

Colombia - Multicoloured Tanager Tour

Naturetrek Tour Report

6th – 17th November 2025



Multicoloured Tanager



Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan



Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager



Toucan Barbet

Tour report and images by Neil Hilton



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Laura Rubio (leader) with four Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Thursday 6th November

This was a travel day which comprised a long but comfortable flight from London Heathrow direct to Bogota with the Colombian airline Avianca.

Day 2

Friday 7th November

The next morning, we met up in Bogota airport: we were easy to spot given our Naturetrek luggage tags! We then took the short, one-hour flight to Pereira, where we met our guide Laura and driver Erney. The online weather forecasts all predicted rain, but we were met by a sunny day with patches of cloud.

The birding started within the airport grounds with common birds of urban areas, such as Great Kiskadee, Vermilion Flycatcher and Western Cattle Egret. After a short drive, we entered a gated community of large houses surrounded by dry forest habitat, where we met a local guide. The first stop was at a small roadside lake, where we were greeted by Green Iguanas sunbathing on the grass. We soon started picking up birds, including Carib Grackle, Least Grebe, Cattle Tyrant, a pair of tiny Spectacled Parrotlets and a Ruddy-breasted Seedeater singing on a wire. We also had very brief scope views of a Ringed Kingfisher, which was busy hunting and soon disappeared to another perch around the pond. We had one further stop by some open fields, where our guide showed us Grassland Sparrow, another Ruddy-breasted Seedeater, three Acorn Woodpeckers and our first view of what proved to be the very common Bare-faced Ibis. Just as we were about to move on, he shouted to us to come over to some roadside trees, where a pair of Scarlet Macaws were displaying and attempting copulation. We had fantastic views of these stunning birds!

We then arrived at the Cauquita nature reserve, where our first stop produced two Pale-breasted Spinetails, and just across the track the guide showed us a roosting Common Potoo with its young. It was an amazing experience to get such great views of a bird we have all seen before, but never like this. We eventually managed to drag ourselves away from this sight and moved on to a small pond covered in water lilies, where the main targets were Wattled Jacana and Purple Gallinule, both of which we saw well, but at a distance. We then watched a selection of birds feeding around this insect-rich habitat, the highlights being the colourful Yellow Oriole, Streaked Flycatcher, Red-crowned and Spot-breasted Woodpeckers and Chivi Vireo. Our final stop of the morning was around the reserve's centre, which was more forested and produced more birds typical of the region: Bay-headed and Blue-necked Tanagers, Fork-tailed and the endemic Apical Flycatcher hunting in the canopy, plus a pair of charming Saffron Finches on the ground and a group of Blue-headed Parrots overhead.

After this eventful morning we drove to a typical, quaint, roadside restaurant for our first experience of tasty and very filling Colombian cuisine, comprising meat, beans and rice.

We then continued our journey to our first guesthouse at Otún Quimbaya (the other side of Pereira), with some roadside birding en route close to the Rio Otún. The most productive stop was by a large fruiting tree where many birds were feeding. We got good views of some migrant American Warblers (Yellow, Bay-breasted and Blackburnian), Pale-eyed and Black-billed Thrushes, and the impressive Black-winged Saltator, all feasting on the berries in the tree.

We finally arrived at the very cosy Corsa Kumanday guesthouse close to dusk. This property obviously caters for birding groups, with murals on the wall and every room adorned with pictures of tanagers and trogons. We just had time to watch some common birds in the garden, mainly Blue-grey and Palm Tanagers, plus the resident and very approachable Common Tody-Flycatcher. We then got settled in before a delicious dinner, after which Laura did the bird list and explained the plan and timings for tomorrow, which included the regular 5.00am start!

We all agreed that this had been a great first day, and unanimously voted the potoos to be the birds of the day.

Day 3

Saturday 8th November

We were greeted by Jorge, our driver for the morning, in his 4x4, as the road at the Flora and Fauna centre at Otún Quimbaya is unsuitable for a minibus. Laura had a packed breakfast for us all because of the early start needed to ensure the best birding conditions. This is an area of cloud forest at 1700-1900m, accessed by a track which became quite busy with local people cycling and walking, and various coaches taking groups up to the top.

The first stop was at the entrance to the reserve, and it became clear why Laura had chosen an early start for the day. A short walk to a bridge over the Rio Otún produced close views of pairs of White-capped Dippers, Torrent Tyrannulet and Black Phoebe. We then spotted a pair of Torrent Ducks preening on a rock fairly close to the bridge. These birds are easily disturbed, and getting a good view is never easy, but this pair were not bothered by our presence and we eventually left them after twenty minutes: Laura's plan had worked!

The main targets for our second stop were the endemic Cauca Guan and Red-ruffed Fruitcrow, a large member of the cotinga family. The guan proved easy, as a family group walked out of the bushes onto the path in front of us, and we saw further individuals in the trees later on. The fruitcrow was a bit trickier, and we only got brief views high up in the canopy. However, after breakfast, we saw a bird fly onto an exposed perch close to the road. Most of the group saw it before it flew behind the trees, but fortunately it must use this perch regularly, as it returned shortly after and everyone got great views and even a decent photograph. We also got good views of Golden-faced Tyrannulet and Acadian Flycatcher in the area.

We then moved up to the top of the reserve, where Jorge parked the 4x4 and left us to do a short walk uphill. We carefully made our way up the wet and rocky path, and turned a corner to see a Wattled Guan in the low trees right in front of us. We had great views of the beautiful guan and also of a single Andean Solitaire. Upon returning to the vehicle, Jorge told Laura that he rarely sees the latter bird, despite regularly driving groups to the area. The drive back down was uneventful as the track had got busier, but we did see a distant Tayra walk out of the bushes. Unfortunately, a man was walking from the other direction and it quickly moved back into cover.

We returned to our guesthouse for lunch, stopping briefly by an onion field where a flock of Bare-faced Ibises was feeding, along with some Blue-black Grassquits and Lesser Goldfinches among the grasses at the edges of the field. Lunch was interrupted by visitors to the garden feeders, with an Acorn Woodpecker and Black-billed Thrush joining the regulars. We got our timing just right, as a heavy rain shower coincided with lunch; this would not be the last time we got lucky with the weather on this trip.

After lunch we bade our lovely hosts farewell and continued to our next base, stopping en route at Camaguadua Marsh, some 60km to the north. This site consisted of about five lakes, with the largest open to the public for

fishing and boating. We again met up with a local guide to ensure we got the latest information about sightings and the locations of the rarer birds we hoped to see.

Laura had said we could see Osprey here, and immediately upon leaving the bus we had point-blank views of a bird on a successful fishing trip. We saw some common waterbirds, including Little Blue Heron and Great and Snowy Egrets, and then moved into the private, more natural area of the marsh. Here we got good views of some waterbirds we had already seen, plus Blue-winged Teal, Black-necked Stilt, Cocoli and Striated Herons, and Neotropic Cormorant, and got amazing scope views of a pair of Blackish Rails. On the way out of the site, we could hear Grey-cowled Wood Rails calling loudly within a few metres of us, but sadly they remained in the safety of the reedbed.

We then drove another hour to our base for the next two nights, Recinto del Pensamiento, a modern but rather soulless hotel in Manizales. We settled in and met in the restaurant for a very tasty dinner, most choosing steak, a burger or fish. Laura did the bird list and explained that tomorrow would be another early start to get to Rio Blanco reserve, which was expected to be one of the highlights of the entire trip.

Day 4

Sunday 9th November

We were all ready to depart before first light and were grateful for the coffee prepared for us in reception. It was a fairly short drive to Rio Blanco, and we spotted the common Cattle Egrets and caracaras en route. In the city we picked up a local guide who would accompany us for the day, and then started the drive up the track to the reserve entrance. We stopped a number of times for close views of Andean Motmots feasting on moths and other insects, finally arriving at the reserve centre to be greeted by the hummingbird feeders, which were already getting busy. We had great views of Long-tailed Sylph, Collared Inca, Sparking and Lesser Violetears, Tourmaline Sunangel, Buff-tailed Coronet and Fawn-breasted Brilliant; the less common Bronzy Inca and Speckled Hummingbird also made occasional visits.

We had to drag ourselves away from the feeders, as breakfast was ready, after which we had a short drive up to the higher elevations of the reserve, where we birded for an hour or so. There was plenty of activity, with mixed flocks including Canada, Black-and-white and Blackburnian Warblers, plus a number of furnariids, including Streaked Xenops and Pearled Treerunner. We also had good views of a wood pewee high up in the canopy, but our guides could not confirm whether it was Eastern or Western, as it wasn't calling. However, the highlight of this area was definitely a pair of Masked Saltators. Although this species is sometimes seen at Rio Blanco, it is not a common visitor, and even the guides were excited to see them!

It was now time for the first feeding station, where we were greeted by a pair of Chestnut-crowned Antpittas, which were clearly hungry and waiting for their breakfast of worms. Although there was another group at the reserve, the viewing areas are designed to ensure everyone gets good views of these stunning forest dwellers. After about fifteen minutes, the birds wandered back down into the undergrowth, and we then birded our way to the next feeding station, stopping for a stunning Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher and a Black-crested Warbler. We then noticed the other group had found a Black-billed Mountain Toucan in nearby trees, and we got close, if brief, views of this magnificent bird. After this, we were called to the next feeding station for the shy Slate-crowned Antpitta. We settled down and waited while the local guide called the bird, and within five minutes we could see it in the undergrowth behind the mossy stump where he had put the worms. It then jumped forward, ate the free

meal, and hopped back into cover, only to hop out again to Hoover up the remaining worms. We all had fantastic views of this beautiful member of the *Grallarinula* genus of antpittas, and left the feeding area very happy.

We now walked back down the track to the centre building, stopping on the way as the bird activity was still very good. On this relatively short walk, we had good views of Swainson's Thrush, Black-capped, Oleaginous, Black-eared and Superciliaried Hemispinguses, plus another Black-crested Warbler and a Roadside Hawk perched on the fence further down the slope. We also had fleeting views of various wrens, including Grey-breasted Wood Wren, Southern House Wren and Mountain Wren. Once we had reached the centre, we had one more feeding station before lunch. The Brown-banded Antpitta did not take much calling in, but it did have to compete with a Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush for the worms! These two fantastic forest birds showed really well for us.

After a tasty lunch, we continued to bird around the centre. The hummingbird feeders remained very active, and some of the group added Tawny-bellied Hermit during the afternoon, feeding on flowers near the car park. Some bananas were put out, and these attracted more birds, including Blue-winged Mountain Tanagers, Blue-capped Tanager and Masked and White-sided Flowerpiercers. The local guides also put out some grapes on a horizontal perch, and starting trying to call in an Emerald Toucanet. The first visitors to the perch were Sickie-winged Guans, which enjoyed a few grapes before moving on. After about half an hour, someone spotted a toucanet in the trees close by. The bird was clearly nervous about landing on the exposed perch, but eventually jumped down and stayed there for over thirty minutes, in which time it only ate three grapes. It spent the remainder of the time barely moving, which we assumed was for protection, relying on its green feathers as camouflage. Whatever the reason, it gave us fabulous close views and was one of the (many) birds of a fabulous day. It wasn't quite over yet, and the guides spotted some raptors soaring very high, which were identified as Black-and-chestnut Eagles. The guides were excited by this sighting, as they are not common in the region.

We eventually had to drag ourselves away from all the excitement, and drove down the track to an area by the entrance gate, which housed some kind of water treatment or storage facility. The first bird we spotted was a Yellow-bellied Seedeater perched on a cable, which was quickly followed by a Torrent Tyrannulet having a disagreement with its reflection in the door mirror of our bus! Laura then spotted a White-throated Daggerbill feeding on the flowers of some small shrubs. It didn't stay too long, but it was a great sighting as this hummer doesn't visit feeders. We also spotted a White-capped Dipper here, plus another Roadside Hawk, Andean Motmot and Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant, all before we reached the town.

We then returned to our hotel, and a few of us walked with Laura in the grounds before dark. Here, we spotted more thrushes, some Eared Doves, Saffron Finches and a pair of Southern Lapwings. We also chatted to a local family who wanted to see what photographs we had taken, and their daughter showed us a picture of a Rainbow-bearded Thornbill she had seen at Termates Hotel, which we would be visiting later in the trip. It was great to see how engaged with nature many of the locals are in this beautiful country.

Day 5

Monday 10th November

We had another early start today; we were all excited though for our visit to Hacienda el Bosque. It was a two-hour drive, and although the roads were good, there was a lot of traffic and plenty of slow-moving lorries as we climbed to 3200m, where the reserve is located in the higher Andean forest. As we entered, it was clear that this is

still a working farm, with beef and dairy cattle. We drove further up above the farm and could immediately see the investment that has been put into a smart and modern restaurant building, and now five lodges.

After a tasty breakfast, we followed the local guide to the first feeding station. This was the longest walk, and a bit of a challenge as the air is a little thin at this altitude. We arrived at the seating area on the edge of some forest, and the guide had barely put some worms down when a White-browed Spinetail flew in and started snacking on a free breakfast: not a bird we expected at a feeding station, but very welcome! It was soon joined by a Grey-browed Brushfinch and, after a little calling, an Equatorial Antpitta. Once the birds had had their fill of worms, we climbed back up to the main track and waited while the guide called in a Grass Wren to a perch attached to the fence; we had great views. We then moved on to some hummingbird feeders, where Shining Sunbeams were the main attraction, with the occasional visit from a Tourmaline Sunangel. The highlight, though, was a brief visit from a Sword-billed Hummingbird, and we really enjoyed seeing this most impressive of hummers.

The excitement wasn't over yet, and we moved on to another feeding station, this time hoping for the stunning Crescent-faced Antpitta, although we had been warned by Laura that the bird had not visited for two weeks and was believed to be nesting further down the slope. As expected, despite the prolonged efforts of our local guide to call the bird in, it was a no show. Obviously, this was a big disappointment, but we were consoled by the visit by pairs of Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant, Slaty Brushfinch and Mountain Wren. These are all fabulous birds and gave us great views, but we had to leave and move on to the final set of feeders before lunch. After a short walk, we reached a small clearing with a covered seating area with some large lichen covered branches in front, from which a bunch of grapes was hung; seed was spread on the ground in front. It didn't take long for the main target to drop from the trees above: a pair of Grey-breasted Mountain Toucans! It was so exciting to see these impressive birds at such close quarters as they quickly picked off a few grapes before returning to the tall trees. We then had visits from both Sickie-winged and Andean Guans, plus a pair of White-throated Quail-Doves, lots of Great Thrushes and some more brushfinches. We also spotted a lovely Golden-fronted Whitestart in a tree close by, and were further entertained by more hummingbirds, again mainly the beautiful Shining Sunbeams with their rainbow-coloured backs, plus Collared Incas and Tourmaline Sunangels.

We returned to the restaurant for a well-timed lunch, as we were inside when a heavy hailstorm passed through. By the time we were ready to leave, it was once again sunny with a little cloud, and we started our journey to our next destination and overnight stay: the Termales del Ruiz lodge which as the name suggests has thermal springs. The lodge is located on the edge of the Los Nevados National Park in the central Andes, again at higher altitude: this would be the coldest part of our trip. We stopped off during the journey at a viewing platform near Laguna Negra and got good scope views of both Andean Duck and Andean Teal. We arrive at the lodge late afternoon, but with time to visit the feeders above the lodge. These are mainly hummingbird feeders, plus some bananas to attract mountain tanagers. The main species here were the handsome Great Sapphirewing, Golden-breasted Puffleg, Tyrian Metaltail (all new for the trip), plus the ubiquitous Shining Sunbeams. Our main target, however, was the Rainbow-bearded Thornbill, this site being the easiest at which to see this beautiful hummer. It didn't take long to get good view of a female, but the male with its rainbow beard proved to be elusive. We did get good views of some other birds though, including Scarlet-bellied and Hooded Mountain Tanagers, plus Pale-naped Brushfinch, our fourth member of this family in one day! We then had an hour to relax and get settled in, before meeting for dinner and to complete the checklist. It was not the biggest of the trip, but included some great species.

Day 6

Tuesday 11th November

We rose early today for some pre-breakfast birding around the lodge. We saw all of yesterday's birds, and added Viridian Metaltail, Glossy Flowerpiercer and a very smart Lacrimose Mountain Tanager before returning for a very tasty breakfast. This was interrupted when we spotted a stunning male Rainbow-bearded Thornbill! We didn't get the best views as it was a bit distant and it took us some time to find the quickest way to the gardens from the restaurant. When we finally finished our breakfast, we were given the opportunity to join the local guide, who had recently been calling in a Tawny Antpitta to a feeding area in the lodge grounds. It was only a short walk, and even before we reached the feeding station this stunning little forest bird jumped out of the bushes right in front of us on the path: it was clearly hungry! We continued to some mossy low branches where the guide feeds the bird worms, and it perched up nicely for some lovely close views. It was joined by the Robin-sized Crowned Chat-Tyrant, which had also been regularly dropping in for some worms, but on the other side of the path in some head-high branches.

After all the excitement of the morning, we did our final packing before checking out and beginning the short journey up to the Los Nevados National Park, the home of the Buffy Helmetcrest. When we arrived at the Las Brisas visitor centre, we soon noticed the altitude (4100m). The air was thin and it was an effort to walk up the slope, but fortunately the walk was short and the target birds were all close by. We first connected with a few Andean Tit-Spinetails feeding on the low bushes in this *páramo* environment, but soon noticed another birder who had seen the helmetcrest close to the visitor centre. We soon spotted a male at very close range and enjoyed watching him perching on the bushes between feeding sessions. We then moved on to the decking at the back of the centre for a nice warming hot chocolate: it was cold here! However, we were interrupted by a pair of Plumbeous Sierra Finches feeding on the mossy ground close by, a low flying Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle searching through the fog for prey, and then another Buffy Helmetcrest just beyond the decking. We eventually had to drag ourselves away and walk back to the bus, but not without another visit from this amazing hummingbird on bushes right next to the road. We stopped at a couple of areas close by, one where Laura had seen Stout-billed Cincloides previously. However, there was no sign on this occasion, the situation not helped by a couple parking up in the spot where the bird normally feeds. We did have good views of a pair of Brown-backed Chat-Tyrants here, our fourth species in this group for the trip. We had time for one more stop before the long drive to Montezuma lodge in the Tatamá National Park: Laguna Negra, where we had dropped in yesterday. We checked across the road and were pleased to see a small group of the Stout-billed Cincloides we had missed earlier, on a wood pile behind a farm building: a great finish to the birding today.

After a long drive, we arrived in the busy town of Pueblo Rico after dark, where we transferred to two 4x4s which would be our transport for our three-night stay at Montezuma Lodge. Erney would have a well-earned rest after driving us so safely and skilfully for the last five days. It wasn't long before we completed the short but bumpy drive and arrived at the lodge. Our bags were driven to the rooms, which were situated a short walk from the main lodge building, and we enjoyed a tasty dinner and completed the bird list. We were then driven to our rooms, as it was raining heavily, and got settled in and prepared for another early start in the morning.

Day 7

Wednesday 12th November

We were ready before first light, and were picked up by the 4x4s from our rooms. We would be birding the Reserva Natural Cerro Montezuma and Tatamá National Park, beginning at the highest elevations, which required a drive

of over an hour up a slippery and uneven track, which was particularly wet after a night of heavy rain. However, the drivers were very skilled, and we arrived safely at first light, with only some light rain falling. We stopped next to one of about eight covered hummingbird feeders in the reserve, all situated along the one track to the summit, which leads to an army communications centre. Our drivers started preparing the packed breakfast while we concentrated on the birds. Hummingbirds included Rufous-gaped Hillstar, Long-tailed Sylph, Greenish Puffleg and the emerald-green Empress Brilliant. The stars of the show, though, had to be the Velvet-purple Coronets: these dazzling gems, with a purple belly and crown, turquoise sides, and greenish wing coverts were just exquisite.

As we enjoyed our breakfast and more fantastic coffee, the hummingbirds were joined by the endemic Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, and then a pair of Purplish-mantled Tanagers, which are endemic to the Chóco region. These are both stunning species, and it was great to see them so early on.

We spent the remainder of the day birding our way down the slope as far as the mid-elevations, and although there were some heavier rain showers, the covered platforms provided good protection; if we were too far from them, we could return to the 4x4s which were always nearby. Despite the rain, the bird activity was really good, and we had close views of some much-wanted birds: Gold-ringed and Grass-green Tanagers, a pair of Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonias, Green-and-black Fruiteater and then a pair of Tanager Finches, which were spotted by Fernando, the local guide at Montezuma. At the same spot, he also called in a pair of Choco Brushfinches, which seemed to like the breadcrumbs he offered them. This was clearly a regular arrangement.

As we continued downhill, we also connected with some more skulking species, and had good views of single Red-faced and Rufous Spinetails, a group of Sharpe's Wrens, a Three-striped Warbler, and a very elusive Spotted Barbtail. One bird which didn't behave as we expected was a Munchique Wood Wren: this little stunner was called in by Fernando and then decided to hop back along the path as we ate our lunch, coming within a few metres of us!

We eventually made our way to the lower elevations and took the 4x4s down to the lodge, as the light was starting to worsen. Here, we still had time to add to our bird list at the feeders and around the lodge. Some of the highlights here were an Olivaceous Piculet nesting in the trunk of a palm, Andean Motmot, Black-cheeked Woodpeckers, an adult Blackish Rail with two youngsters and two Black-headed Brushfinches at the feeders as dusk fell. We also added some new hummingbirds, namely Purple-bibbed Whitetip, Green-crowned Brilliant, Purple-throated Woodstar, Steely-vented Hummingbird and White-whiskered Hermit. It has been a long day, but a really good one, and we went straight to our rooms after dinner.

Day 8

Thursday 13th November

Today followed the same routine as yesterday, but the drive was shorter as we started at mid-elevations and made our way down. The morning started unexpectedly with some sunshine for the first hour, and the first bird seen was a Collared Trogon. At our first stop there was plenty of activity, with mixed flocks of mainly tanagers, including Beryl-spangled and Flame-faced, plus Golden-collared Honeycreeper, Black-chinned Mountain Tanager, Cinnamon Flycatcher and Blackburnian Warbler. However, the highlight was a pair of beautiful Yellow-collared Chlorophonias, which were much appreciated by the whole group.

Soon the weather deteriorated, and we spent the remainder of the day under the shelters or in the 4x4s. Although activity was low as a result of the weather, we did still manage to see some more good birds, mainly when we picked up a couple of mixed flocks passing through. These included Purplish-mantled Tanager, Bluish Flowerpiercer, Golden-winged Manakin, Ornate Flycatcher and Toucan Barbet. As we reached the lower elevations, there was still one treat in store for us, when a Crested Ant Tanager made its way through the trees nearby with a small mixed flock. We got good views of this stunning Colombian endemic despite the dreadful weather, and it was a fitting way to end the day. We did still have time to watch the feeders back at the lodge before another tasty dinner, and it was then back to our rooms to dry some clothes and get packed, ready to depart tomorrow.

Day 9

Friday 14th November

We left our rooms early to fit in a bit of pre-breakfast birding at first light. It was raining again, although only lightly, and we managed to pick up a few birds. A Buff-rumped Warbler was singing loudly by the lodge, along with a Rusty-margined Flycatcher and a Great Kiskadee. A group of Russet-backed Oropendolas then flew noisily into a tall tree nearby. Mammals were more active, and we were really pleased to see three Tayras, along with the resident family of agoutis as we walked the grounds.

After a filling breakfast and more coffee, it was soon time to leave, and after a short delay at traffic lights around a landslip, we soon met up with Erney and the bus in Pueblo Rico, and made our way towards Cali. It was a long drive, but we had a couple of birding stops on the way to break up the journey.

Not far outside the town, Erney pulled the bus up at the roadside after hearing a bird call. We all scanned three large trees below the road, searching for a Turquoise Dacnis, and after about ten minutes we managed to locate a smart male of this Colombian endemic. We must have birded the area for at least a further twenty minutes, and we also got good, if a bit distant views of Bay-headed and Hepatic Tanagers, Blackburnian Warbler, Roadside Hawk and a Yellow-olive Flatbill.

We then continued our drive to our lunchtime stop at Sonso Lagoon, which took nearly two hours; by the time we arrived it was quite warm and sunny. We saw plenty of birds as soon as we arrived: Great Egret, Grey-cowled Wood Rail and Amazon Kingfisher were all seen from a small bridge approaching the buildings. We soon added Purple Gallinule and Ringed Kingfisher before sitting down for a tasty lunch of rice and chicken in a covered area outside, where we watched three more wood rails at close quarters, and Blue-headed Parrots flying past.

After lunch, we walked a short distance to a two-storey building used for education, where many Spectacled Parrotlets were nesting in the bamboo roof. There was also a flock of Blue-headed Parrots in the nearby trees, and we had great views of both of these colourful species. We continued down the path next to the lagoon, adding Striated Heron, a Red-crowned Woodpecker, and a second Ringed Kingfisher, chasing an Amazon Kingfisher in an attempt to steal its catch. We soon reached a raised viewing platform which allowed fantastic views across a large area of marsh. There were already plenty of birds in view, including multiple Snail Kites and Yellow-headed Caracaras, plus egrets, Limpkins, Wattled Jacanas and an Osprey. One of the group then spotted a Pinnated Bittern, and later we had a fly-by from a stunning White-tailed Kite (which is similar to the European Black-winged Kite). We had great scope views of both birds. This viewing area also benefited from a tree close to the platform and areas of trees and scrub either side, and during a fairly short stay we had prolonged views of some super landbirds:

Yellow Oriole, Smooth-billed Ani, Oriole Blackbird, Crimson-backed Tanager, Tropical Parula, Prothonotary Warbler, Blue-black Grassquit and Southern Rough-winged Swallow. What a great selection of quality birds! During our stay at the (thankfully covered) platform the weather worsened, and we were stranded during a thunderstorm until our amazing driver Erney came back from the bus with our coats. We then quickly made our way back to the car park, but still added Pied-billed Grebe to the impressive list at this wonderful wetland.

Once back in the bus, we continued on to Araucana Lodge near Cali, in the Cauca valley at around 2000m. It was early evening by the time we arrived, and we got checked in and settled before dinner. We all agreed that this is the most luxurious lodge we had ever visited: the spacious rooms were beautifully decorated and set in lovely grounds. The food also matched the high standards, with many of the ingredients grown on the property. We all enjoyed a fantastic three-course meal while completing the surprisingly full bird list for what was largely a travel day. We had a quick walk in the grounds looking for owls, but with no success, and went back to our rooms early to prepare for another busy day tomorrow.

Day 10

Saturday 15th November

Today was our visit to the fabled km18 road, and our chance to see the bird the tour after which the tour is named: the endemic and very beautiful Multi-coloured Tanager! Laura was taking us to Bosque de Niebla, a lovely property converted into a birdwatching venue, which has two hides, three feeding areas and accommodation for seven people. Luis and his family opened the business in 2019, only for COVID to intervene, but they have since grown Bosque de Niebla into an established location for a number of endemic and difficult-to-see species.

When we arrived, Luis greeted us, and after a quick look of the hummingbird feeders he took us up to the first hide where he feeds the endemic Chestnut Wood Quail. It didn't take long for three of these good-looking birds to walk in front of the hide for some corn. Luis explained that they have two wood quail families here, and we were lucky enough to see the other group as we left the hide, complete with two chicks!

After a short walk, we arrived at the other hide, which included some nice set-ups to attract the birds: a raised drinking pool, a nice mossy branch where banana pieces were placed, and two areas where corn was spread. There were also plenty of low trees and bushes to provide cover for the birds. The first birds to visit were Colombian Chachalacas and a pair of Sickle-winged Guan, all competing for the corn. While we were enjoying watching these birds at close quarters, Laura spotted a couple of birds in the bushes at the back: a Grey-breasted Wood Wren and a Dusky (South American) Leaf-tosser. The latter was particularly exciting, and although we got reasonable views of these typically skulking birds, they would not show themselves properly and soon moved on. We then spotted a mixed flock moving through in the trees, including Blackburnian and Canada Warblers, Beryl-spangled, Black-and-white and Multicolored Tanagers, and eventually two male Multicolored Tanagers came down to the drinking pool to give us great views: they really are great-looking birds! The action still wasn't over though, and we had further visits from a Chestnut-capped Brushfinch, a pair of Ruddy Ground Doves, and then an Andean Motmot. The motmot was initially high in the trees, but soon visited the drinking pool and gave us point-blank views!

Luis led us back down to the house for a coffee and time to relax on the patio while lunch was prepared. There wasn't really much time to relax though, as the hummingbird feeders were constantly busy with Andean Emeralds, Rufous-tailed Hummingbirds, Green Hermits and Crowned Woodnymphs, with occasional visits from Western Emerald and Black-throated Mango, both new species for the trip. There are also further banana feeders in this

area and these attracted a few birds, including Saffron-crowned, Golden-naped and Summer Tanagers, plus some Green Honeycreepers. There was also some bird activity in the nearby trees, where we saw a group of Black-capped Tanagers and (briefly) a Collared Trogon which appeared to be flushed by a Roadside Hawk: not bad for the middle of the day! We then enjoyed a good lunch before saying goodbye to Luis and making our way back to Araucana Lodge for a short break to chill in our beautiful rooms.

After a well-earned rest, Laura took us for some birding in the lodge grounds. First, we tried one of the trails which wound through some bamboo forest, but sadly this area was really quiet. We then birded the gardens, where there was more activity, and we had good views of Streaked Saltator, Shiny Cowbird, Black-billed Thrush and Lesser Goldfinch. We then finished the day at the feeders, where the hummingbirds were the same as this morning, except we had much more frequent visits from Black-throated Mangos, with some birds perching on small palms close to the seating area to give us great views. The banana feeders were a bit slow early on, with mainly the common species like Blue-grey, Golden and Palm Tanagers. Then the bananas were refreshed, and it got very busy, with some new and unexpected species visiting. We got fantastic views of Scrub Tanager, Red-headed Barbet, Black-winged Saltator and Lineated and Golden-olive Woodpeckers, plus a Red-tailed Squirrel.

It had started raining, and it gradually got heavier, so we returned to the lodge to get some packing done before dinner. After another quality meal at dinner, we did the bird list, Laura explained the plan for tomorrow, and we purchased some souvenirs and paid our bills, as we would be leaving before first light.

Day 11

Sunday 16th November

Sadly, this was to be our last day in beautiful Colombia. However, Laura had another action-packed day planned for us. We were to visit the famous Doña Dora's place, which is not only a great restaurant, but is also a famous bird reserve with feeders and a moth trap which attract many birds.

We said goodbye to the amazing staff at Araucana Lodge and made our way towards Queremal. The drive was uneventful until we got close to our destination, when a nighthawk flew in front of the bus and followed the road ahead of us. Unfortunately, not all the group could see the bird, and we couldn't confirm an ID; both Common and Lesser Nighthawks occur in this region. By the time the bird had veered off the road, we had arrived at Doña Dora's and we were shown to some steps next to the building which led down to the moth trap. We took our time as the steps were quite steep, but there was a handrail to help! After about fifteen minutes, we arrived at a covered seating area in front of a white sheet surrounded by trees and bushes, with some artificial perches. This sheet had attracted many moths overnight, and some birds were already perched up and looking for an easy meal: a Squirrel Cuckoo and a Moustached Puffbird! These great birds were soon joined by two migrant warblers (Canada and Blackburnian), two wrens (Bay and Sooty-headed), antbirds (male and female Zeledon's, plus Parker's) and a group of Ochre-breasted Tanagers, a pair of Yellow-throated Bush Tanagers, Dusky-capped Flycatcher and Slate-throated Whitestart. Although it was dark initially, these birds all stayed as the light improved, and we could even get some great photos! This was a great experience, and we were surprised how many species this small white sheet attracted. We eventually had to make our way back up the steps, which was an effort, but we knew breakfast was waiting for us at the restaurant.

Breakfast was very tasty, but we were all keen to get to the feeders, which were now starting to get busy. The first birds in were a pair of Spot-crowned Barbets, enjoying some papaya, along with various tanagers: Silver-throated,

Flame-rumped, White-lined, Glistening-green, Golden and Rufous-throated. The barbets were soon flushed by their larger cousin, the Toucan Barbet, and it was clear that these stunning birds bossed the feeders! Despite their dominance, there were plenty of other birds visiting for the papaya, including a large group of Chestnut-headed Oropendolas, Scarlet-rumped Cacique, a female Tawny-crested Tanager and a pair of Green Honeycreepers accompanied by a hungry youngster. We also had Choco Brushfinch and Saffron Finch feeding on corn on the ground. The hummingbird feeders were also interesting, with good perches set up for the photographers, and although we had seen all the species previously, you can never see too many hummers!

After lunch, we began the journey towards Cali airport, but stopped close to some exposed rocks next to the road. Laura had another treat in store for us, and she started scanning the rock face. After about ten minutes, it was Erney who found a female Lyre-tailed Nightjar roosting not much above eye-level, giving us great views. This awesome bird was a fitting way to finish our birding for the tour!

We arrived at Cali airport, said our goodbyes to Erney, and had a smooth flight to Bogota. One of our group was then getting taken to a hotel as she was continuing on to Naturetrek's Santa Marta tour, Laura was flying home to Medellin, and the remaining three of us made our way to our connecting flight back to London.

Day 12

Monday 17th November

We arrive at London Heathrow early in the morning after a smooth and uneventful flight with Avianca, and said our goodbyes.

It had been a great tour. Laura was a very knowledgeable and friendly guide, and Erney drove us very safely and was also a very good birder. It was a great mix of some easy birding and feeder set-ups, combined with some more challenging days. Combined with the varied altitudes and habitats, we amassed a great bird list, including many national and regional endemics, and some really interesting species.



Purplish-mantled Tanager



Munchique Wood-wren



Violet-tailed Sylph



Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant



Slate-crowned Antpitta



Red-ruffed Fruitcrow

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Species List

Birds

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced		November 2025									
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>								✓		
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>		✓								
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>		✓						✓		
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>				✓	✓					
Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>				✓	✓					
Colombian Chachalaca - E	<i>Ortalis columbiana</i>									✓	
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>		✓		✓						
Cauca Guan - E	<i>Penelope perspicax</i>		✓								
Wattled Guan	<i>Aburria aburri</i>		✓								
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>			✓	✓					✓	
Rufous-fronted Wood Quail	<i>Odontophorus erythrops</i>									✓	
Chestnut Wood Quail - E	<i>Odontophorus hyperythrus</i>									✓	
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	✓									
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>			✓							
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-whiskered Hermit - N	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>						✓	✓			✓
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>									✓	
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis syrmatorphorus</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
White-throated Daggerbill - N	<i>Schistes albogularis</i>			✓							
Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>									✓	
Lesser Violetear	<i>Colibri cyanotus</i>			✓							
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>			✓	✓						
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>		✓					✓		✓	
Tourmaline Sunangel - N	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>						✓	✓	✓		✓
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>			✓	✓		✓			✓	
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i>			✓						✓	
Violet-tailed Sylph - N	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>						✓	✓	✓		✓

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced		November 2025									
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Purple-backed Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron microrhynchum</i>				✓						
Buffy Helmetcrest - E	<i>Oxypogon stuebelii</i>					✓					
Rainbow-bearded Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma herrani</i>				✓	✓					
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>				✓	✓					
Viridian Metaltail - N	<i>Metallura williami</i>					✓					
Greenish Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>						✓	✓			
Golden-breasted Puffleg - N	<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i>				✓	✓					
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>				✓	✓					
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>			✓							
Brown Inca - N	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>						✓	✓	✓		
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>			✓	✓		✓				
Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>				✓	✓					
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>			✓	✓						
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>				✓						
Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>				✓	✓					
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>			✓			✓	✓			
Velvet-purple Coronet - N	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>						✓	✓	✓		✓
White-booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>		✓				✓	✓		✓	
Rufous-gaped Hillstar - N	<i>Urochroa bougueri</i>						✓	✓	✓		✓
Purple-bibbed Whitetip - N	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>						✓	✓	✓		
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>			✓							
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>						✓	✓	✓		✓
Empress Brilliant - N	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>						✓	✓	✓		✓
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>										
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Philodice mitchellii</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Emerald - N	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>									✓	
Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>						✓	✓		✓	✓
Steely-vented Hummingbird - N	<i>Saucerottia saucerottei</i>	✓					✓	✓		✓	
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Andean Emerald	<i>Uranomitra franciae</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>								✓		
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	✓	✓						✓		

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced		November 2025									
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>								✓		
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>		✓								✓
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>										
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓						✓		
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>		✓						✓		
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>							✓			
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	
White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Zentrygon frenata</i>				✓						
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	
Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓		
Grey-cowled Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>		✓						✓		
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	✓	✓						✓		
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	✓	✓						✓		
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>								✓		
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	✓									
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>								✓		
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>		✓								
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓		
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	✓	✓						✓		
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	✓	✓								
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>		✓								
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	✓	✓						✓		
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>								✓		
Pinnated Bittern	<i>Botaurus pinnatus</i>								✓		
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>								✓		
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>		✓						✓		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>		✓						✓		
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓							✓		
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>		✓						✓		
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓		

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced		November 2025									
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓							✓		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		✓						✓		
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>								✓		
Black-and-chestnut Eagle	<i>Spizaetus isidori</i>			✓							
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>								✓		
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>					✓					
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>			✓							
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>		✓					✓		✓	
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>			✓			✓				
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>								✓		
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	✓							✓		
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>			✓			✓	✓		✓	
Moustached Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila mystacalis</i>										✓
Spot-crowned Barbet - N	<i>Capito maculicoronatus</i>										✓
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>								✓	✓	✓
Toucan Barbet - N	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>							✓			✓
Southern Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>			✓							
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>									✓	
Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena hypoglaucha</i>				✓						
Black-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena nigrirostris</i>			✓							
Greyish Piculet - E	<i>Picumnus granadensis</i>						✓				
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	✓	✓								
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>						✓	✓	✓		
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	✓	✓						✓		
Yellow-vented Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis dignus</i>							✓			
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>							✓		✓	
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>			✓							
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	✓									
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>								✓	✓	
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>				✓						

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced		November 2025									
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓
Rufous-fronted Parakeet - E	<i>Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons</i>					✓					
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	
Scaly-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>			✓			✓	✓			
Spectacled Parrotlet	<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>	✓	✓						✓		
Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>	✓									
South American Leaf Tosser	<i>Sclerurus obscurior</i>									✓	
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>										✓
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>				✓					✓	
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>			✓							
Pacific Tuftedcheek - N	<i>Pseudocolaptes johnsoni</i>							✓			
Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>				✓						
Stout-billed Cinclodes - N	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>					✓					
Uniform Treehunter - N	<i>Thripadectes ignobilis</i>							✓			
Streak-capped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes virgaticeps</i>									✓	
Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>						✓			✓	
Star-chested Treerunner - N	<i>Margarornis stellatus</i>							✓			
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>			✓	✓						
Andean Tit-Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>					✓					
White-browed Spinetail	<i>Hellmayrea gularis</i>				✓						
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	✓									
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>			✓							
Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>						✓				
Streak-headed Antbird	<i>Drymophila striaticeps</i>			✓				✓			
Parker's Antbird - E	<i>Cercomacroides parkeri</i>									✓	✓
Zeledon's Antbird	<i>Hafferia zeledoni</i>										✓
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>			✓							
Yellow-breasted Antpitta - N	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>							✓			
Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>				✓	✓					
Brown-banded Antpitta - E	<i>Grallaria milleri</i>			✓							
Chami Antpitta	<i>Grallaria alvarezii</i>						✓				

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic; I = Introduced		November 2025									
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Equatorial Antpitta	<i>Grallaria saturata</i>				✓						
Slaty-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula nana</i>			✓							
Ash-coloured Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i>			✓							
Paramo Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus opacus</i>				✓	✓					
Blackish Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latrans</i>			✓	✓						
Narino Tapaculo - N	<i>Scytalopus vicini</i>						✓	✓		✓	
Spillmann's Tapaculo - N	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i>			✓			✓				
Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias nigrocapillus</i>						✓				
Ashy-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias cinereiceps</i>							✓			
Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	✓									
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	✓	✓								
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>				✓	✓					
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓			
Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	<i>Nessotriccus murinus</i>	✓									
Bronze-olive Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus pelzelni</i>							✓			
Rufous-headed Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i>			✓							
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Variegated Bristle Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus poecilotis</i>									✓	
Marble-faced Bristle Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>		✓								
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>			✓							
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliosus</i>										✓
Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Nephelomyias pulcher</i>							✓			
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiobittacus ornatus</i>							✓			
Black-throated Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>						✓				
Scale-crested Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>							✓			
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	✓	✓								
Yellow-olive Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>								✓		
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>			✓			✓	✓			
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓		
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virens</i>		✓							✓	
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>										
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>										

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Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	✓	✓			✓					
Crowned Chat-Tyrant	<i>Silvicultrix frontalis</i>					✓					
Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant	<i>Silvicultrix diadema</i>				✓						
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>			✓							
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>					✓					
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	✓									
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	✓									
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	✓									
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>										✓
Apical Flycatcher - E	<i>Myiarchus apicalis</i>	✓									
Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>			✓							
Orange-breasted Fruiteater - N	<i>Pipreola jucunda</i>							✓			
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>						✓				
Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>		✓								
Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>							✓			
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>			✓			✓				
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>								✓		
Black-billed Peppershrike - N	<i>Cyclarhis nigristrois</i>			✓						✓	
Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>										✓
Rufous-naped Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia semibrunnea</i>							✓		✓	
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>	✓									
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>		✓	✓							
Choco Vireo - N	<i>Vireo masteri</i>							✓			
Beautiful Jay	<i>Cyanolyca pulchra</i>						✓				
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓		
Pale-footed Swallow	<i>Orochelidon flavipes</i>										
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>					✓	✓				
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	✓	✓						✓		
Sharpe's Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>			✓			✓	✓			

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Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>				✓	✓					
Sooty-headed Wren - N	<i>Pheugopedius spadix</i>							✓			✓
Whiskered Wren	<i>Pheugopedius mystacalis</i>			✓							
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>								✓		✓
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>			✓	✓						
White-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>										
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
Munchique Wood Wren - E	<i>Henicorhina negreti</i>						✓	✓			
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>		✓					✓		✓	✓
Black Solitaire - N	<i>Entomodestes coracinus</i>							✓			
Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>			✓							
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Pale-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus leucops</i>	✓									
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>						✓				
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓				
Black billed thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>		✓	✓							
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>		✓	✓						✓	
Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>			✓							
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>									✓	
Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys</i>						✓	✓			
Yellow-collared Chlorophonia - N	<i>Chlorophonia flavirostris</i>							✓			
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fulvous-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia fulvicrissa</i>										
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>		✓							✓	✓
Tanager Finch - N	<i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i>						✓				
Yellow-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>										✓
Ashy-throated Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>									✓	
Dusky Chlorospingus - N	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>						✓	✓			
Black-headed Brushfinch - N	<i>Arremon atricapillus</i>						✓				
Grey-browed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>			✓	✓						

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Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>									✓	✓
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
White-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes albinucha</i>				✓						
Choco Brushfinch - N	<i>Atlapetes crassus</i>						✓	✓			
Slaty Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes schistaceus</i>			✓	✓						
Pale-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>				✓	✓					
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>										✓
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>								✓		
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>										✓
Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	✓							✓		
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>		✓								
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>		✓							✓	
Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	✓	✓			✓					
Oriole Blackbird	<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>								✓		
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>								✓		
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>			✓						✓	
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>								✓		
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiauyumi</i>								✓	✓	
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	✓									
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>	✓									
Black-crested Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristata</i>			✓							
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>								✓	✓	
Choco Warbler - N	<i>Myiothlypis chlorophrys</i>							✓			
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>			✓							
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>						✓				✓
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>		✓	✓						✓	✓
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>		✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
Golden-fronted Whitestart	<i>Myioborus ornatus</i>			✓	✓		✓				
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	✓		✓					✓	✓	
Hepatic tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>							✓			
Crested Ant Tanager - E	<i>Habia cristata</i>							✓			

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Ochre-breasted Tanager - N	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>										✓
Ultramarine Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia brissonii</i>	✓									
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>							✓			
Turquoise Dacnis - E	<i>Dacnis hartlaubi</i>								✓		
Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>									✓	
Black-winged Saltator - N	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>	✓								✓	✓
Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>										✓
Masked Saltator	<i>Saltator cinctus</i>			✓							
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>		✓						✓		
Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>										✓
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>									✓	✓
Flame-rumped Tanager - E	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>							✓	✓		
Grey Seedeater	<i>Sporophila intermedia</i>	✓									
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>			✓						✓	
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	✓	✓								
Black-capped Hemispingus	<i>Kleinothera atropileus</i>			✓							
Oleaginous Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis frontalis</i>			✓							
Black-eared Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis melanotis</i>			✓							
Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Thlypopsis superciliaris</i>			✓							
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓
Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>				✓	✓					
Grassland sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	✓									
Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa caerulescens</i>							✓			
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>			✓	✓		✓				
Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>				✓	✓					
Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer - E	<i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i>						✓				
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>			✓			✓				
Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>				✓						
Purplish-mantled Tanager - N	<i>Iridosornis porphyrocephalus</i>						✓	✓			

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Hooded Mountain Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>				✓						
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>			✓	✓		✓				
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>						✓				
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>			✓							✓
Black-chinned Mountain Tanager - N	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i>							✓			
Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>				✓	✓					
Lacrimose Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>					✓					
Glistening-green Tanager - N	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>							✓			✓
Multicolored Tanager - E	<i>Chlorochrysa nitidissima</i>									✓	
Gold-ringed Tanager - E	<i>Bangsia aureocincta</i>						✓	✓			
Black-and-gold Tanager - E	<i>Bangsia melanochlamys</i>							✓			
Rufous-throated Tanager - N	<i>Ixothraupis rufigula</i>										✓
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Chalcothraupis ruficervix</i>									✓	
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Stilpnia heinei</i>									✓	
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>	✓							✓		✓
Scrub Tanager - N	<i>Stilpnia vitriolina</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓	
Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>			✓							
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>			✓				✓		✓	
Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i>							✓		✓	
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	✓							✓		
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>			✓				✓		✓	
Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>							✓			
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>						✓	✓	✓		✓