

Panama – Harpy Eagle Special

Naturetrek Tour Report

16th – 22th April 2026



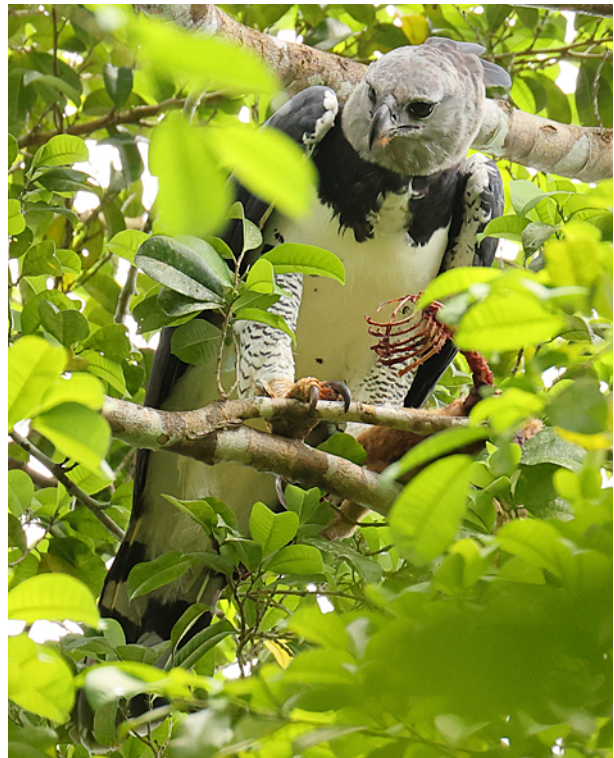
Great Green Macaw



Harpy Eagle (juvenile)



Blue Cotinga



Harpy Eagle (adult)

Tour report by Alleyn Plowright



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Tour participants: Faustino Sanchez (leader) with five Naturetrek clients

This report only includes sightings from the main tour, and not the additional sightings from the various pre- and post-tour extensions in Panama undertaken by members of the group (which were also excellent, and where a good variety of birds and mammals were seen).

Summary

The tour was excellent. Canopy Camp provided a great base, in lovely grounds with options to explore or just sit and watch birds (and some mammals) pass by. The tents were very comfortable and always kept clean. The food was delicious: all freshly cooked with nice variety, including many local ingredients including fresh fruit and avocados from nearby. Some recipes were taken back home! Fresh juice and drinks were always available. However, the food also wasn't excessive, so waste was avoided. We were well looked after by the very friendly staff, including Faustino and Greg. Faustino was an excellent guide whose passion, interest and knowledge were clear to us all, and he was very willing to discuss and share. Clearly, the Harpy Eagles were a highlight of the tour and provided a magical experience, but there was so much more to see on this trip in this area of Panama, including rare and localised species. There were certainly more mammals than expected!

Day 1

Thursday 16th April

Three clients left London Heathrow this morning for the flight to Panama City via Amsterdam. The flight arrived on time, and they were collected for the transfer and night at the nearby Riande Aeropuerto Hotel.

Day 2

Friday 17th April

After a hearty breakfast, we met Faustino at 7.30am at reception. The three participants met up with the remaining two clients who had arrived a couple of days earlier. They had spent a few days birding, visiting Pipeline Road, Cerro Azul and El Valle de Antón. Now the group was complete, and we set off to start the main tour.

Following a quick supermarket stop, we made our way out of the suburbs of Panama City onto the Pan-American Highway and left the busy traffic behind. After approximately ninety minutes we made our first stop, at Lake Bayano. We took a short walk towards the lake and quite a few birds were around. We spotted Barred Antshrike, Baltimore Oriole, Streaked Saltator and Rusty-winged Antwren as well as various flycatchers. However, the birds suddenly fell quiet, and the reason was soon clear when a beautiful Laughing Falcon was spotted, perched on a nearby tree. It soon departed, and the birds became more active again. Neotropic Cormorants, Cocoi Heron and an Anhinga patrolled the water's edge. We soon made it back to the van and had a cold drink before continuing another ninety minutes to our next stop, a restaurant in Torti.

We sat outside so we could watch the hummingbirds coming to the feeders: there were White-necked Jacobin, Black-throated Mango and Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, as well as Thick-billed Euphonias around the trees as we ate. After a pleasant lunch, we were soon on the road again for the final two-hour drive to Canopy Camp. As we stopped at various roadworks, we watched Great-tailed Grackles lining the wires, Black and Turkey Vultures soaring, and a Northern Harrier briefly quartering low over long grass: it was migrating north.

We arrived at Canopy Camp around 2.00pm and received a refreshing cold fruit juice and an informative introduction to the camp, and were then shown to our ‘tents’. The tents were very clean and comfortable, set up with wooden foundations, and a porch with table and chairs. Inside there were proper beds, clothes hangers, a fan and cupboards. Each tent had a toilet and shower just outside in a separate building. They were extremely comfortable.

After a quick rest, we were soon on our next activity, a walk around the camp grounds. As there were only five of us, we were joined by two others who were staying at the camp. They both had similar interests, and it was really nice having them join us for the whole stay. The Canopy Camp grounds are lovely, set in a dense forest and with high trees around the main clearing for various birds to perch. The colourful flowers around the reception, as well as the hummingbird feeders, regularly attracted a range of hummingbirds, as well as Bananaquits and euphonias: this was a great place to relax between activities. A nature trail passed out of camp into the forest for those inclined.



Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth



Black-cheeked Woodpecker



Green Ibis



Blue-and-yellow Macaws

Our first walk around camp was productive. We soon realised what an excellent guide Faustino was: he recognised all of the calls and was soon locating and getting us onto the birds. We got to see a Gartered Trogon, Pied Puffbird, Black-cheeked, Cinnamon and Red-crowned Woodpeckers, Golden-collared Manakin, Olive-sided Flycatcher and Cinnamon Becard, among others. A glance at the sky revealed the highlight of the afternoon: a kettle of approximately a thousand Mississippi Kites interspersed with the odd Broad-winged Hawk, all on their migration north. It was a fantastic site as waves of kites kept passing by, as well as a Zone-tailed Hawk closer to the ground.

Mammals were also present around camp. We had a great view of a Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth which came out into the open, and put on a show dangling from a branch and scratching its head with its long claws. Curious Geoffroy's Tamarins leapt through the trees, and Red-tailed Squirrels acrobatically climbed about, searching for food. On the way back to camp, a beautiful Band-tailed Barbthroat, an uncommon hummingbird, was perched on a bush for the evening.

We finished our walk at around 6.00pm in time to freshen up before what was to become the regular routine of checklist and drink at 6.30pm, and dinner at 7.00pm. We went to bed early, with the evening sounds of the forest all around.

Day 3

Saturday 18th April

We woke early to the sounds of Great and Little Tinamous calling near our tents, and Mantled Howlers bellowing in the distance, before hummingbird watching and breakfast at 6.30am. Breakfast was always delicious, with fresh fruit, cereals, eggs and local sides. After breakfast, we quickly scanned the surrounding trees and spotted Keel-billed Toucan, Black-cheeked and Lineated Woodpeckers, Chestnut-headed Oropendolas, Long-billed Hermit and Streaked Flycatcher, as well as various parrots and parakeets. To our delight, a pair of Chestnut-fronted Macaws perched nearby, before noisily taking off and continuing into the distance.

We left camp around 7.30am for the nearby El Salto area. This was a dirt road with dense forest on either side, where we could walk in various locations. Faustino spotted a diverse range of birds, including the rare Gray-cheeked Nunlet, White-eared Conebill, the range restricted Choco Sirystes, Great Crested Flycatcher, Black Antshrike and a stunning Blue Cotinga searching for food in a fruiting tree. Raptors soared overhead, including Swallow-tailed Kite, Savanna Hawk and a Plumbeous Kite, and a Mantled Howler monkey gave a brief view below moving further back into the forest. After a lovely morning, we returned to Canopy Camp for lunch and a brief rest, which included watching a Pale-bellied Hermit coming to the feeders.

Later in the afternoon, around 3.30pm, we left camp again for the area of Quebrada Felix. We stopped briefly on the access track to the camp, and Faustino was confident in what he might find. First, a Great Potoo was at its day roost high in a tree but clearly visible, and then, just a few more metres along the road, a Common Potoo was roosting in its classic position at the end of a tree stump: it was wonderful to see them both in the open and so clearly. As we went to leave, a Lesser Goldfinch landed just above us.

We continued to the open areas and pastures of Quebrada Felix, stopping in interesting areas along the way. A small patch of woods revealed a colourful Black-tailed Trogon, and then just underneath a bird sprang up and landed again. It was a Rufous-tailed Jacamar hunting insects, which was fun to watch. Closer inspection also revealed both American Yellow and Bay-breasted Warblers in the trees. Across the road, a large tree caught our attention, and a pair of Orange-crowned Orioles was spotted. What beautiful birds they were: golden yellow and black, with an orange head. In a tree in the neighbouring open pasture, Black-crowned Antshrike and Ochre-bellied Flatbill showed nicely, and an Alder Flycatcher could be heard but kept itself out of sight.

We continued further up the road, stopping for another short walk. Chestnut-fronted Macaws passed overhead and Fork-tailed Flycatchers flew acrobatically, catching insects as well as chasing off any other bird that came nearby. Just a short way along the road, we came across a Barred Puffbird perched nearby, which allowed us a very

close view, and then on the edge of the forest a Gray-lined Hawk flew from one tree to another. Finally, we reached the open plains of Quebrada Felix, which were fairly quiet this evening. Parrots flew overhead, egrets followed the cattle, and Red-breasted Meadowlarks perched atop small bushes in the distance, showing off their attractive scarlet chests. As dusk descended, we returned to camp and another delicious dinner.



Semiplumbeous Hawk



King Vulture

Once the cicadas stopped their constant ringing noise, the small Túngara frogs took over. It was fabulous to listen to: it was reminiscent of a video game at the local arcade! Large Cane Toads waited for insects by the camp lights, and on returning to the tent a Panamanian Blonde Tarantula was now fully outside of its hole waiting for prey (it was not close to a tent!). We all went to bed excited, as tomorrow had been selected as the day we would visit the Harpy Eagle nest.

Day 4

Sunday 19th April

We made an early start, with breakfast around 5.00am, and we left around 5.45am. First, we drove for forty-five minutes to the end of the Pan-American Highway and the River Chucunaque, where we took a forty-five-minute small boat trip to the community of El Real. The boat trip was quite fast, but we spotted a variety of birds on the way, including Black-necked Stilts, White Ibis, Grey-headed Chachalaca, an Osprey soaring overhead and a Green Ibis up in a tree, glittering in the sun before flying off. As we alighted the boats at El Real, flocks of Least Sandpiper s flew by.

At El Real, we transferred to a 4x4 for a thirty-minute drive to the edge of the forest. However, we soon stopped to watch Red-breasted Meadowlarks in a field, much closer than we had seen them yesterday. As we watched, one of the group casually asked ‘what’s the oropendola with the blue cheeks?’ We all excitedly turned around, and soon located the large, localised Black Oropendola searching for food in the trees. Obliging, it soon flew over to the trees right next to the road, giving us great views. However, as soon as we had got these views, a subtle scream came from further up the road ‘macaws!’. We moved quickly, and were delighted when we spotted two Critically Endangered Great Green Macaws feeding together, low down near the roadside. These macaws are stunning: lime green on the body, blue wings, bright pink cheeks, and red above the beak. They fed quietly in the bushes, allowing us special views. When they took off, they revealed a broader kaleidoscope of colour, with different shades of

green, blue, red and yellow feathers as they flew to some nearby trees. What a day it had been so far, and we hadn't even reached the Harpy Eagle nest.

We continued the rest of the way to Pirre at the forest's edge, and then walked for thirty minutes through the forest. The trail was dry, and it was a straightforward, flat walk. Most birds didn't reveal themselves, except for a Crane Hawk close by. As we got close to the nest site, Faustino was visibly excited, and moved us to a spot with a clear view of the large tree with the remnants of the nest. And there, perched out on a thick branch of the nesting tree, was the Harpy Eagle chick! The chick is now approximately six months old, so it was already fairly large, but still in juvenile plumage with a white head and pale underparts. It was calling frequently, letting out loud, high pitched cries and lifting its wings at the same time, clearly calling for its parents and food. Howler monkeys were also calling nearby, as if competing to make the loudest noise. We watched and took pictures in different locations, expertly led around by the local guide. However, Faustino and the local guides soon got even more focused and eager, as they heard an adult call back in the distance. Initially, we couldn't hear it, but it soon got closer and the deep, penetrating screams calling back to the chick were very clear. It was fascinating listening to the chick and adult calling together in this way. The guides searched around for the adult, but it couldn't be seen through the dense forest. We waited, and then a guide started to take a few of us to find another angle of the chick. However, he quickly turned around, with a big smile on his face, and took us back to the others: the adult had moved closer and had apparently landed in the nest, but couldn't currently be seen.

We waited and searched, and when the adult moved we found her perched up in a neighbouring tree, calling to the youngster. The adult was huge, standing out clearly against the green background of the tree. Her scream was piercing, and one of her massive talons gripped the remains of a large iguana. It was tricky to see her through the thick foliage, but the guides did an excellent job of manoeuvring us to small windows through the leaves, through which we had really nice views. After a while, she flew back to the nest and left the iguana for the chick, before flying off again and disappearing over the trees. Wow: we were delighted! While the adults do return with food for the chick, they were at the stage of encouraging it to hunt for itself, and they had not been seen for a while: we felt very fortunate to have witnessed this interaction.

As we calmed ourselves with snacks and drinks, a Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher perched nearby, to remind us that the Harpy Eagle wasn't the only bird here. We watched the chick eating the iguana for a while, its white face and upright head feathers peering down at us, before we returned back through the forest to where we started. En route, we spotted a flock of Purple-throated Fruitcrows, and various hermits zipping around from side to side.

As we returned, we were met by the owner of the land and it was so good to see her excitement upon hearing that we had seen an adult Harpy Eagle. She looked at the photos and took one for herself: hopefully they will continue to protect this special place.

After some lunch, we took the vehicles toward the forested hills in the distance, to Rancho Frio on the edge of Darien National Park. Here, the primary forest was dense and it was great to walk a trail in this vast wilderness. Raptors were frequent, with Plumbeous Kites and a Laughing Falcon close by, although the highlight was an attractive Semiplumbeous Hawk, which we managed to locate through its call. Golden-headed Manakins and the local Choco Elaenia moved quickly through the trees, and flocks of migrating Eastern Kingbirds flew past, among others. Butterflies were plentiful: we saw the large turquoise Morpho and Ornate Owl Butterflies, along with many smaller butterflies with diverse patterns and colours gliding silently along the trail.

After a nice walk, we returned to the vehicle and drove back to the river, where we took the boat back to the Pan-American Highway. An American Crocodile lounged in the sun on a sand bank as we sped past. We then boarded our vehicle back to Canopy Camp. What a day!

Before dinner, some of the group took a short walk on the nature trail on the camp grounds, and were fortunate to spot a pair of impressive and rare Great Curassows foraging in the trees, and as dusk descended a Great Tinamou briefly showed itself on the trail. We relived the day over dinner, and then all settled for an early night.

Day 5

Monday 20th April

After the early start yesterday, we were back to the usual 6.30am breakfast routine this morning. However, before breakfast a Short-tailed Nighthawk flew in low to the camp, and a Keel-billed Toucan perched in a nearby tree. Blue-chested and Violet-bellied Hummingbirds came to the feeders, and it was nice to see a colourful Whooping Motmot in the camp grounds.



Geoffroy's Tamarin



Long-billed Hermit

After breakfast, we travelled the short distance to the forested grounds of the Fundacion Tierra Nueva. A Crested Eagle has previously had a nest here, which it is slowly rebuilding, so it was being seen occasionally. However, it didn't show while we were there. The birds were fairly quiet this morning, but a Black-faced Antthrush sneakily crossed the trail in front of us while we were looking into the forest, and then played hard to find in the undergrowth. A Bare-crowned Antbird, as well as Black and Black-crowned Antshrikes and White-flanked Antwrens, were more obliging and gave great views. A small group of Geoffroy's Tamarins passed close by.

After taking on refreshments in the high heat and humidity, we continued our walk further along the road, spotting a Black-tailed Trogon and a Roadside Hawk. However, our highlight was finally getting a good view of the uncommon Double-banded Greytail, which was swiftly followed by a Streaked Xenops. It was a lovely way to

finish the morning, and we returned to camp for lunch, where we were greeted by a perched Long-billed Starthroat right at the entrance.

At the back of the camp, they sometimes leave out food for the many Black and Turkey Vultures which frequent the area. In addition to the high numbers of these birds, there is also a pair of King Vultures, which sometimes come close by. That day, food had been left, and the King Vultures appeared. We took a short walk to where they come down, expecting to see the King Vulture far in the distance. However, we approached quietly and one was perched very close by. It was amazing to see so close: it was a huge and striking bird, with black and white plumage and red and orange colouration on its face. We soon left it in peace so as not to scare it away, and had a few hours to relax in camp.

Some of the group returned to the nature trail. Due to the afternoon heat, it was quiet on the trail, but a Golden-collared Manakin lek was active, with the males showing well, and a pair of Yellow-throated Toucans moved quietly up a nearby tree. Finally, as we got back to camp, a Chestnut-backed Antbird showed nicely by a stream.

At 3.30pm, we were out on our next activity to Santa Librada, another more open area of fields of cattle and small patches of trees and water. It was mostly quiet, although Ruddy-breasted and Variable Seedeaters were nice to see, various species of woodpecker moved between the trees, and Wood Storks flew overhead. The very yellow Cattle Tyrants, a medium-sized flycatcher, flew back and forth near the herds of cattle. The water sources provided refuge for a Spectacled Caiman which, despite its relatively small size, looked menacing as it cruised with its eyes and snout out of the water.

We settled into a location by 5.45pm, and precisely as Faustino had predicted, four Blue-and-yellow Macaws flew in to some trees to feed. They are beautiful birds, which we watched intently before they flew back over us to their evening roost. It was a lovely way to end the day, and with this we returned to camp for dinner. Our checklist was completed later to the background noise of the Tungara ‘video game’ Frogs, and two Black-and-white Owls calling nearby.

Day 6

Tuesday 21st April

Today promised to be another full day, exploring the area around Nuevo Vigia, one of the last accessible locations in Panama to see the Dusky-backed Jacamar. As we left camp, a group of White-faced Capuchin monkeys was raiding the hanging bananas, taking one and then hurtling off. Two of them paused close by, staring at us inquisitively, before we needed to leave. It was a pleasant early morning drive through various landscapes, where we spotted Rufous-tailed Jacamars, Grey-headed Chachalaca, and toucans overhead. Upon reaching Nuevo Vigia, we transferred to dugout canoes for the river trip to the home of the Dusky-backed Jacamars, observing a pair of One-coloured Becards at their nest on the way down to the boats.

The boat trip was quite uneventful, although we spotted our first kingfishers of the main tour: Amazon and Ringed. We soon arrived where we would leave the boats and walk a short distance inland. Our first challenge was to cross a narrow stream: the homemade bridge had seen better days, and a lot of it had been washed away. So, instead of testing our balance skills, the local guides quickly built another crossing, using a fallen tree trunk, and branches as a makeshift hand rail.

While we waited, Faustino located a few Spectacled Parrotlets, which gave us brief views, as well as various tanagers including Flame-rumped and Golden-hooded. A magnificent Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle circled around us a couple of times, just above the trees, before disappearing. As we looked around one of the group called out, ‘there’s a mammal!’. It was a Kinkajou, surprisingly out in the daylight. We managed a brief view as it scrambled up a tree and then disappeared into a thicket.



Ducky-backed Jacamars



Bare-crowned Antbird



Golden-green Woodpecker



Golden-collared Manakin

By now, the bridge was built and we all successfully made the crossing (just!) with an American Pygmy Kingfisher watching on. It was then a short distance through secondary forest before Faustino quietly said ‘jacamars!’. There they were: a pair of these small jacamars perched together in the open, their glossy plumage and long bill standing out clearly against the blue sky. We watched them sallying around for insects and moving from perch to perch. They weren’t the only attractions in the area. A Long-tailed Tyrant perched atop a thick tree stump, a Yellow-tailed Oriole passed through, and a Great Black Hawk flew far overhead. After everyone had had good views of the jacamars, we started to walk back, and stopped in a little clearing where our driver and aspiring guide Greg made a great spot of a Golden-green Woodpecker, a beautiful species we had hoped to see. As we waited for it to reappear, a pair of Spot-crowned Barbets moved high in the canopy, another Spectacled Parrotlet perched on a tree stump, and a Black-tailed Flycatcher moved through the trees, its black tail fanned out and thus showing off its yellow rump. The Golden-green Woodpecker took a while to reappear, but it then landed in a nearby tree and allowed us good looks. This was a fantastic, remote little spot, but unfortunately we needed to move back to the

boats. As we crossed back over the stream, a Little Cuckoo called but didn't show, while a flock of Shiny Cowbirds passed through.

The return on the river was quiet, and we had lunch in the shade in the village. After lunch, we took a walk to a nearby lagoon in the forest. Unfortunately, we missed a Gray-cowled Wood-rail (only spotted by Greg) but soon a large, chestnut-coloured bird flushed from a tree. We walked through the dense undergrowth by the lagoon, and managed to spot the Black-collared Hawk perched again, overlooking the water. A couple of us also got a view of a Bright-rumped Attila by the water's edge, and a tiny Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher flittered around the trees.

On the walk back, we finally heard a bird calling that we had been searching for all week: Red-billed Scythebill. Some of us got distracted by a showy Black Antshrike and more secretive White-bellied Antbird, but Faustino remained focused and spotted the scythebill in the trees. It soon came closer, to a nearby tree trunk. It initially had its back turned to us, looking like a more common woodcreeper, but then it stopped moving for a second, turned its head and revealed its long, curved, red bill shining in the sun. It had been a challenging bird to find, but the wait had been worth it. It soon propelled its way up the tree trunk and out of view. We started to move again, but were once again quickly distracted as another tough bird was heard. This time it was the tiny Moustached Antwren, a bird usually found high in the canopy, bouncing around rapidly like a ball. However, this one was more obliging, moving a little lower and giving nice views of its yellowish belly, black-and-white streaked head and spotted sides. As we went to leave, a Black-tailed Trogon perched and called right by the trail.

We returned to the village for brief refreshments, and it was then time to leave and return to camp. The area around Nuevo Vigia had been a lovely location, which had felt well off the beaten track.

We returned to camp by around 4.30pm, in time for a rest before dinner, or further exploration of the camp. Hummingbirds were plentiful around the flowers and feeders, and on a brief walk into the forest, a White-nosed Coati quietly crossed the path. It disappeared into the undergrowth, but then reappeared, climbing a tree trunk. Lots of squeaks and excited cries could be heard, revealing at least four coatis in the tree tops, excitedly greeting each other.

As usual, the checklist was followed by a delicious dinner, and this evening we went out for a night walk. Faustino heard a Black-and-white Owl, and after we remained silent for a while it flew in to a nearby tree and gave great views. We listened for other species, but all we could hear were two more Black-and-white Owls calling loudly back and forth.

Day 7

Wednesday 22nd April

We packed, had our last camp hummingbird and woodpecker views, and then left Canopy Camp around 7.00am. The camp was a lovely location, the staff were really friendly and welcoming, and we had a great time exploring the different habitats in the area. However, we still had time to explore the San Francisco Nature Reserve near the town of Torti, en route back to Panama City.

We took a short walk along the unpaved road in the reserve, with thick forest on both sides. Immediately there were birds around: a Blue-black Grosbeak low to the ground, a Tropical Royal Flycatcher perched in the mid-storey, and an Olivaceous Piculet, a tiny woodpecker, up in the canopy, among others. Faustino was searching for

another bird, and it was soon found: the much-desired and endemic Panamanian Tyrannulet. Then another Blue Cotinga appeared: it was great to get another sighting of this beautiful bird.

We crossed a dry stream bed, where a pair of Buff-rumped Warblers were busily moving around, and then we heard a noise which stopped Faustino in his tracks: he turned to us with a huge smile on his face. ‘Wow!’ was all he said initially. It was a rare Black-crowned Antpitta calling. Faustino started calling back, and it came closer. We hoped it would cross the track, but it stayed in the undergrowth. After a while, and with the bird still calling, we quietly moved up the track, until Faustino went still and tried to move us slowly into position. The antpitta was perched low down, very close by, and we saw it for a brief moment before it flew further back into the forest. We saw it briefly again, but it remained in deep cover. We went further up the trail, spotting Chestnut-backed Antbird, White-flanked Antwren and a Northern Plain Xenops, but the antpitta remained out of sight. Still, it had been great to catch a glimpse of this rare bird. On the way back down the trail, a pair of Song Wrens, given away by their whistling and clucking tune, gave some really nice views.

Unfortunately, it was now time to return to the van and to Torti for an early lunch, before driving back to Panama International airport. Three of the clients were to leave on the KLM flight home, while the other two would continue on their extension in Panama.

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Species lists

Birds

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		April 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>			✓			
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>					✓	
Grey-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>			✓		✓	
Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra</i>			✓			
Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>			✓	✓		
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>		✓				
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>		✓			✓	
Band-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>				✓	✓	
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>				✓	✓	
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>			✓	✓	✓	
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	✓					
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>			✓			
Pale-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis anthophilus</i>	✓	✓				
Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Helimaster longirostris</i>		✓		✓		✓
White-vented Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>	✓		✓			
Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>		✓			✓	✓
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	✓	✓				✓
Sapphire-throated Hummingbird	<i>Chrysuronia coeruleogularis</i>			✓			
Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Polyerata amabilis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Blue-throated Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes eliciae</i>		✓				
Blue-throated Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes eliciae</i>				✓		
Violet-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Chlorestes julie</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>		✓	✓		✓	
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>		✓	✓	✓		
Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓		✓			✓
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	✓	✓	✓			
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarana</i>				✓		
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>			✓			
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	✓			✓	✓	
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>			✓		✓	
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>			✓			
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>				✓	✓	
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	✓				✓	✓
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	✓				✓	✓
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>			✓			
American White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>			✓			
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>			✓		✓	
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>			✓		✓	
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>			✓		✓	
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	✓				✓	

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		April 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	✓		✓			
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>				✓		
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	✓		✓			
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		✓	✓			
Harpy Eagle	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>			✓			
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>					✓	
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	✓					
Mississippi Kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	✓			✓		✓
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		✓	✓	✓		
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>			✓		✓	
Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>					✓	
Common Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>			✓			
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>		✓	✓		✓	
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>					✓	
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Semiplumbeous Hawk	<i>Leucopternis semiplumbeus</i>			✓			
Grey-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>		✓			✓	
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	✓		✓	✓		
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	✓					
Black-and-white Owl	<i>Strix nigrolineata</i>					✓	
Slaty-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon massena</i>						✓
Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>		✓		✓	✓	
Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>	✓					
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>					✓	
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>					✓	
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>					✓	
Whooping Motmot	<i>Momotus subrufescens</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
Dusky-backed Jacamar - N	<i>Brachygalba salmoni</i>					✓	
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>		✓			✓	
White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>		✓				
Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	✓			✓		
Barred Puffbird	<i>Nystalus radiatus</i>		✓				
White-whiskered Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>			✓			✓
Grey-cheeked Nunlet - N	<i>Nonnula frontalis</i>		✓				
Spot-crowned Barbet - N	<i>Capito maculicoronatus</i>					✓	
Yellow-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>			✓	✓		
Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>			✓	✓	✓	
Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	✓					✓
Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>						✓
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	✓	✓				✓
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>		✓			✓	
Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>					✓	
Cinnamon Woodpecker	<i>Celeus loricatus</i>	✓				✓	
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>		✓		✓	✓	
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>		✓		✓	✓	
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>				✓		

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Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	✓					
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetheres cachinnans</i>	✓		✓			
Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brown-hooded Parrot	<i>Pyrilia haematotis</i>		✓				
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>		✓				
Red-lore Amazon	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>				✓		
Spectacled Parrotlet	<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>					✓	
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>				✓		
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>		✓				
Great Green Macaw	<i>Ara ambiguus</i>			✓			
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>				✓		
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorynchus spirurus</i>		✓		✓		
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>					✓	
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northern Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops mexicanus</i>						✓
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>				✓		
Double-banded Greytail	<i>Xenerpestes minlosi</i>		✓		✓		
Moustached Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula ignota</i>					✓	
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>				✓		✓
Rusty-winged Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus frater</i>	✓					
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	✓					
Black Antshrike - N	<i>Thamnophilus nigriceps</i>		✓		✓	✓	
Black-crowned Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>		✓		✓		
Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i>				✓		
Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Poliocrania exsul</i>				✓		✓
White-bellied Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>		✓			✓	
Bare-crowned Antbird	<i>Gymnocichla nudiceps</i>				✓		
Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>				✓		
Black-crowned Antpitta	<i>Pittasoma michleri</i>						✓
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	✓					
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>					✓	
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	✓	✓				
Grey-headed Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>			✓			
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	✓					
Panamanian Tyrannulet - E	<i>Phylloscartes flavovirens</i>						✓
Southern Bentbill - N	<i>Oncostoma olivaceum</i>				✓		
Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i>				✓	✓	
Yellow-winged Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias flavotectus</i>		✓				
Ochre-lore Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>		✓		✓	✓	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	✓					
Western Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>				✓		
Eastern Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>		✓	✓	✓		
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>		✓				
Pied Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>					✓	
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>					✓	
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>				✓		
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	✓	✓				
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>					✓	

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Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>					✓	
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>				✓	✓	
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	✓	✓	✓			
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>		✓			✓	✓
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>		✓	✓		✓	
Panama Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>	✓					
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>		✓		✓		
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>					✓	
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Blue Cotinga	<i>Cotinga nattererii</i>		✓				✓
Golden-collared Manakin - N	<i>Manacus vitellinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>			✓			
Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>		✓				
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>				✓	✓	
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	✓				✓	✓
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>		✓				
One-coloured Becard	<i>Pachyramphus homochrous</i>					✓	
Tropical Royal Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>						✓
Black-tailed Myiobius	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>					✓	
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terentotriccus erythrurus</i>			✓			
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
Black-chested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>		✓	✓			
Mangrove Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>			✓		✓	
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>		✓			✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓				✓	
American Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>			✓			
Black-bellied Wren	<i>Pheugopedius fasciatoventris</i>				✓		
Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>			✓			
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>			✓		✓	
Song Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>						✓
White-browed Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliptila bilineata</i>		✓				
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>			✓			
Clay-coloured Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			✓		✓	
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>		✓				
Yellow-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>				✓		
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Red-breasted Meadowlark	<i>Leistes militaris</i>		✓	✓	✓		
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>		✓		✓	✓	
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>			✓			
Black Oropendola - N	<i>Psarocolius guatimozinus</i>			✓			
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	✓	✓		✓		
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	✓					
Yellow-tailed Oriole	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>		✓			✓	
Orange-crowned Oriole	<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>		✓				
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		✓				
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>		✓		✓	✓	
Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>			✓	✓	✓	

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Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>					✓	
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	✓	✓		✓		
American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>		✓				
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>						✓
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	✓					
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>					✓	
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia cyanooides</i>						✓
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	✓					✓
Shining Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes lucidus</i>						✓
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	✓	✓				
Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>	✓					
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>					✓	
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>				✓		
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Loriotus luctuosus</i>	✓	✓		✓		
Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>			✓			
Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus icteronotus</i>					✓	
Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>		✓			✓	
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>				✓		
White-eared Conebill	<i>Conirostrum leucogenys</i>		✓				
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	✓	✓			✓	
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Stilpnia larvata</i>	✓	✓			✓	
Plain-coloured Tanager	<i>Tangara inornata</i>	✓	✓		✓		

Mammals

N=Near-endemic		April 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22
Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>	✓			✓		
Mantled Howler	<i>Alouatta palliata</i>		✓	✓	✓		
Geoffroy's Tamarin - N	<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>	✓			✓	✓	
White-faced Capuchin	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>					✓	
Lesser Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus isthmius</i>						✓
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-nosed Coati	<i>Nasua narica</i>					✓	
Kinkajou	<i>Potos flavus</i>					✓	

Reptiles

		April 2026					
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22
American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>			✓			
Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>			✓			