

Go Slow in Ecuador

Naturetrek Tour Report

4th – 13th February 2026



Toucan Barbet



Cock-of-the-Rock



Velvet Purple Coronet



Equatorial Antpitta

Tour report by Andrea Molina, extension report and photos by Trevor and Sue Britton



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Tour participants: Andrea Molina (leader) with eight Naturetrek clients

Summary

This “Go Slow” Ecuador tour delivered exceptional bird diversity across a remarkable range of habitats. From high Andean páramo to lush Chocó forest, the group experienced unforgettable close encounters with antpittas, umbrellabirds, toucans, hummingbirds and Andean Cock-of-the-rock.

Despite occasional heavy rain, the combination of expert local support, careful pacing and enthusiastic teamwork resulted in a truly rewarding and memorable tour.

Day 1

Wednesday 4th February

Antisana Reserve & group arrival

Three clients who were on the pre-tour extension began with a 5.30am departure from the Mercure Hotel in Quito; we travelled south-east toward the Antisana Reserve. After a brief stop in Pintag, we continued to Tambocondor, where we were immediately rewarded with a magnificent Andean Condor roosting on the cliffs: it was an inspiring start to the tour.

Hummingbird activity was lively in the crisp morning light, with Shining Sunbeam, Great Sapphirewing, Tyrian Metaltail, Sparkling Violetear and Giant Hummingbird all showing beautifully. From the Antisanilla viewpoint we scanned for Spectacled Bear (without success), but instead enjoyed a soaring Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle.

Further on, at the old house, we located both Stout-billed and Chestnut-winged Cinclodes, as well as a female Ecuadorian Hillstar. The scenery was exceptional, with Cotopaxi, Sincholagua and glimpses of Antisana Volcano creating a dramatic backdrop.

In the páramo, we observed Paramo Pipits and were delighted to watch an Andean Fox feeding on a rodent. Two Andean Ibises flew overhead, prompting us to reposition for improved views. At La Mica Lake we added Yellow-billed Pintail, Andean Teal and Andean Lapwing.

The highlight of the day was after lunch when, scanning the mountain again, we saw a distant but clearly recognisable Spectacled Bear!

Having returned to Quito from our day trip, we later collected the remaining five clients from the airport. The full group gathered for dinner, a welcome briefing and a restful night ahead of our first full day together.

Day 2

Thursday 5th February

Zuroloma & Guaycapi

An early breakfast allowed a 6.00am departure for the Zuroloma Reserve. Smoky Bush-Tyrant greeted us on arrival, before we made our way to the feeders. Hummingbird activity was exceptional, and included Buff-winged

Starfrontlet, Mountain Velvetbreast and White-bellied Woodstar. Around the fruit feeders we observed Yellow-breasted Brushfinch and three species of flowerpiercer: White-sided, Glossy and Masked.

With the assistance of local guides, we achieved fine views of Equatorial Antpitta and Chestnut-naped Antpitta. A particular highlight was Black-breasted Puffleg, an Ecuadorian endemic, which showed superbly. Those tackling a steeper trail were rewarded with Chestnut-crowned Antpitta.

We had a long drive through the Ecorute to reach the lower part of Tandayapa Valley. After lunch, at Guaycapi Restaurant, birding from the balcony proved surprisingly productive, with Silver-throated, Golden, Bay-headed and Golden-naped Tanagers. White-booted Racket-tail and White-necked Jacobin added further colour.

After a tasty meal, we added Golden-olive Woodpecker, Red-headed Barbet and Rufous Motmot before ascending to our lodge. Almost immediately, we encountered Plate-billed Mountain Toucan and multiple hummingbird species. A highly productive and exciting day concluded with dinner and the checklist.

Day 3

Friday 6th February

Bellavista & Alambi

The morning began misty and atmospheric. From the balcony and moth trap we observed Strong-billed Woodcreeper, Olive-crowned Yellowthroat and Common Chlorospingus. As light improved, Azara's Spinetail and Mountain Woodcreeper were added.

As it seemed to be clearing more and more, we decided to drive towards Bellavista Lodge, where Cinnamon Flycatcher and Crimson-mantled Woodpecker were notable sightings. Unfortunately, heavy rain curtailed extended trail exploration, but the feeders remained lively with Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager and Buff-tailed Coronet, and more views of Plate-billed Mountain Toucan and Sickle-winged Guans.

In the afternoon, we visited Alambi Hummingbird Garden. Despite rising river levels preventing a full trail walk, we added Tawny-bellied Hermit and White-throated Daggerbill. A Golden-headed Quetzal, located by the reserve owner, provided excellent scope views, and myriad hummingbirds fed close to us.

Back at the lodge, and after dinner, Luis, our driver, spotted a Common Potoo at dusk. With torchlight and careful observation, everyone enjoyed prolonged views: it made for a memorable conclusion to a challenging weather day.

Day 4

Saturday 7th February

West slope lowlands & Kapari

After breakfast, we descended to the west slope lowlands and arrived at Kapari Lodge. The feeding station gradually came alive with Blue-grey, Silver-throated and Lemon-rumped Tanagers. Pale-mandibled Aracari and Crimson-rumped Toucanet were excellent additions, alongs very quick view of Stripe-throated Hermit and Green Thorntail. A Tayra made a brief but exciting appearance near the feeders.

The highlight of the morning came when three adult Rufous-fronted Wood-Quails, accompanied by a chick, emerged at close range: what a superb encounter with one of the most elusive species in the cloud forest. As soon as we reach the highway, a little group of Yellow-throated Toucans was wandering through the closest trees.

With different, lower-altitude species under our belts, we drove back to the lodge for lunch. After a little break, it started to get cloudy (something not unusual for the area), so we drove to lower elevation again to make our first attempt to visit an Andean Cock-of-the-rock lek site. However, the heavy rain prevented access to the site at Santa Elena, so we returned to the lodge to enjoy spectacular valley views and a relaxed evening.

Day 5

Sunday 8th February

Mashpi Road & transfer to Sachatamia

An early start took us toward the Mashpi region. At Amagusa Reserve, we encountered a fine selection of Chocó endemics, including Glistening-green, Moss-backed and Rufous-throated Tanagers, Black Solitaire and Pacific Tuftedcheek. Dark-backed Wood-Quail, Rose-faced Parrot and Orange breasted Fruiteater were also particularly welcome additions. At the hummingbird feeders, several participants enjoyed the unforgettable experience of birds feeding directly from hand-held feeders. A major highlight was a nesting White-tailed Sicklebill, a hard-to-find species which offered outstanding views, followed by Green-fronted Lancebill nearby.

After lunch enjoying the wonderful view of the valley from Guaycapi Lodge balcony, we transferred to Sachatamia Lodge for a four-night stay.

Day 6

Monday 9th February

Paz de las Aves

A pre-dawn departure brought us to Paz de las Aves. After a torchlit uphill walk, we witnessed a spectacular Andean Cock-of-the-rock lek, with approximately six males displaying for an extended period.

Giant Antpitta required patience and teamwork, but ultimately showed well for all. Yellow-breasted and Ochre-breasted Antpittas followed, completing an extraordinary morning of close antpitta encounters.

At the restaurant, enjoying traditional breakfast (bolon and empanadas), we added Golden-headed Quetzal, and our local guides called us over for excellent views of Toucan Barbet, a bird really wanted for this trip. On our way back, by the gravel road, a Lyre-tailed Nightjar at its roost provided yet another highlight.

Afternoon birding around Mindo town added Torrent Tyrannulet, Buff-rumped Warbler and Masked Water-Tyrant, and we made stops by bridges, scanning the river and little patches of secondary forest by the road. Our visit there was different but productive, and rounded off a rewarding day.

Day 7

Tuesday 10th February

Umbrellabirds & Milpe Road

Sachatamia Lodge has set up a hide reachable by a short walk from the restaurant: the hide produced Masked Trogon, Three-striped Warbler and excellent views of female and immature Long-wattled Umbrellabirds feeding on fruit. Lots of birds that usually stay hidden in the thick forest were easy to spot for more than an hour.

Following breakfast, we birded Milpe Road in intermittent rain, adding Choco Warbler, Amazonian Plain Xenops and Collared Trogon. Large woodpeckers provided brief but tantalising views. Despite the poor visibility, we manage to add several new species; one of the most enjoyed was a Choco Toucan, nicely perched up in a tree right in the clouds.

From light drizzle, the weather changed to heavier rain so, after lunch at the lodge, we went to a nearby reserve (San Tadeo) in the afternoon, which delivered close views of Blue-winged and Black-chinned Mountain-Tanagers, Black-winged and Buff-throated Saltators, and further intimate hummingbird encounters.

Day 8

Wednesday 11th February

Silanche & Frutti Tour

An early departure took us to the lowlands of Silanche. We made a couple of stops along the road, trying to add different species from a new location, and our strategy worked! Highlights included Yellow-throated Toucan, Choco Toucan, and both Guayaquil and Lineated Woodpeckers. Thick-billed Seed-Finch and Pale-vented Pigeon were also recorded. A memorable roadside Three-toed Sloth, spotted by Luis, allowed prolonged scope views.

Not far away and driving out of Silanche we stopped at Frutti Tour. The feeders were exceptionally active with Purple-chested Hummingbird, Long-billed Starthroat and Black-throated Mango. A White-bearded Manakin feeding on heliconia fruits was a particular delight, right behind the feeders.

We went back to Sachatamia, and after lunch, we agreed to try the Santa Elena lek again. This time, the male cocks-of-the-rock displayed beautifully at close range, providing outstanding photographic opportunities and a triumphant conclusion to the day. Despite the steep trail, the weather was good throughout the walk, which definitely made it more enjoyable!

Day 9

Thursday 12th February

Final morning & departure

On our final morning, we revisited the lodge hide, enjoying further views of Masked Trogon, Three-striped Warbler, Strong-billed Woodcreeper and Long-wattled Umbrellabird. After breakfast, part of the group made a final visit to the Hermit Reserve's feeders near Mindo, while others chose to explore the surrounding forest. Rufous Motmot and close hummingbird encounters provided a fitting finale. We then returned to Quito Airport, for the

flight to the UK, arriving the following day. This concluded a highly successful and thoroughly enjoyable tour for most of the group. However Trevor and Sue were staying on for a few days in the Amazon.



Plate-billed Mountain Toucan



Giant River Otter



Golden-mantled Tamarin



Spangled Cotinga

Amazon extension report

The two of us said goodbye to the main group who were going home from Quito Airport and to Andrea who was seeing them off. It had been a fantastic group on a fantastic holiday so we were both sad to say goodbye and nervous about going forward by ourselves. However, we knew we were in safe hands as Luis was still our driver and was taking us to our overnight stay in Puenbo. What's more, the sun was making an appearance. Puenbo is a separate community but is now a suburb of Quito. It took us half an hour from the airport before we met Vanessa, who was the help at the Puenbo Birding Garden B&B and we were enjoying a coffee when the redoubtable owner, Mercedes, arrived and welcomed us warmly with a volley of questions. We felt at home already. The dining area is partially open and partially closed by one way glass, looking onto the compact garden. Birds were flying in from everywhere. The Eared Dove was a new one for us and there were several of the lovely and striking Saffron Finch, but the star of our visit was a Scrub Tanager. Having settled in, Mercedes told us about an old orchard which was not far to walk to. There we were able to add to our sightings including Yellow-bellied Seedeater, Great Thrush, Vermilion Flycatcher and Hooded Siskin aplenty. After an excellent evening meal, Mercedes entertained us with bird stories and questions for a while before we were off to bed and an early start the next day.

Day 10

Friday 13th February

Breakfast at 6.00am for pick up by taxi at 6:30am for the airport. We heard a commotion at the gate. It turned out the taxi driver was Francisco, Mercedes' son which came as a surprise to her. The air was as clear and sunny as we'd seen it, and Francisco was not just a good driver but a good guide. The excellent views of Cotopaxi were particularly memorable, a gleaming white cone in the sun. The local flight to Coca was very comfortable and we were safely met by a representative of the Napo Wildlife Centre along with others. There was also a group going to Sacha Lodge, which included Naturetrek clients. We were all bussed to a quay by a tributary of the River Napo and set off for a two hour trip in a motorised canoe up the Napo. The river was very broad and the trip was quite cool as the boat went at good speed. Great and Snowy Egrets were seen but little else on the way. We disembarked for the next stage which was a paddle canoe along a tributary to Anangu Lagoon and the Wildlife Centre nearby. Before we embarked, we met our naturalist for the trip, Avel, local guide Fredy and our oarsman, Klever. From now on everywhere we went was by paddle canoe. The two of us were to be joined for the next four days by two American ladies and an Australian couple visiting Ecuador for a month. We couldn't have wished for better company. Avel explained we would be canoeing on black water tributaries, tainted by the sediment from the forest they passed through. River Napo was described as white water, although it did have the colour of creamy coffee, but the contrast between the two was stark where they met. Klever had barely put his paddle in the water before we came across our first snake overhead - a Rusty Whipsnake and a couple more paddles before we saw our first Hoatzins, a bird we were to see a lot of in the next few days. We were also pleased to see a number of Black Caiman and a noisy Ringed Kingfisher, Amazon Kingfisher and the primitive looking Anhinga, each of which we were to see a lot more of. After about an hour, the tributary opened up into the lake and we caught our breath when we saw the individual wooden cabins and the tall central communal tower. The tower was where we were to have our meals and could climb the stairs or take a lift to gain views over the tree tops and across the lagoon. On arrival, there was plenty of bird life around and a large tree at the landing quay overlooked the site full of the hanging nests of the Russet-backed Oropendolas and also occupied by the striking, Yellow-rumped Caciques. White-winged Swallows and Grey-breasted Martins hawked the skies as evening closed in. On arrival we were given a very welcome drink and then a talk on the first floor of the tower about the Wildlife Centre. A community project started by 35 families of the Anagu tribe funded by oil companies initially. The manager for this year proudly talked about how wildlife had developed and thrived locally in the tropical rain forest since the Centre had first started. We were of course not to drink the water or swim in the lagoon (as if!) and were given caps and dry bags and fitted with wellington boots for the next few days. The evening was rounded off with an excellent buffet offering a large choice and the sounds of the occasional calling oropendolas.

Day 11

Saturday 14th February

An early breakfast and wearing our newly acquired wellies we left from the quay to canoe across the lagoon to the background sound of red howler monkeys. We canoed down a tributary and then got onto a well-used path that took us to a 38m canopy viewing tower. There was low cloud and the mistiness in the air was not clearing very well. The tower was the tallest in the area and views were limited even more so when the rain came and Fredy unpacked welcome ponchos. After the rain the views did clear. There was plenty of bird life but not always close by. Particular memories were of Chestnut-fronted Macaws, Crested Oropendolas, Blue-throated Piping Guan and Many-banded Aracari. Telescope views of a Spangled Cotinga held our attention for a while. The views across the canopy were impressive, when it cleared, but the orchids in their aerial garden in the nearby tree to the tower reminded us of the diversity of life as well as the woolly monkeys passing through. This reminder was borne out

on our walk back when Fredy displayed his local knowledge. A tarantula was coaxed out of its hole, we were shown an exquisite tiny Ecuadorian Poison Dart Frog, we stopped at a mealy headed termite nest, a large owl butterfly fluttered by and we were shown a large Bullet Ant. One to avoid because of its exceptionally painful bite. We were also intrigued by the tree whose bark was used as an infusion to reduce the impact of Covid. Covid did hit the people of Ecuador hard both economically and they were literally confined to their homes. The country is recovering but it's not a quick recovery.

The guides were keeping in touch with each other by radio and as we returned to our canoe Avel told us we had to get back quickly as giant river otters were reported in front of the Wildlife Centre. Frantic paddle work by all three of the men got us back in time to see a group of Giant Otters fishing for Wolf Fish in the shallows near the Wildlife Centre. Three adults and three well grown youngsters we were told and we had superb views for several minutes watching this spectacle which was also watched by a nearby striated heron and a young Black Caiman hidden by a log. This eventually got too close and invoked a strong protest from the otters. Otters can be difficult to see so this was outstanding but at close range you couldn't call them cute.

After another excellent lunch, this time served to us at the table as the only group in for lunch, we had time to relax, and view what was around us. A House Wren continued to sing it's varied and joyful song and several flycatchers continued to hunt; mainly Great Kiskadee but also Piratic Flycatcher. Long-nosed Bats were present around the quay before we left in the canoe for another creek at 3:30pm but we had no time to admire them as our otters were swimming towards and past us – another special moment. At the start of the new creek, we got our first and close view of a Boat-billed Heron and a Greater Ani. White-fronted Capuchin and a troupe of Squirrel Monkeys were also seen. Good views of five Red-bellied Macaws and various parrots were seen including Mealy Amazon and Orange-winged Parrots. It was all very peaceful slowly moving through the waterway though the distance we could travel was restricted as the water levels were lower this time of year so we were back at the Centre by 5:20pm. After a delightful evening buffet we met up at 8:15pm to visit the nightlife. We identified a frog and prepared to go further on the walk when large rain drops started to fall. We hesitated but then the heavens opened and that ended the day's proceedings.

Day 12

Sunday 15th February

Today was a special day. We were away from the Centre all day, nevertheless they packed plenty of food for us. Another 6am start, a canoe back to the River Napo and then a motor canoe to our first clay lick. Sadly, the day before, because of the poor weather, the group that did this trip saw no parrots or macaws at the licks. We were nervous about how successful this trip would be. The day looked clear and promising however. Apart from the frequently seen Hoatzins who always seemed offended to see our canoe, protesting loudly, we had good views of herons – Capped, Striated and Rufescent Tiger Heron with Violaceous Jays in the treetops. We transferred comfortably to the motor canoe and to our first clay lick which was viewed from the boat on the Napo itself. When we arrived there were several other boats there but we were in luck, the parrots were there in numbers – Mealy Amazon, Blue-headed and Yellow-crowned. As we moved on, we had excellent views of a troupe of Red Howler Monkeys feeding on young leaves on trees next to the river. This delayed us a little but Avel decided we should still go first to the Napo Community Centre where we would be welcomed by the Anangu community. Our group and another were taken by what can be best described as tricycle pickups, closely attended by a Yellow-headed Caracaras for a while, to the large community building and greeted by a dancing group and then welcomed by Marybell. Ali puncha – Hello. Our guides translated for us when we all came together. We were told about

some of their traditions and the progress they'd made including primary and secondary schools before we were treated to a smoky but palatable tea made from local dried leaves, some more dancing and then we all had a go at hitting a wooden target with a blow pipe. We were served with yet more delicious food although some passed on the crunchy beetle (me for one). I think we all felt genuinely welcomed and left with a smile. but it was back to the boat for the second clay lick. Before we did, a spillage on the floor diverted us and someone looked up and pointed out an American Barn Owl roosting in the eaves. Is there anywhere in the world you don't see Barn Owls?

The second lick was not so accessible as there was a long walk on a well-made path. Again, Avel chivvied us along because we had perhaps stayed a little too long at the Community Village but those that did heed his words had to partly return as a small group of Golden-mantled Tamarinds were nearby. These could not be missed. Eventually we arrived at the hide overlooking the second clay lick. Scarlet Macaws had arrived but they hadn't been at the lick for very long. Cobalt-winged Parrots hung about in the nearby trees. There was also a single Orange-winged Parrot. For some reason the parrots were reluctant to visit the lick, although one or two braver ones got close. It was several minutes before we realised there was a Sunbittern close-by on the ground and once it strode off, the parrots came down in a flurry of blue and green. We were contentedly watching this with the parrots only disturbed once by a sole Scarlet Macaw arriving when suddenly the whole group exploded, scores of them went into a panic and flew off in all possible directions. Such was the panic that a lot of the parrots flew through our hide, just over our heads to safety. It was only later that we learned that a King Vulture had flown overhead. We walked back to the boat more slowly this time, where we had lunch. By now it was hot and sunny. On the return we saw a number of different birds including Yellow-headed Vultures, American Pygmy Kingfisher, Green and Rufous Kingfisher and White-throated Toucan. Good views of two Crested Owls and then a very close Crane Hawk, slaty grey with orange legs and feet were very special. We were often seeing the beautiful Blue Morpho Butterflies and spotted an orange Malachite Butterfly as well. We arrived back at about 3:30pm tired and contented so when it thundered and the rain arrived, we were able to watch it unfold across the lagoon from our verandas before a barbecue evening meal.

Day 13

Monday 16th February

Away at 6:15am, to the usual roars of the howler monkeys but much closer this morning and carefully avoiding a large caiman that looked unhappy with us before we spotted a Channel-billed Toucan. We were travelling down another stream before disembarking onto a fairly flat but muddy path which included some steps, to a second tower, 25m. This was a much better day for canopy spotting. The list of birds kept rolling on including a flight of Blue and Yellow Macaws, White-necked Puffbird, a much closer view of the Spangled Cotinga, Black-bellied Cuckoo, Green-backed Trogon, Black-tailed Trogon, Slender-billed Kite, Gilded Barbet, Opal-rumped Tanager, Green Honeycreeper, Ivory-billed Aracari and so on. A Crested Eagle flying close by was memorable, and our raptor list grew with telescope views of a Black Hawk-Eagle and a Bat Falcon. On the walk back, Fredy managed to collect some fungus, a type of bracket fungus, for us to have with our evening dinner. Satisfied, almost overwhelmed, we were back about 10:05 am to a welcome lemonade from the barman Addison and a cold flannel. The seemingly inevitable heavy rain arrived about midday before a buffet lunch offered us a big choice. Having rested we were out again at 3:30pm across the lagoon for a short trip along one of the streams off the lagoon but we could only go so far. Plenty of Hoatzin were seen with good views of a Great Antshrike and a Caiman Lizard and when returning, Red-throated Cardinals and Black-capped Donacobius. We were short on snake sightings so were pleased to see a young beautifully patterned Tiger Rat Snake as well as an Amazonian Streaked-Antwren. An untidy Hoatzin nest more or less brought our holiday to an end. I should add that two of our group stayed a day longer

and were lucky to see an Anaconda about to come out of the water. Dinner was at 7pm and it was time to pack and prepare for the long journey home and to say goodbye to our Australian and American companions.

Day 14

Tuesday 17th February

We left the Wildlife Centre in good time before 6am and the boat rides to Coca went smoothly, as did the flight to Quito. At Quito we were delighted to be met by Francisco again who took us to Puenbo Birding Garden to have lunch (one that raised the high standards even higher) and rest up. We were greeted like old friends by Mercedes. We welcomed the rest and I couldn't help but check out the birds which included our last sightings of hummingbirds – Western Emerald and Sparkling Violetears as well as a new bird for us a rather dull looking Croaking Ground Dove. Here we also met up with another Naturetrek group who seemed as excited with their trip to Ecuador as we were about our adventures and were returning home on the same plane. Our plane to Quito initially went west as scheduled and we had to disembark at Guayaquil, which felt frustrating, but the trip to Amsterdam and then the connecting flight to Manchester went smoothly and we were greeted with snow, exactly as it had been when we left, two weeks before.

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Species lists – Main tour

Birds (H=heard only)

E=endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced	
Common name	Scientific name
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>
Rufous-fronted Wood Quail	<i>Odontophorus erythrops</i>
Dark-backed Wood Quail	<i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Common Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Black-winged Ground Dove	<i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i>
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Pallid Dove	<i>Leptotila pallida</i>
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Zentrygon frenata</i>
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>
Andean Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>
White-throated Crake	<i>Laterallus albigularis</i>
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>
Andean Ibis	<i>Theristicus branickii</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>
Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
White-tipped Sicklebill	<i>Eutoxeres aquila</i>
Bronzy Hermit	<i>Glaucis aeneus</i>
White-whiskered Hermit - N	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis syrmatophorus</i>
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>
White-throated Daggerbill	<i>Schistes albogularis</i>
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
Black-breasted Puffleg - E	<i>Eriocnemis nigrivestis</i>
Sapphire-vented Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis luciani</i>
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>

E=endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced	
Common name	Scientific name
Brown Inca - N	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</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>
Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>
Purple-bibbed Whitetip - N	<i>Urostitte benjamini</i>
White-booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>
Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>
Gorgeted Sunangel - N	<i>Heliangelus strophianus</i>
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>
Violet-tailed Sylph - N	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>
Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>
Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Philodice mitchellii</i>
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>
Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
Andean Emerald	<i>Uranomitra franciae</i>
Purple-chested Hummingbird - N	<i>Polyerata rosenbergi</i>
Violet-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Chlorestes julie</i>
Cloud-forest Pygmy Owl - N	<i>Glaucidium nubicola</i>
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Grey-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>
Toucan Barbet - N	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>
Yellow-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>
Choco Toucan - N	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>
Pale-mandibled Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus erythropygius</i>

E=endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced	
Common name	Scientific name
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>
Plate-billed Mountain Toucan - N	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>
Guayaquil Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus gayaquilensis</i>
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Leuconotopicus fumigatus</i>
Carunculated Caracara - N	<i>Daptrius carunculatus</i>
Rose-faced Parrot - N	<i>Pyrilia pulchra</i>
Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>
Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>
Maroon-tailed Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>
Orange-breasted Fruiteater - N	<i>Pipreola jucunda</i>
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>
Long-wattled Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>
One-coloured Becard	<i>Pachyramphus homochrous</i>
Tawny-breasted Myiobius	<i>Myiobius villosus</i>
Bronze-olive Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus pelzelni</i>
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>
Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>
Marble-faced Bristle Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius ornatus</i>
Choco Tyrannulet - N	<i>Zimmerius albigularis</i>
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Golden-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes hemichrysus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>
Masked Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Smoke-coloured Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>
Paramo Ground Tyrant - N	<i>Muscisaxicola alpinus</i>
Smoky Bush Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis montanus</i>
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>

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Common name	Scientific name
Ochre-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula flavirostris</i>
Undulated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria squamigera</i>
Giant Antpitta - N	<i>Grallaria gigantea</i>
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>
Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nuchalis</i>
Yellow-breasted Antpitta - N	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>
Equatorial Antpitta	<i>Grallaria saturata</i>
Tawny Antpitta - N	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>
Spillmann's Tapaculo - N	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i>
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>
Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>
Amazonian Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops genibarbis</i>
Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>
Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma rufa</i>
Streak-capped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes virgaticeps</i>
Pacific Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes johnsoni</i>
Pacific Hornero - N	<i>Furnarius cinnamomeus</i>
Chestnut-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albidiventris</i>
Stout-billed Cinclodes - N	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>
Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythropis</i>
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>
Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirrostris</i>
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</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>
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
Black Solitaire - N	<i>Entomodestes coracinus</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>
Ecuadorian Thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i>
Paramo Pipit	<i>Anthus bogotensis</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
Yellow-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>
Dusky Chlorospingus - N	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Choco Brushfinch - N	<i>Atlapetes crassus</i>

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Common name	Scientific name
Yellow-breasted Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes latinuchus</i>
White-winged Brushfinch - N	<i>Atlapetes leucopterus</i>
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives waczewiczi</i>
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>
Choco Warbler - N	<i>Myiothlypis chlorophrys</i>
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>
Ochre-breasted Tanager - N	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>
White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
Flame-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>
Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>
Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</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>
Black-winged Saltator - N	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>
Thick-billed Seed Finch	<i>Sporophila funerea</i>
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Thlypopsis superciliaris</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>
Hooded Mountain Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>
Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>
Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>
Black-chinned Mountain Tanager - N	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i>
Glistening-green Tanager - N	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>
Moss-backed Tanager - N	<i>Bangsia edwardsi</i>
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>
Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>

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Common name	Scientific name
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Chalcothraupis ruficervix</i>
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Rufous-throated Tanager - N	<i>Ixothraupis rufigula</i>
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Stilpnia heinei</i>
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>

Mammals (Main tour)

Common name	Scientific name
Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>
Spectacled Bear	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>
Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Microsciurus</i> sp.
Andean Tapeti	<i>Sylvilagus andinus</i>