45	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>								✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
47	Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>										✓				
48	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>								✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Agami Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>														✓
50	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>									✓					✓
51	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>													✓	✓
52	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Rock Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i>		✓												
54	Imperial Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	✓	✓				✓								
55	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
58	Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
59	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>												✓		
60	Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>										✓				
61	Cinereous Harrier	<i>Circus cinereus</i>			✓		✓	✓								
62	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>								✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>									✓			✓		
65	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>									✓	✓				
66	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
67	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>									✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
68	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>									✓	✓	✓			
69	Black-chested Buzzard-eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
70	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>										✓			✓	✓
71	Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>											✓			
72	Grey-necked Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>									✓					
74	Red-gartered Coot	<i>Fulica armillata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
75	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarana</i>									✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
76	Magellanic Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus leucopodus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓								
77	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
78	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>										✓				
79	Two-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius falklandicus</i>	✓													
80	Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>											✓	✓	✓	
81	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>									✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
82	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>									✓	✓	✓			
83	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>													✓	
84	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓								
86	Dolphin Gull	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>		✓												
87	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>		✓		✓		✓								
88	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>									✓	✓				✓
91	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
92	Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>										✓		✓		✓
93	Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>										✓	✓	✓		✓
94	Picui Ground Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>										✓	✓		✓	
95	Long-tailed Ground Dove	<i>Uropelia campestris</i>										✓	✓			
96	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓				
98	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
99	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>									✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October														
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
100	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
101	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>										H	H				
102	Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyua minuta</i>											✓	✓		✓	
103	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>													✓		
104	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>										✓			✓		
105	Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>														✓	
106	Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>											✓				
107	Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>										✓	✓		✓		
108	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>											✓			✓	
109	Gilded Hummingbird	<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>									✓	✓		✓			
110	Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>												✓			
111	Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>											✓		✓	✓	
112	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>														✓	
113	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>														✓	
114	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
115	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
116	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
117	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>										✓	✓				
118	Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
119	Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓		
120	Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>									✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
121	White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>										H	H				
122	Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>													✓		
123	Striped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis lignarius</i>							✓								
124	Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>										✓					
125	Chilean Flicker	<i>Colaptes pitius</i>				✓											
126	Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>									✓	✓					
127	Southern Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
128	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>									✓		✓				
129	Chimango Caracara	<i>Milvago chimango</i>		✓			✓	✓									
130	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>												✓			
131	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		✓	✓		✓										

	Common name	Scientific name	October														
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
132	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
133	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
134	Scaly-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>									✓						
135	Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>									H	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
136	Austral Parakeet	<i>Enicognathus ferrugineus</i>						✓									
137	Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>										✓	✓	✓		✓	
138	Golden-collared Macaw	<i>Primolius auricollis</i>									✓		H			✓	
139	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>									✓	✓		✓			
140	Scaly-throated Earthcreeper	<i>Upucerthia dumetaria</i>			✓												
141	Buff-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>		✓	✓												
142	Dark-bellied Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus</i>		✓													
143	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>										H	✓	H	✓		✓
144	Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
145	Thorn-tailed Rayadito	<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>					✓	✓									
146	Austral Canastero	<i>Asthenes anthoides</i>			✓	✓											
147	Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>											H				
148	White-lored Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albilora</i>										H	H	H			
149	Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>												✓			✓
150	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>										H	✓				
151	Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>										✓					
152	Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>										✓	✓	H		✓	
153	Grey-crested Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>													✓	✓	
154	Great Rufous Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>									H						
155	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>										✓	✓				
156	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>											H	H	H		
157	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>															✓
158	Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>															✓
159	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>										H					
160	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>										H	H				
161	Planalto Slaty Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus pelzelni</i>															✓
162	Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>										H	✓	H	H		
163	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>										H		✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
164	Tufted Tit-tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>		✓												
165	Common Tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>									H	✓	H	✓		
166	Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>										✓				
167	Austral Negrito	<i>Lessonia rufa</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
168	Cinnamon-bellied Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola capistratus</i>		✓	✓	✓										
169	Fire-eyed Diucon	<i>Xolmis pyrope</i>		✓												
170	Black-backed Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓		
171	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>										✓			✓	
172	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
173	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>									H		H	H	✓	
174	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
175	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
176	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>										✓	✓	✓		✓
177	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>											✓			
178	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>												H		
179	White-throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>											✓			
180	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
181	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>								✓				✓	✓	
182	Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>									✓				✓	
183	Rufous Casiornis	<i>Casiornis rufus</i>														H
184	Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>										✓	✓	✓		H
185	Rufous-tailed Plantcutter	<i>Phytotoma rara</i>		✓			✓									
186	Green-backed Becard	<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>												✓		✓
187	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>									H	H				
188	Ashy-headed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i>									H		H	H		
189	Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
190	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>										✓				
191	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
192	Chilean Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucopyga</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
193	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>								✓	✓		✓		✓	
194	Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>								✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
195	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
196	American Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>										✓				
197	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
198	Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>										H	H	✓	✓	
199	Fawn-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus guarayanus</i>										H	H	✓		
200	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
201	Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>													✓	
202	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>								✓						
203	Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>												✓		
204	Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falcklandii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
205	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓				✓		✓						
206	Correndera Pipit	<i>Anthus correndera</i>		✓												
207	Black-chinned Siskin	<i>Spinus barbatus</i>		✓				✓	✓							
208	Long-tailed Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella loyca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
209	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>													✓	
210	Solitary Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
211	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
212	Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
213	Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>													✓	
214	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>										H		✓		✓
215	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>								✓	✓					
216	Austral Blackbird	<i>Curaeus curaeus</i>					✓	✓								
217	Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>										✓				
218	Greyish Baywing	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>								✓	✓			✓		✓
219	Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>					✓									
220	Unicolored Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
221	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>												H		
222	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
223	Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
224	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>								✓	✓		✓	✓		
225	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>										✓		✓		✓
226	Orange-headed Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>										✓				
227	Chestnut-vented Conebill	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>													✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
228	Grey-hooded Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus gayi</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓								
229	Patagonian Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus patagonicus</i>		✓			✓									
230	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>								✓	✓		✓		✓	
231	Lined Seedeater	<i>Sporophila lineola</i>									✓					
232	Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>										✓	✓	✓		
233	Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Reptiles

1	Yacare Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus jacare</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Yellow-footed Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>										✓					
3	Common (Green) Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>											✓	✓		✓	
4	Common Tegu Lizard	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>														✓	
5	Yellow Anaconda	<i>Eunectes notatus</i>									✓				✓		



Hyacinth Macaw by Alison McCormick



Male Ocelot by Alison McCormick



Female Ocelot by Alison McCormick