

Go Slow in Colombia (& Montezuma Lodge extension)

Naturetrek Tour Report

21st February – 5th March 2026



Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan



Green Honeycreeper



Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant



Saffron Finch

Tour report by Laura Rubio
Photos by Peter Royle and Roger Buglass



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

Day 1

Saturday 21st February

Fly to Colombia

A late evening flight took clients from London to Bogotá, ready for a morning transfer by air to Pereira.

Day 2

Sunday 22nd February

Arrival – Hacienda Venecia

The adventure kicked off with a seamless arrival at Pereira International Airport, where the group met Laura for the first time. We took a few minutes to sort out practicalities, including a stop at the ATM, before hitting the road for the three-hour drive to the outskirts of Manizales. Winding through the heart of the Coffee Region, with mountains rising on every side and an almost impossibly vivid green blanketing the hillsides, we arrived at what would be our home for the week: the beautiful Hacienda Venecia.

After settling into our comfortable rooms, each with its own balcony overlooking the gardens, we gathered for lunch and almost immediately found ourselves drawn to the birdlife surrounding the *hacienda*. A partly cloudy afternoon turned out to be ideal conditions for wildlife watching, and Colombia wasted no time in making a first impression. Our very first endemic of the trip appeared early on: the Colombian Chachalaca. It was quickly followed by a wonderful cast of near-endemics and colourful residents, including Steely-vented Hummingbird, a Western Emerald working the Lantana flowers by the pool, and a dazzling procession of tanagers: Scrub, Flame-rumped, and the striking Crimson-backed. A short walk near the lodge added two shyer species to the list: Bar-crested Antshrike and Pale-breasted Spinetail, both of which required a little patience, but which rewarded us generously.

The evening came together over a lovely dinner, and with the first birds already ticked, the group retired for a well-earned rest.

Day 3

Monday 23rd February

Hacienda Venecia

We were up and out early to make the most of the dawn chorus, heading down the dirt roads that wind toward the creek, and into a corridor of native bamboo. It proved to be exactly the right call: nearly sixty species made it onto the morning list, a remarkable tally for a single walk so close to the lodge.

The highlights came thick and fast. The charming Spectacled Parrotlet drew smiles all around, while Thick-billed Euphonia and the magnificent Andean Motmot both showed beautifully. Patience rewarded us with the elusive White-breasted Wood Wren, which eventually emerged for satisfying (if fleeting views) that made the wait worthwhile. The euphonias were well-represented, with Orange-bellied joining its Thick-billed cousin on the list, and a sunny Yellow Oriole added a splash of colour to vegetation. Two saltator species put in an appearance as

well (Streaked and Buff-throated), making a nice side-by-side comparison for the keener observers in the group. To top it all off, a fine selection of North American migrants was moving through, with the Summer Tanager and the jewel-like Blackburnian Warbler making very welcome appearances.

After a satisfying lunch back at the hacienda, the afternoon took a different but equally rewarding direction. Our guide Jonathan led the group on an immersive coffee tour, bringing the story of Hacienda Venecia's celebrated beans to life with genuine passion and depth. From the careful tending of the coffee plants on the slopes, to the drying beds and packing facilities where the final product takes shape, every stage of the process revealed a new layer of craft and dedication. Tastings along the way let us appreciate the distinct character of each variety the estate produces, a highlight for the coffee lovers in the group. As one of Colombia's most internationally-recognized coffee producers, Hacienda Venecia exports its premium coffee to discerning markets worldwide, and spending an afternoon behind the scenes gave the whole experience a richness that went well beyond what any café could offer.

Day 4

Tuesday 24th February

Río Blanco Natural Reserve

An early departure brought us to Río Blanco Natural Reserve just as the forest was waking up, and the rewards began before we had even properly arrived. The feeders were already humming with life, giving us our first extended looks at some of the cloudforest's most spectacular hummingbirds: the extravagantly-tailed Long-tailed Sylph dazzled from the moment it appeared, while the Buff-tailed Coronet ruled the feeders with the proprietorial confidence of a bird that knows its place.

After breakfast at the lodge, we ventured deeper into the reserve and were quickly reminded that Río Blanco rarely disappoints. A Stygian Owl roosted in the canopy, calm, unperturbed, and utterly magnificent, while the handsome Black-billed Mountain Toucan made a memorable appearance nearby. The morning's centrepiece, however, was the sequence of antpitta feeders for which this reserve is justly famous. A Chestnut-crowned Antpitta performed beautifully, emerging with confidence and taking more mealworms than its beak could hold, probably to feed a chick nearby. Moving to the higher reaches of the reserve, a pair of Golden-headed Quetzals materialized from the cloudforest canopy, before we continued to the next feeder station, where a tiny Slate-crowned Antpitta made a delicate and charming appearance.

Back at the lodge, a productive interlude unfolded while we waited for the next feeder session. A White-throated Daggerbill was tracked down in one of its favoured trees near the main house, and as we stood watching, a mixed flock swept through containing no fewer than three hemispingus species: Black-capped, Oleaginous and Black-eared. They were a treat for anyone with a taste for cloudforest tanagers. Then came the moment for which many of us had been: the endemic Brown-banded Antpitta, one of Colombia's most coveted species, emerging at its feeder after a patient vigil, which made the eventual views all the sweeter. The Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush rounded off a remarkable feeder session with its own quietly elegant appearance.

Lunch was followed by a final stretch at the hummingbird feeders, which were a gift for the photographers in the group, before we began our descent. But Río Blanco had not quite finished with us. Jonathan, our guide, was quick to pick out a Rufous-banded Owl roosting on a tree fern right at the road's edge, a sensational find that had the

group scrambling for binoculars. And just when we thought the surprises were over, he spotted a female Lyre-tailed Nightjar on a nearby cliff face, where she had reportedly been on an active nest for several days. It was an intimate and magical end to an already extraordinary day.

We rolled back into Hacienda Venecia in the mid-afternoon, tired, elated, and already wondering how the next day could possibly measure up.

Day 5

Wednesday 25th February

Cameguadua Reservoir

After a delicious early breakfast at Hacienda Venecia, our day took us to the Cameguadua Reservoir, an artificial wetland which delivered an impressive variety of aquatic and water-associated species. The water's edge was busy from the start, with Neotropic Cormorant and Pied-billed Grebe going about their business with quiet efficiency. The reservoir also proved a reliable stop for North American migrants, with Spotted Sandpiper and Solitary Sandpiper working the shallows, while an Osprey surveyed the scene from a commanding perch above.

Threading our way along the water's edge turned up further rewards. A Green Kingfisher gave us good views on the wires around the area, and a secretive Blackish Rail emerged just long enough for satisfying views. A male Vermilion Flycatcher was impossible to miss, his fiery plumage blazing against the muted tones of the wetland vegetation. In the surrounding scrub, we also coaxed views from the notoriously elusive Slaty Spinetail, and picked up Red-faced Spinetail, while a Great Antshrike rounded off a productive morning in fine style.

Having had a leisurely lunch at Hacienda Venecia, the afternoon brought a wonderfully different kind of experience: a hands-on cacao tour with our guide Jonathan, who walked us through the remarkable transformation from raw cacao pod to finished chocolate, with the same enthusiasm he brings to everything. The session ended with everyone crafting their own chocolate bonbons: it was a fittingly sweet conclusion to another thoroughly enjoyable day.

Day 6

Thursday 26th February

Hacienda El Bosque

Once again, the day began with an early drive before breakfast, this time to Hacienda El Bosque, where our generous host Juan Martín greeted us warmly before leading us straight to the feeders. The action got underway almost immediately: White-browed Spinetail and Equatorial Antpitta were among the first to show, setting the tone for what would prove to be a truly memorable morning. A short walk between feeder stations produced a delightful bonus: a Grass Wren, apparently well-accustomed to the mealworm routine, appeared right in the middle of the path to claim its share.

The feeders themselves were a spectacle in every sense. A Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant made the most of the worm supply, joined by Northern Slaty-Brushfinch and Mountain Wren, both eager participants in the daily feeding routine. A particularly exciting find was Barred Fruiteater, a species that drew considerable admiration from the group. The hummingbird activity, however, was in a league of its own: the extraordinary Sword-billed

Hummingbird, whose bill alone seems to defy the laws of nature, drew gasps and camera clicks in equal measure, alongside the elegant Buff-winged Starfrontlet and the gorgeous Mountain Velvetbreast. A couple of Gray-breasted Mountain Toucans had helped themselves to the grapes on offer, while Andean Guans patrolled the surroundings with unhurried confidence.

After lunch, we lingered at the feeders a little longer, and the patience paid off handsomely with fine views of the boldly patterned Hooded Mountain Tanager, and the beautiful Blue-capped Tanager. With a full list and full hearts, we made the journey back to Hacienda Venecia, closing out another outstanding day in the field.

Day 7

Friday 27th February

Los Nevados National Park – Termales del Ruiz

After an early breakfast at Hacienda Venecia, we set off for one of the most dramatic days of the entire trip: a full immersion in the otherworldly *páramo* ecosystem, above 4000m. The landscape that unfolded around us was breathtaking: vast, windswept, and utterly unlike anything we had encountered in the days before. Our first surprise came early, as we pulled over to take in the view of the snow-capped peaks and the patchwork of high-altitude farms below: we spotted an Eastern Meadowlark perched obligingly on a nearby fence.

Our first birding stop was Laguna Negra, where the still waters held a fine selection of high-altitude waterbirds. Andean Teals and Andean Ducks kept close to the shoreline, while Stout-billed Cincloides worked around the house at the road's edge. They appeared to have an active nest nearby, adding a lovely sense of intimacy to the encounter.

Continuing uphill, we reached the visitor centre at 4140m, and paused to catch our breath over traditional hot coca tea and a guava sweet, a ritual that feels entirely appropriate at this altitude. The *páramo* began delivering its specialties without delay: Andean Tit-Spinetail, Plumbeous Sierra Finch and Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant all showed well, and a fleeting glimpse of an Andean Condor drifting between the clouds caught everyone's attention. The endemic Buffy Helmetcrest, however, was keeping us in suspense.

We moved to another lookout and spent a patient stretch scanning its favoured flowering plants. Just as hope was beginning to fade, a distant individual appeared, and for those who held their nerve a little longer, it eventually came in close for truly spectacular views. It was a fitting reward for persistence. Several members of the group also managed to pick out the notoriously elusive Páramo Tapaculo, a bird that guards its secrets carefully and concedes views only on its own terms.

We descended for lunch at the welcoming Termales del Ruiz hotel, where the hummingbird feeders provided a grand finale to an already exceptional day. The glittering Shining Sunbeam, the impressively large Great Sapphirewing, the intricate Rainbow-bearded Thornbill, the vividly stunning Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager and the subtly beautiful Lacrimose Mountain Tanager all made appearances: it was a dazzling high-altitude finale which perfectly captured the magic of Colombia's upper Andes.

Day 8 Saturday 28th February

Finca Don Miguel

Today the group went to Don Miguel, a small and very pleasant family reserve. On arrival, we were warmly welcomed by John, our host, who quickly guided us to the feeders after breakfast. The scene was immediately full of life: hummingbirds and tanagers were moving constantly in front of us, creating excellent opportunities for both observation and photography. Among the highlights were White-vented Plumeleteer, the elegant Black-capped Tanager, the vivid Green Honeycreeper, and the always charismatic Crimson-rumped Toucanet. In the open areas around the farm, we also picked up Yellow-backed Oriole.

Later, we drove to a nearby observation tower. The drive itself brought an unexpected repeat highlight, our second Lyre-tailed Nightjar of the trip, a sighting that felt just as exciting as the first. From the tower, we added several species to the morning list, including Cerulean Warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Chivi Vireo, Guira Tanager, and the endemic Greyish Piculet. When we came down from the tower, we stopped for a few minutes at a tree where the Turquoise Dacnis is often seen. After a few patient minutes scanning the canopy, we were rewarded with views of the bird high above us, its striking blue plumage standing out even at a distance: it was a satisfying encounter with this range-restricted endemic.

After a delicious traditional lunch (*fajambre*) at the house, we saw Black-chested Jay. Then we continued on the road to a place where Torrent Duck can sometimes be seen. Although the species eluded us this time, the area still delivered good birds, including White-capped Dipper moving along the rocks, and two Moustached Puffbirds perched quietly in the forest.

Day 9 / Extension Day 1

Sunday 1st March

On our final day together as a group, we returned to the trails of Hacienda Venecia for one last early walk, while a few participants chose a slower start to the morning. The gardens were calm and familiar now, offering a gentle close to our time in the Central Andes. We gathered once more for breakfast, sharing stories from the days behind us, before saying our goodbyes. Part of the group remained with Daniel to continue enjoying the gardens and later transferred to the airport after lunch, while the rest of us began the next chapter of the journey, heading west toward Pueblo Rico and Tatamá National Park, exchanging the well-known Central Andes for the lush and far less explored western range.

By midday we had reached Pueblo Rico, where we paused for lunch before changing vehicles, swapping to sturdy 4x4 trucks, which were better suited for the rugged mountain road ahead. The final stretch climbed steadily into dense cloudforest, and by the time we arrived at Montezuma Lodge, we were surrounded by mist, towering trees, and the constant sound of birds.

The afternoon was spent close to the lodge, getting acquainted with the feeders, and the western Andes wasted no time in making an impression. A new suite of hummingbirds appeared almost at once, each one more striking than the last: Tawny-bellied Hermit moved quietly through the understory, while the elegant Violet-tailed Sylph flashed its long tail in the light. Purple-bibbed Whitetip showed beautifully, and Rufous-gaped Hillstar added another highlight to the growing list.

The feeders also attracted a few unexpected visitors of a different kind. A Central American Agouti foraged cautiously at the forest edge, always alert, while a bold Tayra made a confident appearance, helping itself to the bananas with little hesitation: it was a lively and memorable scene which brought smiles to the group.

Extension Day 2

Monday 2nd March

Tatamá National Park – lower slopes

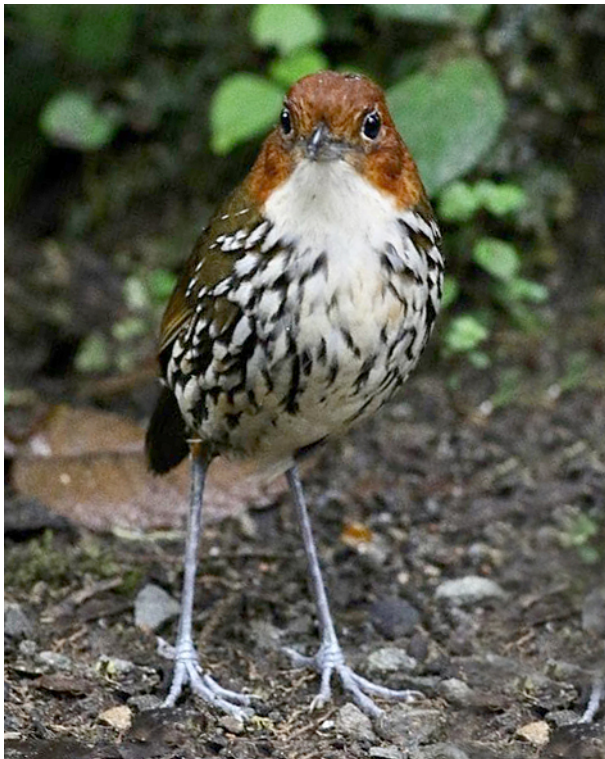
After an early breakfast, we set out with our local guide, Jessica, to the lower elevations of Tatamá National Park, following the trail toward the La Clarita area through some stunning forest. From the very beginning, the walk was full of activity. Birds appeared at every turn, and we found a rich and varied mix of species.



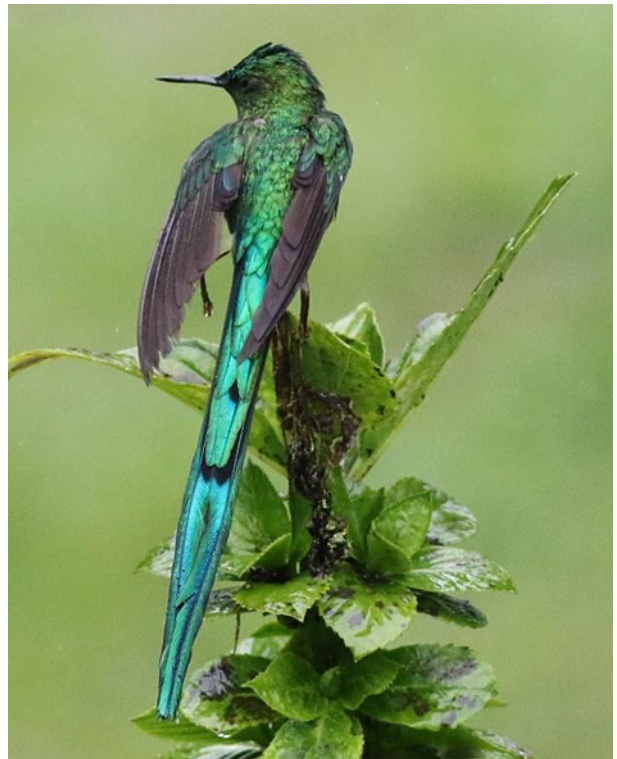
Chestnut-bellied Flowerpeircer



Violet-tailed Sylph



Chestnut-crowned Antpitta



Long-tailed Sylph

We had good views of Red-headed Barbet, while more secretive birds like Slaty Antwren and Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner required a bit more patience, but eventually showed well. Among the standout moments were encounters with Chocó Toucan and the spectacular Andean Cock-of-the-rock, which were both unforgettable sights. One of

the most wanted endemics also made an appearance: the striking Red-bellied Grackle, a species which always brings excitement.

As we made our way back toward the lodge for lunch, an Ornate Hawk-Eagle appeared overhead, soaring above the forest and adding a dramatic final touch to an already excellent morning.

Back at the lodge, we enjoyed lunch, followed by a more relaxed hour watching the feeders, where activity continued at a steady pace. Later in the afternoon, we headed out again to explore some of the more open areas nearby, bringing the day to a close after a rewarding and memorable experience in the western Andes.

Extension Day 3

Tuesday 3rd March

Tatamá National Park – higher slopes

The alarm sounded well before dawn, and after a quick but welcome coffee or hot chocolate, we set off in 4x4 vehicles for the long climb toward the upper slopes, reaching close to 2500m. The road itself is part of the adventure: it is often muddy, steep, and affected by constant rain, and only skilled local drivers can manage the conditions.

We arrived near the military base, where a small shelter provided a good place for breakfast, and our first look at the high-elevation birdlife. Almost immediately, we were treated to one of the key targets of the day, the endemic Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, a truly striking species. As the morning progressed, we continued on foot, slowly working our way downhill. Mixed flocks kept us busy, with birds moving constantly through the vegetation, and giving us a steady flow of sightings. Among the highlights were the beautiful Gold-ringed Tanager, the very vocal and elusive Munchique Wood Wren, and the small but attractive Black-throated Tody-Tyrant.

We used the vehicles to move between different points along the road, stopping at good spots and adapting to the changing weather. At one of these stops, we enjoyed a warm packed lunch on the mountainside: it was simple, but very satisfying in such a remote and scenic place.

The afternoon continued to produce excellent birds, including Choco Brushfinch, Black-chinned Mountain Tanager and Dusky Chlorospingus. One of the most surprising moments came with a close view of a very secretive Olivaceous Piha, quietly perched in front of us: this is a species that is not often seen so well.

By late afternoon, we made our way back down to the lodge, after a long and very productive day in the field. After so much time on the mountain, returning to the feeders and a comfortable place to rest was especially enjoyable.

Extension Day 4

Wednesday 4th March

Tatamá National Park – mid and lower slopes

Another early start saw us heading back into the lush forests of Tatamá National Park, for our final full day of birding in the western Andes. Today we focused on the mid-elevations, beginning at a set of feeders higher up the mountain, where activity was immediate and rewarding. Among the first birds to appear were the handsome Brown

Inca and Greenish Puffleg. It did not take long before we were also enjoying excellent views of the endemic Black-and-gold Tanager, along with more opportunities to photograph the spectacular Gold-ringed Tanager and the beautiful Purplish-mantled Tanager.

From there, we continued on foot along the road, carefully watching the forest edges for mixed-species flocks. This approach proved very productive. We observed Glistening-green Tanager, and a female Slaty Finch gave us particularly nice views as it fed along the roadside. One of the most memorable moments came when an Orange-breasted Fruiteater appeared almost at eye level, allowing for excellent views.

As we moved along, we also encountered some more secretive species, including Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, Uniform Treehunter and Golden-winged Manakin. Other highlights included Southern Emerald Toucanet, the richly-coloured Rufous-throated Tanager, and the small but striking Yellow-collared Chlorophonia, each one adding to an already impressive list for the trip.

Light but constant rain accompanied us through much of the day, but it did little to affect the experience. If anything, it added to the atmosphere of the forest, making the surroundings feel even more alive. The orchids along the roadside were especially noticeable, reminding us of the incredible plant diversity of this region.

After one final packed lunch in the field, we made our way back to the lodge in the mid-afternoon, tired but very satisfied after several unforgettable days exploring the western Andes.

Extension Day 5

Thursday 5th March

Our final morning at Montezuma began at a more relaxed pace, giving us time to enjoy the soft early light around the lodge. The feeders were once again full of activity, with a constant movement of hummingbirds, tanagers and other visitors coming for sugar water and bananas. Some of us also took a short walk around the lodge, where we watched noisy Chestnut-headed Oropendolas and Common Tody-Flycatchers busily attending their nests.

After an early lunch, we packed our things and started the long drive back toward Pereira airport. As we descended from the Andes, the landscape slowly changed, marking the end of our time in this special region. At the airport, we said our goodbyes, sharing the kind of warm farewell that comes after many days in the field together. It was a moment to reflect on an unforgettable journey: our twelve days in Colombia had been filled with remarkable birds, beautiful landscapes and many memorable experiences.

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Species lists

Main tour

Birds (H=heard only)

E = Endemic, N = Near-endemic		February 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
(Andean) Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea</i>						✓	
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>				✓			
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>						✓	
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>			✓		✓		✓
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>					✓		
Colombian Chachalaca - E	<i>Ortalis columbiana</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>				✓			
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>				✓			
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>				H			
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Zentrygon frenata</i>					✓		
Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>				✓			
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>				✓			
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>				✓			
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>				✓			
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>		✓		✓	✓		
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>				✓			✓
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>				✓			
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>				✓			
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>				✓			
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>				✓			
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>				✓			
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>				✓			
Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>			✓				✓
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	✓	✓	✓				
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	✓	✓					✓
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>		✓					
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>			✓				
White-throated Daggerbill - N	<i>Schistes albogularis</i>			✓				
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>			✓		✓		
Lesser Violetear	<i>Colibri cyanotus</i>			✓				
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	✓			✓			
Golden-breasted Puffleg - N	<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i>						✓	
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>					✓		
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>					✓	✓	
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>			✓				
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>			✓		✓		
Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>					✓		
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>					✓		
Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>						✓	
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>			✓		✓		
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>			✓				

E = Endemic, N = Near-endemic		February 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Tourmaline Sunangel - N	<i>Helianthus exortis</i>			✓		✓		
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>			✓				
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i>			✓				
Viridian Metaltail - N	<i>Metallura williamsi</i>						✓	
Buffy Helmetcrest - E	<i>Oxygogon stuebelii</i>						✓	
Rainbow-bearded Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma herrani</i>						✓	
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Helimaster longirostris</i>	✓	✓					
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>			✓		✓		
Western Emerald - N	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>	✓	✓					
White-vented Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>							✓
Steely-vented Hummingbird - N	<i>Saucerottia saucerottei</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Andean Emerald	<i>Uranomitra franciae</i>			✓				✓
Stygian Owl	<i>Asio stygius</i>			✓				
Rufous-banded Owl	<i>Strix albitarsis</i>			✓				
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>						✓	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓						✓
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				✓			
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>		✓	✓		✓		
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>						✓	
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	✓	✓					
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>			✓				
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>		✓	✓				
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	✓						
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>				✓			
Moustached Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila mystacalis</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>							✓
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>				✓			✓
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Daptrius chimachima</i>	✓	✓					✓
Spectacled Parrotlet	<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>							✓
Scaly-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>			✓				
Golden-plumed Parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>			✓				
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>			✓				
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>					✓		
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>			✓				
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>		✓		✓			
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	✓	✓		✓			
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>			✓				
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>	✓		✓	✓			✓
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	✓	✓		✓			
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>		✓					
Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	<i>Nesotriccus murinus</i>				✓			
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>			✓	✓			✓
Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>			✓				

E = Endemic, N = Near-endemic		February 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	✓	✓					
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓
Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>				✓			
Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant	<i>Silvicultrix diadema</i>					✓		
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>						✓	
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>				✓			
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>		✓			✓		✓
Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>					✓		
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>				✓			
Bar-crested Antshrike - N	<i>Thamnophilus multistriatus</i>	✓	✓		✓			
Parker's Antbird - E	<i>Cercomacroides parkeri</i>							H
Slaty-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula nana</i>			✓				
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>			✓				
Equatorial Antpitta	<i>Grallaria saturata</i>					✓		
Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>						✓	
Brown-banded Antpitta - E	<i>Grallaria milleri</i>			✓				
Paramo Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus opacus</i>						✓	
Spillmann's Tapaculo - N	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i>			H				
Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>					H		
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>		✓					✓
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>			✓				
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>			✓				
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>					✓		
Flammulated Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes flammulatus</i>			✓				
Stout-billed Cincloides - N	<i>Cincloides excelsior</i>						✓	
Andean Tit-spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>						✓	
White-browed Spinetail	<i>Hellmayrea gularis</i>					✓		
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>				✓			
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i>				✓			
Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	✓	✓					
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>			✓				
Black-billed Peppershrike - N	<i>Cyclarhis nigristrois</i>			H				
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>			✓				
Black-chested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>							✓
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>				✓			
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>		✓	✓	✓			
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>			✓			✓	
Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>					✓	H	
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>			✓		✓		
Whiskered Wren	<i>Pheugopedius mystacalis</i>				H			H
Sepia-brown Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>			✓				
White-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>		✓					H
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>			H				
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>		✓					
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>			✓				✓
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>		✓					

E = Endemic, N = Near-endemic		February 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>			✓		✓	✓	
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Clay-colored Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>		✓					✓
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>					✓		
Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>	✓						
Grey-browed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>			✓		✓		
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>			✓				
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Slaty Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes schistaceus</i>			✓		✓		
Pale-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>						✓	
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>						✓	
Yellow-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>							✓
Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>		✓		✓			✓
Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>				✓			
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>							✓
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>					?		
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>							✓
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>							✓
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitayumi</i>				✓			✓
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>			✓		✓		✓
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>							✓
American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>				✓			
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>			✓				
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>		✓			✓		
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>			✓				
Golden-fronted Whitestart	<i>Myioborus ornatus</i>			✓		✓		
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>							✓
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>							✓
White-capped Tanager	<i>Sericossypha albocristata</i>			✓				
Turquoise Dacnis - E	<i>Dacnis hartlaubi</i>							✓
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>							✓
Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>							✓
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>					✓		
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	✓	✓					
Flame-rumped Tanager - E	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓
Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>	✓	✓					✓
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>						✓	
Paramo Seed eater	<i>Catamenia homochroa</i>					✓		
Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>						✓	
Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>						✓	
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>			✓				
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>			✓		✓	✓	
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>		✓					
Olive-grey Saltator	<i>Saltator olivascens</i>				✓			
Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>	✓	✓			✓		
Ruddy-breasted Seed eater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>				✓			

E = Endemic, N = Near-endemic		February 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Grey Seedeater	<i>Sporophila intermedia</i>		✓		✓	✓		
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>		✓		✓	✓		
Black-capped Hemispingus	<i>Kleinotherapis atropileus</i>			✓				
Oleaginous Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis frontalis</i>			✓				
Black-eared Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis melanotis</i>			✓				
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>		✓			✓		
Dull-colored Grassquit	<i>Asemospiza obscura</i>		✓					
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>			✓		✓		
Hooded Mountain Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>					✓		
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>			✓				
Lacrimose Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>					✓	✓	
Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>						✓	
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>			✓				
Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>		✓					
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>		✓		✓			✓
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>							✓
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Stilpnia heinei</i>							✓
Scrub Tanager - N	<i>Stilpnia vitriolina</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>		✓		✓			✓

Extension

Birds (H=heard only)

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4
Tawny-breasted Tinamou	<i>Nothocercus julius</i>				✓
Colombian Chachalaca - E	<i>Ortalis columbiana</i>	✓			
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	✓		✓	
Common Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>		✓		
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓	✓		
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>		H		
Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>		✓	✓	✓
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>			✓	
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>		✓		
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	✓	✓	✓	
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis symmatophorus</i>	✓	✓		
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>		✓		
Greenish Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>			✓	✓
Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>				✓
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>			✓	✓
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	✓	✓	✓	
Velvet-purple Coronet - N	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>	✓	✓		
White-booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	✓	✓		
Rufous-gaped Hillstar	<i>Urochroa bougueri</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	✓	✓	✓	
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	✓	✓		

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4
Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>	✓	✓		
Tourmaline Sunangel - N	<i>Helianthus exortis</i>			✓	
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i>			✓	
Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Philodice mitchellii</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>	✓	✓		
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓	✓		
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		✓	✓	
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>		✓		✓
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>			✓	✓
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>		✓		✓
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>		✓		
Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>		✓		
Southern Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>				✓
Greyish Piculet - E	<i>Picumnus granadensis</i>		✓		
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	✓	✓		
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Leuconotopicus fumigatus</i>		✓		
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	✓			
Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysotus</i>				✓
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>			✓	✓
Orange-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola jucunda</i>				✓
Olivaceous Piha	<i>Snowornis cryptolophus</i>			✓	
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>		✓		
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>		✓		
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychropterus</i>		✓		
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	
Marble-faced Bristle Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>				✓
Black-throated Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>			✓	
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>			✓	✓
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiobrycon ornatus</i>				✓
Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Nephelomyias pulcher</i>				✓
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>		✓		
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	✓	✓		
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>		✓		
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>		✓		
Golden-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes hemichrysus</i>		✓	✓	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>		✓		
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>				✓
Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>		✓		
Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>		✓		
Bar-crested Antshrike - N	<i>Thamnophilus multistriatus</i>		H		
Parker's Antbird - E	<i>Cercomacroides parkeri</i>		H		
Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>				H
Narino Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus vicinior</i>			H	H
Tatama Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus alvarezlopezi</i>				H
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>				✓

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>				✓
Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>		✓		
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma rufa</i>		✓		
Uniform Treehunter - N	<i>Thripadectes ignobilis</i>				✓
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>	✓	✓		
Black-billed Peppershrike - N	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>			H	
Rufous-naped Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia semibrunnea</i>		H		
Black-chested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>	✓			
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	✓			
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>			✓	
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>			✓	
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	✓	✓		
Sepia-brown Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>			✓	
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	H	H		
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>		✓		✓
Munchique Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina negreti</i>			✓	
Northern Chestnut-breasted Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus dichrous</i>			H	
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>				H
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	✓	✓		
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>			✓	
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	✓	✓		
Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys</i>				✓
Yellow-collared chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia flavirostris</i>				✓
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	✓	✓		
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>		✓		✓
Dusky Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>			✓	✓
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>			✓	
Choco Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes crassus</i>			✓	✓
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>		✓		✓
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	✓	✓		
Red-bellied Grackle	<i>Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster</i>		✓		
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	✓	✓		
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	✓	✓		
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	✓			
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>		✓		✓
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>			✓	✓
Crested Ant Tanager	<i>Driophlox cristata</i>			✓	
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	✓			✓
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	✓	✓		
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Loriotus luctuosus</i>		✓		
Flame-rumped Tanager - E	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>	✓	✓		
Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>	✓	✓		
Slaty Finch	<i>Haplospiza rustica</i>				✓
Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i>			✓	
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>			✓	✓
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>			✓	
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	✓	✓		
Black-winged Saltator - N	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>	✓	✓		
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	✓	✓		
Purplish-mantled Tanager	<i>Iridosornis porphyrocephalus</i>				✓

E = Endemic; N = Near Endemic		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>			✓	
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>				✓
Black-chinned Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i>			✓	✓
Glistening-green Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>				✓
Black-and-gold Tanager	<i>Bangsia melanochlamys</i>				✓
Gold-ringed Tanager	<i>Bangsia aureocincta</i>			✓	✓
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>		✓		
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>			✓	
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>				✓
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>		✓		
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	✓	✓		
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	✓			
Rufous-throated Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis rufigula</i>				✓
Scrub Tanager - N	<i>Stilpnia vitriolina</i>	✓	✓		
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Stilpnia larvata</i>		✓		