

Peru – Macaws & Machu Picchu

Naturetrek Tour Report

14th – 29th September 2022



Report and images compiled by Jose Antonio Padilla Reyes



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

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Jose Antonio Padilla Reyes (Leader) with 15 Naturetrek clients

Summary

This was another successful trip to Peru, where we covered the most important habitats within the country: the Peruvian coastline, the Amazon rainforest in the Tambopata National Reserve and the Peruvian Andes in Cusco, where two of the participants did the Moonstone trek, a not very well-known part of the Inca trail, while the other members and Jose went to the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and visited the very pristine cloud-forest habitat of Manu National Park. Later and finally, we all met on the way to Machu Picchu, and enjoyed the last day of the tour together in one of the seven new wonders of the world: the ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu.

We saw 393 species of birds, together with 11 species that were only heard.

In addition, Michael and Peg, who did the moonstone trek saw more than 50 species, Hoatzin, Andean Cock of the Rock and White-throated Toucan were voted the birds of the trip, and the view of the Humpback Whale on the coast and the amazing find of the Spectacled Bear were the highlights of the whole tour.

Special thanks to our local guides: Silverio Duri & Boris Guerra (Tambopata), José Luis Avendaño (moonstone Trek), Alvaro and William (Cusco & Machupichu) and Danny Vargas who, with Jose, took the majority of the clients down into the Cloud Forest of Manu National Park.

Day 1

Wednesday 14th September

The majority of the group arrived on time after a long flight on British Airways and KLM. We all met up at the Lima airport, and the people whose bodies were still on British time went straight to sleep. Gilbert and Jane arrived two days before the trip began to get climatized to the Peruvian time and David did the same one night before.

Day 2

Thursday 15th September

Today we planned to do a full day in the Lima area getting to know a little bit about the Pacific Ocean in the morning and later in the day making a stop at Los Pantanos de Villa or Villa Marshes, a great natural protected area where fresh water meets the Pacific creating a nice habitat for a lot of birds, especially migratory species. We started at 6:30 am and went to the Callao Harbour (one of the oldest harbours in the Americas) where a large boat took us for a four-hour trip to see the Palominos Islands and the abundant sea lions. Today we saw Humboldt Penguins, an endemic to the very cold Humboldt current on this side of the Pacific Ocean, Chilean Skua, Sooty Shearwater and the Peruvian endemic Surf Cinclodes. We had also Inca Terns (considered the most beautiful terns in the world), Belcher's and Kelp Gulls, Grey Gulls, a flock of Ruddy Turnstones, Red-legged, Neotropical and Guanay Cormorants, huge colonies of Peruvian Boobies and Peruvian pelicans, Spotted Sandpipers, Killdeer, Snowy Egret, Long-tailed Mockingbirds, Scrub Blackbirds, West Peruvian & Eared Doves and many Black and Turkey Vultures. On the islands we had an amazing number of at least 500 Southern Sealions displaying and calling amazingly loud. This morning also we had a fantastic encounter with a Humpback Whale which we saw coming out the water few times on the way to the islands and on the way

back to the shore. To all of us, including the leader, this was a fantastic experience since to see a whale is very rare on the Lima coast. What an amazing start of the trip.

The islands visited today were San Lorenzo (the biggest island on the Peruvian coast, which was once connected to the mainland). Back on the shore, we took the van again and went straight to the Villa Marshes or Pantanos de Villa in Spanish, having lunch on the way, and here we spent the rest of the afternoon. At the marshes we saw many different species of birds including Groove-billed Anis, Grey-hooded Gulls, Spotted and Baird's Sandpipers, Sanderling, Common Gallinule, Slate-colored Coots, Yellow-crowned Night Heron (juvenile), Puna Ibis, Killdeers, big numbers of Whimbrels, Pied-billed & White-tufted Grebes, and at least four Many-colored Rush-tyrants (one of the most beautiful flycatchers in the world) and Wren-like Rushbirds. Also here were Little Blue Heron, Chilean Flamingos, one (1) White-faced Whistling Duck (apparently extirpated from Peru many years ago), White-cheeked Pintail, Cinnamon Teal, Yellow-billed Teal, Wilson Phalaropes (many), American Oystercatchers, Greater Yellowlegs, Scrub Blackbirds, and many more. The afternoon was just "non-stopping" and great.

Sadly, we needed to return to the hotel for dinner and get ready for tomorrow when we would visit the Peruvian Amazon Rainforest and The Tambopata National Reserve, one of the most biodiverse places on Earth. We couldn't have a better start to the holiday.

Day 3

Friday 16th September

Today we flew to Puerto Maldonado city, "the Biodiversity Capital of Peru", a small city with more than 90,000 inhabitants close to the borders with Brazil and Bolivia, located in the south-eastern Peru in the region of Madre de Dios. We met our local guides, Silverio Duri and Boris, who picked us up and took us to his office to repack for the trip. At the office, as we were waiting, we saw in the garden Buff-throated Saltator, and a fantastic Great Potoo who was found by a member of the staff perched on a branch of a Mango tree in the middle of the garden. Just unbelievable - what an excellent start!

By midday we were ready to begin the Amazon part of our adventure. We got into the bus and drove for about one hour and a half to the Tambopata River port at a place called Filadelfia, where our motorized canoe was waiting for us. Unfortunately, on the way to the river, we also witnessed some of the rainforest damaged by people for farming activities. We had however some nice birds like: Red-capped Cardinal, Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, Tropical Kingbirds, Smooth-billed Ani, and the very nice and rare Grey-lined Hawk.

On this occasion we visited the lodges in a different order to previous tours, so we had this time to go to Tambopata Research Center (TRC) first and then Posada Amazonas for the last and final night in the Amazon. So, after few minutes, we were ready to take the boat and head to TRC, an amazing place located in the middle of two big protected areas: The Tambopata National reserve and the Baguaja-Sonene National Park. This lodge is owned by Rainforest Expeditions (a pioneer ecotourism company in Peru) and it took us a bit more than three hours to reach it. Once in the boat we were navigating on the Tambopata River and it soon became clear why this is one of the most biodiverse places on Earth. White-banded, White-winged and Southern Rough-winged Swallows, Black, Turkey & Greater Yellow-headed Vultures and Giant Cowbirds were seen on the way upriver. After we passed the check point, we were entering the upper Tambopata River

and an area of the Peruvian Amazon that has never been touched or cut before; a very pristine part of the Amazon rainforest where chances for great encounters were likely to happen.

Navigating the upper Tambopata River is one of the most amazing experiences in the whole tour as there is always a chance for big mammals like Capybaras, Jaguars or Tapirs, so, after a while, we were very lucky to encounter two Lowland Tapirs on the bank of the river, showing fantastic and unique behaviour which seemed to be a courtship display, so we watched them for more than 20 minutes but eventually we left them there as we needed to keep going to the lodge. Tapirs are closely related to horses and rhinoceros; mainly nocturnal animals and sometimes extremely hard to see. We were so lucky to see them in such an amazing context. The highlight of the day for sure.

Another great mammal seen on the river as we were going upstream were Capybaras, members of the rodent family and the largest in the world, by far.

Lunch was served on the boat, a nice Peruvian-style Chinese fried rice wrapped in a banana leaf – a very local way of presenting it, and after more than three hours on the river, we made it to TRC right before dark, where we were met by Aixa, the service manager of the lodge who gave us a nice briefing and information about the lodge.

So, after getting to know our rooms and getting organized, we met for the check list and then to enjoy the very nice buffet dinner they put on for the guests here. We settled into our home for the next three nights and we all went to sleep early as tomorrow we would be having a long day, exploring the trail system of this great forest at TRC.

Day 4

Saturday 17th September

Today we met at 6:00 am to do some birding on the grounds of TRC before breakfast. As soon as we started the birding was just fantastic; we got a Collared Forest Falcon up in the trees, Ivory-billed & Curl-crested Aracaris, Squirrel Cuckoo, Amazonian Pygmy-Owl (heard only), the amazing Scarlet, Red & Green and Chestnut-fronted Macaws, Cinnamon-throated Woodcreepers, a Blue-throated Piping-Guan, some species of hummingbirds like White-bearded & Rufous-breasted Hermits, Fork-tailed Woodnymph and the very small and rare Reddish Hermit. We even had a family of Red Howler Monkeys up in the trees. This morning was just great.

Our buffet breakfast was at 7.30 and by 8:30, we were already walking the trails. Because of the size of the group (15 people), we had to split the group in two, and with the help of our two excellent local guides we headed up to the Bamboo Forest and finally to the lookout points. We saw Black-faced Spider Monkeys, Large-headed Capuchin Monkeys, Bolivian Squirrel Monkeys and the Toppin's Titi monkeys. Bird-wise both groups had great birds including Rufous-capped Nunlet, White-lined Antbird, Goeldi's Antbird, Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird, Bluish-fronted and the rare White-throated Jacamar, and in the lookout, we found the almost endemic Scarlet-hooded Barbet, Short-crested Flycatcher and many more. We had a fantastic morning despite the fact that it was very hot and humid. We all returned to the lodge together this time, and together we had again the Toppin's Titi & the Large-headed Capuchin Monkeys. Once at the lodge we all had some cold drinks and got ready for our nice buffet lunch.

After lunch and having a little break at the hottest time of the day, we met again for another little walk this time taking a floodplain forest trail behind the main building. We split the group again and both groups got really nice birds like Dwarf-tyrant Manakin, Golden-collared Toucanet, the very rare Pale-winged Trumpeters, Cinereous Mourner, Red-necked Woodpecker, Plain-throated Antwren, Dusky-throated Antshrike, an unexpected Undulated Tinamou that came across the trail and many more. What a nice end to the day.

Before dinner we met for a Peru presentation prepared specially for the clients and then the Checklist as usual, (at this point we had already 150 spp. of birds seen on the trip) dinner and then straight to bed as tomorrow we would have a very early start to go to see the Macaw Clay Lick.

Everyone is really excited at this point as the tour is getting better and better.

Day 5

Sunday 18th September

Today the meeting hour was at 4:45 am, because the new place for the macaw clay lick is now located about one hour and a half from TRC by boat, so the idea was to get there early, before the birds. On the river, we got again Large-billed & Yellow-billed terns, Wood Stork, egrets and herons. We eventually got there, and there were already some parrots at the clay lick. Blue-headed parrots, Southern Mealy, Yellow-crowned and Orange-checked parrots were first there, with the little Cobalt-winged, Dusky-headed and White-eyed parakeets arriving later in the morning. We got the three largest species of macaws (Red and Green, Scarlet and Blue & Yellow); the Scarlets were the most numerous on the clay lick with lower numbers of the other species. We had also Chestnut-fronted Macaws and other birds like: Collared Plover, Yellow-browed Sparrows, the amazing White-throated Toucan and again the Blue-throated Piping Guan.

The mixture of noise and colours in this place was spectacular. At about 7:00 am, we all had our breakfast on the sandy beach and after that, we decided to go to another clay lick known as “Chuncho”, so we boarded the boat again and went up river for another 30 minutes to reach this other place. Before we got to the nice blind made there to see the macaws, we walk over an island and got some good island birds like: Crowned-slaty Flycatcher, Spotted Tody-Flycatcher, Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, Russet-backed Oropendulas, White-winged Becard (male), Green-backed Trogon, Laughing Falcon and the Straight-billed Woodcreeper. Once we got to the hide, it was already a little bit too late for the macaws and we only got some birds flying over but still, we got some amazing new birds for this part of the trip. People were very hot and tired so we decided to go back to the lodge.

After another superb buffet lunch, we went for an afternoon activity across the river to a place called the fish pond.

David and Graham decided to join the sunset cruise activity on the river and Gilbert decided to stay at the lodge to relax.

The fish pond activity was different but very productive; we got Spotted & Solitary Sandpipers (new for the trip), Wood Stork, Anhinga, Social Flycatcher, the very secretive Black-throated Antbird, Black Hawk-eagle (heard only), Roadside Hawk, Great Antshrike and Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl (heard only).

We met at 18:30 to do the checklist together and dinner was again outstanding.

Day 6

Monday 19th September

Today sadly we checked out TRC and headed down river to get to Posada Amazonas Lodge for our last night in the Amazon, so we met at 6:30 am, and by 7:30 we were already on the go.

It took us about four hours downriver to get the lodge and on the way, we saw Macaws, Pied Plovers, Southern Lapwings, Ladder-tailed Nightjar, and the beautiful King Vulture

We arrived at Posada Amazon in time for lunch and some time to rest in the afternoon.

By 14:45 we met again to go to this nice oxbow lake called “Tres Chimbadas”, a lake that was part of the river before, until eventually the river cut off and left an isolated meander that becomes a lake. These lakes in the Amazon are great for different types of wildlife, including a bunch of birds that are not found anywhere else in the Amazon. To get to this oxbow lake we needed first to take the boat and then walk in the forest for about 25 minutes. On the walk we got some nice birds like: Forest Elaenia, the tiny Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher and the Thrush-like Wren. Once on the lake, we took a floating catamaran and went around it, and we were able to see the prehistoric-looking Hoatzin, an amazing bird that has some interesting natural history, the very rare Green-and-rufous Kingfisher, and the very elusive Amazonian Pygmy-Owl, that was finally seen around the lake after being heard every single morning at TRC.

A combination of great and unique birds, the peace of the ride and the amazing views of the lake and the forest made this activity the favorite so far to most of the group. What a great end to the Amazon part of the tour.

Back to the lodge in time for dinner, we all enjoyed our last meal together in the Amazon and went to sleep right away as tomorrow we would go up to the canopy tower before heading back to the city of Puerto Maldonado.

Day 7

Tuesday 20th September

We had a very early breakfast this morning as we would be going to the canopy tower for our last birding in the Amazon, and by 6:30 am we were up in the canopy level and the birding this morning was probably the best of the tour so far. This was a non-stop birding for almost two hours and we got amazing canopy species such as: White-bellied Parrots, Channel-billed Toucans, Golden-collared Toucanet, Curl-crested & Lettered Aracaris, Western Striolated & White-necked Puffbirds, Black-capped Parakeets, Gilded Barbets, Red-necked and Crimson-crested Woodpeckers, the big Scarlets & Red-and-green Macaws, Yellow-crowned and Southern Mealy Amazons, Turquoise, Palm and the beautiful Paradise Tanagers, the very rare and nice Austral Boreal Dark-billed Cuckoo, a juvenile Gray-lined Hawk, Spix's Guans, and many more. We also saw a big family of Colombian Red-howler Monkeys and the small Saddleback Tamarins. Just FANTASTIC. Two hours went flying by, so we had to return to the lodge for a last cup of coffee and tea.

Sadly, we said good bye to the Amazon rainforest and were now looking forward to our next destination - Cusco and the impressive Andes.

We took the 13:25 flight to Cusco, transferred to the hotel, resting for the rest of the afternoon and by 18:30

we all met to go to a nice restaurant for our first dinner together in Cusco city.

Cusco was the capital of the Inca empire and nowadays it is the fifth largest city in Peru, located at almost 3,400 meters, with over 700,000 inhabitants; a fantastic city, full of ancient history and great people.

Day 8

Wednesday 21th September

Today we had an easy day, so we went out for a walking city tour starting at 09:00 am, with our local guide Alvaro, who had a great knowledge of the local culture and the history of the Incas as well as all different aspects of Cusco city.

Our first stop was the main plaza, where we saw a Variable Hawk flying over the cathedral, Rufous-collared Sparrows and many rock doves. Alvaro also took us to see the local market of San Pedro, one of the most beautiful cathedrals in South America and the Temple of the Sun, also known as Koricancha. This city tour was excellent and finished just in time for lunch. After lunch everyone had some free time and later, we met again for the briefing on the Manu Cloud-forest with Danny Vargas and finally to have some dinner. Tonight, people went out for dinner on their own and went back to hotel early as the next morning we would all have an early start.

Day 9

Thursday 22th September

After one day off, it was like starting the tour again! Today we went to do a full day in the Sacred Valley, and learned more about the Incas, and also found new species of birds for the trip as we toured the Andean scenery. In the morning, our first stop was the impressive Inca site called Sacsayhuaman, where we had Eared Doves, Chiguanco Thrushes, and couple of American Kestrels.

Then we stopped at a small lagoon nearby called Wayarcocha, where we had some nice Yellow-billed Teals, Ruddy Ducks, Common Gallinules and Slate-colored Coots, plus the fantastic Andean Geese with at least eight chicks moving all together across the lake.

We returned to the car and moved to the next place, a lovely Llama farm known as Awanacancha, where we saw some of the different races of Llamas and Alpacas as well as Guanacos and Vicuñas walking around the Centre, but the only bird here was the Peruvian Sierra Finch.

Next, we went to visit the big and super-impressive archaeological site at Pisac, where apart from learning more about the Incas, we found amazing birds like Giant Hummingbirds, more Black-throated Flowerpiercers, the Peruvian endemic Rusty-fronted Canastero and the more beautiful and also endemic Bearded Mountaineer – considered in fact, one of the top ten most beautiful hummingbirds in the world, just great!

After lunch, which we had en route, we decided to go to an area not far from our main route to try for another Peruvian endemic, the Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch, and as soon as we got there, we saw Black-backed Grosbeak, Hooded Siskin, Band-tailed Seedeaters, more Bearded Mountaineers, and the Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch - one sitting on the electrical wire, a bit far away and with its back to us, but still good views. We

also had here two Andean Flickers. Great spot!

Finally, we started heading back to Cusco and had one last stop on the way at Lake Huacarpay, a lake located only 45 kms from the city and here we found more birds including an unexpected find of the big Great Horned Owl, Green-tailed Trainbearers, the beautiful Puna Teal, more Yellow-billed Teals and Yellow-billed Pintail, Andean Lapwing, Common Gallinules, Slate-colored Coots, Yellow-winged Blackbirds, many Andean Gulls, and others.

Sadly, after a very long and productive day, we had to return to the hotel in time for the checklist, dinner, repacking and rest as we would have an early start the following day for Manu Cloud-forest and the famous Cock of The Rock Lodge for most of the group and for Michael and Peg, the start of the moonstone trek for the next four days of the tour.

Day 10

Friday 23rd September

We were picked today at 6:30 am by Danny Vargas (our Local guide) and Hernan (our driver) to start our journey to Cock of the Rock Lodge (CORK), located in the cloud forest habitat of Manu National Park at 1,500 metres in elevation and 161 kms or 100 miles from Cusco. We also said good bye to Michael and Peg for a few days, who were picked by local guide Jose Luis Avendaño to start the Moonstone trek.

We first stopped in Oropesa village where we bought some nice Chuta bread, a big and round local bread that is sweet as sugar is added during the preparation, so we had one big bread to share and eat during the whole journey. Right after this stop we made a stop again at Huacarpay Lake, to see the Great Horned Owl again for Richard, Loraine and Gil who decided not to come a day early, as they were not feeling very well, and we also found Plumbeous Rail, Yellow-winged Blackbirds, Green-tailed Trainbearer, (new ones for the trip), Giant Hummingbird, Blue-and-yellow Tanagers, Eared Doves, Black-throated Flowerpiercer, the beautiful Bearded Mountaineer again, Greenish Yellow-finches, and Band-tailed Seedeaters.

We then continued our journey up to our first mountain pass at over 4,000 metres in elevation, having stopped on the way near some small Andean houses and found Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch (endemic), (much better looks this time), Bearded Mountaineer (endemic) again, Hooded Skins and the very big and beautiful Black-backed Grosbeak.

Almost reaching our first pass at 3,900 meters in elevation, we stopped again in a nice Puna habitat, an area that is very dry and arid, over 3,500 meters and above the tree line, mainly dominated by bunch grasses, to look for some Puna birds and found Ash-breasted Sierra-finches and the almost endemic to Peru, Slender-billed Miner. Great!

Our next stopped was about an hour later at the beautiful colonial style Andean town of Paucartambo, where we went for a short walk over an old bridge, and into the main plaza, where we could see statues of all the dancers during the festivity of “La Virgen del Carmen”, who is the main patron saint of this Andean town. It is very famous in Peru due to the Pope Juan Pablo (John Paul) II, who in 1984 put the golden crown on her head in Cusco city during the celebration of a big mass service.

After this stop we continued our way up to the second pass, Acjanacu, the main entrance to Manu National Park, and the place we had chosen to have lunch.

Halfway up we made a stop in a nice little habitat and found Rufous-breasted Chat Tyrant jumping around the trees.

We made it to the top and had lunch inside the vehicle as it was cold and starting to rain. Once we had finished lunch, we continued our way to the CORL, with some great stops along the way, finding lots of birds in mixed flocks including Masked & Deep-blue Flowerpiercers, Golden-collared Tanager, Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager, Blue-capped Tanager, Shinning Sunbeam, and Amethyst-throated Sunangel. We also saw Orange-bellied Euphonia, Common Chlorospingus, Beryl-spangled Tanager, Spectacled & Slate-throated Whitestarts, Cinnamon Flycatcher, and the Amazon Scaly-naped Parrots flying over.

We made it to the lodge at about 5:30 pm, just before it got dark in the forest, and went straight to the bungalows. Later at 6:30 we met again for the checklist and dinner.

CORL is located at 1,500 metres in elevation, a nice, small eco-lodge, owned by a Peruvian NGO called Peru Verde. This organization protects more than 4,000 hectares of this fantastic habitat, which helps to guarantee the quality of the waters that flow into the rivers of the Amazon rainforest. By coming here, we are also helping this organization to protect more pristine forest in the cloud forest and in the lowland Amazon rainforest where they have been also working a lot in the last 20 years.

Day 11

Saturday 24th September

Today we all woke up listening to the beautiful, melodic dawn song of the very elusive Speckled Nightingale-Thrush. We all met at 6:00 am, and starting birding in the grounds of the lodge and saw Sparkling & Lesser Violetear, Violet-fronted Brilliant, the small but super beautiful Wire-crested Thorntail, Booted Racket-tail (females), Many-spotted Hummingbird, Silver-beaked Tanagers, Orange-bellied Euphonias, Paradise & Golden Tanagers, Buff-throated Saltator, Russet-backed Oropendulas, female of the Swallow Tanager and the super mega Peruvian National Bird, the Andean Cock of the Rock that came across the gardens quickly. We also had some great mammals like Large-headed Capuchin Monkey, the Bolivian Black-capped Squirrel Monkey, Bolivian Squirrel and a Tayra coming to steal the papayas on the feeders placed for the birds. The Tayra is a very rare member of the weasel family, that inhabits the forest of South America, what a great start!

We had a little break for breakfast, but right after that we were back ready to do more.

Before we went up the road, we continued birding in the grounds of the lodge and found Olivaceous Siskins, Lemon-browed Flycatcher, the super beautiful Versicoloured Barbet (male) coming to a small feeder nearby, Blue-necked Tanagers, White-eyed Parakeets, more Orange-bellied Euphonias, Silver-beaked Tanagers and again the Russet-backed Oropendulas.

So, finally we got in the van and went up the road slowly birding by eyes and ears and in the rest of the morning, we encountered some new birds for the trip including Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Saffron-crowned and Spotted Tanagers, White-capped Dipper, Black Phoebe, Lyre-tailed Nightjar (female), Blue and White Swallows, Andean Solitaire, Versicoloured Barbet was seen again, Yungas Pygmy-Owl (Heard only), the

very common Gray-breasted Wood-wren, the very beautiful Crested Quetzal seen by some and very briefly, and Azara's Spinetail (heard only).

We arrived back in good time for lunch which was at 1:00 pm, and while having lunch we saw Silver-beaked Tanagers, Orange-bellied Euphonias, and Russet-backed Oropedulas coming to the fruit feeders.

At 15:00 we set off to go the lek of Cock of the Rocks and had amazing activity with more than eight males displaying for the females - this was one of the highlights of the whole tour. After this fantastic activity, we started walking back and found great new birds for the trip like Three-striped Warbler, the mountain species of Oropendulas, the Dusky-green, the almost endemic Blue-banded Toucanet, Spotted Tanagers again, the very small and elusive Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant, and the big White-collared Swifts flying over.

We were back at the lodge by 5:30 pm and at 6:15 we did the checklist and dinner right away, and then went straight to bed, as tomorrow we would explore the lower part of the road and it would be another early start.

Day 12

Sunday 25th September

On our last full day in the cloud forest, today we went down the road to get down to the foothills, near the base of the mountains, hoping to get a bunch of new species of birds and wildlife. We aimed to get to a new hummingbird feeding station called Mirador Pico de Oz, so we packed our lunch for the day, making sure we were ready for almost a full day out.

We had breakfast today very early at 5:15 am, and by 6:00 we were already on the go.

Mirador Pico de Oz is owned by a local family who care about the forest and protect the land. Working with ecotourism, they set up hummingbirds feeders and have some bird orienteered attractions for visitors.

We got such a lot of great new species of birds here, especially hummingbirds like: White-necked Jacobin, Gray-breasted Sabrewing, Golden-tailed Sapphire, the beautiful Black-throated Mango, White-bearded & Rufous-breasted Hermit, Many-spotted Hummingbird, Blue-tailed & Sapphire-Spangled Emerald, the very rare Pale-tailed Barbthroat, Long-billed Starthroat and the super beautiful Gould's Jewelfront. This hour at Pico de Oz was just breathtaking. GREAT!

At about 8:00 am we were ready to explore more of the property and led by Yonatan, the owner of this place, we went to see the super elusive Amazonian Antpitta, which came out to pick up some worms given by him, then went to another spot where we got a Great Potoo on a roosting site, and here we also had Swallow-tailed Kites, Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher, Gray-crowned Flatbill, Chivi Vireo and Scarlet-Hooded Barbet.

After some time walking, we went through some nice marshes and again we had the prehistoric Hoatzins, the almost endemic Fine-breasted Piculet building a nest, Red-capped Cardinal, Chestnut-bellied Seedeater, and the big Black-Hawk Eagle flying over. We got finally to a nice area around the marshes where the super nice Rufous-sided Crake came out to also pick some worms left by Yonatan. Finally, we went back to the main platform where we waited some time and had lunch all together watching the fantastic number of hummingbirds and other birds coming to the feeders. Before lunch we also had McConnell's Flycatcher (rare) and Black-billed Thrushes.

After lunch, we made our way back to the lodge slowly, trying to catch some species that we didn't see on the way down, so we stopped at a small ecolodge where the owners kindly let us come and visit, and we had some great birds like the little and very beautiful Rufous-crested Coquette, Amethyst Woodstar and more of the Sapphire-spangled Emeralds. We also saw Green-and-Gold, Silver-beaked & Magpie Tanagers, Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch, the colourful Green Honeycreeper, and the amazing and hard to find Common Potoo on a roosting spot. Just a fantastic way to end our time in the cloud forest.

We made it back to CORL in a very good time, as rain started, getting worse and worse as we got higher in elevation. We got back to the lodge at about 4:15 pm, in time for people to start packing and getting ready for tomorrow, as we would be heading back to Cusco and we would have another early start.

We met at 06:15 pm for the check list and our last dinner at CORL. After three fantastic days it was time to say good bye this fabulous habitat.

Day 13

Monday 26th September

Today we returned to Cusco, so we had a long day of travelling ahead of us as later in the day Trace, Alan, Joe and Jose were later, almost back in Cusco, going to separate from the group and continue to Ollantaytambo Town to meet Michael and Pegg who would be returning from the Moonstone trek. The idea was to do -the six of us- the short Inca trail the following day, and experience a bit of this, the world's best known hike.

We left CORL by 5:45 am, and by 16:30 we were already heading back to Ollantaytambo, with the rest of the group heading back to Cusco City, having done some birding on the way, we found today things like Golden-headed Quetzal, Barred Fruiteater, Red-crested Cotinga, Capped Conebill, Common & Short-billed Chlorospingus, Handsome Flycatchers (rare), Mountain Wren, White-banded Tyrannulet, Superciliaried Hemispingus (the Urubambae sub-species, which may soon become a full species), White-collared Jay, and some repeated birds seen on previous days. But the highlight of today by far was finding a cub of the spectacular **SPECTACLED BEAR** on the road, which was seen for only few seconds but long enough to enjoy this fantastic mammal only found in South America. This was the first time ever for a Naturetrek group to see the bear.

The spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), also known as the Andean bear, is a species of bear native to the Andes Mountains in western South America. It is the only living species of bear native to South America. This was absolutely beautiful and great; what a day!

In the town of Pisac, the van was waiting for us to take the trekking group to Ollantaytambo, while the rest of the group together with Danny Vargas were going back to Cusco for one night only, as tomorrow, everybody was going to meet again at Inkaterra Pueblo Hotel in the Town of Machupichu.

Dinner was at 06:30 pm for the trekkers at Ollantaytambo, and the rest of the group were free for dinner in Cusco.

Day 14

Tuesday 27th September

After an early breakfast, the trekkers were ready to go in the train for about one hour, which would take us to the beginning of the short Inca trail at Km 104 along the train track. During the ride we found many Torrent Ducks on the Urubamba River, and couple of Andean Condors seen at a distance flying close to Mount Veronica - a Super Mega bird for South American tours. This was just a big surprise and very unexpected, thanks to Joe who found these two huge birds at distance. We also witnessed the dramatic change in the scenery, as we were descending to the Cloud Forest habitat on the eastern slopes of the Andes again.

We got there by 09:00 am and after some check ins and preparation we started walking at about 09:45 am. Right at the check point we were lucky to find an Andean Cock of the Rock, new for Michael and Peg, Russet-crowned Warbler, Chivi Vireo and the nice Slate-throated Whitestart.

I have to mention that the rest of the group was going to be picked up by the other local guide William James at 07:45 am to be taken to Poroy Train Station, and start heading by train to Machu Pichu town, in time for lunch and enjoying the beautiful grounds and location of Inkaterra Pueblo hotel.

The walk up to the Sun Gate on the short Inca Trail is very striking as we pass through several habitats in only few hours, like Puna grasslands, Elfin Forest and the very green and diverse Cloud Forest.

Birds were nice today. We saw Long-tailed Sylph (female), Spectacled Whitestarts, Yellow-bellied Seedeaters (mainly females), Cinnamon & Dusky-capped Flycatchers, and the very big and beautiful Black-and-Chestnut Eagle, flying overhead. We also had briefs views of White-eared Solitaire and Glossy-black Thrush.

At about 16:15 we finally made it to the sun gate and our first views of the great Machupichu; all our efforts to get up to this point were rewarded as we had the first looks of Machupichu from this place. Excellent walk, great birds, good company, and this Wonder of the World in front of us.

The trek took us a bit longer than expected; we made it to the hotel at almost 18:00 and met the rest of group later for dinner at 19:30. Happy to be at the hotel and happy to see the rest of the group again.

After a gorgeous dinner we went to rest, especially the trekkers who were very tired, except for Joe who seemed to be the fittest of all.

Tomorrow would be a great day as we would all visit one of the new wonders of the world.

Day 15

Wednesday 28th September

On our last full day in Peru, we all met at 6:00 am in the gardens of this fantastic hotel for some birding before breakfast and Machupichu. It was a nice day, and got colourful birds like Blue-grey and Saffron-crowned Tanagers, Thick-billed Euphonias (females only), Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Sparkling Violetear, Violet-throated Startfrontlet, Bronzy Inca (rare), Piratic Flycatcher, Chivi and Brown-capped Vireos, Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch, the beautiful Andean Motmot and the nice Masked Trogon. We also had Common Tody-Flycatcher, the small Marbled-faced Bristle-Tyrant and the Fasciated Tiger Heron. After

about an hour and a half of birding, we all went to enjoy the excellent buffet breakfast at Inkaterra Pueblo.

After breakfast we were ready to visit the wonder of the world - Machupichu, led by Alvaro and William James.

We went to the bus station, and after 25 minutes we made to the entrance of the citadel, we then entered Machu Picchu, and in two groups, Alvaro and William, who were outstanding guides, showed us and explained to us this magnificent citadel, telling us all the different stories and histories about this fantastic piece of engineering made by the Incas more than 400 years ago.

After a tour of almost three hours, we returned to the Inkaterra Pueblo hotel for lunch and to get ready for our train back to Ollantaytambo first, and finally the bus to the city of Cusco.

Finally, after these fantastic days around Cusco, it was time to say goodbye to Alvaro and William, our amazing local guides. Thank you, guys. It was really great!

We were all very tired again and tonight dinner was on their own. People needed some time to do final packing.

We finally went back to the hotel, and straight to sleep as we were very tired. Tomorrow, although it would be the day of the flight back home, would also be a day where we have our last activities in Lima.

Day 16

Thursday 29th September

Today we had our last hours in Peru and we left the Cusco hotel at 07:45 am to catch our 10:05 am flight to Lima. Once in Lima, we were taken to this nice Peruvian restaurant called El “Bolivariano” near to the Larco Museum for lunch, where we enjoyed our last meal together and after lunch we went to the museum before our journey home. At the entrance of the museum there was a very nice big garden, with a lot of bougainvillea, orchids, and flowering plants that attract some birds like Bananaquit, the sooty morph of the Vermilion Flycatcher, Scrub Blackbirds and West Peruvian Doves, also Black Vultures flying overhead and Scarlet-fronted Parakeets (new for the trip) in the park nearby.

The Larco Museum was a private collection owned by Rafael Larco Hoyle, a Peruvian archaeologist, researcher and historian whose family owned a big hacienda in northern Peru, where they found this amazing number of archaeological pieces belongin to pre-Inca cultures, especially the one in northern Peru called Mochica Culture.

Here our guide, Carlos Sorbones, showed us most of the pieces of this collection and took us to see the biggest erotic collection of pottery in the world, super interesting(!).

We said goodbye to Peru and with Carlos who was also our transfer guide, we headed back to the international airport of Lima, and got ready to fly home after a fantastic holiday visiting many varied habitats in this fascinating country.

Day 17

Friday 30th September

Arrival back in the UK

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit www.naturetrek.co.uk to sign up.

Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers and exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays



www.twitter.com/naturetrektours



www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays

Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	September 2022													
				15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1		Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>						1								
2		Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>			1	1										
3		Black-capped Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus atropacillus</i>											H			
4		Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>													12	10
5		Orinoco Goose	<i>Neochen jubata</i>		8		4	4									
6		Andean Goose	<i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i>								12						
7		Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>		1												
8		Puna Teal	<i>Spatula puna</i>								4						
9		Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	20													
10		White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	30													
11		Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>								12	6					
12		Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>								6	3				2	
13		Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	4							6						
14		Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>									6		4			
15		Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>									4					
16		Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>			1	H										
17		Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>			1	3		4					1			
18		Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>		1												
19		Sand-colored Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>		30		2										
20		Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>											1			
21		Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>										1				
22		Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>					1									
23		Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>		1									1			
24		Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>											1			
25		Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>													6	
26		White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>										1	6	8		

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
27		<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>													6		
28		<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>											8				
29		<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>			1								2				
30		<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>											1				
31		<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>			1												
32		<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>			1								1				
33		<i>Phaethornis malaris</i>						1									
34		<i>Colibri coruscans</i>										6				2	
35		<i>Colibri cyanotus</i>										1					
36		<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>											2				
37		<i>Helianthus amethysticollis</i>										1			1		
38		<i>Discosura popelairii</i>											4				
39		<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>											1				
40		<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>										1	1				
41		<i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i>													1		
42		<i>Lesbia nuna</i>									3	2					
43		<i>Oreonympha nobilis</i>									7	4			1		
44		<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>										2					
45		<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>															1
46		<i>Coeligena violifer</i>															1
47		<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>															4
48		<i>Ocreatus addae</i>											2				
49		<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>												1			
50		<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>											1	1			
51		<i>Patagona gigas</i>									1	1					
52		<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>												1			
53		<i>Helimaster longirostris</i>												1			
54		<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>													1		
55		<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>												2			
56		<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>												1			

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
57		Fork-tailed Woodnymph <i>Thalurania furcata</i>			1	1	1						4				
58		Many-spotted Hummingbird <i>Taphrospilus hypostictus</i>										1	2				
59		Amazilia Hummingbird - N <i>Amazilis amazilia</i>	1														
60		Golden-tailed Sapphire <i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>											10				
61		Sapphire-spangled Emerald <i>Chionomesa lactea</i>											6				
62		White-bellied Hummingbird <i>Elliotomyia chionogaster</i>											1				
63		Green-and-white Hummingbird - E <i>Elliotomyia viridicauda</i>													1		
64		Smooth-billed Ani <i>Crotophaga ani</i>		1			3						2				
65		Groove-billed Ani <i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	3														
66		Squirrel Cuckoo <i>Piaya cayana</i>			1			1				1					
67		Dark-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>						1									
68		Rock Dove - I <i>Columba livia</i>	100	12				20		50	40		50	50	20	10	20
69		Spot-winged Pigeon <i>Patagioenas maculosa</i>								20	4						
70		Band-tailed Pigeon <i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>										1					
71		Pale-vented Pigeon <i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>						3					1				
72		Plumbeous Pigeon <i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>						H	1			4					
73		Ruddy Ground Dove <i>Columbina talpacoti</i>											1				
74		Croaking Ground Dove <i>Columbina cruziana</i>															3
75		Bare-faced Ground Dove <i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i>													4		
76		White-throated Quail-Dove <i>Zentrygon frenata</i>										1					
77		Eared Dove <i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	6								20	8					
78		West Peruvian Dove <i>Zenaida meloda</i>	40	1													4
79		Plumbeous Rail <i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>									2	2					
80		Common Gallinule <i>Gallinula galeata</i>	40								6						
81		Slate-colored Coot <i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>	6								6						
82		Rufous-sided Crake <i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>											2				
83		Pale-winged Trumpeter <i>Psophia leucoptera</i>			8												
84		Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	1														
85		White-tufted Grebe <i>Rollandia rolland</i>	2								1						
86		Chilean Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	6														

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
87		American Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	10														
88		Black-necked Stilt <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	12														
89		Southern Lapwing <i>Vanellus chilensis</i>					2										
90		Andean Lapwing <i>Vanellus resplendens</i>								1							
91		Semipalmated Plover <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	1														
92		Killdeer <i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	2														
93		Collared Plover <i>Charadrius collaris</i>				2											
94		Pied Plover <i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>				1	2										
95		Wattled Jacana <i>Jacana jacana</i>					3										
96		Hudsonian Whimbrel <i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>	8														
97		Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	6														
98		Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	100														
99		Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i>	4														
100		Baird's Sandpiper <i>Calidris bairdii</i>	4														
101		Wilson's Phalarope <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	100							1							
102		Spotted Sandpiper <i>Actitis macularius</i>	12	10		1											
103		Solitary Sandpiper <i>Tringa solitaria</i>				1											
104		Greater Yellowlegs <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	1														
105		Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i>		2		1	4										
106		Andean Gull <i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>								20	12					6	
107		Grey-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	40												6		
108		Franklin's Gull <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	1														
109		Grey Gull <i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>	12														
110		Belcher's Gull <i>Larus belcheri</i>	40														
111		Kelp Gull <i>Larus dominicanus</i>	20														
112		Elegant Tern <i>Thalasseus elegans</i>		4													
113		Yellow-billed Tern <i>Sternula supercilii</i>				2	4	1									
114		Large-billed Tern <i>Phaetusa simplex</i>				4	4										
115		Inca Tern <i>Larosterna inca</i>	100														
116		Chilean Skua <i>Stercorarius chilensis</i>	1														

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
117		Humboldt Penguin - N <i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	50														
118		Sooty Shearwater <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	1														
119		Wood Stork <i>Mycteria americana</i>				2											
120		Jabiru <i>Jabiru mycteria</i>						1									
121		Peruvian Booby <i>Sula variegata</i>	100														
122		Anhinga <i>Anhinga anhinga</i>				1	1										
123		Red-legged Cormorant <i>Poikilocarbo gaimardi</i>	60														
124		Neotropic Cormorant <i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	100	1		4	6								6	6	
125		Guanay Cormorant <i>Leucocarbo bougainvillii</i>	50														
126		Puna Ibis <i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i>	60								20	12		6	4		
127		Roseate Spoonbill <i>Platalea ajaja</i>		1		1											
128		Fasciated Tiger Heron <i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>														1	
129		Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	6														
130		Yellow-crowned Night Heron <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	1														
131		Striated Heron <i>Butorides striata</i>				1											
132		Western Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		20													
133		Cocoi Heron <i>Ardea cocoi</i>		2		3	1										
134		Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>		2	1	2	3										
135		Capped Heron <i>Piherodius pileatus</i>		1			2										
136		Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	1														
137		Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	1	6	1	4	6				1						
138		Peruvian Pelican <i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	100														
139		Hoatzin <i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>					8						3				
140		King Vulture <i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>					1						2				
141		Andean Condor <i>Vultur gryphus</i>													2		
142		Black Vulture <i>Coragyps atratus</i>	20	6	1	20	20	20					20				10
143		Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i>	40	4	1	4	6	10			1		4				
144		Greater Yellow-headed Vulture <i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>			1	6	2						1				
145		Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		1			1										
146		Swallow-tailed Kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i>											6				

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
147		<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>				H								1			
148		<i>Spizaetus isidori</i>														1	
149		<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>			1												
150		<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>			1	1		2									
151		<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>														1	
152		<i>Buteogallus schistaceus</i>			1												
153		<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>				1											
154		<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>					2	2					1				
155		<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	1														
156		<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>							1		1						
157		<i>Buteo nitidus</i>		1				1									
158		<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>		1													
159		<i>Athene cunicularia</i>		1													
160		<i>Glaucidium bolivianum</i>										H					
161		<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>		H	H	H		1									
162		<i>Bubo virginianus</i>									1	1					
163		<i>Megascops watsonii</i>				H	H										
164		<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>													2		
165		<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>										1					
166		<i>Trogon melanurus</i>			1	1											
167		<i>Trogon viridis</i>				1											
168		<i>Trogon curucui</i>			1								1				
169		<i>Trogon collaris</i>			1												
170		<i>Trogon personatus</i>														1	
171		<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>						1									
172		<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>						1									
173		<i>Momotus momota</i>			1	H											
174		<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>														1	
175		<i>Brachygalba albogularis</i>			1												
176		<i>Galbula cyanescens</i>		H	1												

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
177		<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>							2								
178		<i>Nystalus obamai</i>				1			2								
179		<i>Nonnula ruficapilla</i>			1												
180		<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>		1	1	6			2				H				
181		<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>			1												
182		<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>			1	2	2	4									
183		<i>Capito auratus</i>						2									
184		<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>			1												
185		<i>Eubucco tucinkae</i>			1								1				
186		<i>Eubucco versicolor</i>									1	4		1			
187		<i>Aulacorhynchus atrogularis</i>				2											
188		<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>										1					
189		<i>Pteroglossus incriptus</i>						2									
190		<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>			1												
191		<i>Pteroglossus beauharnaisii</i>			1			2									
192		<i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i>			1			2									
193		<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>						5									
194		<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>				2							1				
195		<i>Picumnus subtilis</i>											1				
196		<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>														2	
197		<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>										1					
198		<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>									2						
199		<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>				1											
200		<i>Campephilus rubicollis</i>			1			1									
201		<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>						1									
202		<i>Ibycter americanus</i>				3		3									
203		<i>Phalcooenus megalopterus</i>									2						
204		<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>		1		1											
205		<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>			1												
206		<i>Falco sparverius</i>									2	2					

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
207		Bat Falcon <i>Falco ruficularis</i>		1				2									
208		Cobalt-winged Parakeet <i>Brotogeris cyanopectera</i>		2	20	20	4	4									
209		Orange-cheeked Parrot <i>Pyrrhura barrabandi</i>				50											
210		Plum-crowned Parrot - N <i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>													2		
211		Blue-headed Parrot <i>Pionus menstruus</i>		2	18	100	12	6									
212		Yellow-crowned Amazon <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>				6		4									
213		Scaly-naped Amazon <i>Amazona mercenarius</i>									6						
214		Southern Mealy Amazon <i>Amazona farinosa</i>			6	60		4									
215		White-bellied Parrot <i>Pionites leucogaster</i>						4									
216		Black-capped Parakeet <i>Pyrrhura rupicola</i>						3									
217		Dusky-headed Parakeet <i>Aratinga weddellii</i>				50											
218		Blue-and-yellow Macaw <i>Ara ararauna</i>		2	6	12	4										
219		Chestnut-fronted Macaw <i>Ara severus</i>			2	2	2										
220		Scarlet Macaw <i>Ara macao</i>		4	6	100	6	4									
221		Red-and-green Macaw <i>Ara chloropterus</i>		2	20	80	12	8									
222		Cordilleran Parakeet - N <i>Psittacara frontatus</i>															12
223		White-eyed Parakeet <i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>				12						2	8				
224		Slender-billed Miner <i>Geositta tenuirostris</i>									2						
225		Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper <i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>			3		1										
226		Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper <i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>					1										
227		Black-banded Woodcreeper <i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>			1												
228		Buff-throated Woodcreeper <i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>			1												
229		Straight-billed Woodcreeper <i>Dendroplex picus</i>				1											
230		Montane Woodcreeper <i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>										1					
231		Plain Xenops <i>Xenops minutus</i>			H												
232		Streaked Xenops <i>Xenops rutilans</i>													1		
233		Wren-like Rushbird <i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>		4													
234		Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes - E <i>Cinclodes taczanowskii</i>		1													
235		Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner <i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i>			1												
236		Rusty-fronted Canastero - E <i>Asthenes ottonis</i>									2						

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
237		<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>										H		2	H		
238		<i>Myrmophylax atrothorax</i>				1											
239		<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>			1												
240		<i>Isleria hauxwelli</i>			2												
241		<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>			4												
242		<i>Thamnomanes schistogynus</i>			2												
243		<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>														1	
244		<i>Taraba major</i>				2											
245		<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>				H											
246		<i>Sciaphylax hemimelaena</i>			1												
247		<i>Myrmelastes hypertythus</i>			2												
248		<i>Myrmoborus lophotes</i>			2												
249		<i>Akletos goeldii</i>			2												
250		<i>Formicarius analis</i>			H												
251		<i>Grallaria squamigera</i>												H			
252		<i>Grallaria erythroleuca</i>												H			
253		<i>Hylopezus berlepschi</i>											1				
254		<i>Scytalopus atratus</i>										H					
255		<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>						2									
256		<i>Elaenia gigas</i>										1	2				
257		<i>Campostoma obsoletum</i>		1													
258		<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>									1						
259		<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>												4			
260		<i>Zimmerius bolivianus</i>												2			
261		<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>															1
262		<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>															1
263		<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>										1		1			1
264		<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i>											1				
265		<i>Leptopogon taczanowskii</i>												2			
266		<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>												1			

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
267		<i>Nephelomyias pulcher</i>												2			
268		<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>	4														
269		<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>										1					
270		<i>Poecilotriccus latirostris</i>											1				
271		<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>				1											
272		<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>														1	
273		<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>						2									
274		<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>											1				
275		<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>										2		2			
276		<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>										4				1	
277		<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>			1												2
278		<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>		6	1	2	4										
279		<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>										2					
280		<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>										2					
281		<i>Ochthoeca leucophrys</i>									2						
282		<i>Colonia colonus</i>											3				
283		<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>			1											1	
284		<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>			2	2							4				
285		<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>				2							6				
286		<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>		1		2											
287		<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>										1					
288		<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>										4				1	
289		<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>				1											
290		<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>				2											
291		<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>		1	1	2	2					2	2		2	1	
292		<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>													2		
293		<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>			2	1							1				
294		<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>												2			
295		<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>										12	2	2	1		
296		<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>												1			

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
297		Bare-necked Fruitcrow <i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>							1								
298		Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin <i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>			2												
299		Cinereous Mourner <i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>			1												
300		Barred Becard <i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>												1			
301		White-winged Becard <i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>				2											
302		Pink-throated Becard <i>Pachyramphus minor</i>			1												
303		Chivi Vireo <i>Vireo chivi</i>											1		2	6	
304		Brown-capped Vireo <i>Vireo leucophrys</i>												2		4	
305		White-collared Jay <i>Cyanolyca viridicyanus</i>												2			
306		Violaceous Jay <i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>			H								1				
307		Purplish Jay <i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>		1		4	6						1				
308		Sand Martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>									10						
309		White-winged Swallow <i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>		1	4	6	6										
310		White-banded Swallow <i>Atticora fasciata</i>		8	6	4	8										
311		Blue-and-white Swallow <i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	10									10		10	10	20	
312		Brown-bellied Swallow <i>Orochelidon murina</i>									12						
313		Southern Rough-winged Swallow <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>		6	8		8										
314		Brown-chested Martin <i>Progne tapera</i>				6											
315		Grey-breasted Martin <i>Progne chalybea</i>					1										
316		Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>									12						
317		Black-capped Donacobius <i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>					1										
318		Thrush-like Wren <i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>					2										
319		Inca Wren - E <i>Pheugopedius eisenmanni</i>													1		
320		House Wren <i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	H								H					1	
321		Mountain Wren <i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>													2		
322		Grey-breasted Wood Wren <i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>										1		H			
323		Long-tailed Mockingbird <i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>		3													
324		Andean Solitaire <i>Myadestes ralloides</i>										1					
325		White-eared Solitaire - N <i>Entomodestes leucotis</i>												1			
326		Chiguanco Thrush <i>Turdus chiguanco</i>									1	6			2	1	

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
327		<i>Turdus fuscater</i>									2						
328		<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>											2				
329		<i>Turdus albicollis</i>			1												
330		<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>											H				
331		<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>										1					
332		<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>										12		4			
333		<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>									20	20		2			
334		<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>														3	
335		<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>										2	2	1			
336		<i>Chlorospingus parvirostris</i>													4		
337		<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>										1			4		
338		<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>				2							1	1			
339		<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>														1	
340		<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>									20	10				4	
341		<i>Atlapetes melanolaemus</i>										1	1		4	2	
342		<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>		20	4	12	6						12	12			
343		<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>											6		2	4	
344		<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>			6		2	4									
345		<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>					1	6									
346		<i>Cacicus cela</i>					2	4						2			
347		<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		6	4	6	6										
348		<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	1														
349		<i>Dives waczewiczi</i>	2														2
350		<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>									6	2					
351		<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	1														
352		<i>Setophaga pitaiyumi</i>														1	
353		<i>Myiothlypis signata</i>										1					
354		<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>											1			1	
355		<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>											1				
356		<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>										1	1		4	2	

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
357		<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>									1			H	1		
358		<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>								2	1					2	
359		<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>											1				
360		<i>Tersina viridis</i>			4							1	1				
361		<i>Dacnis cayana</i>			3			2									
362		<i>Saltator maximus</i>		1								2	2				
363		<i>Saltator grossus</i>						H									
364		<i>Saltator aurantirostris</i>								1	1						
365		<i>Coereba flaveola</i>		1								1	1				1
366		<i>Loriotus luctuosus</i>			4												
367		<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>		1	6	1						12	6				
368		<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>													12		
369		<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>											1				
370		<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>											1				
371		<i>Sphenopsis melanotis</i>												2			
372		<i>Thlypopsis ruficeps</i>												6			
373		<i>Thlypopsis superciliaris</i>												2			
374		<i>Pospizopsis caesar</i>								1	2						
375		<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>												2			
376		<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>								2	1						
377		<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	2														
378		<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>										12					
379		<i>Phrygilus punensis</i>								1	1						
380		<i>Geospizopsis plebejus</i>										20					
381		<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>										2					
382		<i>Catamenia analis</i>								12	10				4		
383		<i>Diglossa glauca</i>										1		1			
384		<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>										1					
385		<i>Diglossa brunneiventris</i>								4	2			1	2		
386		<i>Iridosornis jelskii</i>										1					

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Scientific name	September 2022														
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
387		<i>Rauenia bonariensis</i>									1						
388		<i>Buthraupis montana</i>												4			
389		<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>									1			1			
390		<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>									6						
391		<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>											1				
392		<i>Paroaria gularis</i>		1													
393		<i>Ixothraupis punctata</i>										2	2				
394		<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>					2						2			6	
395		<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>						2				2	2				
396		<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>										4	4			4	
397		<i>Tangara vassorii</i>													2		
398		<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>									4			4			
399		<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>										4		2	3		
400		<i>Tangara schrankii</i>											1				
401		<i>Tangara arthus</i>										6					
402		<i>Tangara mexicana</i>						2									
403		<i>Tangara chilensis</i>							1			4	2				

			September 2022														
	Common name	Scientific name	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Mammals																	
1	Giant Anteater	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>						6									
2	Large-headed Capuchin - N	<i>Cebus cuscinus</i>			8	6	4		6								
3	Bolivian Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri boliviensis</i>			4				4								
4	Toppin's Titi Monkey	<i>Callicebus toppini</i>			4								4				
5	Colombian Red Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>			6			8					5				
6	Black-faced Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles chamek</i>			8	4											
7	Grey Woolly Monkey - N	<i>Lagothrix lagothricha</i>							4								
8	Bolivian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus ignitus</i>							2				1				
9	Southern Amazon Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus spadiceus</i>			1		1										
10	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>		4	4	4											
11	South American Sea Lion	<i>Otaria flavescens</i>	500														
12	Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>							2								
13	Lowland Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>		2													
14	Humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	1														
15	Long-nosed Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>					5										
16	White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>						1									
17	Spectacled Bear	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>										1					
Reptiles																	
1	Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>					1										
2	Black Caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>					1										
3	Yellow-spotted River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>			1	2	6										
4	Yellow-footed Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis denticulatus</i>			1												