

# Mexico – Birds & Culture of Oaxaca

Naturetrek Tour Report

28th February – 15th March 2026

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Grey-breasted Woodpecker



Mountain Trogon



Orange-breasted Bunting



Red Warbler

Tour report by Luca Boscain

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

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

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

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

Tour participants: Luca Boscain (leader) and Maynor Ovando (local guide) with ten Naturetrek clients

## Summary

The inaugural Naturetrek tour to Oaxaca (and its extension to Chiapas) was a great success, with 240 species of birds observed during the main tour, plus another fifty species on the extension. The entire group took part in the extension, meaning we didn't even lose time transporting people to the airport. The birding proved to be harder than expected, especially in the mountains, since Mexico lacks bird feeders, bird density is often low, and passerines frequently skulk in the thick undergrowth or stay high in tall trees, so each species required dedication to be seen clearly. Despite this, we managed to get good views of several endemic or near-endemic species, ranging from Bumblebee Hummingbird, Grey-breasted Woodpecker and Oaxaca Sparrow to the most colourful ones like Citreoline Trogon, Red and Pink-headed Warblers, Rose-bellied Bunting and the iconic Orange-breasted Bunting, one of the most stunning birds in the world. North American migrants, especially dozens of colourful warblers, offered unexpected entertainment during the quieter moments at the high-altitude sites.

Higher numbers of birds were recorded along the Pacific coast, and especially during early morning sessions, what we called the 'golden hour'. Perfect sea conditions allowed for a productive pelagic boat trip from Huatulco, where we encountered hundreds of dolphins, tens of Olive Ridley Turtles, a Bryde's Whale and a variety of noteworthy seabirds, including Black Storm Petrel, Galapagos Shearwater and Nazca Booby.

Most of the forests we visited were a little poor in other wildlife, due to it being the dry season and the lingering low temperatures, with only a few species of squirrels, lizards and butterflies noted. In many places, however, it was the flora that captured our attention, from amazing epiphytes to cacti and a couple of species of orchids such as *Oncidium graminifolium* and *Rhynchosstele maculata*.

The visit to the Monte Albán archaeological site with a professional guide was one of the highlights, together with the exquisite food. In Oaxaca, centuries of blending between native and European people, ingredients and traditions have given birth to what is arguably one of the most distinctive cuisines in the whole of the Americas.

## Day 1

**Saturday 28th February**

### Departure

After an evening departure from Heathrow, we spent the night flying for eleven hours to Mexico City.

## Day 2

**Sunday 1st March**

### Mexico City and Oaxaca City

We landed in Mexico's capital at 4.00am, admiring the carpet of lights in the darkness. The stopover lasted about three hours, during which we met our tour leaders, Luca and Maynor (one Italian and one Guatemalan) before boarding a smaller plane to Oaxaca. From the windows, we could admire the huge upland basin that was once Lake Texcoco, and now hosts approximately twenty-two million souls. To the left, the distinctive shapes of the Iztaccihuatl and Popocatepetl volcanoes appeared, one dormant, the other venting steam from the summit.

This flight took less than an hour, and we landed at Oaxaca City airport at 8.30am, enjoying a bird's-eye view of the Monte Albán archaeological site and spotting some Crested Caracaras along the airstrip. Our new driver Omar, of Mixtec ethnicity, took us by minibus to Oaxaca City centre, where our hotel for the next four nights was located. It featured an enchanting patio, shaded by trees and decorated with white and purple *papel picado* flags.

After breakfast, we followed Maynor for a city exploration which led us from the magnificent Santo Domingo church to the *Zócalo*, the cathedral and the food markets, where we sampled *mole negro* and local cinnamon-flavoured chocolate. Along the streets, lined with colourful colonial-style houses, numerous trees were in full bloom: Blue Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Pink Poui (*Tabebuia rosea*), Silk Floss Tree (*Ceiba speciosa*), Mexican Plumeria (*Plumeria rubra*), Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea glabra*), Primavera (*Roseodendron donnell-smithii*) and many others. In their foliage, Nashville and Audubon's Warblers, Tropical and Cassin's Kingbirds, Western Tanagers, House Finches and White-winged and Inca Doves were hopping about.

We sat for lunch on a third-floor terrace, which offered a magnificent view over the town. After a short *siesta*, most of us met again at 5.00pm to explore the El Llano and Jardín Conzatti urban parks more carefully. It was definitely worthwhile: we had an intense hour and a half which produced great sightings of a flock of Grey Silky-flycatchers, as well as Cedar Waxwings, Rufous-backed and Clay-coloured Thrushes, Western Kingbirds, Lesser Goldfinches, Red-bellied Squirrels and the Graphic Spiny Lizard (*Sceloporus grammicus*), a member of a diverse group of American spiny lizards, many members of which are endemic to Mexico.

Surprisingly, all these birds were wandering through the trees, oblivious to the noise of hundreds of kids, dancers, musicians, and others enjoying their Sunday in the park! After filling out the short checklist for the day, we concluded with an *à la carte* dinner at a restaurant not far from our hotel.

## Day 3

## Monday 2nd March

### Piedra Azul reservoir, Benito Juárez and Yagul

We met at 5.30am to head into the field as soon as possible; this would be our routine for most days, since in Mexico the best bird activity is observed during the first hours of the day. We stopped for a quick coffee in town and then continued eastwards along the Oaxaca valley. We reached the Piedra Azul reservoir, near Teotitlán del Valle, just after 6.30am. The rising sun was still hiding behind the mountains, and the temperature was definitely chilly. The reservoir was filled with waterbirds, ranging from Blue-winged Teals, Ring-necked Ducks and American Coots to dozens of Snowy, Cattle and Great Egrets, and Least Grebes. Scanning with the telescopes, we located Lesser Scaup, Green-winged Teal, Ruddy Duck, Pied-billed Grebe and Great Blue and Black-crowned Night Herons, feeding in the water, as well as Killdeer, American Pipit, Spotted and Least Sandpipers, Common Gallinule and Green Heron along the muddy shores.

The 'candelabro' cacti (*Myrtillocactus schenckii*) behind us were also alive with West Mexican Chachalacas, Black-vented and Bullock's Orioles, Lark Sparrows, tame Blue-grey Gnatcatchers and a single Virginia's Warbler. When the sunshine finally reached us, the temperature rose quickly, but bird activity decreased. There were still attractive Vermilion and Social Flycatchers, Great Kiskadees and Black Phoebes chasing flies, but we decided to move on. Omar drove us carefully along a bumpy dirt road uphill, climbing the steep Sierra Juárez slope, allowing us to

appreciate the habitat succession from dry scrub to oak forest with bromeliads, and finally to the high-altitude pinewoods of *Pinus pseudostrabus*.

On the way, we stopped to admire some smart-looking Bridled Sparrows, endemic to the states of Oaxaca and Puebla, before reaching the village of Benito Juárez, at 2900m. In this indigenous community, we had a delicious traditional breakfast of corn tortillas, avocado, eggs and *quesillo*, accompanied by local *café de olla* and hot chocolate. Outside, Northern House Wren, Mexican Emerald Spiny Lizard (*Sceloporus formosus*) and West Coast Lady (*Vanessa annabella*) were all seen.

From there, we drove back downhill to stop in the pinewood. Everything seemed silent until a small mixed flock of passerines appeared: it comprised Painted Redstart, Hermit Warbler, Mexican Chickadee, a pair of Olive Warblers and a probable Plumbeous Vireo. Another stop in the dry oak forest was less productive for birds, with just glimpses of an incredibly fast White-eared Hummingbird, but we encountered beautiful butterflies like the Orange-barred Sulphur (*Phoebis philea*), Reakirt's Blue (*Echinargus isola*) and Texan Crescent (*Anthanassa texana*).

We took a lunch break at Rancho Zapata Restaurant, chosen not only for its tasty Mexican food, but also for its interesting garden filled with cacti and flowering plants. The many holes in the cacti were a promising sign; indeed, we soon encountered a pair of endemic Grey-breasted Woodpeckers. The Boucard's Wren was less obliging, seen by only one or two lucky members of the group. We observed Ruby-throated and Sooty Hummingbirds visiting the flowers, while immature Black-vented Oriole and Curve-billed Thrashers were seen near the yellow aloe blooms.

Our final stop of the day was Yagul. As it was late, the archaeological site with its Zapotec ball courts was closed, but we explored a few paths through the dry scrub of *Myrtillocactus schenckii*, *Opuntia pilifera*, *Neltuma laevigata* and the venomous *Cnidoscolus multilobus*, with its white flowers and stinging hairs. Unfortunately, bird activity was inconsistent; we saw only an attractive White-tailed Hawk gliding with Crested Caracaras and dozens of Black Vultures, and heard a couple of Canyon Wrens.

We returned to our hotel in Oaxaca at 6.00pm, ending the day with more than seventy bird species observed. We finished with dinner at an authentic Oaxacan restaurant, where we could choose from various *mole* sauces, *chapulines* (dried grasshoppers) and other delicious specialities.

## Day 4

Tuesday 3rd March

### La Cumbre Ixtepeji and La Mina reservoir

Today, at 5.30am, our first sighting upon meeting was a lunar eclipse. After a quick coffee, Omar drove us uphill into the Sierra Norte de Oaxaca to an altitude of about 2900 m. The first light had just begun to penetrate the misty sky and the canopy of pines and oaks; the breeze was refreshing, with the temperature at 7°C, the lowest of the entire trip. The birds also seemed to be sleeping in, as for the first couple of hours we only caught glimpses of several warblers, such as Red, MacGillivray's, Crescent-chested, Hermit and Golden-browed, together with Brown-backed Solitaire and White-eared Hummingbird.

Along the roadside, we noticed several interesting flowers, including Sierra Madre Lobelia (*Lobelia laxiflora*), *Lupinus montanus*, *Senecio callosus*, *Salvia carnea*, *Salvia elegans* and the epiphyte *Tillandsia violacea*. When the sunshine finally broke through, Maynor's efforts to find a Mountain Trogon were rewarded with a perched male that performed beautifully for everyone in the telescope.



Russet-crowned Motmot

*Oncidium graminifolium*

At mid-morning, we took a break for rich breakfast at a restaurant with a lovely terrace and bird feeders. A second Mountain Trogon was roosting just outside, while the sugar water attracted a pair of Blue-throated Mountain-gems. In the thick scrub below us, Collared Towhee and Chestnut-capped and Rufous-capped Brushfinches were moving about, while a pair of colourful Steller's Jays showed perfectly on the branches nearby.

Yellow-eyed Junco, Hepatic Tanager and Townsend's Warbler were also seen, before we departed for the La Cumbre Ixtepeji area for the second time. Bird activity was more intense now, even if most individuals remained elusive for the photographers. Grey-barred Wren, White-striped and Spot-crowned Woodcreepers, Hairy Woodpecker and Ruby-crowned Kinglet were all moving high in the pine foliage; only the colourful Red Warbler and Slate-throated Whitestart offered better views than earlier that morning. Despite our dedication, we missed the endemic Dwarf Jay, so we decided to skip lunch to save time and head directly to the Santo Domingo Tomaltepec area. We reached Presa La Mina, slaloming the minibus through a dozen donkeys coming down the mountain carrying timber and chainsaws. The setting, with the blue reservoir surrounded by dry forest, was gorgeous, though waterbirds were scarce: just American Coots, a Least Grebe and a distant Great Blue Heron.

A mysterious flycatcher by the dam was identified as a Hammond's, based on its fine bill and long primary projection. Walking along a dusty path by the lake, we noticed the long red seed pods of Red Leadtree (*Leucaena esculenta*), a Mexican endemic. Everything seemed quiet in the heat, but then a Blue-headed Vireo and some American Bushtits appeared, and Luca spotted an amazingly tame Oaxaca Sparrow. This species, endemic to the states of Puebla and Oaxaca, performed for almost a minute in the open, no more than five metres from us: what a bird! Later, Maynor pointed out a Blue Mockingbird tossing leaf litter, before we turned back to the minibus and eventually to the hotel.

## Day 5

Wednesday 4th March

### Monte Albán, Teotitlan del Valle and El Tule

Today we met for breakfast at 7.00am and set off an hour later for Monte Albán, the most important pre-Hispanic city in Oaxaca. There, we met Angel, an archaeologist guide, who led us through the site with great enthusiasm

and expertise. He explained that, historically, the key to building a city was water; consequently, the Zapotecs (the site's first inhabitants) had to construct massive cisterns. It was an impressive feat of engineering to flatten the hilltop and transport building materials, without the aid of horses or wheeled carts.

Contrary to popular belief, the Zapotecs did not live in a state of constant violence or human sacrifice; they were primarily traders who exported mica across Mesoamerica, importing goods from regions as far-flung as the present-day United States and Nicaragua. Their civilization flourished for over a thousand years (from 500 BCE to 800 CE), establishing diplomatic and trade relationships with other major powers like the Maya and Teotihuacan, until the city was eventually abandoned following a severe, prolonged drought.

Throughout the site, we added several new birds to our trip list, including Black-and-white Warbler, Hermit Thrush, Rufous-capped Warbler, a moulting male Indigo Bunting and a Bewick's Wren (the latter heard only). Angel brought us to a magnificent viewpoint atop the North Platform, then down to the Main Plaza and the astronomical observatory. There, he showed us the inverted heads of defeated kings from neighbouring towns carved on stelae: an ancient form of propaganda.

Luca pointed out several Eastern Spiny Lizards (*Sceloporus spinosus*) and various plants in bloom, including the pink *Pinaropappus roseus*, the red *Bouvardia viminalis*, the blue *Salvia misella* and the white *Ipomoea pauciflora*, a medium-sized flowering tree. We concluded our tour at the ball court, used for ritual matches and to settle disputes among the aristocracy of the various towns dominated by Monte Albán.

As the heat rose, numerous Black and Turkey Vultures, along with an American Kestrel, Crested Caracaras and White-tailed Hawks, soared in the clear blue sky. After 11.00am, we thanked Angel and drove back to Oaxaca City for lunch at the hotel.

In the afternoon, some of us took time off to explore the city centre, visiting the Santo Domingo de Guzmán church and the Museum of Cultures, where we photographed two Grey-breasted Woodpeckers in the adjacent botanical garden. The rest of the group headed east to Teotitlán del Valle, spotting a Northern Harrier en route.

There, we had a lesson on *mezcal* production. We learned about the different *Agave* varieties used and the traditional process: six tons of agave hearts (*piñas*) are roasted in a conical earthen pit oven for days. The resulting mash is crushed by a mule-drawn millstone, then fermented in wooden vats. After adding water and distilling the mash at least twice, about a thousand litres of spirit are produced. We were told that, depending on how much you drink, *mezcal* can transform you into a parrot, a peacock, a rooster, or... a pig! We then tasted six different *mezcales* and two liqueurs flavoured with passion-fruit and cappuccino.

On the way back, we stopped to see the tree with the largest trunk diameter in the world: the Árbol del Tule. This massive Montezuma Cypress (*Taxodium mucronatum*) is approximately two thousand years old, with a circumference of over fifty-eight meters. It weighs more than six hundred and thirty tonnes, equivalent to a hundred African elephants or four Blue Whales. In the sky above, a Red-tailed Hawk circled, while Maynor pointed out some Green Parakeets in the palms, an unexpected sighting, and likely an introduced population, since their native range is typically further south and east, towards Chiapas.

## Day 6

Thursday 5th March

### Monte Albán, San Tomás Jalieza and San José del Pacifico

After breakfast, we packed our suitcases and checked out of our Oaxaca hotel. Before heading south, we returned to the Monte Albán hill to hike down the ecological trail for about a kilometre. The path wound through thick dry scrub, interspersed with Michoacan Pines (*Pinus devoniana*), Pochotes (*Ceiba aesculifolia*) and Fragrant Bursera (*Bursera fagaroides*), the latter sporting its characteristic peeling, greenish-tinged bark.

The first bird we spotted was a rather nondescript Dusky Flycatcher, followed by several White-throated Towhees feeding in the middle of the path. Both Bewick's Wren and Rufous-capped Warbler were observed darting through the scrub. The pine twigs provided perfect perches for Ash-throated Flycatcher, Grey Silky-flycatcher and Western Kingbird. As the temperature rose, several birds of prey began to soar, including the usual vultures, as well as Swainson's Hawk, Cooper's Hawk and Crested Caracara. Near the end of the trail, a MacGillivray's Warbler played hide-and-seek in the undergrowth before we boarded the bus for a nearly four-hour transfer.

We broke the journey near San Martín Tilcajete, at an inviting restaurant with an annexed souvenir shop. They sold traditional clothing and gorgeous *alebrijes*, brightly-coloured sculptures of fantastical creatures, traditionally carved from copal wood. The garden was filled with trees and flowering plants that attracted various birds and butterflies, including a "trio" of courting Inca Doves, vibrant Yellow Angled-Sulphurs (*Anteos maerula*) and a Gulf Fritillary (*Dione vanillae*). The highlight, however, was a subtle sparrow in a bush; the yellow wash on its face and the lack of a prominent supercilium or malar stripes identified it as a Grasshopper Sparrow, a migrant from North America.

We then began our climb, leaving the arid lowlands behind as we followed a winding road up to San José del Pacifico, reaching an elevation of nearly 2500m by 5.00pm. A heavy downpour welcomed us as we settled into our hillside bungalows. Fortunately, it stopped ten minutes later, allowing us to follow Maynor for a walk around the garden, which offered a lovely view of the valley and, later, a spectacular sunset. American Robins were foraging in the grass, while a cluster of tall yellow daisies hosted Bullock's Orioles, Lesser Goldfinches and several obliging Spotted Towhees. Luca spotted an epiphytic orchid, *Rhynchosstele maculata*, in bloom on a Mexican Hand Tree (*Chiranthodendron pentadactylon*) right in front of his bungalow. A Blue Mockingbird offered only fleeting glimpses from a tree, and the last birds, active after sunset, were White-eared Hummingbirds, feeding on the bluish flowers of a Fiberglass Plant (*Wigandia urens*).

In the evening, we dined at a restaurant just opposite the hotel reception, where the *margaritas* proved to be a highlight for many of us.

## Day 7

Friday 6th March

### San José del Pacifico and surrounding mountains

We met at 6.30am for a morning of birding in the hotel garden. A Mexican Hand Tree, with its iconic dark red flowers, proved to be a hotspot for dozens of birds. Among them were Bullock's and Black-vented Orioles, Western Tanagers, Townsend's and Audubon's Warblers, and Steller's Jays, along with individual sightings of

Black-headed Grosbeak and Common Crossbill. Yellow-eyed Juncos, Blue Mockingbirds and a Mexican Red-bellied Squirrel were also observed.

After breakfast, we drove south toward San Miguel Suchixtepec, eventually turning right onto a secondary road at El Manzanal. After a few kilometres, we reached a clearing in the high-altitude mixed forest. The lush undergrowth, rich with *Salvia karwinskii*, *Salvia cinnabarina*, *Alloispermum integrifolium*, *Passiflora membranacea* and *Phytolacca rugosa*, attracted White-eared Hummingbirds and Amethyst-throated Mountain-gems. Later, Maynor spotted a young Bumblebee Hummingbird perched on a twig; as the third-smallest bird in the world, it weighs a mere 2.5g and measures just 6.5cm long. Other species foraging in the thick vegetation included Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercers, Russet Nightingale-Thrushes and Collared Towhees.

We made another stop at a small church atop a panoramic ridge at an altitude of approximately 2735m. While it remained chilly in the shade, the sunshine warmed the air and the first insects began to appear. We saw the black bees *Centris nigrocaerulea*, as well as Salome Yellows (*Eurema salome*), Echo Azures (*Celastrina echo*) and Mexican Silverspots (*Dione moneta*). Although bird activity in the dry meadows and pines was somewhat sparse, we found several beautiful flowers, such as Clustered Frostweed (*Crocantbemum glomeratum*), *Salvia littae*, the epiphytic orchid *Artorima erubescens*, high in a tree, and a few remaining blossoms of Pinto Beardtongue (*Penstemon roseus*).

Our next stop was near San Miguel Suchixtepec. Butterflies such as the Two-tailed Swallowtail (*Papilio multicaudata*), Black-pointed Tilewhite (*Hesperocharis graphites*), Julia Heliconian (*Dryas iulia*) and Mexican Silverspot visited the abundant wildflowers. Among the birds, the stars were an active male Elegant Trogon and several Red Warblers, both of which stayed in view long enough for most of the group to enjoy them.

Lunch was at a restaurant near one of the area's adventure parks, complete with zip-lines and suspension bridges. As we left, while admiring the valley view, we noticed a stunning Banded Mapwing (*Hypanartia dione*) and a curious MacGregor's Bumblebee (*Bombus macgregori*), noticed for its "sudden sallies and hops".

After a brief *siesta*, during which Jonathan reported two unexpected Cape May Warblers in the tree in front of his bungalow, we met again at 3.15pm for a walk along a dusty road nearby. Because the pines and oaks to our left were growing on a lower slope, we had the rare advantage of looking directly into the canopy. We twice encountered a large mixed flock containing Steller's Jays and much smaller species, including Grace's, Rufous-capped, Crescent-chested, Hermit and Townsend's Warblers. Also present were Brown Creepers, Western Warbling and Hutton's Vireos, and several Western Tanagers: it was a true bird bonanza!

Luca pointed out *Oncidium graminifolium*, a brown and yellow orchid growing in the roadside grass, as well as *Calliandra hirsuta* and the orange mistletoe *Psittacanthus ramiflorus* (often called "parrot-flower"). In the evening, some of us heard the calls of at least four Mexican Whip-poor-wills.

## Day 8

Saturday 7th March

### San José del Pacifico and Pluma Hidalgo

Before breakfast, we made a second determined effort to flush out the Long-tailed Wood-partridges near cabin number three, but we could only hear their calls in the distance. A pair of White-throated Thrushes, however,

showed themselves well on a tree. After a well-deserved coffee, we passed once again through the lively village of San José del Pacifico to reach the highland mixed forests at about 2700m, not far from El Manzanal. Several Western Flycatchers were calling from the foliage, as was a Chestnut-sided Shrike-vireo that chose to remain hidden in the canopy. The first wave of passerines included Spot-crowned Woodcreeper, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Mexican Chickadee and Townsend's Warbler. We then walked a bit lower, along a track, where a second wave passed through, this time featuring Red, Crescent-chested and Nashville Warblers. A female Bumblebee Hummingbird came to 'say hello', perching for a minute on a twig; she looked barely larger than the Oaxacan Bumble Bee (*Bombus trinominatus*) feeding on a purple *Salvia punicans*. All three species are endemic to Southern Mexico.

Driving back to San José del Pacifico, we made a second brief attempt at the spot we had visited the day before, which was covered in a carpet of *Salvia karwinskii*. A Black-headed Grosbeak appeared on a nearby tree, an Amethyst-throated Hummingbird lingered for a few seconds and we had brief views of a pair of Bumblebee Hummingbirds, hovering and pausing to sing from the low shrubs.

We returned to pack our bags and check out of the San José del Pacifico bungalows before lunchtime. We then drove for about two hours along a winding mountain road, descending to 1300m to reach Pluma Hidalgo. This busy village, with its crowded market and numerous tuk-tuks, was a place where Omar truly showed off his driving skills. Finca Don Gabriel was not far from there, slightly further downhill, with bungalows facing a magnificent panorama of the Sierra Sur slopes, with the Pacific Ocean just visible in the far distance. Jonathan spotted both a Mexican Squirrel Cuckoo and a Cinnamon Hummingbird wandering in the garden.

Several Swainson's Thrushes and Western Tanagers were hopping among the fruit trees when we left at 3.35pm, to go birding near the Pluma Oro café. The botanical variety was impressive, with more than twenty species in bloom, including *Heterotoma lobelioides*, *Lobelia laxiflora*, *Lopezia racemosa*, *Crusea hispida*, *Fuchsia arborescens*, *Ruellia eumorphantha*, *Pseudogynoxys haenkei* and *Arthrostemma ciliatum*.

Unfortunately, this floral biodiversity did not translate into the expected bird sightings: a White-collared Swift flew overhead and we heard several Northern Emerald Toucanets in the distance, but nothing more.

In the evening, we had dinner at the hotel while enjoying a breath-taking sunset. Afterward, some of us took a short walk in the garden. Several bats were flying by, to drink from the swimming pool, and a variety of colourful moths were attracted to the lights, including the Northern Giant Flag (*Dysphemis howardi*), *Pantherodes unciaria* and *Atteva aurea*, all while a Mottled Owl called in the distance.

## Day 9

## Sunday 8th March

### Pluma Hidalgo and Santa Cruz Huatulco

We left at 6.00am for a short drive to a charming café called Pluma Oro, where we enjoyed one of the most delicious breakfasts of the trip: freshly made tortillas, eggs and tasty *guacamole*. As the darkness faded, the first birds began to call and move. Most frequent were the White-throated Thrushes, but we also had excellent views of individual Black-throated Green Warblers, Wilson's Warblers, Louisiana Waterthrushes and a male Summer Tanager.

It proved much more difficult to catch a glimpse of the sought-after Mexican endemics; despite our best efforts, Red-headed Tanager, Fan-tailed Warbler and a female Blue-capped Hummingbird were only seen briefly by a few members of the group. Mexico is not quite comparable to countries like Costa Rica or Ecuador; bird tourism here has yet to widely adopt feeders in most locations, making the observation of target species significantly trickier than elsewhere in Latin America.

Time flew by: a Berylline Hummingbird perched repeatedly on the tip of a high twig, a Blue Mockingbird emerged from the foliage and, in the sky, we spotted at least two Great Swallow-tailed Swifts, with their distinctive white throats and rumps. We flushed dozens of delicate Zebra Longwings (*Heliconius charithonia*), striking in black and yellow, from a single clump of flowers.

We returned to our hotel before 10.30am to repack our luggage, leaving us some spare time to further explore Finca Don Gabriel. A Cinnamon Hummingbird and plenty of Western Tanagers were spotted, but the true enchantment at this hour came from the butterflies. We saw the Malachite (*Siproeta stelenes*), Banded Peacock (*Anartia fatima*), Orange-striped Sister (*Adelpha leuceria*), Crimson Patch (*Chlosyne janais*) and many more.

The descent to the Pacific coastline took just over an hour. After arriving at our new hotel in Santa Cruz Huatulco, we had lunch and spent half an hour exploring the nearby urban park. It was a cacophony of sounds, with Great-tailed Grackles and Great Kiskadees loudly dominating the trees. On a couple of flowering Pink Pouis (*Tabebuia rosea*), a mix of orioles was feeding, including Streak-backed, Orchard, Baltimore and Spot-breasted. While a White-throated Magpie-jay quickly vanished into the leaves, a stunning Yellow-cheeked Woodpecker offered a much better view as it investigated a hole in a Coconut Palm trunk.

In the afternoon, we transferred to the nearby Río Copalita estuary, where we walked along a canal with scattered White Mangroves (*Laguncularia racemosa*). No sooner had we stepped out of the minibus than we were swept up in a whirlwind of amazing sightings. After a week of mainly "slow birding," we were no longer prepared for such a bird bonanza: White-fronted Amazon, Scrub Euphonia, Russet-naped Wren, Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird, Bell's Vireo, Osprey, Citreoline Trogon, Russet-crowned Motmot and White-throated Magpie-jay all appeared within minutes, often perfectly framed in the telescopes!

The sandy islands of the river at low tide hosted waterbirds such as Black-necked Stilts, Semipalmated Plovers, White Ibises, Tricolored Herons, Belted Kingfishers, Royal Terns and Least Sandpipers, alongside two species of iguanas: Green (*Iguana iguana*) and Western Spiny-tailed (*Ctenosaura pectinata*). However, the highlight came after half a kilometre, when we reached a crowded sandy bay. Maynor called us over to his telescope to see one of the prettiest birds in the world: the endemic Orange-breasted Bunting. With its cracking turquoise, green and bright yellow colours, it perched perfectly in the afternoon sunshine atop a scrub. For many of us, it was the best bird of the trip!

On the way back, we added a cryptic juvenile of the white morph of Reddish Egret and four Scissor-tailed Flycatchers, on an Elephant Ear Tree (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*), on the opposite side of the river, ending the day with a list of over seventy bird species.

## Day 10

## Monday 9th March

### Pelagic trip from Santa Cruz Huatulco and Huatulco National Park

At 6.00am, we boarded a small boat for a private pelagic trip, focused on seabirds and cetaceans. As we left the Santa Cruz Huatulco harbour, the first light was beginning to silhouette the surrounding mountains; suddenly, the entire sky turned orange due to the diffuse haze of humidity. The Pacific Ocean lived up to its name, remaining calm and almost ripple-free. A Peregrine Falcon was perched on the last sea stacks and, soon after, we spotted several Bottlenose Dolphins, as expected for this coastal species.

Upon reaching the edge of the continental shelf, the ocean surface started teeming with life. We encountered pods of hundreds of active Pantropical Spotted Dolphins, some heavily spotted, others showing no spots, but all with their characteristically falcate dorsal fins, alongside dozens of small Galapagos Shearwaters. Among them were several Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, looking noticeably larger, as well as shy Black Storm Petrels and a single immature Nazca Booby which circled once to investigate our boat.



Nazca Booby



Oaxaca Sparrow

With the sea surface turned golden by the low sun, it was also easy to spot the splash of a Bryde's Whale, seen briefly in the distance. We also noted the humped carapaces of Olive Ridley Turtles and the flatter profiles of the rarer, larger Green Turtles, often encrusted with barnacles. A couple of times, we even spotted pairs of turtles mating at the surface. Twice, a carapace served as a floating raft for two Cocos Boobies or a Laughing Gull; the reptiles seemingly didn't mind the unexpected passengers.

After 9.00am, activity began to drop, especially among the birds. While dozens of Olive Ridley Turtles were still floating around the boat, the Galapagos Shearwaters and flocks of delicate Red-necked Phalaropes (most still in winter plumage) were now resting on the water.

Excitement returned when Luca pointed out an acrobatic pod of Common Dolphins, which crossed our bow, breaching occasionally. We also saw a Sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*) jump out of the water twice, and a lonely Soldier butterfly (*Danaus eresimus*) flying steadily over the open ocean.

We returned around midday for lunch and a siesta until 3.30pm. We then took a ten-minute drive to the nearby Huatulco National Park, for a short walk through the dry deciduous forest. Everything seemed silent in the afternoon heat, until a pair of White-lored Gnatcatchers and a Black-and-white Warbler approached us. We eventually reached a clearing surrounded by tall, leafless trees, which made it easier to locate White-fronted

Amazons, Spot-breasted Orioles, Groove-billed Anis, Melodious Blackbirds, and a Roadside Hawk perched on a bare snag.

A Lesser Ground-cuckoo, however, remained hidden in the vegetation, calling from the shadows. A fluttering Red Postman (*Heliconius erato*) and a male Citreoline Trogon were our final sightings of the day on the way back to the minibus.

In the evening, we dined at an Oaxacan restaurant, where some of us took the final opportunity to try typical *chapulines*, *guacamole*, *camarones* (prawns) and other local specialties.

## Day 11

Tuesday 10th March

### Huatulco National Park and Laguna Major

Once again, we were on board at 6.00am to drive to Huatulco National Park. We were not far from the trail we had visited the day before, but the "golden hour" for birding made all the difference. We began with two Mottled Owls calling; then, within minutes, we spotted Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird, Olive Sparrow, Blue Bunting, Yellow-winged Cacique, Orange-breasted Bunting, Russet-naped Wren, Grey Hawk, White-throated Magpie-jay, Boat-billed Flycatcher and four Russet-crowned Motmots all at once.

Later, we set out on foot along the "Sanate Trail," which runs alongside a dry marsh. The birding gradually slowed down as we stopped by a platform and a short tower, but we still observed a couple of obliging Roadside Hawks, a cryptic female Indigo Bunting, Altamira Oriole, Least Flycatcher, Common Yellowthroat and Melodious Blackbird, and we heard the distinctive drumming of a Pale-billed Woodpecker. After extensive scanning, Luca finally located the sought-after Red-breasted Chat on a distant bush: we were all able to admire it through the telescope. As we walked back to the van, Maynor pointed out the endemic Flammulated Flycatcher, identifiable by its reddish wing fringes and short crest. We then transferred back to the hotel for a well-deserved buffet breakfast and a quick shower, and to pack our luggage. Two Short-tailed Hawks and a cloud of Grey-breasted Martins were in the sky just outside the hotel when we departed at 10.45am for Ixtepec.

The drive took about three and a half hours, leading us through attractive bays, dry deciduous forests and narrow river valleys. Near Santiago Astata, we noticed stunning brackish lagoons inhabited by American White Pelicans and Black-necked Stilts. We took a short break near Guelaguichi, where we heard the first Stripe-headed Sparrow of the trip, and saw an unexpected Orange-breasted Bunting.

We had lunch in Juchitán de Zaragoza, with the outside temperature reaching 36°C, before continuing to our hotel in Ixtepec to drop off our suitcases. Since all participants had chosen the "Chiapas extension," we didn't need to drive to the airport for departures. Instead, we headed south together through the dry countryside and past lean zebus to a sandy peninsula near Santa María Xadani, facing the northern part of the Laguna Superior.

A couple of Tropical Mockingbirds were visible on a small tree, but the shallow water provided the greatest rewards: a large flock of Willets, among which were several Red Knots, Ruddy Turnstones and Grey Plovers. In the distance, a few Greater Yellowlegs were feeding, while Least and Western Sandpipers occupied the closer shore. An elegant adult Reddish Egret was sprinting and jumping in the backlight, showing off its spectacular head

plumes and bright pink bill with a black tip. Also in the backlight, hundreds of Black Skimmers, Cabot's Terns and a single Common Tern were resting on the shore.

We walked back to the minibus along the opposite side of the peninsula, where Semipalmated and Collared Plovers, a probable Long-billed Dowitcher and numerous Laughing Gulls were enjoying the shoreline, now bathed in perfect light. It was past 5.00pm when we drove back for about an hour to the village of Ixtepec, ending the day with a list of over 80 bird species.

## Chiapas extension

### Day 1

Wednesday 11th March 2025

#### Tolistoque and Laguna Major

Today we met at 5.30am. Despite a few minor inconveniences, we reached Tolistoque, near the Ojos de Agua gorge, in just over an hour. We walked for about seven hundred meters alongside a canal; the vegetation here looked very different from the scrublands we had encountered so far along the Pacific coast. Here, most of the shrubs and small trees were lush and green, and often in bloom or fruiting. The most prominent species were *Malvaviscus arboreus*, *Melochia tomentosa*, *Cordia dentata*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum* and *Passiflora hibiscifolia*.

Several White-throated Magpie-Jays, West Mexican Chachalacas and Orange-fronted Parakeets flew loudly overhead, perching atop bare branches. A male Ruby-throated Hummingbird flashed orange while feeding on nectar and Maynor showed us a Stripe-headed Sparrow through the scope. The ideal terrain for our target species was on the far side of the canal, facing a mountain slope covered in mostly leafless trees, massive Petiolate Figs (*Ficus petiolaris*) and scattered *Agave calcephila* in bloom. The habitat looked promising, but we struggled for over two hours to find "our bird", one of the most skulking species. Meanwhile, Grey and Cooper's Hawks circled above, we flushed Neotropic Cormorants from the water and we even spotted a more unexpected Limpkin, which flew around emitting its loud, ungraceful calls.

Then, finally, we caught glimpses of a young male Rose-bellied Bunting. Later, John saw three individuals together in a bush for a few seconds and, eventually, a pair stayed out in the open at the base of a shrub long enough for us to fully enjoy the view of the stunning deep-blue male and the orangey female! We returned to the hotel in Ixtepec after 10.00am for a well-deserved late breakfast or, more accurately, brunch.

We set off again at midday, driving eastward for about an hour through Juchitán de Zaragoza, the "city of the tuk-tuks", toward the northern edge of the Laguna Superior. Upon reaching the Salinas de Santa Cruz in the dry countryside, Bill noticed a bird resembling a bustard. We stopped and doubled back to enjoy the view of a gorgeous Double-striped Thick-knee resting in the shade of a tree: well spotted!

The landscape then opened into vast salt pans surrounded by Black Mangroves (*Avicennia germinans*). With only a little water left in the white flats, we walked to the shore of the Laguna Superior, passing among uninhabited fishermen's huts. There, we found a good mix of waders, including Willets, Whimbrels, Ruddy Turnstones, Grey and Semipalmated Plovers, and Least and Western Sandpipers. Among them, we finally spotted a couple of

Semipalmated Sandpipers, identifiable by their shorter, straighter bills. Despite it being the middle of the day, the breeze coming off the water kept the heat quite bearable.

In the shallow water at the mouth of an inner lagoon, Great Blue and Little Blue Herons, Great Egrets and two adult Reddish Egrets, one dark and one white morph, were waiting, ready to ambush prey. A few American White and Brown Pelicans circled in the distance before disappearing behind the mangroves.

We later attempted to reach the other side of the Guie estuary, but the road was in too poor a condition. We changed plans and visited the area around the Santa Cruz Guzebenda chapel. Since there wasn't much to see on the lagoon from there, we focused on the scattered trees (mainly *Microlobius foetidus* and *Conocarpus erectus*) behind the beach. We found a nice pair of White-lored Gnatcatchers, the male sporting a full black summer hood, several Golden-fronted Woodpeckers, Yellow and Audubon's Warblers and two White-throated Magpie-jays. Maynor also showed us an obliging Ferruginous Pygmy-owl, which perched in the open for several minutes to the delight of the photographers.

At 4.30pm, we decided we had seen enough and that it was time for ice cream: delicious and homemade. We had an early dinner at 6.30pm, as the alarm for the following morning was set particularly early.

## Day 2

## Thursday 12th March

### Ejido Armando Zebadúa and San Cristóbal de Las Casas

We left Ixtepec at 3.30am, as the transfer to the El Ocote forest takes almost five hours. We wanted to arrive as early as possible because bird activity usually decreases significantly from mid-morning.

The motorway leading us from Oaxaca into Chiapas was particularly bumpy, but despite this, most of us managed to fall back asleep in the darkness of the minibus. We arrived at 8.20am, visiting a track that was not strictly within the El Ocote Reserve itself, but rather in one of its satellite patches of secondary open woodland on the way to Ejido Armando Zebadúa, at an altitude of about 900m. This provided easier terrain for spotting forest birds without the struggle of navigating the dense, dark interior of the rainforest.

The weather was misty and cool, and we were immediately welcomed by a wave of birds. Within minutes, we spotted Yellow-winged and Crimson-collared Tanagers, a female Rose-throated Becard, Yellow-faced Grassquits, Morelet's Seedeaters, Yellow-throated Euphonias, Plain Chachalaca, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Bananaquit and an obliging Common Squirrel Cuckoo that climbed a tree right in front of us.

Maynor worked hard to locate the endemic Nava's Wren, but we had no luck with that species; however, we did manage to see or hear several other wrens: Band-backed, Southern House, Cabanis's and Spot-breasted. The undergrowth of this open forest was filled with flowers in bloom, ranging from the Star Begonia (*Begonia heracleifolia*) to the pink *Justicia breviflora*, the purple *Passiflora serratifolia* and the orange-flowered vine *Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides*.

The mist descended periodically, reducing visibility, so at times we could only guess the colours of a White-crowned Parrot or a Rufous-tailed Hummingbird. Despite this, we had a clear enough view of a bird of prey flying overhead to identify it with certainty as an unexpected Hook-billed Kite, noting its odd bill, rounded wings and two white

bars on the tail. A pair of amazing Keel-billed Toucans crossed over the track and, in the distance, we were able to admire a male Pale-billed Woodpecker through the scope.

At 11.00am, a rain shower began, forcing us to leave our "dream playground." Ultimately, in just two and a half hours and despite not being there at dawn, we had managed to observe fifty bird species.

The drive to San Cristóbal de Las Casas took over two hours. Reaching the hotel in the city centre and parking in front of it presented Omar with a few challenges, which he once again solved with agility and his ever-present smile. After lunch, we had some *siesta* time in our new rooms, which were arranged around an attractive colonial patio, before heading out for a city tour.

We first went to admire the cathedral with its baroque facade, decorated with flowers, leaves and other stucco motifs standing out against the ochre background. The interior was less ornate than the churches in Oaxaca; Maynor explained that Chiapas historically lacked gold and its primary product has always been coffee. A wedding procession, complete with the future bride and groom, dancing guests, masked characters and a brass band, offered an entertaining spectacle in the main square.

Following the lively pedestrian street running south-to-north, we reached the souvenir market surrounding the ancient Church of Santo Domingo. Here, the decorations on the pinkish facade reflected the indigenous artists' influence, incorporating elements of their own ancestral culture, such as indigenous faces and pineapples instead of traditional European grapes.

For dinner, Maynor led us to another stunning colonial patio featuring a room that felt like a sanctuary, dedicated to Subcomandante Marcos and the Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional, which fought for the rights of the indigenous people of Chiapas until about a decade ago.

## Day 3

## Friday 13th March

### Montetik Ecotouristic Park

After a buffet breakfast at 7.00am, we headed straight out of the city to the suburbs of San Cristóbal de Las Casas to enter a track leading into the Montetik Ecotouristic Park. At the lower altitudes, the mountain slopes were covered in tall pine forests; we stopped there, listening intently. For a good while, the forest seemed completely silent, until a couple of Black-capped Swallows flew over, and Yellow-eyed Juncos, Rufous-collared Thrushes and a Depepe's Squirrel were seen, hopping on the ground or perching on low stumps.

Several pairs of Mountain Trogons were moving slowly through the undergrowth, pausing near small fruiting trees. The tall pine trunks were explored by Brown Creepers, Black-banded Woodcreepers and Guatemalan Flickers. After they had been calling invisibly high in the canopy for some time, we finally managed to get a view of both Yellow-backed Orioles and Unicoloured Jays. We reached an open clearing with fences and mostly black sheep (with just a couple of white ones "in the family"), where Spotted Towhees, Rufous-collared Sparrows and a few Steller's Jays were calling.

Walking higher toward the summit *mirador*, we passed through a different vegetation belt featuring Mexican Cypresses (*Hesperocyparis lusitanica*), Netleaf Oak (*Quercus rugosa*) and shorter trees. Here, flowers were much more abundant, including *Fuchsia microphylla*, *Castilleja arvensis*, *Salvia chiapensis*, *Erythrina americana* and a lovely clump of *Rhynchosstele stellata* orchids growing atop a boulder, spotted by Myfanwy. Of course, hummingbirds were not lacking, even if they remained, as usual, skulking in the canopy: we noted White-eared and Rivoli's Hummingbirds.

At 12.30pm, we decided it was time to drive downhill to a small café for lunch. Since we were still missing a couple of target species, we returned to Monteték in the afternoon, and drove directly to the summit parking lot. From there, we set out on foot through a fascinating forest of large trees draped in bromeliads like *Tillandsia guatemalensis* and *Tillandsia polita*. As in San José del Pacífico, most of the birds were gathering in the canopy of blooming Hand-flowered Trees, with a mix of Townsend's, Hermit, Audubon's, Black-throated Green, Magnolia and Black-and-white Warblers, as well as Garnet-throated Hummingbirds, Western Tanagers and a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Then, finally, came the excited call from Maynor: he had found the sought-after Pink-headed Warbler! Despite the significant altitude of 2580 m, and despite some of us being in our eighties, we were all with him in a few seconds, having run uphill. Our determination was rewarded with a close-up view of the bird we had been dreaming of all day.

We made a couple more unsuccessful attempts to find the Blue-throated Motmot, spotting another nice pair of Mountain Trogons instead, before driving back to San Cristóbal de Las Casas. We arrived at 4.30pm, leaving some spare time for a Chiapas coffee, a wander through the city centre, or to begin packing our suitcases.

In the evening, Maynor took us to a sophisticated restaurant with another beautiful patio for our "last dance" with *guacamole*, *margaritas* and other delicacies that gave our journey an unforgettable final flavour of Mexico.

## Day 4

## Saturday 14th March

### Cañón del Sumidero and Tuxtla Gutiérrez

At 6.45am, we were ready with our luggage to load the minibus and, after breakfast, we were on board by 7.30am and driving west. Once again, exiting San Cristóbal de las Casas was challenging, with narrow streets flanked by colonial houses, blocked roads and diversions; however, it eventually took us no more than an hour and a quarter to reach the edge of the Sumidero Canyon. This gorge, carved by the Grijalva River, lies just outside the Tuxtla Gutiérrez city centre.

Our first stop was at Mirador La Ceiba, where a flight of stairs led us down to a viewpoint overlooking the start of the canyon: unfortunately, it was quite hazy. Moving among the large leafless trees and the scrub of the deciduous forest were Olive Sparrows, Brown-crested Flycatchers, White-lored Gnatcatchers and White-throated Magpie-jays. Omar then appeared wearing a blue mask to show us he was also a wrestler in his spare time: definitely unexpected!

Hilary noticed a colourful bird on a low branch near the pavement: it was a gorgeous Russet-crowned Motmot, accompanied a few metres to the right by its partner. In the same area, Luca pointed out one of the last new species of our trip, a Banded Wren, moving quietly through the leaf litter.

We took a second walk through the dry forest along the "Motmot bicycle lane". Here, the undergrowth was particularly rich, featuring *Loeselia glandulosa*, *Ruellia breedlovei*, *Euphorbia tithymaloides*, *Petrea volubilis*, *Russelia sarmentosa*, *Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides* and *Trixis inula* among the other flowers. As the temperature rose and the sun came out, bird activity soon decreased, leaving just a couple of Plain Chachalacas amid a tangle of bushes and twigs.

As usual, as the birds fell silent, the butterflies began to appear. We noticed a couple of Black-patched Crackers (*Hamadryas atlantis*), always positioned with their heads facing downwards, as well as Northern Red Rim (*Biblis aganisa*) and Julia Heliconian.

The final place we visited was the most spectacular viewpoint, Mirador El Roblar. We walked downhill for a few hundred metres through a forest of *Bursera simaruba*, *Ceiba aesculifolia*, and *Oreopanax geminatus* trees. In the thick jungle, a Northern Emerald Toucanet and two Lesson's Motmots were calling, but despite our efforts, Maynor could only find us another obliging Olive Sparrow. The view into the canyon was impressive, with the river visible some 1000m below in the depths of the gorge, and Black Vultures, Great Egrets and Neotropic Cormorants flying far below over the water's surface.

We ended our birding session at 11.00am, and drove through Tuxtla Gutiérrez to a reed-roofed *palapa* on the way to the airport. There, we enjoyed our final lovely Mexican lunch, with seafood specialties and ever-welcome cocktails, fresh juices and local beers. It was a wonderful opportunity to thank Maynor and Omar for their hard work over the fortnight: it was truly appreciated!

Only a fifteen-minute drive separated us from the airport. We "enjoyed" the last of the speed bumps, known locally as *topes*, which had often kept us awake during our transfers, and said goodbye to Maynor, Omar and our minibus. The flight from Tuxtla departed with a half-hour delay and lasted an hour and fifteen minutes, but we had plenty of time for our stopover in Mexico City, where we landed at 6.00pm. We boarded our final flight at 11.00pm.

## Day 5

## Sunday 15th March

### Return to the UK

The flight to the UK lasted more than nine hours, and landed at Heathrow at about 3.00pm, where we were welcomed by a refreshing breeze and the usual gloomy sky.

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## Species lists

### Main tour

Birds (H=heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	March 2026											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>		4										
	Muscovy Duck - I	<i>Cairina moschata</i>		10	5									
	Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>		20										
	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>		2										
	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>		50										
	Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		3										
	West Mexican Chachalaca - E	<i>Ortalis poliocephala</i>		7	1							7	2	
	Long-tailed Wood Partridge - E	<i>Dendrortyx macroura</i>								H				
	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>		30	1									
	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>		2										
	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>			3							10	5	
	Lesser Ground Cuckoo	<i>Morococcyx erythropygus</i>										H	H	
	Mexican Squirrel Cuckoo - E	<i>Piaya mexicana</i>								1				
	Inca Dove	<i>Columbina inca</i>	5	5	1	1	5				10	5	5	
	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>								H	H	1	3	
	White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	10	5		2	10				2			
	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>			3				2					
	Eurasian Collared Dove - I	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1	3		1	10							2
	Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i> var. <i>domestica</i>	50	2	2	30	20				20	10	3	
	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>		1										
	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>		100	5									
	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>									7		20	
	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>											1	
	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>											30	
	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>		5										
	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>									21		3	

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Collared Plover	<i>Anarhynchus collaris</i>										2
Hudsonian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>										50
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>										150
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>										1
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>		1	1					5		1
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>									150	
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>										100
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>										3
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>										10
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>										100
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>										1
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>										3
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>		3						5		5
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>										300
(Cabot's) Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>										15
Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>									1	
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>								3	20	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>										1
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>									50	40
Black Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates melania</i>									9	
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>									10	
Galapagos Shearwater	<i>Puffinus subalaris</i>									300	
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>								50	5	10
Cocos Booby	<i>Sula brewsteri</i>									4	
Nazca Booby	<i>Sula granti</i>									1	
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>		1						70	10	20
American White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>								3		2
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>										20
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>								5	5	
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>		1								
Tricoloured Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>								1		1

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>								1		3
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>		20	1	1				6	2	2
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		2								
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>		3						1		
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		2								3
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>		5	2	1	2					65
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>		1	1							
Mexican Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus arizonae</i>					H	4H	H			
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>							1			
Great Swallow-tailed Swift	<i>Panyptila sanctihieronymi</i>								2		
Amethyst-throated Mountaingem - N	<i>Lampornis amethystinus</i>						2	1			
Blue-throated Mountaingem - N	<i>Lampornis clemenciae</i>			2							
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>		1					1			
Bumblebee Hummingbird - E	<i>Selasphorus heloisa</i>						2	4			
Dusky Hummingbird - E	<i>Phaeoptila sordida</i>	2	3			1					
Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird - E	<i>Cyanthus doubledayi</i>								3		3
White-eared Hummingbird	<i>Basilinna leucotis</i>		1	5		2	3	1			
Oaxaca/Blue-capped Hummingbird - E	<i>Eupherusa cyanophrys</i>								1		
Berylline Hummingbird	<i>Saucerottia beryllina</i>								1		
Cinnamon Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>							1	2	1	1
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>									H	
Mottled Owl	<i>Strix virgata</i>							H			2
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	3	50	30	30	10	10	5	50	15	10
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	2	10	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	20
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>								1	1	
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>									1?	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	1	1			1					
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Astur cooperii</i>					1					
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>				1						
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>									1	3
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>		1		1						

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Grey Hawk	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>										1
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>										2
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>					1					
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>				2	1	2	1			
Citreoline Trogon - E	<i>Trogon citreolus</i>								3	1	
Mountain Trogon	<i>Trogon mexicanus</i>			5			7	H			
Russet-crowned Motmot - N	<i>Momotus mexicanus</i>								1		4
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>								1		
Northern Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>							3H			
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>								1		
Pale-billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>										H
Golden-cheeked Woodpecker - E	<i>Melanerpes chrysogenys</i>								2	2	5
Grey-breasted Woodpecker - E	<i>Melanerpes hypopolius</i>		3		2						
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates scalaris</i>		1								
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Leuconotopicus villosus</i>			3							
Collared Forest Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>										H
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	5	3		3	2	1			1	2
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		2	1	1	3					1
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>									1	2
White-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona albifrons</i>								20	10	10
Orange-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula canicularis</i>								6		2
Green Parakeet	<i>Psittacara holochlorus</i>				8						
Northern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>										2
Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>						1				
Flammulated Flycatcher - E	<i>Ramphotrigon flammulatum</i>										1
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>								1		2
Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>					2			1		
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>									2	
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>		2						20	5	5
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>		2						5	2	2
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>							2H		1	1

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	10	3	2	5				3	3	2
Cassin's Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	2	1		2						
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>								4		
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	3	2			5					
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>		6	3	3	1					1
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>		3	2							
Western Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>						H	5		1	
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>			1			1		2		
American Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>					2					
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>		1	1						1	3
White-striped Woodcreeper - E	<i>Lepidocolaptes leucogaster</i>			1							
Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>			2				2			
Chestnut-sided Shrike-vireo - N	<i>Vireolanius melitophrys</i>							1			
(Western) Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>						1		3		
Hutton's Vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>			2H			2	1			
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>			1					2		
Plumbeous Vireo	<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>		1								
Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i>								1		
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>					1					
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>			4			6	2			
White-throated Magpie-jay	<i>Cyanocorax formosus</i>								4	1	4
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			1							
Mexican Chickadee - N	<i>Poecile sclateri</i>		1					2			
Mangrove Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>									5	1
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>		15		20						
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>								30	10	50
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>		2	1	5	3					
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		1	1							3
American Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>		5	6			20				
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	2									
Grey Silky-flycatcher - N	<i>Ptiliogonys cinereus</i>	20	4	10	1	6	10	5	2		

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Corthylio calendula</i>			2				3			
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>		H	1			1	1			
Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	1	5	3	5	5					
White-lored Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila albiloris</i>									2	1
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>		2								
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>				H	2					
Grey-barred Wren - E	<i>Campylorhynchus megalopterus</i>			5							
Russet-naped Wren - E	<i>Campylorhynchus humilis</i>								4		2
Boucard's Wren - E	<i>Campylorhynchus jocosus</i>		1								
Northern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>		2			1					
Happy Wren - E	<i>Pheugopedius felix</i>							H			
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>			H			H		2H		
Blue Mockingbird - N	<i>Melanotis caerulescens</i>			1		1	2	1	1		
Curve-billed Thrasher - N	<i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i>		2								
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>										2
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>		2		2						
Brown-backed Solitaire	<i>Myadestes occidentalis</i>			2		H	8	6	2H		
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>							5			
Russet Nightingale-thrush - E	<i>Catharus occidentalis</i>						4	1			
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>				1						
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>					5	10	3			
White-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus assimilis</i>							2	5		
Rufous-backed Thrush - N	<i>Turdus rufopalliatus</i>	1		2					5		
Clay-coloured Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	4									
Olive Warbler	<i>Peucedramus taeniatus</i>		2	1			2				
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	20	15	2H	10	5					
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>		3								
Scrub Euphonia	<i>Euphonia affinis</i>								3		
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	15	7	3	5	10	1				
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>						1				
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	1	1			3					

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>		25								3
Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>						1	1			
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>					1					
Olive Sparrow	<i>Arremonops rufivirgatus</i>										2
Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Peucaea ruficauda</i>										H
Bridled Sparrow - E	<i>Peucaea mystacalis</i>		5								
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>			1			1				
Yellow-eyed Junco	<i>Junco phaeonotus</i>			1		1	3	2			
Oaxaca Sparrow - E	<i>Aimophila notosticta</i>			2							
White-throated Towhee - E	<i>Melospiza albicollis</i>		4	4	2	10					
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>					2	2	2			
Collared Towhee - E	<i>Pipilo ocai</i>			1			1				
Rufous-capped Brushfinch - E	<i>Atlapetes pileatus</i>			1							
Mexican/Yellow-winged Caciue - N	<i>Cassiculus melanicterus</i>								3		10
Black-vented Oriole	<i>Icterus wagleri</i>		3				1	2			
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>							5	10		
Streak-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>						2	1	5		
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockiorum</i>		3			1	5	1	1		
Spot-breasted Oriole	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>								1	1	2
Altamira Oriole	<i>Icterus gularis</i>								1	2	5
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>							2			
Bronzed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>		1						20		
Melodious Blackbird	<i>Dives dives</i>									1	1
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	2	1		15	2			50	5	20
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>								1		
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>								1		
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>				2	1	3	1		1	
Crescent-chested Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis superciliosa</i>			2			3	1			
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	2				2	2	1			
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>							1			
Nashville Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>	10	1	1			1	10	5		

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Virginia's Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis virginiae</i>		1								
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>			2		1		1			
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>										1
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>						H				
American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>								1		1
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>						3	1			
(Audubon's) Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata auduboni</i>	10	3	5	2	10	15	5	3		
Grace's Warbler	<i>Setophaga graciae</i>						1				
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>								1		
Hermit Warbler	<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>		1	1			1	2			
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>			1		1	3	3			
Fan-tailed Warbler	<i>Basileuterus lachrymosus</i>								1		
Rufous-capped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>				1	4	1				
Golden-browed Warbler	<i>Basileuterus belli</i>			2							
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>								2		
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>			1			1	2	3		
Red Warbler - E	<i>Cardellina rubra</i>			10			3	1			
Painted Whitestart	<i>Myioborus pictus</i>		2								
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>			5		1	2	1			
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>						1	1			
Red-breasted Chat - E	<i>Granatellus venustus</i>										1
Blue Bunting	<i>Cyanocompsa parellina</i>										1
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>				1						1
Orange-breasted Bunting - E	<i>Passerina leclancherii</i>								2		4
Red-headed Tanager - E	<i>Piranga erythrocephala</i>								1		
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>		1						1		
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>			1							
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	3	1	1	2	1	15	5	5		
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>								2		
Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa baritula</i>						1				
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>								1		

## Mammals

N=Near-endemic, BD=bat detector		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Red-bellied Squirrel - N	<i>Sciurus aureogaster</i>	1		1			2	1	1	1	2
Davy's Naked-backed Bat	<i>Pteronotus davyi</i>							BD			
Mexican Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>							BD			
Bryde's Whale	<i>Balaenoptera brydei</i>									1	
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>									50	
Pantropical Spotted Dolphin	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>									300	
Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>									3	

## Reptiles

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mexican Mud Turtle - E	<i>Kinosternon integrum</i>		10								
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>									5	
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>									40	
Oaxacan Oak Anole - E	<i>Anolis quercorum</i>				1						
Asian House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	H			H	H		3H			
Western Spiny-tailed Iguana - E	<i>Ctenosaura pectinata</i>								2		
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>								2		
Southern Crevice Spiny Lizard - E	<i>Sceloporus aureolus</i>						3	1			
Mexican Emerald Spiny Lizard - E	<i>Sceloporus formosus</i>		1				2	3			
Graphic Spiny Lizard - N	<i>Sceloporus grammicus</i>	1				1					
Longtail Spiny Lizard - N	<i>Sceloporus siniferus</i>			2		1					1
Eastern Spiny Lizard - E	<i>Sceloporus spinosus</i>				5						

## Butterflies

E=Endemic		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thoas Swallowtail	<i>Heraclides thoas</i>						1				
Magnificent Swallowtail	<i>Papilio garamas</i>							1			
Two-tailed Swallowtail	<i>Papilio multicaudata</i>						1				
(Eastern) Black Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polyxenes asterius</i>								1		
Yellow Angled-sulphur	<i>Anteos maerula</i>					3					
A dartwhite	<i>Archonias</i> sp.		1								
Salome Yellow	<i>Eurema salome</i>						10	3			
Black-pointed Tilewhite	<i>Hesperocharis graphites</i>						3				
Orange-barred Sulphur	<i>Phoebis philea</i>		1						5	1	
Echo Azure	<i>Celastrina echo</i>						2				
Reakirt's Blue	<i>Echinargus isola</i>		5	1							
Jethys Mimic-white	<i>Enantia jethys</i> agg.								1		
Bredow's Sister	<i>Adelpha bredowii</i>			1							
A sister	<i>Adelpha iphicleola</i>								1		
Orange-striped Sister	<i>Adelpha leuceria</i>								1		
Celadon Sister	<i>Adelpha serpa celerio</i>								1		
Banded Peacock	<i>Anartia fatima</i>								5		
White Peacock	<i>Anartia jatrophae</i>									1	
Texan Crescent	<i>Anthanassa texana</i>		1								
Crimson Patch	<i>Chlosyne janais</i>							1	10		
Soldier	<i>Danaus</i> cfr. <i>eresimus</i>									1	1
Queen	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>		1		1						
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	1	1		1				1		
Mexican Silverspot	<i>Dione moneta poeyii</i>						5	1			
Gulf Fritillary	<i>Dione vanillae</i>					1					
Silver Emperor	<i>Doxocopa laure</i>		1								
Julia Heliconian	<i>Dryas iulia</i>						2	3	5		
Zebra Longwing	<i>Heliconius charithonia vazquezae</i>								50	1	
Red Postman	<i>Heliconius erato</i>									1	

E=Endemic		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hermes Satyr	<i>Hermeuptychia hermes</i>								1		
Banded Mapwing	<i>Hypanartia dione disjuncta</i>						1				
Malachite	<i>Siproeta stelenes biplagiata</i>								3		
Guatemalan Crescent	<i>Tegosa guatemalena</i>							1	10		
West Mexican Lady	<i>Vanessa annabella</i>	1	1								
Gold-spotted Skipper	<i>Aguna asander</i>								2		
Dorantes Longtail	<i>Cecropterus dorantes</i>								10		
Pale Sickling	<i>Eantis pallida</i>								1		
Oyamel Skipper - E	<i>Lon monticola</i>						1				

## Moths

N=Near-endemic		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A geometrid moth	<i>Pantherodes unciaria</i>							1	1		
Princely Tiger Moth - N	<i>Chrysocale principalis</i>			1							
Northern Giant Flag Moth	<i>Dysschema howardi</i>							1			
An erebid moth	<i>Mocis</i> sp.							1			
Ailanthus Webworm Moth	<i>Atteva aurea</i>							1			
A crambid moth	<i>Herpetogramma</i> sp.									1	

## Other invertebrates

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Dragonflies</b>											
Oculate Dancer	<i>Argia oculata</i>								1		
Fiery Darner	<i>Coryphaeschna diapyra</i>								1		
<b>Grasshoppers</b>											
A grasshopper - E	<i>Perixerus squamipennis</i>				1						
<b>True bugs</b>											

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic		March 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Two-spotted Cotton Stainer	<i>Dysdercus bimaculatus</i>							3			
A leafhopper	<i>Janastana bilineata</i>										10
<b>Flies</b>											
A bee-fly	<i>Hemipenthes scylla</i>					1					
A bee-fly	<i>Hemipenthes jaenickeana</i>					1					
<b>Termites &amp; ants</b>											
A termite	Termites sp.									s	s
Chicatana Leafcutter Ant	<i>Atta mexicana</i>								x		
Red Harvester Ant	<i>Pogonomyrmex barbatus</i> gr.				x						
A velvet ant	<i>Pseudomethoca ravula</i>									1	
<b>Bees &amp; wasps</b>											
Western Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>				10	1	1				100
Mesoamerican Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus ephippiatus</i>		1				10	10			
MacGregor's Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus macgregori</i>						2				
Oaxacan Bumble Bee - E	<i>Bombus trinominatus</i>							1			
Aztec Honey Wasp - N	<i>Brachygastra azteca</i>										x
A bee	<i>Centris nigrocaerulea</i>						20				
Yellow-banded Polybia Wasp	<i>Polybia occidentalis</i>									x	
A polybia wasp	<i>Polybia raii</i>					2					
A carpenter bee	<i>Xylocopa</i> spp.							5	10	20	
<b>Scorpions</b>											
A scorpion	<i>Centruroides</i> sp.							1			
<b>Crabs</b>											
Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus grapsus</i>									1	

## Plants

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced				
Family	Scientific name	Common name	Day	First or best observation
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea</i> cfr. <i>cernua</i>	A clubmoss	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Meteoriaceae	<i>Papillaria</i> sp.	A feather moss	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium</i> sp.	A bracken	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris wallichiana</i>	Wallich's Wood Fern	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum amplum</i>	A maidenhair fern	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum andicola</i>	A maidenhair fern	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum poiretii</i>	Mexican Maidenhair Fern	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Pinaceae	<i>Abies hickelii</i>	Hickel's Fir - E	3	Benito Juarez village
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus devoniana</i>	Michoacan Pine - N	6	Monte Albán
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus patula</i>	Jelecote Pine	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus pseudostrubus</i> gr.	Smooth-bark Mexican Pine	3	Benito Juarez village
Cupressaceae	<i>Taxodium mucronatum</i>	Montezuma Cypress	5	El Tule
Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia eumorphantha</i>	A ruellia - E	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Acanthaceae	<i>Tetramerium nervosum</i>	Hairy Fournwort	11	Huatulco NP
Actinidiaceae	<i>Saurauia</i> cfr. <i>scabrida</i>	A saurauia	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Anacardiaceae	[ <i>Mangifera indica</i> ]	Indian Mango - I	8	Pluma Hidalgo (planted)
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus standleyi</i>	A sumac - E	6	Monte Albán
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian Pepper - I	3	Piedra Azul reservoir
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias glaucescens</i>	Nodding Milkweed - N	4	La Mina reservoir
Apocynaceae	[ <i>Plumeria rubra</i> ]	Mexican Plumeria	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle - I	7	El Manzanal
Araliaceae	<i>Oreopanax xalapensis</i>	An oreopax	8	Pluma Hidalgo (in fruit)
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina petiolaris</i>	An ageratina - N	3	Benito Juarez village
Asteraceae	<i>Alloispermum integrifolium</i>	A daisy	7	El Manzanal
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis conferta</i>	Chinese Bush - N	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Asteraceae	<i>Barkleyanthus salicifolius</i>	Willow Ragwort	3	Piedra Azul reservoir
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens ostruthioides</i>	A beggartick	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium subcoriaceum</i>	Giant Thistle	7	El Manzanal
Asteraceae	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.	A dahlia	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaved Horseweed	8	Pluma Hidalgo

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced				
Family	Scientific name	Common name	Day	First or best observation
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	6	San José del Pacifico
Asteraceae	<i>Gymnosperma glutinosum</i>	Gumhead	3	Piedra Azul reservoir
Asteraceae	<i>Pinaropappus roseus</i>	White Rock-lettuce - N	5	Monte Albán
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudogynoxys haenkei</i>	A ragwort	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Asteraceae	<i>Roldana</i> sp.	A daisy	7	El Manzanal
Asteraceae	<i>Schistocarpha eupatorioides</i>	A daisy	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio callosus</i>	A ragwort - N	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio picridis</i>	A ragwort - E	7	El Manzanal
Asteraceae	<i>Rumfordia floribunda</i>	A daisy - E	6	San José del Pacifico
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> gr.	Common Dandelion	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Asteraceae	<i>Tridax coronopifolia</i>	A tridax	5	Monte Albán
Asteraceae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	A tridax	3	Rancho Zapata
Asteraceae	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	Cowpen Daisy	3	Rancho Zapata
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus acuminata</i>	Andean Alder	7	El Manzanal
Bignoniaceae	[ <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> ]	Blue Jacaranda - I	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Bignoniaceae	[ <i>Roseodendron donnell-smithii</i> ]	Primavera	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Bignoniaceae	[ <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> ]	Pink Poui	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Bixaceae	<i>Cochlospermum vitifolium</i>	Buttercup Tree	11	Huatulco NP
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia dentata</i>	White Manjack	10	Huatulco NP
Boraginaceae	<i>Wigandia urens</i>	Fiberglass Plant	5	Monte Albán
Burseraceae	<i>Bursera</i> cfr. <i>fagaroides</i>	Fragrant Bursera	6	Monte Albán (in fruit)
Burseraceae	<i>Bursera morelensis</i>	A bursera - E	5	Monte Albán (in fruit)
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia</i> cfr. <i>decumbens</i>	Decumbent Prickly Pear	11	Huatulco NP (leaves)
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia pubescens</i>	Velvet Bur Cactus	3	Yagul (stems)
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia pilifera</i>	A cactus - E	3	Yagul
Cactaceae	<i>Pachycereus pecten-aboriginum</i>	Indian Comb - E	10	Huatulco NP
Cactaceae	<i>Stenocereus pruinosus</i>	A cactus - E	3	Piedra Azul reservoir
Campanulaceae	<i>Diastatea</i> sp.	A lobelia	8	El Manzanal
Campanulaceae	<i>Heterotoma lobelioides</i>	A lobelia - N	9	Pluma Hidalgo
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia laxiflora</i>	Sierra Madre Lobelia	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Capparaceae	<i>Crateva tapia</i>	A crateva	10	Huatulco NP (in fruit)
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera mexicana</i>	A honeysuckle	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced				
Family	Scientific name	Common name	Day	First or best observation
Caricaceae	<i>Jacaratia mexicana</i>	Wild Papaya - N	11	Huatulco NP (in fruit)
Clethraceae	<i>Clethra mexicana</i>	Mexican Pepperbush	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Cistaceae	<i>Crocantemum glomeratum</i>	Clustered Frostweed - N	7	El Manzanal
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum farinosum</i>	A combretum	11	Huatulco NP
Combretaceae	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	White Mangrove	9	Tangolunda (leaves)
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea pauciflora</i>	A morning glory - N	5	Monte Albán
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Bitter Melon - I	11	Huatulco NP
Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus xalapensis</i>	Texas Madrone - N	3	Benito Juarez village (leaves)
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cnidioscolus multilobus</i>	A spurge-nettle - N	3	Yagul
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia graminea</i>	Grassleaf Spurge	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Euphorbiaceae	[ <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> ]	Fire Stick - I	5	Monte Albán (planted)
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Bean - I	4	La Mina reservoir
Fabaceae	<i>Acaciella angustissima</i>	Prairie Acacia	7	San José del Pacifico
Fabaceae	[ <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> ]	Orchid Tree - I	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Fabaceae	<i>Bauhinia subrotundifolia</i>	A bauhinia - N	11	Playa Azul toll
Fabaceae	<i>Calliandra hirsuta</i>	A calliandra - E	7	San José del Pacifico
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria</i> cfr. <i>pumila</i>	Low Rattlebox	7	San José del Pacifico
Fabaceae	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Elephant Ear Tree	9	Tangolunda
Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	Tangier Pea	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Fabaceae	<i>Leucaena esculenta</i>	Red Leadtree - E	4	La Mina reservoir (in seed)
Fabaceae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	White Leadtree - I	9	Tangolunda (in seed)
Fabaceae	<i>Lysiloma acapulcense</i>	Tepehuaje	4	La Mina reservoir (in seed)
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus montanus</i>	A lupin	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Fabaceae	<i>Neltuma laevigata</i>	Smooth Mesquite	3	Yagul
Fabaceae	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Madras Thorn	9	Tangolunda (in seed)
Fabaceae	<i>Senna pallida</i>	Twin-flowered Cassia	6	Monte Albán
Fabaceae	<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>	Sweet Acacia	3	Piedra Azul reservoir
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus crassifolia</i>	Leather Leaf Mexican Oak - N	3	Benito Juarez village (leaves)
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i> cfr. <i>conjugens</i>	An oak - N	3	Piedra Azul reservoir (leaves)
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus sartorii</i>	Sartor's Oak - E	3	Benito Juarez village (leaves)
Hydrangeaceae	[ <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> ]	Mophead Hydrangea - I	7	El Manzanal (planted)
Lamiaceae	<i>Clinopodium macrostemum</i>	A calamint - E	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji

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Family	Scientific name	Common name	Day	First or best observation
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia carnea</i>	Pink Paramosage	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia cinnabarina</i>	Cinnabar Sage	7	El Manzanal
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia elegans</i>	Pineapple Sage	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia karwinskii</i>	A sage	7	El Manzanal
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia lavanduloides</i>	A sage	7	El Manzanal
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia littae</i>	A sage - E	7	El Manzanal
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia misella</i>	River Sage	5	Monte Albán
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia punicans</i>	A sage - E	8	El Manzanal
Loranthaceae	<i>Psittacanthus</i> cfr. <i>calyculatus</i>	A mistletoe	6	Monte Albán (leaves)
Loranthaceae	<i>Psittacanthus ramiflorus</i>	A mistletoe	7	San José del Pacifico
Lythraceae	<i>Cuphea hookeriana</i>	A cuphea	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Malpighiaceae	<i>Stigmaphyllon lindenianum</i>	A stigmaphyllon	10	Huatulco NP
Malvaceae	<i>Ceiba aesculifolia</i>	Pochote	5	Monte Albán (in seed)
Malvaceae	[ <i>Ceiba speciosa</i> ]	Silk Floss Tree - I	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Malvaceae	<i>Chiranthodendron pentadactylon</i>	Mexican Hand Tree - N	6	San José del Pacifico
Malvaceae	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	West Indian Elm	10	Huatulco NP (in fruit)
Malvaceae	[ <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> ]	Sea Hibiscus	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	Indian Valley False Mallow	10	Huatulco NP
Malvaceae	<i>Melochia tomentosa</i>	Gulf Teabush	11	Playa Azul toll
Malvaceae	[ <i>Pseudobombax ellipticum</i> ]	Shaving Brush Tree	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Melastomataceae	<i>Arthrostemma ciliatum</i>	Pinkfringe	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Melastomataceae	<i>Chaetogastra longifolia</i>	Longleaf Glorytree	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Melastomataceae	<i>Miconia sylvatica</i>	A miconia	8	Pluma Hidalgo (leaves)
Myrtaceae	[ <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ]	Red River Gum - I	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Nyctaginaceae	[ <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> ]	Lesser Bougainvillea	2	Oaxaca City (planted)
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Cryptocarpus pyriformis</i>	Salt Bush	10	Huatulco NP
Onagraceae	<i>Fuchsia arborescens</i>	Tree Fuchsia	7	Pluma Hidalgo
Onagraceae	<i>Fuchsia ravenii</i>	A fuchsia - E	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Onagraceae	<i>Lopezia racemosa</i>	Mosquito Flower	7	San José del Pacifico
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera rosea</i>	Rose Evening Primrose	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Orobanchaceae	<i>Castilleja auriculata</i>	A paintbrush - E	8	San José del Pacifico
Orobanchaceae	<i>Castilleja tenuiflora</i>	Santa Catalina Paintbrush - N	3	Benito Juarez village

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced				
Family	Scientific name	Common name	Day	First or best observation
Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Mexican Poppy	3	Rancho Zapata
Papaveraceae	<i>Bocconia arborea</i>	A bocconia	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora membranacea</i>	A passionflower	7	El Manzanal
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i> sp.	A phyllanthus	11	Huatulco NP
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca rugosa</i>	A pokeweed	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Phrymaceae	<i>Hemichaena fruticosa</i>	A hemichaena	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Plantaginaceae	<i>Penstemon roseus</i>	Pinto Beardtongue	7	El Manzanal
Polemoniaceae	<i>Loeselia rupestris</i>	A loeselia - E	7	San José del Pacifico
Polygalaceae	<i>Monnina xalapensis</i>	A monnina	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria</i> sp.	A waterpepper	9	Pluma Hidalgo
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus adenotrichos</i>	Tropical Highland Blackberry	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Rubiaceae	<i>Bouvardia viminalis</i>	A hummingbird flower - E	5	Monte Albán
Rubiaceae	<i>Crusea hispida</i>	A crusea	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Rubiaceae	<i>Deppea grandiflora</i>	A deppea	8	El Manzanal
Rubiaceae	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Firebush	10	Huatulco NP
Santalaceae	<i>Phoradendron</i> sp.	A leafy mistletoe	4	La Mina reservoir (leaves)
Sapindaceae	<i>Paullinia fuscescens</i>	Moldy Bread and Cheese	10	Huatulco NP
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Buddleja cordata</i>	Tepozan - N	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji (leaves)
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Alonsoa meridionalis</i>	Mask Flower	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum</i> cfr. <i>nocturnum</i>	Night Jessamine	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco - I	3	Piedra Azul reservoir
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum aligerum</i>	A nightshade	7	San Miguel Suchixtepec
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lanceolatum</i>	Lanceleaf Nightshade	3	Piedra Azul reservoir
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i> cfr. <i>pubigerum</i>	A nightshade	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji
Urticaceae	<i>Cecropia obtusifolia</i>	Trumpet-tree	8	Pluma Hidalgo (leaves)
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Amaryllidaceae	[ <i>Agapanthus praecox</i> ]	Blue Lily - I	7	San José del Pacifico (planted)
Araceae	<i>Xanthosoma</i> cfr. <i>robustum</i>	Elephant Ear	8	Pluma Hidalgo (leaves)
Arecaceae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut Palm - I	10	Huatulco NP (in fruit)
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave</i> cfr. <i>scaposa</i>	An agave - E	7	El Manzanal (leaves)
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave atrovirens</i>	Pulque Agave - N	4	La Cumbre Ixtepeji (leaves)
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave karwinskii</i>	An agave - N	3	Piedra Azul reservoir (leaves)

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Family	Scientific name	Common name	Day	First or best observation
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave potatorum</i>	Butterfly Agave - N	3	Yagul (leaves)
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave rhodacantha</i>	An agave - E	3	Piedra Azul reservoir (leaves)
Asparagaceae	<i>Yucca</i> cfr. <i>pericolosa</i>	A yucca - E	3	Yagul (leaves)
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>	Cardinal Airplant	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia nolleriana</i>	An airplant - E	7	San José del Pacifico
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia prodigiosa</i>	An airplant - E	7	San José del Pacifico
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	Ballmoss	2	Oaxaca City (gone over)
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia schiedeana</i>	An airplant	2	Oaxaca City (leaves)
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia tehuacana</i>	An airplant - E	3	Piedra Azul reservoir
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia violacea</i>	An airplant - E	3	Benito Juarez village
Heliconiaceae	[ <i>Heliconia rostrata</i> ]	Hanging Lobster Claw Heliconia - I	9	Pluma Hidalgo (planted)
Iridaceae	<i>Crocasmia</i> × <i>crocosmiiflora</i>	Garden Montbretia - I	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Orchidaceae	<i>Artorima erubescens</i>	Blushing Artorima - E	7	El Manzanal
Orchidaceae	<i>Oncidium graminifolium</i>	An orchid - N	7	San José del Pacifico
Orchidaceae	<i>Rhynchostele maculata</i>	An orchid - E	6	San José del Pacifico
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus purpureus</i>	Napier Grass - I	8	Pluma Hidalgo
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Natal Grass - I	5	Monte Albán

## Chiapas extension

## Birds (H=heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14
Plain Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>		1		5
West Mexican Chachalaca - E	<i>Ortalis poliocephala</i>	10			
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	1			
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	2			12
Lesser Ground Cuckoo	<i>Morococcyx erythropygus</i>	H			
Common Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>		1		
Inca Dove	<i>Columbina inca</i>	20			2
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>		2		

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	2	2		2H
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	2			
Eurasian Collared Dove - I	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			3	4
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba liviademestica</i>	5	100		3
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	1			
Double-striped Thick-knee	<i>Hesperoburhinus bistratus</i>	2			
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	10			
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	5			
Hudsonian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>	5			
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	10			
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	2			
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	5			
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	8			
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	3			
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	60			
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	50			
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	1			
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	10 0			
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	20			
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	20			1
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	4			
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	10			
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	2			
Tricoloured Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	4			
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	2			
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	10			
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1			1
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	50			100
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	3	1		
White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>			15	
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>		3H		

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14
Garnet-throated Hummingbird	<i>Lamprolaima rhami</i>			2	
Rivoli's Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>			1	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	1	2		
Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird - E	<i>Cynanthus doubledayi</i>	1			
White-eared Hummingbird	<i>Basilinna leucotis</i>			1	
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>		1		1
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	1			
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	5	10	10	10
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	15	10	1	5
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>		1		
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Astur cooperii</i>	1			
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	1			
Grey Hawk	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>	2			
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>		1		
Mountain Trogon	<i>Trogon mexicanus</i>			8	
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>		2H		
Russet-crowned Motmot - N	<i>Momotus mexicanus</i>				2
Lesson's Motmot	<i>Momotus lessonii</i>				2H
Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>		2		
Northern Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>				H
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>		1		
Guatemalan Flicker	<i>Colaptes mexicanoides</i>			4	
Pale-billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>		1		
Golden-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes aurifrons</i>	5	2		
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Leuconotopicus villosus</i>			H	
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	1	2		
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		1		1
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1			
White-crowned Parrot	<i>Pionus senilis</i>		2		
Orange-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula canicularis</i>	4			
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>		5		

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14
Rose-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>		1		s
Northern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>				H
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>		H		H
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>				2
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	2			
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	1	3		1
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>		2		H
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	8			
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>		H		
Yellowish Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flavescens</i>			2H	
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>			3H	
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>		2		1
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>		3		
Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>			1	
Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>			2	
Lesser Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia decurtata</i>		3		
Hutton's Vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>			3	
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>			3	
Unicoloured Jay	<i>Aphelocoma unicolor</i>			6	
White-throated Magpie-Jay	<i>Cyanocorax formosus</i>	10			3
Brown Jay	<i>Cyanocorax morio</i>		4		
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>				1
Black-capped Swallow	<i>Atticora pileata</i>			3	
American Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>			10	
Grey Silky-flycatcher - N	<i>Ptiliogonys cinereus</i>			10	
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>			3	
Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	1			
White-lored Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila albiloris</i>	3			1
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>		3	2	
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>		2		
Spot-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius maculipectus</i>		2H		

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14
Cabanis's Wren	<i>Cantorchilus modestus</i>		2		
Banded Wren	<i>Thryophilus pleurostictus</i>				2
Grey Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>		1		
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	1			
Brown-backed Solitaire	<i>Myadestes occidentalis</i>			H	
Slate-coloured Solitaire	<i>Myadestes unicolor</i>		2H		
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>			1	
Rufous-collared Thrush - N	<i>Turdus rufitorques</i>			2	
Black Thrush	<i>Turdus infuscatus</i>			1	
White-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus assimilis</i>		H		
Clay-coloured Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	1	2		
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>				3
Yellow-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>		2		
Olive Sparrow	<i>Arremonops rufivirgatus</i>				4
Green-backed Sparrow	<i>Arremonops chloronotus</i>		2		
Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Peucaea ruficauda</i>	3			
Yellow-eyed Junco	<i>Junco phaeonotus</i>			2	
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>			2	
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>			1	
Yellow-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>			5	
Streak-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>	5			
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>		1		
Melodious Blackbird	<i>Dives dives</i>		1		
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	50	10	10	15
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>		1	2	
Crescent-chested Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis superciliosa</i>			1	
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiostyris peregrina</i>		2		
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>		3	1	
American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>	3			
(Audubon's) Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	1		2	
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>		1	1	

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14
Hermit Warbler	<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>			4	
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>			10	
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>		3	5	
Pink-headed Warbler - N	<i>Cardellina versicolor</i>			2	
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>			1	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>			1	
Rose-bellied Bunting - E	<i>Passerina rositae</i>	6			
Orange-breasted Bunting - E	<i>Passerina leclancherii</i>	H			
Red-crowned Ant Tanager	<i>Habia</i> cfr. <i>rubica</i>		3		
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>		2		
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>			2	
Crimson-collared Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>		3		
Black-headed Saltator	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>		4		
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>		1		
Morelet's Seedeater	<i>Sporophila moreletii</i>		3		
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>		1		
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>		2		
Yellow-winged Tanager	<i>Thraupis abbas</i>		4		

## Mammals

N=Near-endemic		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14
Red-bellied Squirrel - N	<i>Sciurus aureogaster</i>	1	1		1
Deppe's Squirrel	<i>Sciurus deppei</i>			4	

## Amphibians

		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14
Sabinal Frog	<i>Leptodactylus melanonotus</i>	H			

## Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	March 2026			
		11	12	13	14
Great Southern White	<i>Ascia monuste</i>		1		
Northern Red Rim	<i>Biblis aganisa</i>				2
Queen	<i>Danaus</i> cfr. <i>gillippus</i>	1			
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	1			
Gulf Fritillary	<i>Dione vanillae</i>	1			
Julia Heliconian	<i>Dryas iulia</i>				1
Black-patched Cracker	<i>Hamadryas atlantis</i>				3
Glaucous Cracker	<i>Hamadryas glauconome</i>	1			
Zebra Longwing	<i>Heliconius charithonia</i>		1		
White Saryr	<i>Pareuptychia ocirrhoe</i>		1		
Mercurial Skipper	<i>Proteides mercurius</i>				1

## Other invertebrates

D=dead, S=signs		March 2026			
Common name	Scientific name	11	12	13	14
<b>Dragonflies</b>					
Blue-eyed Setwing	<i>Dythemis nigra</i>	1			
<b>True bugs</b>					
A soapberry bug	<i>Jadera</i> sp.				1
<b>Flies</b>					
A green fly	<i>Ornidia</i> sp.				2
<b>Bees &amp; wasps</b>					
Western Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	1			
A wasp	<i>Epipona</i> cfr. <i>guerini</i>				S
A wasp.	<i>Pepsis</i> sp.	1			
A polybia wasp	<i>Polybia plebeja</i>				1
<b>Molluscs</b>					
A murex snail	<i>Muricanthus</i> sp.	D			

## Plants

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced				
Family	Scientific name	Common name	Day	First or best observation
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum andicola</i>	A maidenhair fern	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus pseudostrobus (P. nubicola)</i>	Smooth-bark Mexican Pine	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Cupressaceae	<i>Hesperocyparis lusitanica</i>	Mexican Cypress	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Acanthaceae	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	Black Mangrove	1	Salinas Santa Cruz
Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera sexangularis</i>	Sixangle Foldwing	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Acanthaceae	<i>Elytraria imbricata</i>	Purple Scalystem	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia breviflora</i>	A justicia - N	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia kanal</i>	A justicia - N	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum praecox</i>	A pseuderanthemum	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia breedlovei</i>	A ruellia - N	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia inundata</i>	A ruellia	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia latibracteata</i>	A ruellia	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan Vine - I	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana donnell-smithii</i>	Horse Balls	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa (in fruit)
Araliaceae	<i>Oreopanax geminatus</i>	An oreopanax	4	Cañón del Sumidero (leaves)
Asteraceae	<i>Acmella repens</i>	Oppositeleaf Spotflower	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina</i> sp.	A snakeroot	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis conferta</i>	Chinese Brush - E	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Asteraceae	<i>Brickellia argyrolepis</i>	A brickellia	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium mexicanum</i>	Mexican Thistle	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium subcoriaceum</i>	Giant Thistle	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Asteraceae	<i>Fleischmannia</i> sp.	A thoroughwort	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides</i>	Mexican Flame Vine	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Asteraceae	<i>Schistocarpha</i> sp.	A daisy	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Asteraceae	<i>Sinclairia vagans</i>	A sinclairia - N	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle - I	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Asteraceae	<i>Trixis inula</i>	Mexican Trixis	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Asteraceae	<i>Zemisia thomasii</i>	A ragwort - N	4	Cañón del Sumidero (in bud)
Bataceae	<i>Batis maritima</i>	A saltwort	1	Capilla Santa Cruz Guzebenda
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia heracleifolia</i>	Star Begonia	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia pinetorum</i>	A begonia - N	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia thiemei</i>	A begonia	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa

Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia dentata</i>	White Manjack	1	Tolistoque
Boraginaceae	<i>Varronia curassavica</i>	Tropical Black Sage	1	Tolistoque
Burseraceae	<i>Bursera</i> cfr. <i>simaruba</i>	Gumbo Limbo	4	Cañón del Sumidero (trunks)
Cactaceae	<i>Epiphyllum</i> sp.	An orchid cactus	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park (stems)
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia</i> cfr. <i>dejecta</i>	A cactus	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia karwinskiana</i>	A cactus	1	Capilla Santa Cruz Guzebenda (stems)
Cactaceae	<i>Selenicereus undatus</i>	Night-blooming Cereus	4	Cañón del Sumidero (stems)
Campanulaceae	<i>Diastatea</i> sp.	A lobelia	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia laxiflora</i>	Sierra Madre Lobelia	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa (in fruit)
Caricaceae	<i>Vasconcellea cauliflora</i>	A vasconcellea	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Combretaceae	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Green Buttonwood	1	Salinas Santa Cruz (in fruit)
Convolvulaceae	<i>Distimake quinquefolius</i>	Rock Rosemary	1	Tolistoque
Convolvulaceae	<i>Jacquemontia mexicana</i>	A bindweed	1	Tolistoque
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Polyclathra cucumerina</i>	A gourd	4	Cañón del Sumidero (in fruit)
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cnidoscopus multilobus</i>	A cnidoscopus	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia tithymaloides</i>	Devil's Backbone	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Fabaceae	<i>Bauhinia divaricata</i>	Pom Pom Orchid Tree	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina americana</i>	American Coral Tree	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Fabaceae	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Fence Post Tree	1	Tolistoque
Fabaceae	<i>Leucaena</i> sp.	A leadtree	1	Tolistoque
Fabaceae	<i>Lonchocarpus</i> cfr. <i>guatemalensis</i>	A pea	1	Tolistoque
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Purple Bush-bean	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Fabaceae	<i>Microlobius foetidus</i>	An acacia	1	Capilla Santa Cruz Guzebenda
Fabaceae	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Mexican Palo Verde	1	Tolistoque
Fabaceae	<i>Senna pallida</i>	Twin-flowered Cassia	1	Tolistoque
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus melissae</i>	An oak - N	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park (leaves)
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i> cfr. <i>rugosa</i>	Netleaf Oak	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park (leaves)
Gentianaceae	<i>Eustoma exaltatum</i>	Catchfly Prairie Gentian	1	Salinas Santa Cruz
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia chiapensis</i>	Chiapan Sage - E	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia cinnabarina</i>	Cinnabar Sage - N	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia lavanduloides</i>	Lavender Leaf Sage	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Malpighiaceae	<i>Stigmaphyllon lindenianum</i>	A stigmaphyllon	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Malvaceae	<i>Ceiba</i> cfr. <i>aesculifolia</i>	Pochote	4	Cañón del Sumidero (trunks)
Malvaceae	<i>Chiranthodendron pentadactylon</i>	Mexican Hand Tree - N	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Malvaceae	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	West Indian Elm	1	Tolistoque

Malvaceae	<i>Malviscus arboreus</i>	Turk's Cap	1	Tolistoque
Malvaceae	<i>Melochia tomentosa</i>	Gulf Teabush	1	Tolistoque
Malvaceae	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Sleepy Morning	1	Tolistoque
Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> cfr. <i>petiolaris</i>	Petiolate Fig	1	Tolistoque (leaves)
Muntingiaceae	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Calabur Tree	1	Tolistoque
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i>	Native Bougainvillea	4	Cañón del Sumidero (seedpods)
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Salpianthus arenarius</i>	A salpianthus - E	1	Capilla Santa Cruz Guzebenda
Onagraceae	<i>Fuchsia microphylla quercetorum</i>	Small Leaf Fuchsia	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Onagraceae	<i>Lopezia racemosa</i>	Mosquito Flower	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Orobanchaceae	<i>Castilleja arvensis</i>	Field Paintbrush	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora hibiscifolia</i>	A passionflower - E	1	Tolistoque
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora serratifolia</i>	A passionflower	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Passifloraceae	<i>Turnera velutina</i>	A turnera - E	1	Tolistoque
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia tetraphylla</i>	Acorn Peperomia	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Plantaginaceae	<i>Russelia sarmentosa</i>	Antiqua Sage	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Polemoniaceae	<i>Loeselia ciliata</i>	A loeselia	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Polemoniaceae	<i>Loeselia glandulosa</i>	Glandular False Calico	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Polygalaceae	<i>Monnina xalapensis</i>	A monnina	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria capitata</i>	Pink Knotweed - I	2	San Cristóbal de Las Casas
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus mexicana</i>	Tejocote	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Rubiaceae	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Firebush	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Lesser Balloon Vine	1	Tolistoque (in fruit)
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum</i> sp.	A cestrum	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Solanaceae	<i>Lycianthes lenta</i>	A lycianthes	1	Tolistoque
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lanceolatum</i>	Lanceleaf Nightshade	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Verbenaceae	<i>Petrea volubilis</i>	Queen's Wreath	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum</i> cfr. <i>erubescens</i>	A swampily	1	Tolistoque
Araceae	<i>Monstera acuminata</i>	A monstera	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa (leaves)
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave calciphila</i>	An agave - E	1	Tolistoque
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave</i> cfr. <i>chiapensis</i>	An agave - N	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park (leaves)
Asparagaceae	<i>Beaucarnea goldmanii</i>	A ponytail	4	Cañón del Sumidero (in bud)
Asparagaceae	<i>Furcraea</i> cfr. <i>cabuya</i>	A furcraea	4	Cañón del Sumidero (leaves)
Bromeliaceae	<i>Hechtia glomerata</i>	Guapilla	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia caput-medusae</i>	Medusa's Head	4	Cañón del Sumidero
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia cucaensis</i>	An airplant	4	Cañón del Sumidero

Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia guatemalensis</i>	Pink Quill	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia polita</i> var. <i>elongata</i>	An airplant	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	Whitemouth Dayflower	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Heliconiaceae	<i>Heliconia spissa</i>	A heliconia	2	Ejido Armando Zebadúa
Orchidaceae	<i>Rhynchostele stellata</i>	An orchid	3	Montetik Ecotouristic Park