

# Ecuador's Mammals

Naturetrek Tour Report

9 - 23 January 2016

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Short-tailed Porcupine



Giant River Otter

Report & Images compiled by Gustavo Cañas-Valle



Naturetrek    Mingledown Barn    Wolf's Lane    Chawton    Alton    Hampshire    GU34 3HJ    UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: [info@naturetrek.co.uk](mailto:info@naturetrek.co.uk)

W: [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk)



Tour participants: Gustavo Cañas-Valle (leader) with eight Naturetrek clients

## Summary

The tour took us across the Andes from the heads of the western moist watershed of the northern Ecuadorian Andes (The Chocó region) to its eastern slopes towards the Amazonian lowlands. We saw 20 species of mammal and heard a further one. 306 bird species were seen with another 11 heard. Special sightings included Spectacled Bear, Giant Otter, Olinguito and Andean Condor, and a new mammal for the tour: Stump-tailed Porcupine. The latter was a remarkable sighting of a rare and poorly known rodent which inhabits the eastern Andes of Ecuador and Colombia.

## Introduction

With a total area similar to that of the UK [UK: 94,058 square miles (243,610 sq km), and Ecuador: 98,985 square miles (256,370 sq km)], Ecuador has the largest diversity of endemic mammal species per square kilometre in tropical America (calculations based on IUCN, 2016; FAO, 2015; Burneo, 2014) and with 372 species per square kilometre (IUCN, 2016), Ecuador has the highest density of native mammals in the world.

The diversity of vegetation in Ecuador takes advantage of the diversity of soils (volcanic and ocean-uplift), the wide range of altitudes offered by the Andes, and the weather patterns associated with these mountain ranges. From 298 metres (986 feet) up to 4,500 metres (14,850 feet), these various habitats and the environmental conditions that shape them are responsible for the diversity of mammals in the country. Out of the 20 species of primates present in Ecuador, we saw seven including Golden-mantled Tamarin (Near Threatened – IUCN, 2016), a range-restricted species of monkey inhabiting a section of the Amazon in Ecuador and Peru (de la Torre and Cornejo, 2008). Our main target species of the tour were Mountain Tapir (Endangered – IUCN, 2016) and Spectacled Bear (Vulnerable, – IUCN, 2016). Both species we recorded during our tour, though we only heard Mountain Tapir.

Bird and plant rarities also inhabit the protected areas we visited. We saw two Andean Condors (Near Threatened – IUCN, 2016) in the area between the Antisana Ecological Reserve and the Cayambe-Coca National Park. On the eastern Andes, besides these two protected areas, we also explored the northern limit of the Yasuní National Park within the Añangu Community Kichwa Territory. Pristine and dramatic mountain landscapes within these reserves are the last territories these endangered species inhabit.

Traversing the Ecuadorian Andes along the Equator Line (latitude 0° 0' 0") also offers frequent opportunities to enjoy the dramatic landscape of roads descending the slopes of gorges 152 metres (500 feet) deep or more. As a reference, from the Royal Geographical Society, Ben Nevis, located within the Highlands of Scotland, is the highest peak of the UK rising 1,344 metres (4,409 feet) above the sea level, compared to Quito at more than 2,900 meters (9,500 feet).

The populations of Mountain Tapir, Spectacled Bear and Andean Condor are decreasing, as well as those of the Giant Otter (Endangered – IUCN, 2016), a species more likely seen within the Añangu Territory in Yasuní National Park. Visiting these reserves to promote tourism is the best way to support the base-line for

conservation of these species. Other elements involved in their conservation depend on the local communities and on the Ecuadorian government.

## Day 1

Saturday 9th January

The tour started with flights to Ecuador

## Day 2

Sunday 10th January

### Alambi. Overnight in Bellavista

We got together at Puenbo Birding Garden (PBG) for a briefing about the day's activities and for a birding session at the gardens of the Orchard Housing. We talked about the wildlife species that may be used as markers for the Dry Inter Andean Valleys. Ball Moss (*Tillandsia recurvata*), an epiphyte and common organism on the power lines, is a permanent presence in dry habitats in Ecuador, particularly at elevations above 1,900 metres. At PBG, a birding facility within a dry habitat of the Tumbaco-Cumbayá Valley, sightings included Scrub Tanager, Vermillion Flycatcher, Black-tailed Trainbearer, Giant Hummingbird and Western Emerald.

Due to last night's rain, next we went birding in the Chiche Canyon. There we obtained excellent views of Giant Hummingbird together with other dry forest indicator species: Golden-rumped Euphonia and Ash-breasted Sierra-finch. Other interesting species at the canyon included Cinereous Conebill, Hooded Siskin, and Azara's Spinetail. Birds above their regular range and colonizing the dry highlands included Yellow-bellied Seedeater, Saffron Finch and Shiny Cowbird.

At lunch-time we arrived at the Alambi Birding Garden to see the hummingbirds taking advantage of the sugar water feeders. Species seen included Purple-bibbed Whitetip, White-whiskered Hermit, Tawny-bellied Hermit and Empress Brilliant.

Moving on, we climbed to Bellavista and saw a male Golden-headed Quetzal and a female Andean Cock-of-the-Rock at her nest. At night we were invited to check the Olinguitos arriving at the banana feeders.

## Day 3

Monday 11th January

### Bellavista. Overnight in Bellavista

Before breakfast we birded from the dome of the lodge. Afterwards we prepared our backpacks for our morning exploration. Our session started at the hummingbird feeders next to the parking lot. One of the surprises of the morning was a Tayra collecting the leftover bananas from below the Olinguito feeders. We saw Gorgeted Sunangel, Turquoise Jay, Toucan Barbet and various tanagers from the parking lot and the section of road in front of the access gate. There is always great birding at the lodge! From the lodge we drove to the junction of the San Tadeo and Nanegalito roads. There we spotted Red-billed Parrot. Our main target was Plate-billed Mountain Toucan which we eventually saw as we walked along the traverse road.

After lunch the afternoon rain started as we drove to the Alambi River. Our plan was to birdwatch on the way there and look for nocturnal mammals on our way back. Our search again produced good views of female Andean Cock-of-the-Rock in its nest, and a male was found along the road. The way back was not as productive

even though we searched slowly for possible mammals, walking along the road to Tandayapa and then back to the lodge. After dinner we tried again for Olinguito and had good views and the chance to take pictures.

Later we discussed plans for the next day. Four of us had already visited the Paz Reserve so decided to stay around the accommodation. The rest of the group was to head to Paz to try and experience antpitta whispering.

## Day 4

Tuesday 12th January

### Bellavista; Paz Reserve; to Papallacta. Overnight in Papallacta

Whilst it was still dark, the early morning party departed to the Paz Reserve. We left at 5.15am in order to arrive at the crack of dawn at the Andean Cock-of-the-Rock lek site. A little later the other group members met a local guide to explore the lodge surroundings.

At Paz Reserve we had good views of four male Andean Cock-of-the-Rock displaying. This unusually small group was very active and we had good opportunities for photographs. Other birds seen included Chestnut-crowned and Giant Antpittas, and we heard Yellow-breasted Antpitta and Rufous-vented Ant-thrush. The other expected antpittas were neither seen nor heard, however we had excellent views of two Crested Guans at the banana feeders while having snack in the dining hall. Meanwhile, the lodge group had a second chance for the specialties of the grounds and enjoyed good views of Gray-breasted Woodwren, Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Toucan Barbet and Beryl-spangled and Flame-faced Tanagers.

Our party reunited for lunch at the lodge. Mid-morning, those at Paz Reserve had eaten a filling snack of Cheese empanadas and Plantain Bolones filled with chicken, and hence struggled with the portions during lunch. Food was, as usual, tasty, particularly the Bellavista trout.

After lunch we departed for Termas de Papallacta. After leaving the Cloud Forest, a bright sun accompanied us while crossing the Quito plateau and the Dry Tumbaco Valley. On our way we stopped at a gas station for a comfort break before starting the climb to the eastern ridge and saw Green Thorntail, with one individual exploring the flowers of Giant Yucca (*Yucca guatemalensis*). Whilst driving through the highlands we looked for Spectacled Bear without success, however we heard Tawny Antpitta. The afternoon at the pass was cloudy, drizzly and windy.

## Day 5

Wednesday 13th January

### Termas de Papallacta and Cayambe-Coca National Park

Today started with a sit-down breakfast at 6am. Afterwards we met with local guide Mario Pillajo and drove to the entrance of Cayambe-Coca National Park. On our way we stopped to check a mixed flock which included the scarce and local Masked Mountain Tanager and we all had great views.

After entering the park we stopped to look for the mammal specialties of this section of the trip: Spectacled Bear and Mountain Tapir. We scanned almost 300 degrees up and down the valley. Mario spotted the movement of a bear up on the slopes towards the pass to Oyacachi. Some of us saw the bear walking away. We boarded our minibus and drove up the hill to get closer. At the sign to Oyacachi we walked into the grassland towards a

viewpoint over the valley where we had last seen our bear. We scanned the surroundings for about 20 minutes while Mario and Wilson (our driver) went across the valley and onto the hillside in front of us to try a different angle. The bear wasn't visible so we reunited and drove to our second target area where we watched a Many-stripped Canastero which can be elusive.

At our next scanning point the clouds were rolling in up the valley as we looked at the hillside, always from above. Mario spotted a series of three Puya plants which had been split open, most likely by a bear. At the same time Gustavo and Wilson spotted a bear leaving the slope and about to reach the summit of the hill where the eaten plants were. The cloud rolled in as we attempted to find the bear. Knowing it was somewhere behind the cloud in the middle of the valley, we waited, hoping the cloud would clear for us to start checking for the bear on the slopes on the other side of the ravine. Finally we all had good views of a Spectacled Bear resting on the slope, at what Mario considered its nest. This was our third bear of the day and the best sighting. As we left the slope the cloud rolled in again, hiding the valley behind us.

We had lunch on the way to Oyacachi. We looked for high ground to scan as we were having our meal. A bonus of today's outing was a female Andean Condor. This was just one of the several Andean specialties seen today which included a female Blue-mantled Thornbill.

## Day 6

Thursday 14th January

Termas de Papallacta; above Termas road; Cayambe-Coca Reserve

Today we started at the lower slope of the climb towards the access to Cayambe-Coca National Park and we heard Mountain Tapir. Two were heard; one in the distance, the other closer. Each time Mario 'whistled' it seemed closer to us. The sun was shining, no clouds were rolling up the valley and the conditions were perfect. The whistle of the tapir got to about 60 feet from us but stopped when someone sneezed and it remained silent. We spent the rest of the day looking for Mountain Tapir and Spectacled Bear. Although we were unsuccessful, the weather was good and the landscape and views in all the four directions of the compass were stunning.

After dinner at the lodge, there was a surprise waiting for us around our cabins. A rare and endangered Stump-tailed Porcupine was spotted walking in the garden islets between the pools. Group members were called out of their cabins. Everybody came in pyjamas to have a look and take pictures!

## Day 7

Friday 15th January

Termas de Papallacta; above Termas road; Cayambe-Coca Reserve

We spent the morning above Termas looking for bears and tapirs. The weather was sunny and pleasant as we explored Antennas hill, at the Papallacta Pass. As we approached the quarry we had good views of a pair of White-tailed Deer (*ssp antizananensis*) before they eventually vanished behind the hills. Before reaching the end of the road we spotted some specialty birds including Paramo Ground Tyrant and Ecuadorian Hillstar.

After arriving at the summit, we searched the area above the Antennas for Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe, one of the highlight birds of this habitat. After some slow walking above 4,300 metres, we spotted two seedsnipes walking

amidst the cushion plants covered with the alpine blue flowers of *Gentiana sedifolia*. After achieving our goal for the site, we had a relaxed lunch topped with some coca tea as a preventive measure against altitude.

The afternoon session at the hill was about to end when we saw the second star of today's outing: a second Andean Condor for the tour. This time we spotted a male, flying between us and the Antizana volcano. A great end to a day exploring nature high in the Andes! Back at the lodge some of us kept on birding whilst others enjoyed the thermal pools.

## Day 8

Saturday 16th January

### Termas; Guango Lodge; Transfer to San Isidro

After birding around the lodge and a sit down breakfast, we drove to where we had had our encounter with the tapir, but this time without Mario. Gustavo whistled and we looked around. One individual answered in the distance but did not come closer. After some more exploring up to the National Park entrance, we returned to pack our things and get ready for a warm lunch indoors.

After lunch we drove to Guango Lodge for to look for hummingbirds and Torrent Duck. The weather was overcast and drizzly. First we tried for the hummingbirds at the lodge. Guango Lodge offered us excellent opportunities to see all the species of hummingbirds available during our visit. However, we had to interact with the other lodge clients; photographers who had an overnight stay booked. When we arrived they had just started their afternoon session. We had some interaction with the group and managed to see all the species including Sword-billed Hummingbird. Then the feeders were taken down and hidden so photographs were more natural, at the perches next to the two flower stands prepared for the multi-flash sessions.

While some of us stayed with the hummingbirds, others went down the trails in the rain to the river, looking for Torrent Duck. Those who had gone to the river returned with pictures of the duck. Everyone in our party then took cameras, umbrellas and jackets and swiftly headed to the river. We spotted male and female Torrent Ducks, long enough for everyone to take pictures. Even though it was still raining, we walked the trail down the hill to the bridge area looking for more birds. We finished the loop at the parking lot and boarded our bus to head on to San Isidro. It drizzled all the way to San Isidro so, upon arrival, we went to our rooms.

After dinner we explored the paths within the cabins looking for the 'mystery' San Isidro Owl. We eventually found it around the main group of cabins close to the lookout point.

## Day 9

Sunday 17th January

After birding the paths between the cabins, we looked for White-bellied Antpitta. A successful feeding session was the result of our patience, however the bird was very skittish. It gave us several brief looks, long enough for photographs to be taken.

After breakfast we set off for the monkey private reserve. We stopped at the lower access to the Antizana reserve where we had a good view of White-capped Parrot. As we were crossing the Guacamayos ridge we stopped to look at an *Utricularia* sp. (carnivorous plant). This species inhabits the swampy slopes of the roadsides. As we were looking for the flowers, the call of Black-billed Mountain Toucan was heard and the bird was found

perched on an exposed branch. It gave us excellent views and even flew across the road towards us. Everybody saw this colorful toucan well.

At the reserve, most of us saw the target three species of monkey: Common Squirrel Monkey, White-fronted Capuchin and Brown Woolly Monkey. The latter two species are always unpredictable and were moving in an area away from the regular trails which made it difficult to photograph them.

We were back at the dining hall in San Isidro in time for lunch. The rest of the afternoon was spent around the house where we enjoyed views of the hummingbirds coming to the feeding station. We went to bed early as we had an early breakfast in the morning.

## Day 10

Monday 18th January

### Transfer day to Coca

We started our trip to Coca at 6.20am. At 10.30am we arrived at La Mision, from where the Napo Wildlife Center (NWC) operates its canoes. En route we stopped twice: once for Cliff Flycatcher and the other for a comfort break and a view of the Hollín River.

At La Misión we had our packed lunch and received the pre-trip talk. Due to the drought condition of the Añangu River it was not possible to paddle upstream, therefore we had to hike through the forest from the Añangu community on the shore of the Napo River. All the NWC groups had to use the access trail to the lodge so the walk-in was used as part of the activities to explore nature with three or four stops along the way. This was to make the hike-in easier and more entertaining. Along the ride through the Napo we saw the Western Osprey, Greater Yellow-headed Vulture, Swallow-tailed Kite, and Black and Yellow-headed Caracaras.

We had been walking for half an hour when two of us went ahead with a local guide to go straight to the lodge for a shower. The rest of us continued exploring the trail. Even though the hike required a good energy input, particularly in the heat of the afternoon, the walk was lovely. The advance group enjoyed the walk and instead of going straight to shower and rest at their cabin, they climbed the seven stages of the wooden tower located over the dining hall to explore the views it offered! Snacks, a cold drink and a cool towel were ready upon our arrival, as the staff was expecting us to arrive hot and sweaty.

As we received the introductory talk on the schedules and procedures at the lodge, the sun was shining on Añangu Lake. Some of us then went up and enjoyed the view before moving into our cabins.

## Day 11

Tuesday 19th January

Today we started early on top of the tower. During the morning we saw Golden-mantled Tamarin, Common Squirrel Monkey (ssp *macrodon*) and Venezuelan Red Howler Monkey. The squirrel monkey subspecies seen both here and at the monkey reserve in Archidona belongs to the Roman group of *Sciurus*. It presents a facial pattern of a helmet (well defined around and below the eyes) and a thin pencil-like tail. With the help of our local paddler and our guide Remigio, from the tower we also added several bird species to our list including Slate-colored Hawk, Blue-and-yellow and Red-bellied Macaws, Many-banded Aracari, and Channel-billed and White-throated Toucans. As we birded up the tower we were offered a snack: one of the advantages of being at the



Dining Hall tower. The cold drinks at mid-morning were particularly enjoyable between the flocks of parrots and the bands of monkeys.

In the late afternoon, after a break, we went to explore the Añangu River. We spotted three species of kingfisher: Ringed, Amazon and American Pygmy Kingfishers, as well as Rufescent Tiger Heron. On our way back, taking advantage of the sunset light, we took photographs of some of the birds which frequent the lake.

## Day 12

Wednesday 20th January

### Napo Wildlife Center; the Metal Tower; the Cari Añangu Channel

Our plan today was to take advantage of the early, fresher hours of the day. Before sunrise we started paddling across the lake. Once at the other side we hiked, using flashlights, to the metal tower. At the tower we spotted several species of birds but most importantly we saw a Brown-throated (Three-toed) Sloth, perched among the terminal leaves of a tree (*Cecropia* sp.), hence the nickname of the sloth in Ecuador: Balsa flowers. Blue-throated Piping-Guan, Yellow-crowned Amazon and Lettered Aracari were flying around us. It was exciting to see again Bat Falcon and Red-bellied Macaw.

On our way back from the tower we spotted three species of manakin: Dwarf Tyrant, Wire-tailed and Blue-crowned Manakin, together with Black-bellied Cuckoo. We got back to the lodge about noon and Long-billed Starthroat welcomed us as we stopped to refill our water bottles in front of the dining hall.

Around 3pm we boarded our paddling canoe to explore the lake, the first section of the Añangu River and finally the Cari-Añangu channel. At the dock we spotted Long-lipped Long-faced and Greater Bulldog Bats. Paddling across the lake we spotted several Black and Spectacled Caimans and Yellow-spotted River Turtles.

In order to look for Giant Otters we explored the Cari-Añangu channel. We struggled a bit as we entered the channel due to the lack of water in the lake and twice we had to avoid logs. As we avoided the last one, we heard the puffing and growling of two Giant Otters. We stayed still and they approached us. It was an amazingly close sighting. They swiftly passed under us, chirped and then disappeared into the forest.

After this encounter and still with some daylight, we went to explore the Añangu River again. The highlights were Zigzag Heron, which we spotted briefly, and Green-and-rufous Kingfisher. We returned to the lodge and enjoyed the view of the sunset from the tower.

## Day 13

Thursday 21st January

### Clay Licks

We had an early start to cross the lake and walk to the motor canoe which was waiting for us at the Napo River. Our first stop was at the two clay licks east of the Yasuní National Park Ranger Station. The station is located at the point where the Añangu River joins the Napo. Six species of parrot were present: Dusky-headed Parrot, Orange-cheeked Parrot, Yellow-crowned Amazon, Orange-winged Amazon, Cobalt-winged Parakeet and Mealy Amazon. The last two were the most numerous: 80 and 100 individuals. Salt licks are also called colcas. Colcas (or Saladeros in Spanish) are environmental landmarks where the Amazonian wildlife gathers to eat clay. The

minerals that the birds collect are microelements required for their metabolism. The most recent studies on this topic state that it is Sodium, key for muscular physiology among other functions in the body, which is the main element sought by the parrots at the clay licks (Powell et al. 2009).

Activity at clay licks is unpredictable. Parrots can be present at dawn or delay their presence until they feel it is safe for them to land. Predators, not well hidden in the vicinity of the open clay areas, will put off the birds in their attempts to land. Boas are frequent in these areas and have been seen catching parrots.

After visiting the clay licks we went to the Añangu community to visit the cultural centre where women from the community sell crafts and present a welcome dance. At the centre we saw male and female Spot-breasted Woodpecker and a female Yellow-tufted Woodpecker, plus the now frequent anis, vultures, caciques and oropendolas.

The birds were more visible and active at the clay licks at the Napo River than at the one located inland. The flock of mainly Cobalt-winged Parakeets was hanging from the branches close to the ground, still reluctant of taking the last leap of faith towards the clay. Scarlet Macaws were perched atop the trees close to the landing area. We spent a couple of hours waiting for the birds to land. The murmur of the parrots resembled a chant that kept us focused on the landing point of the parrots as if we were in a trance. Whilst the parrots didn't land, we experienced the parrot activity at the clay lick and around the observation hide. We then moved to the transfer station at the Añangu River where lunch was ready.

After lunch we took our motor canoe to the community and started our hike back to Añangu Lake and the lodge.

## Day 14

Friday 22nd January

### Departure to Coca; Flight to Quito.

For the last time we gathered at the dining hall for breakfast before leaving the lodge. It was an early breakfast to enable us to arrive about seven at our motor canoe to return to Coca. As we had to walk through the forest we needed only to carry the essentials. Our luggage was sent on the supplies canoe but because there had not been any rain during our stay, the canoe had to leave about the same time as we had breakfast in order to make it on time to the transfer station at the end of the Añangu River.

During our ride we had overcast skies and during departure and the last two hours of the ride, rain. It was raining as we arrived at the river port at La Misión. We needed to use showers to clean up. After some negotiations, Gustavo and local guide Remigio found a hotel six blocks away for 'day use'. A taxi was used to get to the hotel where we had the opportunity to freshen up and get ready before boarding our vehicle to the airport.

Boarding procedures were simple at Coca airport. Our flight was smooth and offered good views of Antizana and Cayambe volcanoes. The flight path to Quito goes between them, so the landscape was interesting during this last leg of our trip.

## Day 15

Saturday 23rd January

For most of the group, after flights back to the UK, another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

## Cited Literature

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## Naturetrek Facebook

We are delighted to launch the Naturetrek Facebook page so that participants of Naturetrek tours can remain in touch after the holiday and share photographs, comments and future travel plans.

Setting up a personal profile at [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) is quick, free and easy. The [Naturetrek Facebook page](#) is now live; do please pay us a visit!



## Species Lists

Key: ✓=recorded but not counted; h = heard only; M = male; F = female; ad = adult; j = Juvenile

### Mammals

	Common name	Scientific name	January													
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	Golden-mantled Tamarin	<i>Saguinus tripartitus</i>											7			
2	White-fronted Capuchin	<i>Cebus albifrons</i>									2			10		
3	Common Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus macrodon</i>									✓		30		8	
4	Spix's Night Monkey	<i>Aotus vociferans</i>												1		
5	Dusky Titi Monkey	<i>Callicebus molloccupreus</i>													2	
6	Venezuelan Red Howler	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>											4	4	2	
7	Brown Woolly Monkey	<i>Lagothrix poeppigii</i>									1					
8	Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>	✓	✓	✓								✓			
9	North Amazon Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus igniventris</i>										1				
10	Tapeti (Forest Rabbit)	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>				2	1	1			1					
11	Stump-tailed Porcupine	<i>Coendou rufescens</i>					1	1								
12	Spectacled Bear	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>				3										
13	Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>												2		
14	Tayra	<i>Eira Barbara</i>		✓												
15	Olinguito	<i>Bassaricyon neblina</i>	2	1												
16	White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>				1F	2	5								
17	Long-lipped Long-faced Bat	<i>Anoura fistulata</i>		5												
18	Long-nosed Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>													✓	
19	Greater Bulldog Bat	<i>Noctilio leporinus</i>													✓	
20	Undescribed spinyrat	<i>Proechimys sp.</i>												1		
21	Mountain Tapir	<i>Tapirus pinchaque</i>						h		h						

### Birds

1	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>										h				
2	Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>											h	h		
3	Bartlett's Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus barletti</i>											h			

	Common name	Scientific name	January													
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
4	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>					1	5			1	1				
5	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>										1	2	2		
6	Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>				8	16	16								
7	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas spinicauda</i>				2	12	4								
8	Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>							1M/1F							
9	Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>					2	2								
10	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>										1	2			
11	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>										1	1			
12	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>										3				
13	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>										2			1	
14	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>											3	8		
15	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>												2		
16	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>									1					
17	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>												2ad 1j		2
18	Rufescent Tiger-heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>											3	3		
19	Zigzag Heron	<i>Zebrilus undulatus</i>												1		
20	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>													2	
21	Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>					1F	1M								
22	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>		3	2						3	30	2	1		
23	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>			3						1					
24	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>										6	15	8	2	
25	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>										3				
26	Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>													2	
27	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>			1							2		2		
28	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>											1			
29	Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>										1				
30	Slate-coloured Hawk	<i>Leucopternis schistacea</i>											3			
31	Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	1	1	2						2	1	1		1	
32	Variable (Puna) Hawk	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>				1ad/1j	1j/3ad	1j/3 ad	2 ad							
33	Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>										6		2	2	
34	Carunculated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus carunculatus</i>			1		2ad/1j	2 ad								
35	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>										1			1	
36	Collared Forest-falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>										h				

	Common name	Scientific name	January													
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
37	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	1													
38	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>										1	1			
39	Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>													8	
40	Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>													1	
41	Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>												4		
42	Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>		1												
43	Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>			2											
44	Dark-backed Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>			2J											
45	Andean Coot	<i>Focha andina</i>						2								
46	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>									2	2	2			
47	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>						1								
48	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>						1			2					
49	Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe	<i>Attagus gayi</i>						2								
50	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>									8					
51	Andean Gull	<i>Larus serranus</i>			2		1	3	2ad							
52	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	✓													
53	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>		4	25				1							
54	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Columba cayennensis</i>										1	1			
55	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Columba subvinacea</i>									h	3				
56	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓		✓											
57	Scaly Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	1													
58	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	2	1												
59	White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>		1												
60	Blue and Yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>									h	8	4	2		
61	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>									h			6		
62	Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>										2	3			
63	Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>												6		
64	Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>									1	10	1	80		
65	Orange-cheeked Parrot	<i>Pionopsitta barrabandi</i>												1		
66	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>										10		20		
67	Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>		3	20											
68	White-capped Parrot	<i>Pionus seniloides</i>									40					

	Common name	Scientific name	January												
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
69	Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>											2	25	
70	Orange-winged Amazon	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>										10	4	10	
71	Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>									2	8		100	
72	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>			gr										
73	Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>											1		
74	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>									6	40	20	6	
75	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>									2	10	8	8	
76	Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>									6	30	25	8	
77	Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>									h	h	h		
78	Andean Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium jardinii</i>				H									
79	San Isidro 'Mystery' Owl	<i>Ciccaba sp.</i>							1		h				
80	Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>												1	
81	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>		1f										h	
82	Blackish Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>											2		
83	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	30	4		10		1	6	4					
84	Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Cypseloides rutilus</i>									90				
85	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>										20	10		
86	Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>											2	5	
87	Neotropical Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>										3	15	8	8
88	Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethonis syrmatorphus</i>	1		1										
89	Straight-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethonis bourcierii</i>											1		
90	Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethonis striigularis</i>										GO		1	
91	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	✓												
92	Brown Violet-ear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>	✓												
93	Green Violet-ear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>									1				
94	Sparkling Violet-ear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	4												
95	Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>	2												
96	Green-crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania fannyi</i>	2												
97	Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>	✓		1										
98	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	✓		1										
99	Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>									3				
100	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	✓	1	1						4				



	Common name	Scientific name	January													
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
101	Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>	✓													
102	Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	✓		1m/1f							4				
103	Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	✓													
104	Ecuadorian Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i>							1M							
105	Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>	2													
106	Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>				1	1	1	1							
107	Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>				1f	1f	1								
108	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	1M	1M	1M					1M	2					
109	Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>			2											
110	Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>			G					1M						
111	Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	10	3	2					2						
112	Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>								3	6					
113	Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>			1											
114	Gorgeted Sunangel	<i>Helianthus strophianus</i>	1M	1M	1M											
115	Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Helianthus exortis</i>								2M/2F						
116	Greenish Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>						1								
117	Blue-mantled Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma stanleyi</i>				1F	1F									
118	Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	✓	✓	1F											
119	Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>	1M													
120	Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>			1M											
121	Viridian Metaltail	<i>Metallura williami</i>				1	1									
122	Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingi</i>								1M	3M/1F					
123	Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>	1M/1F	✓	1											
124	Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>											1	1	1	
125	Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphox mitchellii</i>	✓							1F						
126	White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Acestrura mulsant</i>								1F/1M						
127	Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus uriceps</i>	1M													
128	Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>									1M/1F					
129	Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis viridis</i>											h			
130	Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>	1M	1M/1F	1m/1f											
131	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	h										3M		1	
132	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>											1f			

	Common name	Scientific name	January													
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
133	Green and Rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>												2		
134	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>											2			
135	Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>									h		1	h	h	
136	White-chinned Jacamar	<i>Galbula tombacea</i>											2			
137	Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>													6	
138	Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>	1M													
139	Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis rampastinus</i>		2	2											
140	Many-banded Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>											6	4		
141	Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>												1		
142	Plate-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>		6	2											
143	Black-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena nigrirostris</i>									1					
144	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>											1	1	h	
145	White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>											3	6	h	
146	Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>														1M/1F
147	Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rivolii</i>		2M												
148	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>								1						
149	Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>												1		
150	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>												2	1F	
151	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>												1		
152	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>												1		
153	Ringed Woodpecker	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>											h			
154	Stout-billed Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>				4	3	2								
155	Bar-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>				2	1	1								
156	Andean Tit-spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>						2								
157	White-chinned Thistletail	<i>Schizoeaca fuliginosa</i>				1										
158	Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	2	2	✓						h					
159	Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythroptis</i>		1	1J											
160	Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>				2	2	1								
161	Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>		1		3										
162	Pacific Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes johnsoni</i>		1												
163	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>		2	1											
164	Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lachrymiger</i>	2	1	1						2					

	Common name	Scientific name	January													
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
165	Pygmy Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>												1M&1F		
166	Amazonian Streaked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula multostriata</i>											1			
167	Silvered Antbird	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>											1M/1F	1F		
168	Plumbeous Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza hyperythra</i>											1M/1F	1M		
169	Scale-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax punctulata</i>												1M		
170	Rufous-breasted Antthrush	<i>Formicario rufipectus</i>			h											
171	Giant Antpitta	<i>Grallaria gigantea</i>			2											
172	Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>	h	h	1											
173	Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>			h											
174	White-bellied Antpitta	<i>Grallaria hypoleuca</i>									1					
175	Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>			h	4	3	1	h							
176	Narino Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus vicini</i>		h					h							
177	Spillmann's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spillmannii</i>	h	h			h									
178	White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>		1												
179	White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>				1	1	1								
180	White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>							1							
181	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>		1							2					
182	Tufted Tit-tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>				4										
183	Agile Tit-Tyrant	<i>Uromyias agilis</i>						3	1							
184	Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>		1												
185	Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>		1												
186	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>												1		
187	Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea</i>		2	1				2	4						
188	Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiobittacus ornatus</i>			3											
189	Blackish Pewee	<i>Contopus nigrescens</i>									1					
190	Smoke-coloured Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	1	1	1											
191	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>									1					
192	Vermillion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	3													
193	Brown-backed Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>				3	3	2								
194	Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>									3					
195	Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant	<i>Cnemarchus erythropygius</i>				3	3									
196	Paramo Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola alpina</i>						2								

	Common name	Scientific name	January													
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
197	Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>										4				
198	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>											2	6	6	2
199	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus lictor</i>												8	4	4
200	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>												1		1
201	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>								1		2	4	4	2	
202	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	1	2	1						2					
203	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>												2		
204	Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>														6
205	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	1		2					2	6	10			1	
206	Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>													1M	
207	Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>										1				
208	Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>						2								
209	Green and Black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>		1M												
210	Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>													1	
211	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>											1	2		
212	Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruviana</i>	1F	1M/1F	4M											
213	Blue-crowned Manakin	<i>Pipra pipra</i>													1M	
214	Wire-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra filicauda</i>											1		1M	
215	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i>											1		1	
216	Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>		6	4					h						
217	Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>														2
218	Inca Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>								1	4	2				
219	Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>									2					
220	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>		2												
221	Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>		1	1											
222	Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	h	h	h						h					
223	Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	5		✓	6	4	5	4	1						
224	Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>		1M												
225	Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>											4J/20Ad	20ad		
226	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>										6	8	6		
227	Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon murina</i>	1			2	6	10								
228	Blue and White Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	4	8	✓		2				6	4				

	Common name	Scientific name	January												
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
229	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>									4	10			
230	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>											1		
231	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>											12	12	
232	Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>							2ad/1j						
233	Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>				2	1	1	1						
234	Plain-tailed Wren	<i>Thryothorus euophrys</i>	h	h						h	h				
235	Southern House-Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	1									3	1	1	1
236	Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	1							1					
237	Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	h	1	1						1				
238	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>		4	4						20				
239	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>												1	
240	Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>									2				
241	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	3	2	2										
242	Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>					2	1	2	2					
243	Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>		4											
244	Black-crested Warbler	<i>Basileuterus nigrocristatus</i>						2	1						
245	Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>	2	4	4										
246	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	1												
247	Golden-rumped Euphonia	<i>Eufonia cyanocephala</i>	10M3F		1						1M/1F				
248	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	2	2	1										
249	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	1M/2F									1			
250	White-lored Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>												1F&1M	
251	Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>	1						1						
252	Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>		1M/1F											
253	Giant Conebill	<i>Oreomanes fraseri</i>				1									
254	Masked Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>	2	4	2					2					
255	Glossy Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>				1									
256	Black Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>			1			1	1						
257	Rusty Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>									1				
258	White-sided Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>	1M/1F	✓	✓						1				
259	Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossopsis caerulescens</i>									2				
260	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>												2M	

	Common name	Scientific name	January													
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
261	Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>	2													
262	Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>												1		
263	Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>												2		
264	Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	3	6	4											
265	Silvery-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	1													
266	Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>									1					
267	Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakki</i>			1											
268	Masked Tanager	<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>												1		
269	Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara rufivertex</i>		1	1											
270	Scrub Tanager	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i>	6													
271	Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>		4	1							1				
272	Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinei</i>									1M/1F					
273	Golden-crowned Tanager	<i>Iridosornis rufivertex</i>			1											
274	Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>			2											
275	Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	2	4	4						6					
276	Hooded Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>		3												
277	Masked Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis wetmorei</i>				1										
278	Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager	<i>Dubusia taeniata</i>							h							
279	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	6	✓								6	20	15	10	
280	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	1		1							1	10	12	5	
281	Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>		1												
282	Blue and Yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>	6													
283	Masked Crimson Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus nigrogularis</i>											2			
284	Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus icteronotus</i>	1M/3F		1M											
285	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>										1M/1J				
286	Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>										1F		1Mj		
287	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	1M/ 1F													
288	Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>		2												
289	Dusky Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>		1												
290	Black-backed Bush-Tanager	<i>Urothraupis stolzmanni</i>				8		5	6							
291	Black-eared Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus melanotis</i>		1F												
292	Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>		6												

	Common name	Scientific name	January													
			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
293	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	2													
294	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>										2				
295	Golden Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>	2M/2F		1M											
296	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	1M													
297	Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>				1										
298	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	10													
299	Plumbeous Sierra-finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>				3M/1F	3M	2M/2F								
300	Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>	1F													
301	Pale-naped Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinuchq</i>			1	2		1								
302	Tricolored Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>	1													
303	Chestnut-crowned Brush-finch	<i>Buarremon brunneinucha</i>	1	1	2											
304	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	✓	✓					
305	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	4												4	
306	Giant Cowbird	<i>Scaphidura oryzivora</i>										1			1	
307	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>												8		
308	Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>												4	2	
309	Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>							2	8	10	25	30	10		
310	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>									10	30	30	30		
311	Subtropical Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>								6						
312	Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives warszewiczi</i>													2	
313	Moriche Oriole	<i>Icterus chryscephalus</i>											2			
314	Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>													2	
315	Hooded Siskin	<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>	2													
316	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			1											

## Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Black Caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>									2	4	3	25		
2	Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>											3			
3	Yellow-spotted River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>										7				
4	Black-skinned Parrot Snake	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla nigromarginatus</i>												1		
5	An unknown lizard											1				

## Plants (a selection of notable species)

*Columnea sp.*

*Bomarea multiflora*

*Cavendishia bracteata*

*Cyrtochilum sp.*

*Cecropia cf andina*

*Abutilon sp.*

*Kohleria sp.*

*Fuchsia silvatica*

*Clubmoss sp.* (Branching and large)

*Epidendrum arachnoides*

*Opuntia ficus-indica*

*Tillandsia recurvata*

*Heliconia sp.*

*Nassa aequatorialis*

*Selaginella sp.*

*Epidendrum (green flower)*

*Acacia macracantha*

*Cecropia sp.*

*Monnina sp.*

*Solanum quitoense*

*Tristerix sp. (orange)*

*Croton sp.*

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