

Go Slow in Ecuador

Naturetrek Tour Report

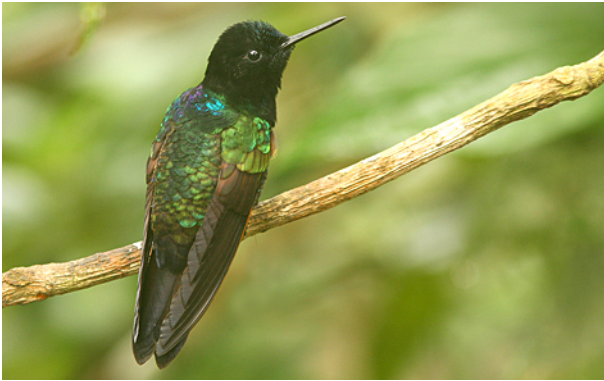
19th – 28th March 2026



Golden Tanager



White-bellied Woodstar



Velvet-purple Coronet



Blue-winged mountain Tanager

Tour report by Andrea Molina



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

Summary

The tour was a highly rewarding experience, during which the group was able to fully experience the cloud forest, its rich birdlife and wildlife, as well as support and enjoy accommodations and reserves managed by local communities.

Day 1

Thursday 19th March

Pre-tour extension: Tambocondor – La Mica / Main tour: departure from UK

We began our pre-tour with a single participant at 5.30am in the lobby of the Mercure Hotel in Quito, accompanied by Alejandro, our driver. We departed the city before dawn, heading southeast on a ninety-minute journey towards the Antisana region. As first light broke, we passed through Pintag and continued across the quarry area, which forms part of the buffer zone of the Antisana Ecological Reserve, at approximately 3300m.

Our first main stop was at Tambocondor, where we carefully scanned the cliffs. After some searching, we located three juvenile Andean Condors roosting on guano-streaked ledges, which was an excellent early highlight. The surrounding area was active with hummingbirds, including Shining Sunbeam, Great Sapphirewing and Giant Hummingbird. Nearby, we also recorded Cinereous Conebill, Black Flowerpiercer and Blue-and-yellow Tanager moving quickly through the vegetation. With persistence and the assistance of a local driver, we were fortunate to locate a Spectacled Bear. Although it was partially concealed while feeding, prolonged scope views allowed us to observe this elusive species, which was an outstanding sighting.

We continued to the Antisanilla viewpoint, where we spent around twenty minutes observing native páramo vegetation as the morning became increasingly bright and sunny. Here, we noted species such as Plain-coloured Seedeater and Tufted Tit-tyrant. Progressing further into the reserve, we made several stops in search of the Ecuadorian Hillstar. One individual was briefly observed feeding on Chuquiraga flowers, though only for a few seconds. In the same area, we encountered Stout-billed and Chestnut-winged Cinclodes, along with Brown-backed Chat-tyrant.

At a stop near an abandoned house, we found a large flock of Plumbeous Sierra Finches, before we continued onto the open plains. Here, we were rewarded with spectacular views of the Antisana Volcano under clear skies. The area produced additional highlights, including White-tailed Deer and more Andean Condors (an adult and two juveniles) soaring near the volcano. A Páramo Fox was also seen, providing excellent views.

As we explored the plains, we recorded Andean Gull, Andean Lapwing and Carunculated Caracara, the latter proving somewhat elusive for photography. Continuing to La Mica Lagoon, we used the scope to observe waterfowl including Andean Duck, Andean Coot, Yellow-billed Pintail and Andean Teal.

On our return, we made a couple more attempts for the Ecuadorian Hillstar, without success, and instead headed back to Tambocondor for a well-deserved traditional lunch. The meal began with *empanadas*, followed by a classic *locro de papa* soup, a main course with several options, and the traditional dessert of figs in syrup.

After lunch, we enjoyed additional time photographing hummingbirds, before beginning our return to Quito, arriving at the Mercure Hotel at approximately 3.00pm. We then proceeded to the airport to meet the rest of the group, who arrived on time. Once at the hotel, some participants opted to rest, while others went out for a light dinner, ahead of the official start of the tour the following day.

Day 2

Friday 20th March

Zuroloma – Guaycapi Restaurant & Lodge

The full group arrived at the hotel. We started after breakfast, which was available from 4.00am, allowing us to depart at 6.00am. We waited briefly for Alejandro, and soon everyone was ready in the lobby with their luggage. The group headed towards Zuroloma, a reserve located at approximately 3200m. We crossed Quito in about an hour, before taking the road to Nono. From there, we followed the Ecoruta, steadily climbing up to the reserve.

We were welcomed with clear views of Volcán Pichincha, and the surrounding mountains looked spectacular under the morning sun. We began the short two-hundred-metre trail leading to the hummingbird feeders, where we enjoyed excellent views of Buff-winged Starfrontlet, Tyrian Metaltail, Mountain Velvetbreast, White-bellied Woodstar and Sapphire-vented Puffleg.

No sooner had we started with the hummingbirds than the reserve guides called us for an Equatorial Antpitta. Within seconds, we had great views, followed shortly by a Chestnut-crowned Antpitta. While we were trying for better looks of the Sword-billed Hummingbird, the team already had a Chestnut-naped Antpitta ready for us.

There were brief views of Hooded Mountain Tanager and Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager near the banana feeders. Some participants took short walks along the trail to warm up in the sun, while others continued enjoying the hummingbird activity. We also spent some time trying for the Red-crested Cotinga.

We stayed until around 10.30am, when we began walking back to the parking area to continue our journey by vehicle. The two-hour drive along a secondary road was relatively quiet for birds, but it offered a beautiful transition between ecosystems, from Andean montane forest down into cloud forest.

We stopped for lunch at Restaurante Guaycapi, where we enjoyed traditional Ecuadorian food, including a hearty soup and several main course options such as chicken and trout. The feeders and fruit tables in front of the balcony provided bird activity, giving us our first views of White-booted Racket-tail, Andean Emerald, Blue-grey Tanager, and also some views of Silver-throated Tanager.

After lunch, we continued for another half hour to reach the lodge. The location was particularly privileged, offering sweeping views over the cloud forest and, thanks to the clear conditions, the surrounding mountains. After check-in, we spent the afternoon enjoying the feeders. Highlights included Brown Inca, Violet-tailed Sylph and Speckled Hummingbird. Around the fruit feeders, we recorded Red-headed Barbet, and Flame-faced, Golden, Blue-capped and Blue-winged Mountain Tanagers. We waited throughout the afternoon for the Plate-billed Mountain Toucan, but it did not appear. This was not a concern, as we still had several days ahead.

We gathered again at 6.30pm to work on our checklist, followed by dinner. After dinner, we had the opportunity to observe a Common Potoo from the balcony. Using a flashlight and scope, we obtained excellent views. A very productive first full day of the tour came to an end, with approximately twenty-four species of hummingbirds recorded.

Day 3

Saturday 21st March

Guaycapi Lodge – Bellavista Reserve – Alambi Hummingbird's Garden

We started early in the morning with breakfast at 6.00am, enjoying coffee, fresh bread, *humitas* (a local steamed pastry made of corn), cheese and ham. Daylight began to break around 6.15am, and as soon as we finished breakfast, we stepped out onto the balcony to check the moth sheet.

Among the first birds of the day were Olive-crowned Yellowthroat and Golden-bellied Flycatcher. With a bit more focus, we also picked up Lineated Foliage-gleaner. Our main hope at that moment was to see the Plate-billed Mountain Toucan, but during the first hour there was no sign of it. Meanwhile, the tanagers we had seen the previous afternoon began to return, and hummingbirds were already very active.

We continued birding around the lodge, finding species such as Grey-breasted Wood Wren and Southern House Wren, while some of the group managed to see the Strong-billed Woodcreeper. A flock of Band-tailed Pigeons passed through, adding to the morning activity. At around 7.30am, after a short playback session, we spotted a Plate-billed Mountain Toucan high in a tree, which was soon joined by a second individual. Eventually, both birds came down to the banana feeders, allowing the entire group to enjoy excellent views, which was one of the highlights of the morning.

After a short break, we prepared to head toward Bellavista Lodge, driving about thirty minutes along the Paseo del Quinde ecoroute on a secondary road. About fifteen minutes into the drive, we encountered a mixed flock including Turquoise Jay, prompting a quick stop that produced a very rewarding species list.

Upon arrival at the lodge, which was located at a slightly higher elevation, we focused first on the hummingbird feeders. Here, we added Gorgeted Sunangel as a new species for the trip. With some patience, we were also rewarded with excellent views of Toucan Barbet, with two individuals visiting the feeders. We then walked toward the restaurant area near the dome, where we enjoyed a pair of Masked Trogons, Cinnamon Flycatcher, excellent views of Azara's Spinetail, and a brief but exciting sighting of a Crimson-mantled Woodpecker.

A short walk starting from the compost area proved rather quiet, so we continued birding along the upper section of the secondary road outside the reserve. Here, we found Russet-crowned Warbler and the elusive Spillmann's Tapaculo, which only a few participants managed to see. We then returned to the lodge for a delicious local lunch, followed by a short rest. At 2.30pm, most of the group joined an afternoon visit to Alambi Hummingbird's Garden.

The afternoon was sunny, and although many of the species had been seen before, the number of individuals here was significantly higher. This provided excellent opportunities for photography, especially with the unique experience of hand-feeding hummingbirds. Notable species included White-whiskered Hermit and Green-

crowned Brilliant, both seen much better than before. At the banana feeders, we enjoyed views of Flame-rumped Tanager and Ecuadorian Thrush. A Pallid Dove also made an appearance at a corn feeder.

A short five-minute walk down to the river produced White-capped Dipper and Torrent Tyrannulet; on the way back, we encountered a mixed flock that proved somewhat challenging, but in which we managed to pick out Ornate Flycatcher and Red-faced Spinetail. We returned to the lodge with enough time to rest before gathering at 6.30pm for the daily checklist, followed by dinner at 7.00pm.

Day 4

Sunday 22nd March

Amagusa Reserve – Mashpi Wasi

We started earlier than usual today. We met at 5.00am for tea and coffee and departed by 5.15am toward the Mashpi–Amagusa area. The drive took about two hours, combining highway and secondary roads. Despite the curves, the scenery was beautiful, with the rising sun lighting up the mountains. By the time we arrived at the reserve, it was already bright and very active. We began birding straight from the balcony of the property, recording birds almost non-stop. Incredible species appeared within minutes, including Pacific Tuftedcheek, Glistening-green, Moss-backed, Rufous-throated and Flame-faced Tanager, Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner, and a pair of stunning Zeledon's Antbirds.

The sun was shining directly into our eyes, but we managed to position ourselves well and did not miss any of the action. Activity remained intense for about an hour. While continuing to bird, we enjoyed our packed breakfast. As activity slowly decreased, it gave us a chance to get better and longer views of species we had already seen. We then moved to the hummingbird feeders nearby. Once again, we had the opportunity to hand-feed hummingbirds by holding the feeders ourselves. Highlights here included the impressive Velvet-purple Coronet, and a new bird for the trip, the Green Thorntail. Orange-breasted Fruiteater required more effort, but with persistence we managed excellent views of both a male and a female through the scope, as they were nesting close to the property.

After spending the morning at the reserve, we made a final roadside stop in search of the Green-fronted Lancebill, which gave us rewarding views. We then continued to Mashpi Wasi, a new property located just a few minutes from Amagusa. The site had a very well-maintained feeding station, and most notably, a small platform with bananas and sugar water set up for Tayras. Within minutes, we spotted our first individual, and over the next hour we observed how its behaviour changed once the bananas were placed out.

We had our packed lunch here, before heading back to Guaycapi Lodge. The return drive took about two hours, and it being Sunday, we could see local people gathering around the town squares as the landscape gradually changed.

Upon arrival at the lodge, we had some time to rest, followed by an optional walk along the road. This walk provided a different style of birding, but was still productive, with species such as Green-and-black Fruiteater, Squirrel Cuckoo, Narino Tapaculo and more, including birds feeding on *Cecropia* trees. As usual, we met at 6.30pm for the checklist and had dinner at 7.00pm.

Day 5

Monday 23rd March

Refugio Paz de las Aves – Sachatamia Lodge

We started very early once again. By 5.00am, we were already gathering for coffee and tea, and by 5.15am we departed towards Refugio Paz de las Aves. After a thirty-minute drive, we arrived and immediately began walking along the trail. After a trail with several ups and downs, we reached the hide for the Andean Cock-of-the-rock. We waited patiently for the birds to gather and begin their daily display. We were rewarded with excellent views, and the activity lasted for about forty minutes. As the light gradually improved, some participants were even able to take photographs.

While we were focused on the lek, the local guides from the Paz family were actively searching for antpittas. Suddenly, we heard Andy Paz call us. The entire group moved quickly along a zigzagging trail with steep sections, and eventually we reached him. He had located a Cloud-forest Pygmy Owl. To our surprise, the bird remained perched in plain view for an extended period, allowing for great scope views and excellent photo opportunities. After enjoying this unexpected highlight, we returned to the parking area for a quick snack, before continuing to our next target. Soon after, we received news that Rodrigo Paz had located the Giant Antpitta. We prepared for a downhill walk of about twenty minutes. On the way down, part of the group briefly spotted a Guayaquil Woodpecker and Crested Guan. We had very good views of the antpitta, and Rodrigo even fed the bird, allowing for remarkable close-range observation and photography.

We then made our way back up the same trail. After this effort, the guides led us to the restaurant for a traditional breakfast, consisting of coffee or tea, *bolón* (a fried green plantain ball stuffed with cheese or chicken), served with a mild tomato sauce, and an *empanada de viento* filled with local cheese.

After breakfast, we attempted to see a second antpitta. With some patience and minimal walking, we managed to observe the Yellow-breasted Antpitta. We then moved to another part of the property, and found a simple structure where hummingbirds are often seen. We waited patiently while the Paz family continued searching for additional species. After about an hour, it was time to return to our lodge; despite not finding more antpittas, our visit had been very successful.

On the way back, we had an excellent bonus: a male Lyre-tailed Nightjar at its daytime roost. We enjoyed outstanding views through the scope and even managed some photographs. Back at the lodge, we completed check-out procedures and had lunch. The meal started with a lupin *ceviche*, followed by a choice of lasagne or tuna.

About thirty minutes later, we arrived at Sachatamia Lodge. Light rain was falling, and after check-in, part of the group went out to explore the surroundings. To everyone's surprise, just by the parking area, we found a pair of toucans: a Pale-mandibled Araçari and a Choco Toucan.

Around the gardens, we also recorded Pacific Hornero, a family of Agoutis, and the ever-present Scrub Blackbird. We explored the area further, visiting the hide and the observation tower, but increasing rain eventually drove us back to the main building. We gathered for our daily checklist at 6.30pm, wrapping up another exciting and productive day.

Day 6

Tuesday 24th March

Punto Ornitológico Mindo

We started the day very early, meeting at 6.00am to head toward the hide managed by the lodge. Sachatamia Lodge has recently gained popularity due to sightings of the Long-wattled Umbrellabird. Having scouted the area in advance, we knew what to expect: a small hide equipped with chairs and a screen, still covered with moths attracted by the lights the previous night. The surrounding area also features fruiting trees which attract a variety of species, particularly tanagers.

Bird activity began slowly due to the low light conditions. As visibility improved, we recorded species such as Three-striped Warbler, Slate-throated Whitestart and Plain-brown Woodcreeper. Shortly, a pair of Masked Trogons appeared. A Rufous Motmot showed briefly, though it remained somewhat elusive. Several species that are not typically active in full daylight were observed only fleetingly, including members of the genus *Chlorospingus*, as well as Scaly-throated and Lineated Foliage-gleaners. As the light strengthened, at approximately 7.15am, we were rewarded with a female Long-wattled Umbrellabird, accompanied by a juvenile. The young male was just beginning to show the early development of its distinctive wattle and crest. It was an exceptionally productive morning.

At around 7.45am, we returned to the lodge for breakfast, where we enjoyed a traditional and hearty meal, before preparing for our descent toward Mindo. Some participants chose to remain at the lodge to enjoy the feeders and hummingbird stations in sunny conditions.

The rest of the group headed to a well-known birding site approximately fifteen minutes from the lodge. We were welcomed by Alcivar, the property owner, who guided us along a trail through his land. We began with a responsive Great Antshrike, followed by a Common Tody-Flycatcher near its nesting site. The trail proved both productive and challenging, with species such as Orange-billed Sparrow and Pacific Antwren requiring patience and persistence. Eventually, along a small river detour, we located a Sunbittern nest, which offered excellent views and detail. Near the river, Alcivar pointed out a White-whiskered Hermit nest; however, the bird itself was not present, and only the structure could be observed. Thanks to his keen eye, we also spotted a perched Fasciated Tiger Heron.

As the morning progressed and temperatures increased, we climbed a structure built by the owner, known as the "tree house". From this elevated vantage point, we observed a Pale-mandibled Araçari. The rest of the group soon joined us, but due to the heat, activity at the feeders was minimal, prompting our return to the lodge for lunch.

In the afternoon, we reconvened at 2.30pm to walk the Sachatamia trails, heading downstream. The forest was quiet and beautiful, though bird activity remained low. We used playback calls in an attempt to attract species, but with limited success. Among the few sightings were Three-striped Warbler and a Golden-headed Quetzal perched nearby, offering a good view, though it was still challenging for photography.

We returned to the lodge and planned to meet earlier than usual in the evening. At 5.30pm, we gathered for the checklist, followed by dinner at 6.00pm. An optional nocturnal visit to the birding site was offered, where bananas are placed to attract mammals such as the Western Lowland Olingo and White-eared Opossum. Only a small group of four of us decided to go. We left Sachatamia at 6.45pm and arrived shortly after 7.00pm. Despite our

patience and Alcivar's efforts using a flashlight to detect movement, we were ultimately unsuccessful. At nearly 9.00pm, we decided to return to the lodge. It was the end of a different, yet memorable day in the field.

Day 7

Wednesday 25th March

Primero de Mayo (Umbrellabird Lek) – Milpe Reserve – Mindo

We began the day with an optional excursion targeting one of the most emblematic species of the Chocó region: the Long-wattled Umbrellabird. We departed at 5.30am, while the rest of the group planned a later breakfast at 7.30am and an 8.30am departure toward Milpe. We drove approximately forty minutes, combining paved road and secondary routes, to reach the area known as Primero de Mayo. There we met Alirio Chávez, one of the local landowners, who joined us for the search. From there, we followed a mountain road to a strategic viewpoint. Our first views of the umbrellabird were distant, but through the scope we were able to clearly appreciate the bird's remarkable wattle. With patience and persistence, we explored different vantage points, walking along the road, moving between viewpoints, and adjusting our position as needed. Our effort was rewarded with exceptional observations. We recorded approximately six individuals, including several flying directly overhead. Eventually, we encountered a perched bird at close range, allowing prolonged views as it preened. Just when we thought the experience could not improve, another individual moved closer and perched in a *Cecropia* tree in backlight, offering outstanding views where we could appreciate its full structure and detail. After this highly successful outing, we returned by car to rejoin the group and continue toward Milpe.

Upon arrival at Milpe, we began at the feeders, where activity was high. Notable species included Green Thorntail, White-whiskered Hermit, Crowned Woodnymph and numerous White-necked Jacobins. We also had repeat views of Orange-billed Sparrow, along with several active tanagers. As toucans did not appear at the feeders, we decided to explore the forest trail. The trail was somewhat steep and slippery, so we proceeded with caution. We made an effort to locate the Club-winged Manakin in the lek area, but without success. However, with focused listening and playback, we obtained good views of a Collared Trogon, and we successfully located a Choco Toucan.

On our return to the feeders, we were rewarded with another excellent opportunity to observe a Choco Toucan for the whole group, along with continued activity from the local tanager flocks. We then returned to Sachatamia for lunch, where we enjoyed a buffet-style meal with a variety of options including fish, meat, pasta and vegetables. After a well-deserved short break, we continued with the afternoon programme.

Our next destination was the Mindo area, specifically the Cinto road. We made several stops along the way: the habitat here was noticeably different, with warmer conditions, reflected in the species composition. We recorded species such as Rusty-margined Flycatcher, Saffron Finch and Southern Rough-winged Swallow. Near the final bridge, just as we were preparing to head back, we observed a Laughing Falcon, providing a strong conclusion to the afternoon.

Before returning, we made a brief stop in Mindo to purchase locally-produced chocolate. We then continued with our regular schedule, meeting at 6.30pm for the daily checklist review, followed by dinner at 7.00pm.

Day 8

Thursday 26th March

Sendero Frutti Tour – Milpe Garden

We started the morning with breakfast at 6.00am at the lodge restaurant. As soon as we finished, we got ready, in rainy conditions. We departed toward our destination for the morning, the Frutti Tour trail, located near Pedro Vicente Maldonado, approximately one hour away via the main highway. Rain intensity increased steadily during the drive; however, upon arrival, it eased slightly, allowing for good bird activity. The activity was almost overwhelming, especially around the observation platform with feeders and banana stations. We quickly began adding new species, including Golden-olive and Black-cheeked Woodpeckers. Hummingbird activity was also notable, with Black-throated Mango, Violet-bellied Hummingbird and numerous White-necked Jacobins, along with a brief visit from a Bronzy Hermit. Around the banana feeders, we observed Orange-fronted Barbet and Dusky-faced Tanagers.

Rain resumed intermittently, and other tour groups from the region began arriving at the site, seeking shelter. Despite the conditions, we continued birding and added species such as Yellow-rumped Cacique, and had a brief but good view of a Red-billed Scythebill. Additional highlights included Western Woodhaunter, and one client managed to locate a White-bearded Manakin, although it did not reappear for the group. One of the surprises of the morning was a Little Tinamou, which was remarkably confiding near the feeders, along with a Great Antshrike seen feeding on a frog. As the rain eased slightly, we moved to a viewpoint platform built by the reserve, which offered a scenic view of the valley. Bird activity there was limited, with White-browed Gnatcatcher being the only new addition.

Given the increasing number of visitors and persistent rain, we decided to return to the lodge. We arrived back at Sachatamia for lunch, where we once again enjoyed a buffet-style meal, including lentil soup and a variety of options, such as shrimp, and both warm and cold salads.

After a short break, the afternoon plan was to depart at 2.30pm toward Milpe. While preparing to leave, a toucan began vocalising, and some participants managed to see it from the parking area. Part of the group also observed a Blue-necked Tanager at the usual banana feeders. We drove approximately thirty minutes to Milpe, but the rain continued and intensified. We took shelter in a tower built by the foundation; however, the rain persisted, limiting activity. Despite the conditions, we recorded a few species, including a group of Chestnut-collared Swifts and Slaty-capped Flycatcher, along with several White-necked Jacobins, and Silver-throated and Golden Tanagers.

With no improvement in the weather, we returned to the main feeding station, where a Choco Toucan was vocalising nearby. We observed the usual hummingbirds and tanagers at the banana feeders as light conditions gradually diminished. With rain continuing into the late afternoon, we returned to the lodge. The evening followed our usual schedule, with the checklist at 6.30pm and dinner at 7.00pm. The day concluded under persistent rain.

Day 9

Friday 27th March

San Tadeo Birding, Maraksacha

Our final day of the tour still offered a full schedule of activities. We started with an early breakfast at 6.00am, and immediately headed to the parking area and main entrance of Sachatamia to explore the surroundings. We began with sightings of Squirrel Cuckoo and Choco Brushfinch, and they were soon joined by toucans and our familiar tanagers, including Blue-grey, Golden, Palm and Flame-faced. Several species previously encountered during the tour were also present, such as Slate-throated Whitestart and Pacific Hornero, allowing for excellent repeat views.

After some time, we drove about five minutes to a small, locally-managed garden known as San Tadeo Birding. This charming spot provided additional sightings, including Ecuadorian Thrush and Pallid Dove. At the hummingbird feeders, we enjoyed our final opportunity to hand-feed these remarkable birds, with species such as Booted Racket-tail, Velvet-purple Coronet and Purple-bibbed Whitetip offering close and memorable encounters. The location also provided beautiful views over the Mindo Valley.

Following this visit, we returned to the lodge to pack and complete our check-out. With boxed lunches prepared, we continued our journey, stopping about an hour away at a small reserve called Maraksacha, located at a different elevation.

Here, we spent some time birding and adding new species to our list, including White-bellied Woodstar, Golden Grosbeak and Blue-capped Tanager. We also encountered several hummingbirds previously seen during the trip, such as Mountain Velvetbreast and Speckled Hummingbird. A particularly nice surprise was a Sword-billed Hummingbird feeding on passion fruit flowers.

Taking advantage of the favourable weather, we enjoyed our picnic lunch at the reserve, before reviewing our bird list for the day. From there, we had approximately one hour and twenty minutes to reach the airport.

This marked the conclusion of a highly rewarding tour, during which we had been able to fully experience the cloud forest and its rich avifauna and other wildlife, as well as to support and enjoy accommodations and reserves managed by local communities.

Day 10

Saturday 28th March

Return to UK

Clients arrived safely home after a long flight.

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Species lists

Birds

Common name	Scientific name
Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>
Common Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</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>
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
Andean Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>
Andean Ibis	<i>Theristicus branickii</i>
Fasciated Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</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>
Bronzy Hermit	<i>Glaucis aeneus</i>
White-whiskered Hermit - N	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>
White-throated Daggerbill - N	<i>Schistes albogularis</i>
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>
Lesser Violetear	<i>Colibri cyanotus</i>
Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliodytes barroti</i>
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
Sapphire-vented Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis luciani</i>
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>
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>

Common name	Scientific name
N=near-endemic	
Purple-bibbed Whitetip - N	<i>Urosticte 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>Aglaiocercus coelestis</i>
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>
Ecuadorian Hillstar - N	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</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>
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Barred Hawk	<i>Morphnarchus princeps</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>
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>
Orange-fronted Barbet - N	<i>Capito squamatus</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>
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>
Plate-billed Mountain Toucan - N	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
Carunculated Caracara - N	<i>Daptrius carunculatus</i>
Rose-faced Parrot - N	<i>Pyrilia pulchra</i>
Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>
Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
N=near-endemic	
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>
Orange-breasted Fruiteater - N	<i>Pipreola jucunda</i>
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>
Long-wattled Umbrellabird - N	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>
Tawny-breasted Myiobius	<i>Myiobius villosus</i>
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</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>Myiotriccus ornatus</i>
Choco Tyrannulet - N	<i>Zimmerius albigularis</i>
White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Golden-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes hemichrysus</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Western Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis montanus</i>
Pacific Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula pacifica</i>
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>
Zeledon's Antbird	<i>Hafferia zeledoni</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>
Narino Tapaculo - N	<i>Scytalopus vicinior</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>
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>
Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>
Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>
Streak-capped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes virgaticeps</i>
Western Woodhaunter	<i>Automolus virgatus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
N=near-endemic	
Pacific Tuftedcheek - N	<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>
Andean Tit-Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>
Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythropis</i>
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>
Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>
White-browed Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila bilineata</i>
Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>
Ecuadorian Thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</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>
Grey-browed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Choco Brushfinch - N	<i>Atlapetes crassus</i>
White-winged Brushfinch - N	<i>Atlapetes leucopterus</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>
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
Golden Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>
Ochre-breasted Tanager - N	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>
White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>

N=near-endemic	
Common name	Scientific name
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>
Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>
Plain-coloured Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</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>
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Golden-crowned Tanager	<i>Iridosornis rufivertex</i>
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Rauenia bonariensis</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>
Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i>
Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>
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

Common name	Scientific name
Spectacled Bear	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>
Paramo Fox	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>
Andean Tapeti	<i>Sylvilagus andinus</i>
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>
Western Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Microsciurus mimulus</i>
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Syntheosciurus granatensis</i>