

Guyana - A Timeless Paradise

Naturetrek Tour Report

3rd – 17th November 2025



Guianan Cock-of-the-rock



Crested Caracara



Hoatzin



Guianan Red Howler Monkey

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Tour participants: Wally Prince (leader) and local guides with six Naturetrek clients

Summary

This trip was excellent. The interior of Guyana was beautiful and relatively untouched. The flight over Kaieteur Falls and the mountain views gave a broad perspective of the wild, pristine and remote interior. The lodges were all very good, and in lovely and diverse locations: comfortable, all necessary amenities including fans in the rooms, cold showers which were cooling in the hot conditions, very good and plentiful food, and extremely friendly and welcoming staff, with some excellent local guides who could locate and identify many species. They had a clear passion for the environments in which they live, and a willingness to share. While rainforest wildlife viewing is challenging, and patience is needed, we had many excellent sightings of both common and rare species. They included many of the Guianan shield 'special birds', as well as a broad variety of mammals, reptiles, butterflies and insects. This was a thoroughly enjoyable trip.

Day 1

Monday 3rd November

Our plane from London Gatwick arrived safely in Georgetown in the evening, after a short stop in St Lucia. We were met as expected and transferred to Cara Lodge, where we would spend the first two nights. The evening was very quiet as we rested following the long flight.

Day 2

Tuesday 4th November

Due to the 11.00am pick up, and as we were suffering the expected jet lag, a few of the group were up early and took a walk to the Georgetown seawall. En route, a number of birds could already be seen along the narrow canals through the city, including Snail Kites, Pied Water Tyrant, Limpkin and Carib Grackles. The small beach by the seawall attracted various waders, including Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Sanderling and Spotted and Semipalmated Sandpipers. In addition, small birds including Ruddy Ground Dove and Saffron Finch foraged in the small grassy areas. As the tide went out revealing the sand banks, various herons and egrets were attracted, as well as close sightings of both Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs and our first Scarlet Ibis, crazily-coloured and standing out clearly against the mud flats. Further out to sea, a couple of Brown Pelicans cruised past, and Magnificent Frigatebirds circled overhead. An Indian Mongoose wandered in and out of the seawall.



Scarlet Ibis



Blood-colored Woodpecker

This included stops at the Georgetown National Park to see the manatees close up (they are undergoing rehabilitation), as well as a few herons such as Striated and Black-capped Night Heron, and our first, noisy, Brown-

throated Parakeets. We then visited a few cultural sites, including the Guyana National Museum, Georgetown Seawall, the Umana Yana centre, and briefly the Bourda Cricket Ground for one client's cricket ground photo collection! We then had a short stop at the lovely Botanical Gardens, and while there was not enough time to explore too much, we had our first sighting of the range-restricted Blood-coloured Woodpecker, a small woodpecker with a stunning deep-red back, as well as starting our practice at distinguishing between Greater and Lesser Kiskadees, and Tropical Kingbirds.

Later in the afternoon, we took a boat trip out on the Demerara River. Laughing Gulls lounged around on the wide river and Ospreys cruised overhead. We passed an area of mangroves, and were delighted to spot another range-restricted bird, a Rufous Crab Hawk perched high in a tree, as well as a Bicolored Conebill low down in the grasses on the water's edge. We heard another Rufous Crab Hawk calling in the distance, so we continued and found it perched lower down, in much better light.

As the sun started to set, we passed through the famous, old wooden Demerara bridge, and then went on to some nearby mangroves overlooking the river. As we approached, it was full of white dots, which were egrets going to roost for the night. The sight was spectacular: the egrets covered the trees in white like snow, interspersed with the odd splash of red from a Scarlet Ibis. At the top of the trees, scores of Snail Kites joined for the evening roost. As the sun continued to go down, wave after wave of egrets and ibises flew in to cover the trees further. The sight of small flocks of Scarlet Ibis flying in, lit up in the evening sun, was a stunning sight, and a wonderful way to end the evening.

Day 3

Wednesday 5th November

With jet lag still upon us, we were up early in the morning, and some of the group went off on separate walks to the seawall or the Botanical Gardens. Such early starts were to become the norm throughout the whole tour. Fortunately, the heavy showers in the early morning cleared, and we were soon off to the airport for an early afternoon flight to Kaieteur Falls and the interior of Guyana. The flight was smooth, with extensive views of green forests and mountains in the distance. The mist above the waterfall gave away its location, and when Kaieteur Falls came into view it was an amazing sight. The world's highest single drop waterfall delivers the Potaro River from the plateau down 226m in a single drop. The pilot circled the falls, so people sitting on both sides of the plane had a great view before landing at the nearby airstrip.

A short hike then took us to the first of two spots overlooking the falls. As we looked up, more and more White-chinned and White-tipped Swifts gathered together, circling higher and higher in what appeared a large ball, and then a loud scream followed as an Orange-breasted Falcon cruised past, circling in and out of view several times. What a sight of this beautiful and rare bird! As the screams and circling from the falcon stopped, the swifts dispersed.

At this viewpoint Jamal, our guide, checked out a few of the giant bromeliads and found us the tiny, orange Beebe's Rocket Frog. This frog is endemic to Guyana, and is only found here in their giant bromeliad homes. We walked on to the second viewpoint, closer to the falls, and had a beautiful view of the falls, as well as the forest-covered gorge in the opposite direction. We were greeted by a Cliff Flycatcher perched right on the edge of the cliff. After plenty of photos, we walked on to a Guianan Cock-of-the-rock lek site. As we approached through the thick undergrowth of trees and dangling vines, we saw five small orange dots which, as we quietly walked closer, clarified

themselves into five, bright orange, male cocks-of-the-rock. The spectacular colouring made them straightforward to see as they flew short distances between trees. We watched them for about twenty minutes, and then continued our walk back to the airstrip to catch the plane on to Fair View village, in the Iwokrama Forest Reserve.



Kaieteur Falls



Little Cuckoo

Upon arrival, we said goodbye to our Georgetown guide Jamal, and met Wally, our guide for the whole interior section. We made a brief stop at Iwokrama River Lodge to use the facilities, but had enough time to see an American Golden Plover in the grounds, along with the more common Pied Plovers, before our one-hour transfer to Atta Rainforest Lodge. The main road through the Iwokrama Reserve (and indeed right through the interior of Guyana) is still unpaved and is one of the best places for wildlife spotting, and while we didn't see anything cross the road on the drive, Wally spotted a Red-and-green Macaw perched in a high tree. Upon closer inspection, there were also two Red-fan Parrots, and they soon they were joined by a Channel-billed Toucan, making a lovely start to our Iwokrama experience. We then continued to Atta Lodge before dark, and met our local guide Carlon and the rest of the Lodge staff. The Lodge was situated in a small forest clearing, surrounded by high trees and forest on all sides.

Day 4

Thursday 6th November

Our daily routine started as was to become standard: alarm just after 5.00am, coffee and tea at 5.30am, and out at 6.00am for the first activity. We would then usually return sometime between 9.00 and 10.30am for breakfast, depending on the observations and level of activity we were experiencing. At 5.30am, the early risers caught a quick sight of an Orange-rumped Agouti in the Atta grounds before it darted back into the forest. This morning, we took a walk to the Atta Canopy Walkway. The forest was quiet on the way, but we had a nice view of a Red-necked Woodpecker high in the trees. The Canopy Walkway currently has two platforms to walk to, enabling views directly into the forest canopy and above the forest in the distance. Until recently, there had been four viewing platforms, but wood-eating beetles had recently killed one of the major supporting trees and therefore the walkway has been

reduced. The canopy was quiet this morning, with little activity, although we managed nice views of a Guianan Trogon, a distant Green Aracari, and Guianan Toucanet, Guianan Tyrannulet and a pair of squabbling Plumbeous Pigeons.

On our return to the Lodge for breakfast, one of the day's highlights appeared: a Guianan Red Cotinga flew directly in front of us and landed on an open branch. It was a beautiful bird, bright red against the green forest background, and it gave excellent views. Carlon was a fabulous bird guide, especially skilled at recognising calls, and as we got back to the Lodge, he spotted a Long-tailed Hermit for us and called out a Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant, which allowed some very clear views.

After a late breakfast, we enjoyed the Atta Lodge grounds, and the guides kept their eyes peeled on the surrounding trees and overhead. One tree in particular, while distant, was a popular perching spot. During the late morning, we saw Paradise Jacamars, Black-spotted Barbets, Spangled Cotingas and a pair of Scarlet Macaws, among others. We also had a visit from a family of Black Curassows which regularly wandered through the Lodge grounds.

In the afternoon, we took a walk along the Atta Lodge access road and along a short part of the main road. We got nice views of both Spix's and Marail Guans, and Black Nunbird and added to the growing woodpecker list with both Cream-colored and Golden-collared Woodpeckers. Many of the birds were high in the trees, so the scope was really helpful for getting the best views. The main road was also fairly open, so we could follow lots of flybys, including Dusky, Blue-headed, more Red-fan Parrots, and the very vocal Orange-winged Amazon. Toucans, both Channel-billed and White-throated, landed in the high trees and called, which was great to see, as was a perched Crane Hawk. As dusk approached, we walked back to the Lodge.



Guianan Warbling Antbird



Guianan Red Cotinga

Before dinner, we went on a night walk. There were lots of different sounds in the forest at night, including from Crested Owl, and the fabulous, slightly mournful descending scale call of the Common Potoo. Unfortunately, the Crested Owl didn't reveal itself, but Carlon did an incredible job locating the Common Potoo on a tree stump. We returned for dinner and the end of the day. As we arrived at the Lodge, we started hearing calls from a Tawny-bellied Screech Owl nearby. While we all thought it was another that got away, Carlon came and found us, as he'd located it on an open perch overlooking the Lodge grounds. The owl was very patient, allowing a good view and photos, and was a great way to end the day.

Day 5

Friday 7th November

This morning, we walked along the access road again, and some of the nearby trails. The morning was quiet, but we had clear views of a Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, Cayenne Jay and Black-necked Aracaris. A mixed canopy flock passed through, and while it was hard to identify all the birds, we had brief views of Black-throated Antbird, Cinereous Antshrike, various honeycreepers; a Guianan Warbling Antbird was lovely to see. At this point, thunder could be heard quite close by, and with the clouds darkening we decided to head back for breakfast, just in time for the rain to start. The rain lasted until the early afternoon, so we stayed undercover and waited for it to stop. This was our most rain-interrupted day.

As we gathered to head out in the mid-afternoon, a Pompadour Cotinga perched in the distant high tree, and a Black-tailed Tropicbird flew through the Lodge grounds. It was wonderful watching the tropicbird fly backwards and forwards through the trees. We walked out towards the canopy walkway, and soon flushed a Guianan Puffbird, which must have been feeding low down. Fortunately, it perched patiently, close by on a low-lying branch.

As we approached the steps leading up to the walkway, we heard a loud clicking sound, which was recognised by Carlon and Wally as White-lipped Peccaries ahead. We were asked to be quiet and stay where we were. The noise got louder, and then we could see small branches and undergrowth starting to shake. In a small gap in the undergrowth higher up the steps, dark shadows started to pass by, until we could hear snorting, clicking and vegetation being broken on both sides of us. The noise and movement kept coming; Carlon and Wally estimated more than a hundred peccaries in the squadron. Even though we couldn't see them clearly, it was so exciting as they were passing so close, on both sides in the thick vegetation. We looked back below us on the track and the peccaries on the right crossed right behind us to join the others. One spotted us: it stood completely still, and so did we, and then suddenly it let out a loud squeal and sprinted off. The others initially put off crossing, but after a minute of tense silence, they continued passing. They just kept coming and coming, until all were united on one side of the trail and disappeared off into the distance. What an experience! We were all on a high as we continued on up to the walkway, dodging the lines of leafcutter ants, and avoiding the huge army ants on the stairway railing.

The canopy was fairly quiet this evening. Another Guianan Puffbird perched quite close, and Red-and-green and Scarlet Macaws passed overhead. The highlight was an Amazonian Pygmy Owl calling and then briefly coming close in the upper branches. As the thunder and lightning in the distance returned, we left the walkway, and on the way back to Lodge heard Great and Common Potoos calling; they stayed out of sight. At the Lodge, the Tawny-bellied Screech Owl had taken up the same perch as the previous night, allowing further close up views before dinner.

Day 6

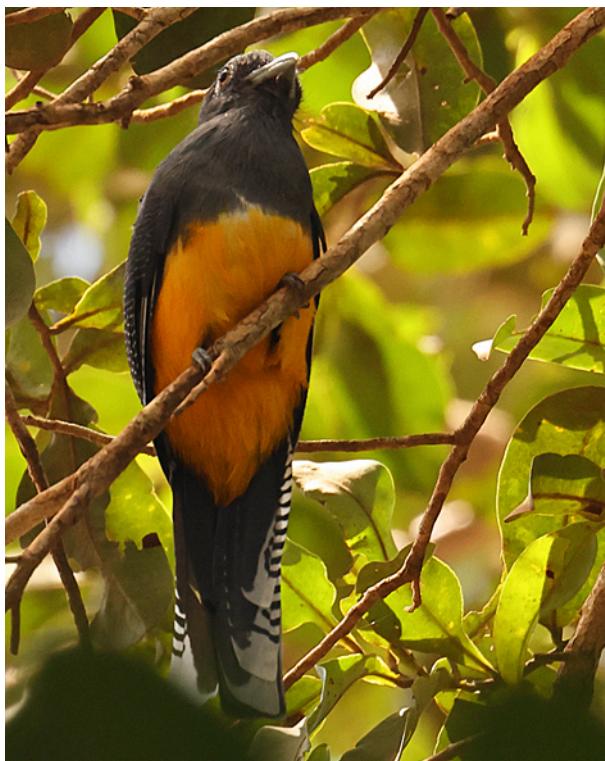
Saturday 8th November

We got up as usual for our last day in Atta, with the sound of a Lined Forest Falcon calling in the forest. After coffee, we again walked out along the access road, and this time in another direction on the main road, leading to a creek passing under the road. The walk out was calm, with brief views of Rose-breasted Chat and Green Orepelola, and Swallow-winged Puffbirds glided from their perches to catch food. However, as we reached the creek, a pair of Sunbitterns were in the open on a nearby sandbank, although they quickly made their way into a thicket. On the other side of the bridge a Neotropical River Otter briefly showed itself before disappearing, leaving the Green and Ringed Kingfishers and Great Black Hawk to overlook the water. Close to the river, we saw a

Green-tailed Jacamar, a beautiful Guianan Streaked Antwren, and a tiny woodpecker, the Golden-spangled Piculet. Various parrots passed overhead, including the uncommon, fast-flying Caica Parrot. We stayed at this productive spot for a while, and then a vehicle collected us to save the walk back. As we drove back up the access road to the Lodge, a group of eight Grey-winged Trumpeters passed one by one in front of us, bringing our final morning at Atta to a wonderful conclusion.

After breakfast, we drove to our next accommodation, back at Iwokrama River Lodge. En route, we stopped at unique parts of the white-sand forest, and located a pair of Bronzy Jacamars, along with fast-moving Golden-headed Manakins, a Guianan Tropicbird and the rare, patchily distributed Pelzeln's Tody-tyrant. Another stop found us watching a Long-tailed Tyrant hunt for food and return repeatedly to the same tree stump, possibly feeding its young. We also saw more distant Black-necked Aracaris.

Iwokrama River Lodge is in a lovely setting in open grassy grounds, with the Essequibo River on two sides and thick rainforest on the other two. We met our guide, Everard, and then settled in to our riverside cabins. During lunch, we watched the Palm and Blue-grey Tanagers attempting to steal food from the buffet. Afterwards, we took an afternoon walk out along the access road as the light was poor, meaning the inner trails were already quite dark. Immediately we reached the forest edge, a Bat Falcon was seen perched at the top of a high leafless tree. Just below, a Black-necked Aracari stuck out its bill from a hole in the trunk. The access road was quiet, but we enjoyed a swallowtail and large, iridescent Blue Morpho butterflies, as well as coming across several Black-spotted Barbets high in the canopy. When we returned to the Lodge, a pair of Bat Falcons started chasing each other, as well as mobbing other birds which came too close.



Guianan Tropicbird



Orange-breasted Falcon

As dusk descended, a Crab-eating Fox was spotted wandering the grounds, passing underneath our cabins; it hung around until later in the evening, so we all got to see it. Once it was dark, we went on a night boat trip on the river. Before setting off, our guide showed us beautiful Ladder-tailed Nightjars perched on the grass, and we were

mesmerised by a large fishing spider on the edge of the dock, catching moths. It was incredibly fast: the small moths didn't stand a chance! During the boat trip we spotted Black Caiman, the largest member of the alligator family, Amazonian Tree Boa snakes stretched out on overhanging branches, and a variety of bats, including Lesser and Greater Bulldog, and ghost bats. We returned for dinner and a good night's sleep.

Day 7

Sunday 9th November

Some of us were woken very early by the sound of Guianan Red Howler Monkeys giving their thunderous roars nearby. The advantage of being woken was an early walk around the grounds, enjoying the riverside setting and seeing many active birds. These included Chestnut-bellied Seedeaters, Silver-beaked Tanagers, Red-capped Cardinals, several species of flycatcher and Swallow-winged Puffbirds. Painted Parakeets were perched in the trees near the dock.

After breakfast, we took a boat trip around India House Island. On the far side, we were fortunate to find a stunning Ornate Hawk-Eagle perched in a tree directly by the river. We drifted quietly, and despite its stares we could get quite close, and had a fantastic view of this magnificent bird. Other raptors were also around, including Bat and Laughing Falcons, as well as Yellow-billed and Large-billed Terns, one of the latter with a young chick calling for food. We also spotted our first Black Skimmer on a sandbank.

After going around the island, we took the boat downriver for the hike of Turtle Mountain before the weather got too hot. The hike was a good challenge (as it was still warm), and the final section was quite steep, but we took our time enjoying the rainforest. Unfortunately, the trail was busy and noisy that morning, so wildlife was very quiet. It started well with lovely sightings of Ringed Woodpecker and Green-backed Trogan, and then we had no sightings until we reached the summit. However, as we got there, we found an Orange-breasted Falcon lit up in the sun, perched in a tree above the canopy. After good views, we admired the summit views, which were fantastic, the thick dark green rainforest stretching out to beyond the horizon, only broken by the Essequibo River. As we gazed upon the extensive view, a King Vulture circled effortlessly above the canopy, and while it didn't come as close as we were willing, a Greater Yellow-headed Vulture circled really close to where we were standing.



Black Skimmers



Amazonian Tree Boa

After enjoying the views, we were about to leave, but the Orange-breasted Falcon soared past. It gave us a fly-by several times, either soaring overhead or stooping rapidly down the cliff below. Another one then appeared, a pair seemingly showing off together. Wally was especially excited to see a pair in the area, and hoped they would stay. Unfortunately, we had to leave the summit and descent back to the boats. En route, Wally heard and managed to find a Great Jacamar fairly close, which was dazzling in the light. Once back in the boats, we aimed to return

quickly to the Lodge to have a late lunch, but we were soon distracted when we spotted a Sunbittern on one of the sandy banks. Everyone got a good view as we watched it walk along the beach, and then hop around a fallen tree before moving further into the undergrowth. When we arrived back to the Lodge, it was lovely to watch Swallow-winged Puffbirds feeding their young in nests burrows in the sand bank by the dock.

After lunch, there wasn't too much daylight remaining, but we took a drive to the Fair View airstrip, where we hoped to see Blue-and-yellow Macaws. As hoped, pairs of these spectacular birds flew in and settled in the high trees next to the airstrip; this is a highly favoured location, and we didn't see these macaws anywhere else on the trip. We drove further along the road, stopping at a couple of points, and at one, next to a small stream, we heard the buzzing sound of the highly sought-after Crimson Topaz. It was tough to see in the light, but we managed through a small gap in the undergrowth as it moved around, before flying rapidly close to our heads, then to the other side of the road before disappearing. We had literally been buzzed by a hummingbird! As we searched for it, we spotted a colourful American Pygmy Kingfisher perched silently by the water's edge.

With light now fading, we took a walk along a track off the main road. Wally discovered some very recent Jaguar tracks, and next to them, moving in the opposite direction, more recent Ocelot tracks. While we didn't see these cats, it was great to know of their presence in this pristine area of rainforest. We continued to a partial clearing. Our guide played the call of a White-winged Potoo, and one almost immediately flew over, although unfortunately then out of sight. It called back but we didn't see it again. After a long day, we headed back to the Lodge for dinner and a well-earned rest.

Day 8

Monday 10th November

Today we had to leave Iwokrama, but still had a little time to wander the forest edge before breakfast. Our destination today was Rewa Eco-Lodge on the confluence of the Rewa and Rupununi Rivers. As we departed along the main road, we soon stopped to follow fresh Tapir tracks (adult and young) before they moved off the road, and we saw a Guianan Red Howler Monkey passing through the trees. En route, we stopped at a trail to a known lekking site for Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock. As we got out of the van, a group of Grey-winged Trumpeters crossed the road behind us. The trail itself was very productive. First of all, we had great views of a Great Jacamar perched close by, and then a couple of Red-faced Spider Monkeys moved through the trees. They moved quickly, but still allowed a brief view. Passing through some low boulders, we reached the lekking site and immediately saw a female cock-of-the-rock obligingly out in the open. Sightings of the females are usually very brief or non-existent, as they blend in so well with their surroundings, so it was remarkable to see one so well. As we waited, a pair of Amazonian Motmots called and passed through. Suddenly, a couple of orange shapes moved closer, and we had great views of the spectacularly orange male Cocks-of-the-Rock. We watched for a while, but didn't stay long and moved back through the boulders, quickly seeing their tiny nest, and back to the other side. Here we were greeted by a Spotted Puffbird on a close perch, before it moved away to another; it had nesting material in its beak.

We could have spent longer here, but we needed to move on. In the blink of an eye, the rainforest rapidly turned into more open savannah, and we reached Kwatameng Landing, where we met our guide Francesco for the boat transfer to Rewa Eco-Lodge. Just off the landing was a small sandbank, where more than twenty Black Skimmers were resting. The boat transfer was an adventure in itself. Ospreys regularly flew across the river, a variety of kingfishers perched in overhanging branches, Green Ibises walked along the river's edge, and Anhingas and Capped Herons stood motionless, staring into the water.

We soon came across our first family of Giant Otters. The first one Francesco spotted was eating a fish, but it soon led us to four other members of its family. They kept their distance, but kept popping up, head and neck out of the water, calling and checking us out; they were great fun to watch.



Giant Otter



Black Caiman

We reached Rewa Lodge in the early afternoon and got checked in. The Lodge is community-owned and in a lovely setting on the banks of the river, with the cabins set in an open clearing surrounded by rainforest. After a delicious lunch, we soon set out on our next excursion to Grass Pond. Grass Pond is home to the *Victoria amazonica* waterlily, one of the largest in the world, and when we arrived two large lily buds were protruding from the water. We watched patiently, drink in hand, as two of the buds opened during the course of the evening, revealing the beautiful white flowers. The scent from the flower immediately attracts the beetles, which are subsequently trapped, covered in pollen and released the following evening, to pollinate other flowers. Huge Arapaima, the largest freshwater fish in the world, flapped their tails viciously on the water's surface. As we walked back in the dark, Black Caimans could be seen, along with a variety of fish in the lake. Back at the Lodge, before dinner, we found Pauraque perched silently on the grass in the Lodge clearing.

Day 9

Tuesday 11th November

Today it was time for another hike. After a wonderful breakfast right on the river, watched by a Roadside Hawk, we took the boats towards Awarmie Mountain. On the river, we came across another family of Giant Otters, which were very vocal. Their extensive communication included short barks, snorts and screams. We observed them for a while before they disappeared in the distance. Meanwhile, Amazon, Green and Ringed Kingfishers were spaced along the river, and Ospreys soared overhead.

The trail to Awarmie Mountain started flat, and the birdwatching was excellent, including stunning Blue-backed Manakin, Green-tailed Jacamar, Ochre-lored Flatbill, Crested Orependera, and both Red-and-green and Scarlet Macaws; but we had to move on. The trail up the mountain was quite steep in sections, but Francesco guided the group really well, ensuring everyone was okay and helping as necessary, all while bare-footed! This was really helpful. More birds revealed themselves on the way up: Green-backed Tropicbird, Spectacled Thrush, cute Golden-headed Manakins and a Pearl Kite, the smallest Neotropical raptor.

We reached the top very hot and a little tired, but it was worth it. Like Turtle Mountain before, the views were fabulous in both directions. There were mountains and rainforest as far as you could see, only broken by various waterways. A Collared Tree Lizard sunned itself on a rock, and Bay-backed Tanagers ate from a fruiting tree. At

the top of the canopy, a Black-bellied Cuckoo appeared, going back and forth from its perch to a nearby tree. As we relaxed, Francesco spotted trees moving in the distance and then found the culprits: Red-faced Spider Monkeys. There was a large group moving quite close by, their black coats shining in the sun, and they inspected us as they passed acrobatically, swinging from branch to branch. They were a joy to watch. After a decent time at the summit, we had to go back down, but the birding continued. First, a flock passed through the canopy, and we spotted Spotted-tailed Antwren, White-throated Manakin and various tanagers and honeycreepers; then we flushed a very close Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle, which called extensively as it circled around above the canopy, and which we later spotted again from the base of the mountain. Finally, a group of Purple-throated Fruitcrows passed by.

As we got the boats back to the Lodge for a well-deserved late lunch, the Giant Otter family was directly opposite the dock. An adult otter was eating a fish and a young one, clearly much smaller, was extremely vocal, likely demanding food.



Red-faced Black Spider Monkey



Linnaeus's Two-toed Sloth

After a short rest, we were back in the boats for a two-hour ride to the Toucan Falls trail. We got thoroughly soaked on the way when a tropical shower passed through, but it was at least warm and once it stopped, we dried quickly. This trail led to the lair of a Goliath Birdeater spider, one of the largest spiders in the world. As dusk descended, the male came out, encouraged by a piece of chicken, and we thought he was huge. However, a bit further on was the lair of a female, and while she couldn't be enticed to come out, we could see her in the hole and she was even huger! We soon left them alone, as dusk is the time they would emerge. On the way back we heard the beautiful tunes of a Musician Wren, although we weren't able to see it. We spotlighted on the way back to the Lodge and saw Capybaras briefly as they ran up the bank, Boat-billed Herons, Ladder-tailed Nightjars, both Spectacled and Black Caimans, and a close-up Amazonian Tree Boa. Our dinner was thoroughly deserved today!

Day 10

Wednesday 12th November

This morning was our last morning in Rewa, as we were due to depart after a late breakfast. We got up early and took a walk to Platform Pond. Along the trail, we came across a flock of birds quickly passing through. The views were fleeting, but we identified Southern White-fringed Antwren, Whiskered Myiobius, Yellow-throated Woodpecker, Guianan Woodcreeper and Trilling Gnatwren, among others. The pond was a peaceful spot with some water lilies, and benches to sit. A Muscovy Duck flew over and a Tricolored Heron almost landed right beside us, and didn't mind our presence at all. As breakfast called, we walked back, admiring a colourful Finsch's Euphonia along the way.

After breakfast and packing our bags, we took a walk to visit Rewa village, where the boats would meet us. It was a short distance, but as we passed under a tree Wally, right at the back, called out 'sloth!'. The Linnaeus's Two-toed Sloth blended in so well that everyone had been passing underneath, oblivious, during the morning, and we heard that this species is not seen so often. Even the locals were excited to see it! It was doing exactly what sloths do, not moving much and then very slowly, and for the most part was wrapped up in a ball. However, it stretched occasionally, looking down at us and revealing itself more fully. After this great sighting, we moved on to visit the village and make our boat transfer on time.

Back out on the river, we spotted another single Giant Otter and had close-up views of a huge Jabiru taking off, more Ospreys and a tiny Least Sandpiper on a sandbank. We said goodbye to Francesco and our boat driver Dennis (also an excellent birder!) at Kwatameng Landing, and drove to the village of Pakaraima for lunch. En route, we stopped to view a pair of Double-striped Thick-knee on the dry savannah.

The restaurant at Pakaraima was a lovely place: great food, good hospitality and a lovely setting. The different plants and trees, including mango, and the nearby small swamp attracted a range of birds, including Fork-tailed Flycatcher, White-headed Marsh Tyrant, Glittering-throated Emerald and the magnificent Orange-backed Troupial. After some time enjoying the surroundings, we had to continue on to Genip Landing, where we met one of our guides, Oswin, for the transfer by boat along the Rupununi River to Karanambu Lodge.

As before, the boat transfer was an excursion in itself. As well as a variety of herons, a Wood Stork flew over, and raptors were frequent, including Ospreys, Savanna Hawk and different species of caracara. The second boat also had nice sightings of Sungrebe and the highly sought-after Agami Heron (fortunately we saw these species again on a later day, so the whole group saw them). We were greeted at the Karanambu dock by a flock of Black Skimmers.

A five-minute walk led us to Karanambu Lodge. It was a very different setting compared with the previous lodges, in the heart of the savannah and surrounded by small pockets of forest. However, it made a nice contrast, and we settled into our cabins before dinner. The cabins were very comfortable, and some had bats roosting in the rafters; I was warned of an opossum who might visit. It never did. The Lodge is famous for its work on rehabilitating and reintroducing Giant Otters to the wild, and while no otters are being rehabilitated at present, the owners have taken on a young three- or four-month-old Jaguarundi named Merlot. Merlot was the source of tremendous entertainment; he was full of energy and mischief, although the owners' cats kept it in its place (for the moment).

Day 11

Thursday 13th November

Our routine continued with coffee at 5.30am, and then we were out, slowly driving around the savannah looking for various species; Giant Anteater is a key target here. The savannah was more similar to the open African savannah, with mountains in the distance, and was home to many different bird species. We saw Eastern and Red-breasted Meadowlarks, a beautiful Vermilion Flycatcher catching insects, and had nice views of Savanna and White-tailed Hawks, including one of the latter which had just caught a snake. Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, Maguari Stork and a pair of Buff-breasted Ibises flew nearby. As it got warmer, we stopped at some reed-covered lakes and watched Purple Gallinules, and even got a distant view of an Azure Gallinule. At one point, Wally excitedly spotted a hard-to-find White-naped Xenopsaris. On the way from the Lodge, we always stopped at a dried-out river bed shaded by woods, which looked dark and moist. Today we glimpsed another Sunbittern there.

As the morning was getting hot, we returned for a late breakfast. As previously, the grounds were great to walk around, with some different species to be found. So, after breakfast we took a brief walk into the surrounding forest. We managed to locate Pale-eyed Pygmy Tyrant, Ochre-lored Flatbill and Rusty-margined Flycatcher, as well as seeing a Yellow-spotted Amazon River Turtle sunning itself on a log. As it was hot, and the hammocks outside the rooms or the fans inside were an appealing option, we returned to the Lodge.

After lunch, when it was beginning to cool, we walked the shaded trail to Honey Pond. The trail was initially quiet, but guide Oswin and the group members at the front managed to spot Orange-rumped Agoutis before they darted into cover. Soon afterwards, a couple of us had a quick sighting of a Grey-cowled Wood Rail, but again it somehow managed quietly to move away along the river bank, and couldn't be found again. Then, we all saw one of our targets, an Agami Heron, on the opposite bank. This bird was more amenable, and happily gave everyone a good view. At Honey Pond we took boats out into the still, peaceful lake. Purple Gallinules, Wattled Jacana and Striated Herons walked across the huge *Amazonica* lily-pads, which were lit up beautifully in the evening light. Here, the lily flowers were a mixture of buds and pink flowers, and as the evening drew on some buds opened, revealing the white flower. As dusk descended, nighthawks, both Band-tailed and Lesser, appeared from nowhere, darting around the sky; they were fascinating to watch. A Long-winged Harrier cruised just overhead, Black-capped Night Herons were starting their evening watch, and a Black Caiman looked up menacingly from between the lily pads.



Agami Heron

Once it was dark, we returned to the dock and the walk back to the Lodge, stopping for close up views of a young Spectacled Caiman, and a huge rocket frog. We also spotted two large Venezuelan Sun Tiger tarantulas, one of

which took up watch on a client's rucksack! Back at the Lodge, we were greeted to a fabulous dinner and more entertainment from Merlot the Jaguarundi.

Day 12

Friday 14th November

This morning, we were woken early by the sound of a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl calling. Fortunately, Wally was up, so a couple of us went with him to find it on the forest edge. The calls got louder and louder, until there it was; it was still quite dark, but it was fabulous to see.

After coffee, we set out on a savannah drive again. On this occasion, nothing could be seen in the dried-out river bed, but soon afterwards we came across a Crab-eating Fox on the track, looking at us inquisitively. We followed as it trotted along the track, turning from time to time to check us out. After about ten minutes it slowly disappeared into the long grass. The scenery was beautiful, and while still saw no Giant Anteaters, we came across the Savanna and White-tailed Hawks again, and an American Kestrel perched in short trees while vultures circled overhead.

After driving a while we stopped, allowing our guides to search some nearby woods, and we took a short walk. We discovered a roosting Least Nighthawk blending in superbly with the dry grass. Fork-tailed Flycatchers were abundant and clearly very territorial; they chased anything that came within range. A couple of nighthawks flew past, and at least four of the flycatchers pursued them to see them off. We heard the calls of a Bicolored Wren, and then spotted two flying together into the top of a nearby tree where they called, until mobbed by the flycatchers. Next, we had close-up views of a Crested Caracara and Maguari Stork, and then a pair of elusive Sharp-tailed Ibises flew into a nearby swamp, where we could watch them forage. At this point we returned to the Lodge for breakfast. The first vehicle got lucky at the dried-out river bed, seeing some South American Coatis before they disappeared around a corner.

After breakfast, we drove back out to another part of the forest running along the dried-out river in the Gappo area. As we started the walk, I wasn't paying attention to the discussion on the sharp razor grass and was looking towards the dried river bed. An adult Jaguarundi with a long black tail bounded across the trail near the river bed! Unfortunately, by the time I called out, it had passed and couldn't be seen refound. The walk was also very productive for birds. Little Chacalacas made a loud commotion in a tree, and we observed Spotted Puffbird close by, along with Chivi Vireo, Black-crested Antshrike, Tropical Gnatcatcher, a brief Cinnamon Attila, Yellow Oriole and Hooded Tanagers, plus various tyrannulets and seedeaters. It was a lovely walk, and after nearly two hours we were collected and driven back to the Lodge. A quick walk around the grounds before lunch produced really nice views of Buff-breasted Wren, and a pretty pair of Burnished-buff Tanagers in a mango tree.

After lunch and a brief rest, we took a boat trip to Sumoni Lake. On the way to the boats, a Spotted Puffbird perched obligingly on a branch across the path. On the boat trip, initially along the river, we saw another two Giant Otters, but they were shy and stayed close to the bank under overhanging branches. Further down, Brown Capuchin monkeys foraged in some palm trees, while a Grey-lined Hawk showed well, and a beautifully-patterned juvenile Rufescent Tiger Heron looked golden in the late afternoon light. Further down, a Green Iguana was out hunting in the high branches of a tall tree.

We turned off the main river onto a narrow channel, watching kingfishers as we went, and then the channel opened up into Sumoni Lake, where a Sungrebe swam across. On the shore was a troop of small Guianan Squirrel Monkeys

and, further along, more Brown Capuchin monkeys moved around the palm trees. As dusk fell, the Lesser and Band-tailed Nighthawks reappeared, although not in as high numbers as the evening before. The boat ride back was uneventful, apart from a huge Spectacled Caiman out of the water on a sandbank and various species of bat.

Late in the evening, after we'd returned to our cabins, a couple of us independently heard a Tropical Screech Owl calling nearby, and we managed to find it perched low down in a tree.

Day 13

Saturday 15th November

Today was our last morning in Guyana's interior, and we drove out to the savannah for the final time. We were now becoming familiar with many of the birds, but still spotted new species. First, a pair of elegant Aplomado Falcons perched in a distant tree before gliding off. As our guides searched for any signs of an anteater, we walked the margins of a few lakes, and Wally spotted us a Wedge-tailed Grass Finch, White-tailed Goldenthroat and a rare Bearded Tachuri (a Near Threatened small flycatcher), as well as various species of seedeater.

While we had some great experiences at Karanambu, and had seen many things, it was a shame that, despite a big effort from the guides, the Giant Anteaters proved elusive. We didn't even find any signs (such as broken termite mounds) suggesting their presence at this time.

Unfortunately, we now needed to leave Karanambu for the drive to Lethem near the Brazilian border, for the flight back to Georgetown. This was also where we said goodbye to Wally. Wally had been an excellent guide, finding us many species, while sharing his knowledge; he looked after us very well. The flight back to Georgetown proceeded smoothly, and in the evening we were back at Cara Lodge, where we had started the trip.

Day 14

Sunday 16th November

We had our earliest start today, being picked up at 4.30am for the drive to the Mahaica River. On arrival, much-needed coffee was provided, and we started our boat trip along the river with our guides Kevin and Shamir. Very soon, we came across Hoatzin, Guyana's national bird, very close in the waterside vegetation. We saw many along the river, and very close. We also had great views of a Little Cuckoo, looking tremendous in the morning light. As we gently moved along the river we spotted a variety of birds: Wing-barred Seedeater, Olivaceous Saltator, Boat-billed Flycatcher, White-bellied Piculet, a Green-tailed Jacamar shining in the morning light, and Spot-breasted and Blood-colored Woodpeckers. Red-bellied Macaws passed overhead, and White-winged Swallows swooped close to the water's surface. Meanwhile, a Green Iguana lay among the vegetation, and a grumpy-looking Guianan Red Howler Monkey sat quietly in an open tree. It was a lovely trip, but all too soon, we needed to return to dock for breakfast.

After breakfast and relaxing at the dock, we had to leave and drive slowly back through the open fields. I wish we had had longer here, as there were plenty of birds: Wattled Jacana, Limpkin, Solitary Sandpiper and Savanna Hawks; the star of the show was a Long-winged Harrier which glided gracefully and low to the ground in front of us. As always, we wished we had been looking only thirty seconds earlier; it continued away and soon disappointed out of sight behind the palm trees.

We returned to Cara Lodge for a while, and then went for lunch at Backyard Café. The lunch was excellent: we had a variety of courses using local ingredients in an interesting, peaceful and very friendly environment. After lunch, we visited the Georgetown Botanical Gardens.

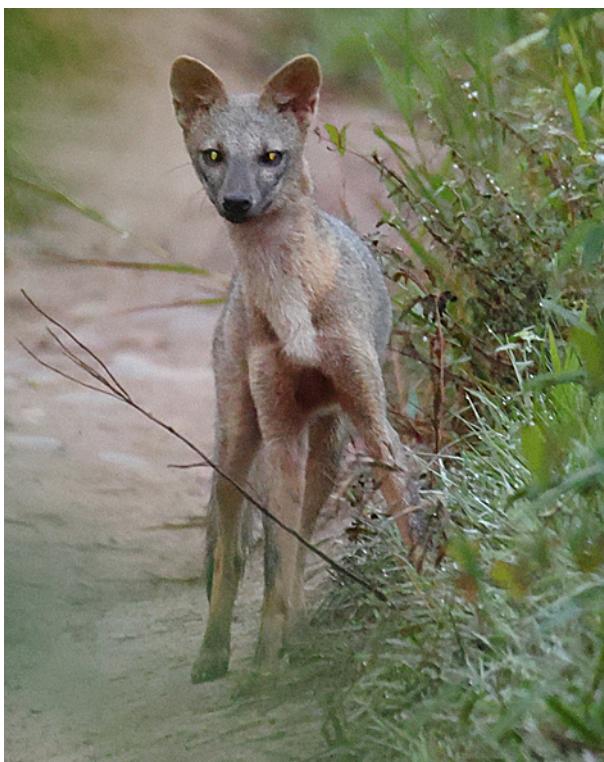
Unfortunately, as it was a Sunday afternoon, it was a completely different experience to the beginning of the trip. The gardens were very busy and really noisy, with lots of cars and music blaring out. Clearly, a weekend afternoon is not the time to visit! However, we made the best of it and enjoyed various species of parrots, a pair of Zone-tailed Hawks cruising overhead, a pair of Northern Yellow Warblers rushing from bush to bush, and a Black-throated Mango. As dusk fell, we made our way back to Cara Lodge.

Day 15

Monday 17th November

As today was our last day in Guyana, we made a final, early morning trip to the Botanical Gardens with Shamir. It was so much nicer in the early morning, and we watched an Amazonian Manatee lazing peacefully in one of the ponds. As well as the parrots vocalizing noisily when they came close by, a flock of Red-shouldered Macaws passed overhead, and a pair perched beautifully in a palm tree. It was great to see another pair of Scarlet Macaws too. Shamir located a Great Horned Owl roosting; it was quite close and with an open view, so this alone justified our return to the gardens.

We explored further, and enjoyed Black-collared Hawk, another Blood-colored Woodpecker, Violaceous Euphonia, Turquoise Tanager and Bananaquit, among many others. Near the end, a flock of Scarlet Ibises flew past, a mixture of orange-red adults and lighter, white-bellied juveniles, which was a lovely way to end our visit.



Crab-eating Fox



Great Horned Owl

Unfortunately, we now needed to leave the Botanical Gardens and head back to Cara Lodge for breakfast. After breakfast, some of the group went shopping for some last-minute gifts, before another delicious lunch at the restaurant Fresh. Later in the afternoon, we departed for Georgetown International Airport and our flights back to the UK.

Day 15

Tuesday 18th November

We arrived safely home in the UK.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025												
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>						H							
Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>			H										
Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>							H			H	✓		
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	✓												
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis motmot</i>										H	✓		
Marail Guan	<i>Penelope marail</i>		✓	✓										
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>		✓		✓									
Black Curassow	<i>Crax alector</i>		✓	✓	✓									
Least Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles pusillus</i>												✓	
Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>										✓	✓	✓	
Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>		✓											
Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>											✓	✓	
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>								✓		✓			
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>					✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>			H										
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>		✓	H										
White-winged Potoo	<i>Nyctibius leucopterus</i>						✓							
White-chinned Swift	<i>Cypseloides cryptus</i>	✓												
Band-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓				
White-tipped Swift	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>	✓												
Fork-tailed Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>										✓			
Crimson Topaz	<i>Topaza pella</i>						✓							
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>		✓	✓										
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>									✓				
Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>		H			✓								
Long-tailed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>		✓											
Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>		✓	✓	✓									
White-tailed Goldenthroat	<i>Polytmus guainumbi</i>											✓		

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>													✓	✓
Grey-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>								✓						
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>				✓	✓			✓						
White-chested Emerald	<i>Chrysuronia brevirostris</i>	✓	✓												
Plain-bellied Emerald	<i>Chrysuronia leucogaster</i>												✓	✓	
Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i>			✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	
Rufous-throated Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>					✓									
Blue-chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes notata</i>						✓								
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>												✓	✓	
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccycua minuta</i>													✓	
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>							✓		✓		✓			
Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>								✓						
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>					✓							✓		
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>				✓	✓									
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>				✓										
Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plain-breasted Ground Dove	<i>Columbina minuta</i>								✓						
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	✓	✓											✓	✓
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Grey-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>								✓						
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>									✓		✓			
Grey-cowled Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>										✓				
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>										✓			✓	
Azure Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio flavirostris</i>										✓				
Grey-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia crepitans</i>							✓	✓	✓					
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Double-striped Thick-knee	<i>Hesperoburhinus bistriatus</i>										✓	✓			
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>				✓										
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	✓													

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	✓	✓					✓		✓				✓	✓
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	✓						✓	✓			✓			
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>					✓				✓		✓			✓
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	✓													
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	✓								✓					
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓													
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	✓													
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>										✓				
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	✓													
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>						✓	✓		✓			✓		
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓					
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓					
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	✓													
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>					✓	✓					✓			
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>										✓	✓			
Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	✓	✓												
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>					✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>										✓				
Sharp-tailed Ibis	<i>Cercibis oxycerca</i>														✓
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓			
Scarlet Ibis	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	✓												✓	✓
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>					✓				✓			✓		
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Agami Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>									✓	✓				
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	✓													
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓			✓
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>							✓	✓			✓			

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025												
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	✓								✓				
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓			
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓							✓		✓		✓	✓
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	✓												
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>													✓
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>			✓		✓	✓						✓	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>				✓		✓	✓						
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>									✓				
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>									✓				
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>								✓					
Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>										✓		✓	✓
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>				✓									
Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	✓	✓			✓								✓
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	✓	✓											✓
Rufous Crab Hawk	<i>Buteogallus aequinoctialis</i>	✓												
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓				✓
White Hawk	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>					✓								
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>										✓	✓	✓	
Grey-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>			✓						✓		✓		✓
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>			✓										✓
Amazonian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>				H	✓								
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>										✓	H		

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>														✓
Tropical Screech Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>														✓
Tawny-bellied Screech Owl	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>			✓	✓										H
Crested Owl	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>				H										
Black-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Tropicagelatinosa</i>							✓							
Green-backed Tropicbird	<i>Tropicagelatinosa</i>								✓						
Guianan Tropicbird	<i>Tropicagelatinosa</i>								✓						
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>		✓						✓			✓	✓		✓
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>									✓					
Green-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbulatamata</i>		✓			✓					✓				✓
Bronzy Jacamar	<i>Galbulaleucogastra</i>								✓						
Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbuladea</i>		✓	✓	✓										
Great Jacamar	<i>Jacamerops aureus</i>								✓	✓					
Guianan Puffbird	<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>					✓									
Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>						✓								
Spotted Puffbird	<i>Bucco tamatia</i>														✓
Collared Puffbird	<i>Bucco capensis</i>									✓					
Black Nunbird	<i>Monasa atra</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				
Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Black-spotted Barbet	<i>Capito niger</i>				✓	✓	✓								
Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	✓													
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>				✓	✓									
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>		✓	✓											
Green Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>				✓		✓								
Black-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>						✓	✓				✓			
Guianan Toucanet	<i>Selenidera piperivora</i>				✓										
Golden-spangled Piculet	<i>Picumnus exilis</i>							✓							
White-bellied Piculet	<i>Picumnus spilogaster</i>		✓												✓
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>						✓								

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025														
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Blood-colored Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis sanguineus</i>	✓	✓											✓	✓	
Golden-collared Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis cassini</i>			✓												
Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>										✓					
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>										✓				✓	
Variable (Waved) Woodpecker	<i>Celeus undatus</i>					✓										
Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>			✓												
Ringed Woodpecker	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>				✓		✓									
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>					✓						✓				
Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>			✓				✓								
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>										✓	✓	✓		✓	
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>		✓	✓						✓						
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>					✓	✓									
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>		✓					✓		✓	✓				H	
Lined Forest Falcon	<i>Micrastur gilvicollis</i>				H	H										
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>												✓	✓		
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>													✓		
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓					
Orange-breasted Falcon	<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>		✓						✓							
Golden-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>			✓	✓	✓										
Caica Parrot	<i>Pyrilia caica</i>						✓									
Dusky Parrot	<i>Pionus fuscus</i>				✓											
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						
Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>		✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>		✓	✓												✓
Orange-winged Amazon	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓
Green-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus passerinus</i>													✓		
Black-headed Parrot	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>							✓								
Red-fan Parrot	<i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i>		✓	✓	✓											
Painted Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura picta</i>						✓	✓		✓	✓					
Brown-throated Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula pertinax</i>	✓									✓	✓			✓	
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>														✓	

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025												
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>						✓							
Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓
Red-shouldered Macaw	<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	✓	✓								✓		✓	✓
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>				✓	✓								
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorynchus spirurus</i>					✓								
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>								✓					
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	
Guianan Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>								✓	✓				
Tepui (White-throated) Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla roraimae</i>							✓						
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	✓	✓											✓
Plain-crowned Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>								✓					
Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>			✓										
Black-throated Antbird	<i>Myrmophylax atrothorax</i>					✓								
Guianan Streaked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula surinamensis</i>						✓							
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>					✓	✓	✓						
Grey Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>										✓			
Southern White-fringed Antwren	<i>Formicivora grisea</i>										✓	✓	✓	
Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>				✓									
Cinereous Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>					✓								
Spot-tailed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus sticturus</i>								✓					
Todd's Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus stictocephalus</i>									✓				
Black-crested Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>											✓		
Guianan Warbling Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis cantator</i>					✓								
Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i>						H		✓					
Ferruginous-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmotherus ferrugineus</i>						H							
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>							✓						
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardi</i>							✓						
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	✓	✓										✓	✓
White-lored Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion inerme</i>						✓							
Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Campstostoma obsoletum</i>			✓			✓					✓		
Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	<i>Nesotriccus murinus</i>			✓							✓			

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025												
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bearded Tachuri	<i>Polystictus pectoralis</i>												✓	
Guianan Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius acer</i>				✓									
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>								✓					
Northern Scrub Flycatcher	<i>Sublegatus arenarum</i>												✓	
Pale-tipped Inezia	<i>Inezia caudata</i>											✓		
Pelzeln's Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus inornatus</i>						✓							
Helmeted Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus galeatus</i>			✓	✓									
Pale-eyed Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Atalotriccus pilaris</i>											✓		
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>		✓					✓				✓		
Ochre-lored Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>									✓		✓	✓	
White-crested Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>									H				
Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>		✓											
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i>											✓	✓	✓
Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>						✓		✓	✓				
Pied Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>	✓										✓	✓	✓
White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>										✓	✓		✓
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>					✓								
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>												H	✓
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>		✓											✓
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>						✓	✓	✓					
Cinnamon Attila	<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>												✓	
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>							✓						
Guianan Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola rupicola</i>		✓							✓				
Guianan Red Cotinga	<i>Phoenicircus carnifex</i>			✓	✓									
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>									✓				
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>				✓	✓	✓							
Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>				✓	✓								

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025												
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pompadour Cotinga	<i>Xipholena punicea</i>				✓	✓								
Blue-backed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>									✓				
White-throated Manakin	<i>Corapipo gutturalis</i>					✓				✓				
White-crowned Manakin	<i>Pseudopipra pipra</i>					✓								
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>					✓	✓	✓			✓			
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>					✓								
White-naped Xenopsaris	<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i>											✓		
Cinereous Becard	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>													✓
Pink-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus minor</i>						✓							
Whiskered Myiobius	<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>										✓			
Ashy-headed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i>													✓
Lemon-chested Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i>					✓								
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>											✓		
Cayenne Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cayanus</i>					✓								
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>							✓		✓		✓		
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>							✓		✓				
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>									✓		✓		✓
Bicolored Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>												✓	
Coraya Wren	<i>Pheugopedius coraya</i>							H						
Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>											✓		
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	✓	✓										✓	✓
Musician Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>								H					
Trilling Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>										✓			
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>												✓	
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	✓	✓											✓
Spectacled Thrush	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>								✓			H		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓											
Yellowish Pipit	<i>Anthus chii</i>											✓		
Finsch's Euphonia	<i>Euphonia finschi</i>										✓		✓	

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>		✓		✓										✓
Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>										✓	✓	✓		
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>										✓				
Red-breasted Meadowlark (Blackbird)	<i>Leistes militaris</i>										✓	✓	✓		
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>									✓			✓		
Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>						✓								
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						
Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhoous</i>			✓	✓										
Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>										✓				
Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>						✓	✓							
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>			✓									✓	✓	
Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	✓	✓										✓	✓	
Mangrove Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>												✓	✓	
Rose-breasted Chat	<i>Granatellus pelzelni</i>						✓								
Yellow-green Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>					H									
Hooded Tanager	<i>Nemosia pileata</i>											✓			
Wedge-tailed Grass Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>												✓		
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>					✓									
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>									✓					
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>					✓									
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>			✓	✓					✓					
Olive-grey Saltator	<i>Saltator olivascens</i>												✓	✓	
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	✓												✓	
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>							✓			✓			✓	
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
Grey Seedeater	<i>Sporophila intermedia</i>												✓		
Wing-barred Seedeater	<i>Sporophila americana</i>													✓	✓
Plumbeous Seedeater	<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>										✓		✓		
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>						✓	✓	✓						
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bicolored Conebill	<i>Conirostrum bicolor</i>	✓													
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	✓													
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cayana</i>												✓		
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>										✓				
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓							✓
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>				✓										

Mammals

I = introduced		November 2025													
Common name	Scientific name	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Linnaeus's Two-toed Sloth	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>												✓		
Amazonian Manatee	<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>														✓
Guianan Red Howler	<i>Alouatta macconnelli</i>				✓				✓						✓
Red-faced Black Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles paniscus</i>								✓	✓					
Midas Tamarin	<i>Saguinus midas</i>														
Weeper Capuchin	<i>Cebus olivaceus</i>	✓													
Brown Capuchin	<i>Sapajus apella</i>	✓											✓	✓	
Guianan Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>												✓		
Greater Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>									✓					
Common Red-rumped Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta leporina</i>		✓										✓		
Lesser Bulldog Bat	<i>Noctilio albiventris</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Greater Bulldog Bat	<i>Noctilio leporinus</i>					✓			✓	✓			✓		
Miller's Long-tongued Bat	<i>Glossophaga longirostris</i>												✓		
Common Black Mastiff Bat	<i>Molossus rufus</i>								✓						
a ghost bat	<i>Diclidurus sp.</i>						✓								
Central Neotropical River Otter	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>						✓								
Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>							✓	✓	✓			✓		
South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>												✓		
Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>						✓					✓	✓		
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</i>												✓		

		November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I = introduced															
Common name	Scientific name														
Indian Gray Mongoose -I	<i>Urva edwardsii</i>	✓													
White-lipped Peccary	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>					✓									

Amphibians & reptiles

		November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
E = endemic															
Common name	Scientific name														
Beebe's Rocket Frog - E	<i>Anomaloglossus beebei</i>		✓												
a rocket frog	<i>Anomaloglossus</i> sp.											✓			
Cane Toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	✓	✓												
Amazon Milk Frog	<i>Trachycephalus resinifictrix</i>	✓													
Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>					✓			✓			✓			✓
Black Caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Yellow-spotted Amazon River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>							✓				✓			
Amazonian Tree Boa	<i>Corallus hortulana</i>					✓			✓						
a green garden lizard	<i>Anolis</i> sp.			✓		✓									
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>								✓			✓			✓
Collared Tree Lizard	<i>Plica plica</i>								✓			✓			

Damselflies

		November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Common name	Scientific name														
Giant Damselfly	<i>Megaloprepus caerulatus</i>			✓											

Spiders

		November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Common name	Scientific name														
Water Spider	<i>Dolomedes</i> sp.					✓									
Venezuelan Sun Tiger	<i>Psalmopoeus irminia</i>											✓			
Goliath Birdeater	<i>Theraphosa blondi</i>									✓					

Other invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	November 2025													
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a whip scorpion	<i>Uropygi</i> sp.		✓												