

Peru – Macaws & Machu Picchu

Naturetrek Tour Report

5th – 21st October 2022



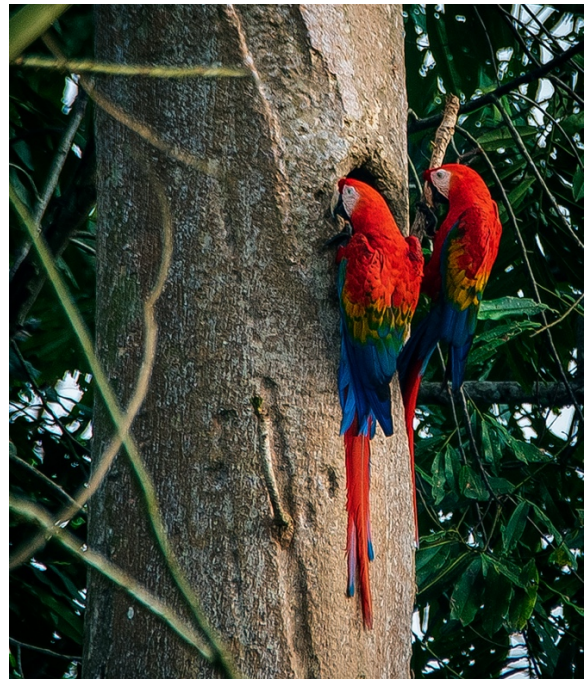
Andean Cock of the Rock



White-crested Thorntail



Barred Becard



Scarlet Macaw

Tour report and images by Jose Antonio Padilla Reyes



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Tour participants: Jose Antonio Padilla Reyes (leader) with seven Naturetrek clients

Summary

This was another successful trip in 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 Inca trail, one of the best treks in the world, while the other members and I 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 363 species of birds, together with 37 species that were only heard.

In addition, Robert who did the Inca Trail trek saw more species. Andean Cock of The Rock, was voted the birds of the trip, and the look of the Bottle-nosed Dolphins on the coast and the macaw clay lick in Tambopata were the highlight of the whole tour.

Special thanks to our local guides: Fernando Coa (Tambopata), Juan Cardenas (Cusco & the Inca Trail), and Javier (local guide in Machupichu)

Day 1

Wednesday 5th October

Most of the group arrived on time after a long flight on British Airways and KLM. We all met up at Lima airport, and the people who were still on British time went straight to sleep. Robert and Matt arrived three days before the trip began to go up north of Peru: the City of Trujillo, to visit one of the most amazing mud brick cities from ancient Peru called: Chan Chan. In the evening, we all met at the hotel, and got all ready for the official start of the tour.

Day 2

Thursday 6th October

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 in 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 the Palominos and San Lorenzo islands to see the abundant sea lions and other Humboldt current specialties. Today we got our targets like: Humboldt Penguins, an endemic to the very cold Humboldt current in this side of the Pacific Ocean, and the Peruvian endemic Surf Cinclodes. We had also House Sparrows (Introduced), Blue-and-grey Tanagers, Inca Terns (considered the most beautiful terns in the world), Belcher's and Kelp Gulls, Black-bellied (Grey) Plovers, a flock of Ruddy Turnstones, big numbers of 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, many Black and Turkey Vultures, and on the islands, we had an amazing number of at least 500 Southern Sea lions displaying and calling amazingly loudly.

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. We made a quick stop on the way, in a nice city lookout point, where we had more of the beautiful Inca terns, Blackish Oystercatchers, and the always popular Bottle-nosed Dolphin's swimming in front of us. Just Great! Here we were lucky to witness the "Jump of the Monk", a small show that is part of the nearby restaurant, when a man dressed up like a monk, jumped off the cliff into the ocean. A story says that few years ago a catholic monk fell in love with this beautiful Limeña girl who never corresponded his love, a prohibited love, which ended with the monk committing suicide jumping off a high cliff and dying. This is a representation of that part of a love story that really happened in Lima years ago, very famous city tale, and this restaurant does this to bring more costumers to eat in there. People enjoyed it.

At the marshes we saw many different species of birds including, Grey-hooded, Kelp and Belcher's Gulls, Spotted, Stilt, Semipalmated, Pectoral, Baird's and Least Sandpipers, Semipalmated Plovers, Sanderling, Common Gallinule, Slate-coloured Coots, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, many Puna Ibis, big numbers of Whimbrels, the amazing and rare Great Grebe. We also saw Pied-billed & White-tufted Grebes, and at least six 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, a White-faced Whistling Duck (apparently extirpated from Peru many years ago), White-cheeked Pintail, Cinnamon Teal, Wilson Phalaropes (many), American Oystercatchers, Greater Yellowlegs, Scrub Blackbirds, Harris's Hawk (juveniles) and Yellow-hooded Blackbirds. The afternoon was just non-stop and great.

Sadly, we needed to return to the hotel for dinner and get ready for tomorrow where 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 7th October

Today we flew to Puerto Maldonado city, "the Biodiversity Capital of Peru", a small city with more than 85,000 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 guide, Fernando Coa, who picked us up and took us to his office to repack for the trip. Half an hour later, we were ready to depart and start our Amazonian experience. We got into the bus and drove for about 45 minutes to the Tambopata River port at a place called Infierno (hell in English), where our nice and comfortable motorized canoe was waiting for us. Unfortunately, as we began our boat ride, heavy rain welcomed us to the Amazon. The rain got stronger and stronger and for the 45 minutes on the boat, we couldn't see a great deal. We had to expect some rain in this region!

We made it to our lodge for the first night: "Posada Amazonas", a lodge owned 100% for the native Ese Eja community of Infierno, a pioneer and example of ecotourism in Peru and South America for more than 20 years, and winner of many international prizes for the excellent work involving native people and working in ecotourism as a tool to preserve and protect the Amazon Jungle.

Lunch was served on the boat, a nice Peruvian-style Chinese fried rice wrapped in a banana leaf – a very beautiful and local way of presenting it. Despite the rain, we all enjoyed lunch on the boat.

We arrived at Posada Amazonas at about 14:15 and were welcomed by the manager Cesar Carrasco, who gave us introductory briefing to our one-night stay at the lodge.

Because of the weather, we gave some time before we started again, so decided to meet at 16:00 to go to the canopy tower located only half a mile away from the lodge. Before the walk, at the beginning we had the Channel-billed Toucan, and on the way, we found the big Spix's Guan, and the very noisy Red-throated Caracara, close related to the falconidae family. By 16:30, and with no more rain, we were already up on the top.

Birding was very good after rain. We got Red & Green Macaws perched on the top of the trees at the distance, Paradise, and Turquoise Tanagers, Speckled Chachalacas, the rare Golden-collared Toucanet, Western Striolated Puffbird (2) and the beautiful Gilded Barbet. We also had Plumbeous Pigeon and White-throated Toucan. Great considering the very heavy rain we had few hours ago.

On the walk back we heard very close and loud Great & White-throated Tinamous, Rufous-Capped & Black-faced Antthrush, and later tonight we heard around the lodge Common Pauraque and the always elusive Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl.

Check list and dinner followed. Tomorrow we will have a long day visiting trees Chimbadas oxbow lake and then going upriver to Tamboapata Research Center (TRC).

Day 4

Saturday 8th October

The group met at the dining area at 4:45 am for breakfast and by 5:15 am we were ready to go. We took the motorized canoe for the short 15 minutes journey and then a 30 minutes' walk to reach the oxbow lake. The lake was spectacular in the morning, we started with Black-capped Donacobious, and then the very elusive Grey-breasted Crake (rare), Social Flycatchers, Pale-vented Pigeons, Wattled Jacana, Smooth-billed and Greater Anis and the uncommon Sungebe. We also saw the prehistoric looking Hoatzins, the goose related and very loud Horned Screamers, a King Vulture (1) flying overheads and Black Caracaras. Hereh were also Lesser Kiskadee and big Black Caiman swimming across the lake. Just Fantastic!

On the walk back to the river we saw Black-fronted Nunbird, the very small Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher and Oropendulas flying over.

We made it back to the Tambopata River and started our journey up to TRC (Tamboapata Research Center), 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 took us around five 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 in the Peruvian Amazon that has never been touched or cut before, a very pristine part of the Amazon rainforest where chances four 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 a big family of Capybaras, the largest rodents in the world. The highlight of the day for sure.

We finally made it to TRC just 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.

After getting to know our rooms and getting all well organized, we watched a presentation I had for the group then completed the checklist before enjoying the buffet dinner. We were now settled here for the next three nights.

We all went to sleep early as tomorrow we would be a long day in the field, starting in one of the largest macaw's clay licks in the world and then exploring some of the trails system around this fantastic lodge.

Day 5

Sunday 9th October

Today the meeting hour was at 4:45 am, because the NEW place for the macaw clay lick is now located about one hour from TRC by boat, so the idea is to get there early before the birds. On the river, we got again Large billed terns, Black Skimmers, Western Ospreys, 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, then the smaller Cobalt-winged, Dusky-headed and White-eyed parakeets, later in the morning. We got the three largest species of macaws (Red and Green, Scarlet and Blue & Yellow), the scarlets were however the commonest macaws on the clay lick. We also had Chestnut-fronted Macaws, Blue-throated Piping-Guan and the big and rare Black-and-White Hawk-Eagle, perched on the trees, trying (maybe) to get a macaw or parrot for its breakfast. The show was over, but it was just great to watch such a great bird in the Amazon rainforest.

The mixture of noise and colors in this place was spectacular. At about 7:00 am, we all had our breakfast on the sandy beach and after that, by 8:30 we decided to go to back to the lodge.

We made it back to lodge in time to rest a little and get ready for lunch.

After another buffet lunch, we met again at 3:30 pm where Fernando took us into the floodplain forest behind the lodge for a nice afternoon walk.

We got: Trogons, antbirds, puffbirds and more. It is also spectacular to appreciate the Amazon rainforest from inside, as it is a very complex ecosystem, all the understory plants, climbing vines and the big trees found in this fantastic old, primary forest around TRC, made the walk one of the highlights of the tour so far.

Back to lodge to enjoy some nice cold drinks and, checklist and another beautiful dinner before retiring, ready for tomorrow and another an early start.

Day 6

Monday 10th October

Today we all met at 5:30 am for a very early breakfast, and at 6:00 am we were all ready to start our walk to the nice bamboo forest.

Led by Fernando, our guide, this morning we had: the almost endemic and bamboo specialist White-checked Tody-Flycatcher, Goeldi's and White-lined Antbird, Bluish-fronted and the very rare White-throated Jacamar, Amazonian Motmot, and the newly described Amazonian Parrotlets. Just great! We also saw Black-faced Spider Monkeys, Large-headed Capuchin Monkeys, and the Toppin's Titi Monkeys. We had a fantastic morning despite the fact that it was very hot and humid. We returned to the lodge in time to get some cold drinks and got ready for another nice buffet lunch.

After lunch and having a little break at the hottest time of the day, we met again by 3:45 pm to take to boat and go for a nice peaceful boat ride - the sunset cruise. The idea is to see the sunset on the Tamboapata river, search for some nice mammals and have a nice relaxing time on the river. What a nice end of the day.

Before dinner, we met for another presentation prepared specially for the clients and then the checklist as usual, dinner and then straight to bed as tomorrow we will head back to Puerto Maldonado city and then flight to the ancient capital of the Inca's Empire: Cusco.

Day 7

Tuesday 11th October

We had an early breakfast this morning and by 07:00 we were already on the boat ready to head back to Puerto Maldonado city. On the way downriver we saw again: Black Skimmers, Orinoco Geese (many) Large & Yellow-billed Terns, Capped and Cocoli Heron, Snowy and Great Egret, Western Osprey and more.

This time we disembarked on a different river port called Filadelfia. There, we took the transport to the office in Puerto Maldonado. We made it back to the office back at about 10:30, repacked and just before we left, I found the amazing Great Potoo resting on a nice Mango tree branch, behind the gardens of the office. Just amazing!

We had something to eat at Puerto Maldonado Airport, and then we took the 13:25 flights to Cusco, later in Cusco we were transferred to the hotel, resting for the rest of the afternoon and by 18:00 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, full of ancient sites, with a lot of culture and history, 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 12th October

Today we had an easy day, so we went out for a walking city tour starting at 09:00 am, with our local guide: Juan Cardenas, 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 Cinereous Conebill, Black-throated Flowerpiercer, many Eared Doves, Rufous-collared Sparrows, Rock doves and Chiguanco Thrush. Juan 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 tonight, people went out for dinner on their own and went back to hotel early as the next morning we will all have an early start.

Day 9

Thursday 13th October

After one day off, it was like starting the tour again! Today we went to do a full day into the Sacred Valley, and learned more about the Incas, and 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: American Kestrels, Chiguanco Thrushes, the very common Rufous-collared Sparrows, Eared Doves, Cinereous Conebill, the big Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle, and beautiful Andean Flickers.

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 together across the lake.

We returned to the car and moved to the next place, the entrance to Tambomachay Inca site, a nice trail full of Cantuta Flowers (Inca's Flowers) and planted Polilepys trees. Here we saw Black-throated Flowerpiercers, Tyrian Metaltail, the great Giant Hummingbird, the little Tit-like Dacnis, Mourning Sierra Finch, Plain-colored Seedeater, and the very localized endemics Creamy-crested Spinetail, that nice little path was just spectacular.

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

After lunch, 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 Green-tailed Trainbearers, the beautiful Puna Teal, more Yellow-billed Teals and Yellow-billed Pintail, the hard to see Plumbeous Rail, Common Gallinules, Yellow-winged Blackbird, Andean Gulls, Rufous-napped Ground-Tyrants, the endemic Rusty-fronted Canastero again, Bank & Barn Swallows and a big flock of Puna Ibis.

After a very long and productive day, we had to return to the hotel in time for the checklist, dinner, and rest as we will 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 Robert, the start of the world-famous Inca trek to Machupichu.

Day 10

Friday 14th October

We were picked today at 07:45 am by our driver Hernan to start our journey to Cock of the Rock Lodge (CORN), located in the cloud forest habitat of Manu National Park at 1,500 meters in elevation and 161 kms or 100 miles from Cusco. We also said goodbye to Robert for few days, who was picked by local guide Juan

Cardenas to start the Inca trail.

We first stopped in Oropesa village where we bought some nice Chuta bread, a big and round local bread that is sweet (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 try for the Great Horned Owl, a big Owl, which was reported in the area few days ago. We managed to find it, on a rusting branch in a eucalyptus tree. Just great! so also found the beautiful Bearded Mountaineer again, and some Band-tailed Seedeaters flying around.

We then continued our journey up to our first mountain pass at over 4,000 meters in elevation, having stopped on the way near some small Andean houses and found Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch (endemic), Bearded Mountaineer (endemic) again, Hooded Skins, Great Thrush, Black-throated Flowerpiercer, 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 a beautiful Mountain Caracara, the small and very drab Ash-breasted Sierra Finches and the nice Rufous-napped Ground Tyrant.

Our next stop was about an hour later at the beautiful colonial style Andean town of Paucartambo, where we had a comfort stop and a short walk. Unfortunately the rain started, and we couldn't see a great deal. Paucartambo is well known in Peru due to the festivity of "La Virgen del Carmen", who is the main patron saint of this Andean town. This Peruvian Virgin is very famous 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.

We made it to the top and had lunch outside in a nice picnic area the park had set up on this spot. Once we finished lunch, we continued our way to the CORL, with some stops along the way, finding some great birds like: the very rare and big Black-and-Chestnut Eagle, amazing sight! Golden-Headed Quetzal (heard only), Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant, Grey-breasted Wood-wren, Dusky-green Oropendulas (mountain species) and an Andean Cock of The Rock. Unfortunately for us the weather was not great due to the heavy rain, but we still managed to get some representative Cloudforest species.

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 6:30pm, we met again for the checklist and dinner.

CORL is located at 1,500 meters in elevation, a nice, small eco-lodge, owned by a Peruvian NGO called Peru Verde. This organization protects more than 4000 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 15th October

Today we all woke up listening the beautiful, melodic dawn song of the very elusive Spotted Nightingale-Thrush, we all met at 6:00 am, and starting birding on the grounds of the lodge and saw: Sparkling Violetears, Violet-fronted Brilliant, the small but super beautiful Wire-crested Thorntail, Booted Racket-tail (females), Green Hermit, the small White-bellied Woodstart, Many-spotted Hummingbird, Silver-beaked Tanagers, Orange-bellied Euphonias, Buff-throated Saltator, Lemon-browed Flycatcher, Russet-backed Oropendulas, the bizarre Amazonian Umbrellabird, Olivaceous Siskin, the super beautiful Versicoloured Barbet, 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 Monkeys, the Bolivian Black-capped Squirrel Monkeys, Brown Agouti, 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 we were back ready to do more.

Before we went up the road, we continued birding on the grounds of the lodge and found: Olivaceous Siskins, again the 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.

We finally 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, Saffron-crowned, Golden-naped, Yellow-throated, Blue-capped, Blue-and-yellow, Silver-beaked and Spotted Tanagers, a female Torrent Duck, White-capped Dipper, Black Phoebes, Azara's Spinetail, Squirrel Cuckoos, Black-streak Puffbird (rare), Smoke-Colored Pewee, two Solitaire Eagles (amazing), Streak-necked Flycatcher, Blue and White Swallows, Versicoloured Barbet was seen again, male Booted-Racket Tail, and the small Yungas Manakin that was heard only. Just perfect morning.

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 Oropendulas coming to the fruit feeders.

At 15:15 we went to go the lek of Cock of the Rocks and had amazing activity with more than six males displaying for the females, this was just of the highlights of the whole tour. After this fantastic activity, we started walking back and found great new birds for the trip like: Crested Quetzal (rare), Plumbeous Pigeons, and the Chestnut-collared Swifts flying over. The weather again was closing in so we went straight back to the lodge.

We were back at the lodge by 5:30 pm and by 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 16th October

On our last full day in the cloud forest, 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, so we were ready for an almost a full day out.

We had breakfast today very early at 05:15 am, and by 06:00 we were already on the go.

Mirador Pico de Oz is owned by a local family who cares about the forest and protects the land working with ecotourism. They set up hummingbirds' feeders and had some bird orienteered attraction for visitors.

We saw an amazing number of birds here, especially hummingbirds like: White-necked Jacobin, Grey-breasted Sabrewing, Golden-tailed Sapphire, the beautiful Black-throated Mango (male & female), White-bearded & Rufous-breasted Hermit, Blue-fronted Lancebill (male), White-bellied Hummingbird (rare), Amethyst Woodstart, 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 8:30 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, and had Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher, Rufous-breasted Piculet, Long-tailed Tyrant, Amazonian Grosbeak (rare), and the almost endemic and super beautiful Scarlet-Hooded Barbet.

After some time, walking, we went through some nice marshes and again we had the prehistoric Hoatzins, and the impressive Black-Hawk Eagle flying over. We finally got to this nice area around the marshes where the gorgeous Rufous-sided Crake came out to pick some worms left by Yonatan. Finally, we made back to the main platform where we waited some time and had lunch all together watching the fantastic number of hummingbirds and bird coming to the feeders.

After lunch, and before we went, we encountered a male Rufous-crested Coquette, a small and beautiful hummingbird that we were waiting for the whole day. Mission accomplished!

We made it our way back to the lodge slowly, trying to catch some species that we didn't see on the way down, so we stopped in a small ecolodge where the owners kindly let us come and visit, so here we had some great birds like: the little and very beautiful Rufous-crested Coquette (male again), more of the Sapphire-Spangled Emeralds, We also had Green-and-Gold, Silver-beaked and White-lined Tanagers, Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch, the colorful Yellow-bellied and Blue Dacnis. We also had an unexpected fantastic bird: Plum-throated Cotinga and the amazingly hard to find Common Potoo on a roasting spot. Just a fantastic way to end our time in the cloud forest.

Finally, we made our last stopped on a place called: "Quita Calzon" and had great views of Ornate Flycatchers (rare). We made it back to CORL in a very good time, as rain started, getting worst and worst every time we got higher in elevation. Back to the lodge at about 4:15 pm, in time for people to start packing and get ready for tomorrow, as we will get back to Cusco and we will have another early start.

We met at 6:15 pm for the check list and our last dinner at CORL. After three fantastic days here, it is time to say goodbye this fabulous habitat.

Day 13

Monday 17th October

Today we return to Cusco so we left CORL by 5:45 am, and today's birding idea is to stop in the upper part of the Manu Road and get of the birds we missed on the way down to CORL three days ago. On the way up, we had the beautiful and rare: Crested Quetzal, Andean Cock-of-the-Rock, Saffron-crowned Tanagers, Andean Solitaire and Blue-banded Toucanet. Higher up in elevation, in an area known as Pillahuata, we had: Citrine Warbles, Mountain Wren, the fantastic Barred Fruiteater, Long-tailed Sylph, Chestnut-breasted Coronets, Violet-throated Starfrontlet, Shining Sunbeam, Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanagers, Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan (Heard only), Sierran Elaenia, Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant, Great Thrush, the super rare and beautiful Yungas Pygmy Owl (rare), Masked Flowerpiercers, and some repeated birds seen on previous days, like Chiguanco Thrush and Rufous-collared Sparrows.

Weather was perfect today, and the dramatic and fantastic scenery we missed on the way down, today was nice and clear.

After lunch in Acjanacu pass, we just returned to Cusco city, with one more stop in the Andean town of Paucartambo where we also enjoyed a nice cup of coffee in a small restaurant.

We made it back to Cusco in time for dinner around 06:30 pm, and over dinner we talked about our last days of the tour and the forthcoming visit to Machupichu, one of the new seven wonders of the world.

Day 14

Tuesday 18th October

Our last two days in Peru were amazing. After an early breakfast, we were picked to be taken to Poroy Train Station, where we took the train to the town of Machupichu, this took us about 3.5 hours. On the way we had great views of the Andean fields, crops and some agriculture areas in the valley. We also had views of some birds like: Puna Ibis, Andean Gulls, Spot-winged Pigeons, and when came close to the Urubamba river, we had: Neotropical Cormorants, Yellow-billed Teals, White-capped Dipper, at least 20 Torrent Ducks, and more.

We made it to Aguas Calientes town at about 10 am, and we met Juan Cardenas and Robert, who had completed the Inca Trail and finished one day before. Robert enjoyed it very much.

After handling our bags to the Inkaterra Pueblo Hotel staff, who were waiting for us at the train station, we were ready to take the bus and head up the Machupichu. Just before that, we took some time off to enjoy a nice cup of coffee, since the weather was bit poor, (it was raining heavily early in the morning). After 30 minutes, we took the bus and 25 minutes later, we were ready to start the tour around the citadel.

Robert and Matthew had a different ticket, so they did circuit #4 with local guide Juan Cardenas, and the rest of the group with Javier (another local guide) and me, went to do Machupichu circuit # 2. So, the idea is to finish in about three hours and meet at the end to go and have a nice buffet lunch together in the restaurant next to the citadel.

We all had a fantastic tour around Machupichu. Javier 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 500 years ago.

It is always impressive to see Machupichu, no matter how many times you come to visit this place, it is always something out of this world. It is one of the new seven wonders of the world and it is easy to see why. It is by far, the greatest and most beautiful legacy left by the Inca's ancestors in this part of the country. Fantastic!

During the tour, we were lucky to find the peruvian endemic Inca Wren (excellent views), Blue-and-White Swallows flying over (common here), White-tipped Swift, and Sierran Elaenia.

After lunch at Sanctuary Lodge, we headed down to the Inkaterra Pueblo hotel. Half an hour later, as there was still some time in the afternoon, we were able to walk around the grounds of the hotel and do some little birding around, finding nice birds like: Chestnut-breasted Coronets, briefs views of Collared Inca, Piratic Flycatcher, Thick-billed Euphonias (females only), Hepatic tanager (seen only by Astrid), Booted Racket-tail (female only) and Blue-grey Tanagers.

Soon after, it got dark, we all went to our rooms, and met again by 06:30 pm to do the checklist and enjoy a very nice dinner together in one of the most beautiful hotels in Peru.

Day 15

Wednesday 19th October

On our last full day in Peru, we all met at 05:45 am in the gardens of this fantastic hotel for some birding before and after breakfast. The weather was beautiful and this morning we found beautiful birds like Blue-grey, and Saffron-crowned Tanagers, Thick-billed Euphonias again, the little and colorful Blue-naped Chlorophonia, Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Sparkling Violetear, Bronzy Inca (rare), Piratic Flycatcher, Chivi Vireos, Silvery tanager (rare), Barred Becard, Tropical Parula, Slate-throated Whitestart, Andean Guan, the beautiful Andean Motmot, we also had Common Tody-Flycatcher, and the Fasciated Tiger-Heron.

By 10:00 am, we finished the birding around the lodge, and we decided to have some free time, to enjoy this beautiful hotel or do whatever people wanted for couple of hours before lunch and began our way back to Cusco.

Another great lunch and after we started heading back to the train station to take our train back to Ollantaytambo this time, and then the bus to get back to Cusco.

We were all very tired again but still we decided to go out for our last dinner together, as tomorrow most of the group will go back to Lima, and Robert and Matthew will continue their trip for another week on their own to Arequipa, the Colca Canyon, Nazca Lines and finally Lima.

Day 16

Thursday 20th October

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 a nice Peruvian restaurant called El "Bolivariano" near to the Larco Museum for lunch, where we enjoyed our last meal together, after lunch, we went to the museum before our

journey home. At the entrance of the museum there was a very nice and 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, Southern Beardless-tyrannulet, Amazilia Hummingbird, Southern House Wren and the very nice and little Croaking Ground-doves, also Black Vultures flying over the sky and at least 20 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 archeologist, researcher and historian whose family owned a big hacienda in northern Peru where they found an amazing number of archaeological pieces belonged to pre-Incas cultures, especially the one in northern Peru called Mochica Culture.

Here our guide, Angelica Maciel, 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, headed back to the international airport of Lima, and get ready to fly home after a fantastic holiday in one of the most amazing countries in the world.

Day 17

Friday 21st October

Arrival back in the UK

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		October 2022														
Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Grey Tinamou	<i>Tinamus tao</i>		H													
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>		H	H	1	H										
White-throated Tinamou	<i>Tinamus guttatus</i>		H													
Hooded Tinamou - N	<i>Nothocercus nigrocapillus</i>												H	H		
Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>			H												
Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>			H		H										
Horned Screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>			3												
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>										1			15	7	
Orinoco Goose	<i>Neochen jubata</i>			20	20		10									
Andean Goose	<i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i>								12							
White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	1														
Puna Teal	<i>Spatula puna</i>								3							
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	30														
White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	40														
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>								4				6			
Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>								6				2	4		
Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	12							4							
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>		2	2		H						4				
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>									1					1	
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>		2	1		H						1				
Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>			1	1	6						1				
Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>					1										
Humboldt Penguin - N	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	20														
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	2														
White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>	4														
Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>	1														
Chilean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	8														
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>			3												
Puna Ibis	<i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i>	60							20	50			6	10	1	

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		October 2022														
Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Fasciated Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>														1	
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	4														
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	5														
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>			2												
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>								6	3				12		
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>			4	6	4	4									
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	2		4	4	4	6									
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>			6	1		2									
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	3		1		1										
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	4		6	6	2	4									
Peruvian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	100														
Peruvian Booby	<i>Sula variegata</i>	100														
Red-legged Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax gaimardi</i>	60														
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	50		8	10	6	8							4	6	
Guanay Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo bougainvillii</i>	30														
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>			2	1		4									
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	12			4		2					2				
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>			2		4	1					2				
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	40	4	10	10	4	6					4				
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>			1												
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			2	4	2	4									
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>			H								1				
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>				1											
Black-and-chestnut Eagle	<i>Spizaetus isidori</i>									1	1					
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>			5		1						6				
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>			1	1		1									
Solitary Eagle	<i>Buteogallus solitarius</i>										2					
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>			1			2					1			1	
Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	4														
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>								1							
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>												1			
Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>			2												

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		October 2022														
Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rufous-sided Crane	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>											1				
Grey-breasted Crane	<i>Laterallus exilis</i>			3												
Grey-necked Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>			H		2										
Plumbeous Rail	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>								2	1						
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	50							6							
Andean/ Slate Coloured Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>	10							10							
Pale-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>					5										
Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>	4														
American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	30														
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	10														
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>			1												
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>								2							
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	6														
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	4														
Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>			1	2											
Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>				1	2										
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>			3												
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	40														
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	20														
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	2														
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	6														
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	10														
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	6														
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	6														
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	100														
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	6			2		4		1							
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	4														
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	2														
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	40			4											
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>								15				2	4	4	
Grey-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	30														
Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	12														

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		October 2022														
Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Grey Gull	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>	40														
Belcher's Gull	<i>Larus belcheri</i>	50														
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	20														
Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	4														
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliosa</i>			2	2		2									
South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>	20														
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>				1	1										
Inca Tern	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	100														
Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	50					10		20	10		20	20	10	10	
Spot-winged Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas maculosa</i>								12					10		
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>			5	1							4				
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>		3	H							2					
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>											3				
Croaking Ground Dove	<i>Columbina cruziana</i>															2
Bare-faced Ground Dove	<i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i>								6							
Grey-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>			H												
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	20					5		20	1						
West Peruvian Dove	<i>Zenaida meloda</i>	20														
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>			10								6				
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>			1												
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>			4								4				
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>			H							1	2				
Tawny-bellied Screech Owl	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>			H		H										
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>									1						
Yungas Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium bolivianum</i>												1			
Amazonian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>			H		H										
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>				2	1										
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>						1									
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>											1				
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>		H													
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>										12					
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>				10	12			4				30			

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		October 2022														
Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
White-tipped Swift	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>													30		
Andean Swift	<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>													10		
Neotropical Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>											6				
Buff-tailed Sicklebill	<i>Eutoxeres condensamin</i>										1					
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>					2	1					2				
Pale-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>											1				
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>										1	1	1			
White-bearded Hermit	<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>		1		1							1				
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>											12				
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>										12	2	4		4	
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>			1								2				
Rufous-crested Coquette	<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>											2				
Wire-crested Thorntail	<i>Discosura popelairii</i>										4	2				
Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>											1				
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>		1			1					4	2				
Many-spotted Hummingbird	<i>Taphrospilus hypostictus</i>										1					
White-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia chionogaster</i>											1			2	
Green-and-white Hummingbird - E	<i>Amazilia viridicauda</i>													1	6	
Amazilia Hummingbird - N	<i>Amazilia amazilia</i>															1
Sapphire-spangled Emerald	<i>Amazilia lactea</i>											8				
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>														1	
Peruvian Piedtail - E	<i>Phlogophilus harterti</i>										1	1				
Gould's Jewelfront	<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>											1				
Violet-fronted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>										6	4	4			
Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>												1	6	12	
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>												2			
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>													1	1	
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>													1	1	
Violet-throated Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena violifer</i>												1			
Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>								2	1						
Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus amethysticollis</i>												1			
Rufous-booted Racket-tail - N	<i>Ocreatus addae</i>										6	1			4	

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		October 2022															
Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>								2								
Bearded Mountaineer - E	<i>Oreonympha nobilis</i>								2	4							
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>								1				1				
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i>												1				
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>											1					
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>										2						
Blue-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera johannae</i>											1					
Amethyst Woodstart	<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>											1					
Gray-breasted Saberwing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>											4					
Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>											8					
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>									H			H				
Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>										4		1				
Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>				1												
Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>											2					
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>					1											
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>												H				
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>			2		1											
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>				1												
Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>		H	H		1											
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>										1				4		
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>			H		H											
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>			H													
White-throated Jacamar	<i>Brachygalba albogularis</i>					1											
Bluish-fronted Jacamar	<i>Galbula cyanescens</i>			4		2						1					
Chestnut-capped Puffbird	<i>Bucco macrodactylus</i>					H											
Western Striolated Puffbird	<i>Nystalus obamai</i>		2			2											
Black-streaked Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila fulvogularis</i>										1						
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>		1	3		4											
White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>					6											
Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>			3	1	4						1					
Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>		2														
Lemon-throated Barbet	<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>			H													

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		October 2022														
Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Scarlet-hooded Barbet	<i>Eubucco tucinkae</i>											2				
Versicolored Barbet - N	<i>Eubucco versicolor</i>										6					
Black-throated Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus atrogularis</i>					H										
Blue-banded Toucanet - N	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>												3			
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>					6						5				
Golden-collared Toucanet	<i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i>		1													
Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena hypoglauca</i>												H			
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>		1	H												
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus cuvieri</i>		1	1	1	H										
Rufous-breasted Piculet	<i>Picumnus rufiventris</i>											2				
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>		H	2								1				
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>												H			
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>												1		1	
Andean Flicker	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>								4	2						
Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>				2	4										
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>											1				
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>			4	1		4									
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>		3		4	4										
Mountain Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>										1					
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>								6	4						6
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>			1		1										
Manu/Amazonian Parrotlet	<i>Nannopsittaca dachilleae</i>					12										
Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>			20	20	6										
Orange-cheeked Parrot	<i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i>			1	6	H										
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>		2		50	6	10					8				
Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>			3	10											
Southern Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>		2	15	40	H										
Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>				20											
Scarlet-fronted Parakeet	<i>Psittacara wagleri</i>															20
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>			10	50	10	6									
Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>			20	50	6	6									
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>		4	15	30	10	4									

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Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>			23	12							H				
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>				6						2					
Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes - E	<i>Cinclodes taczanowskii</i>	1														
Rusty-fronted Canastero - E	<i>Asthenes ottonis</i>								1							
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>										1		1		1	
Plain-crowned Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>											1				
Creamy-crested Spinetail - E	<i>Cranioleuca albicapilla</i>								2							
Wren-like Rushbird	<i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>	4														
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>			1		3										
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>													2		
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>											2				
Amazonian Streaked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula multostriata</i>			H												
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>					1										
Plain-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>			H												
Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>															
Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>			H												
Peruvian Warbling Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis peruviana</i>			H												
Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird	<i>Sciaphylax hemimelaena</i>			H												
White-lined Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus lophotes</i>					1										
White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>			H		1	1					1				
Goeldi's Antbird	<i>Akletos goeldii</i>					2										
Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>		H													
Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>		H	H												
Undulated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria squamigera</i>												H			
Red-and-white Antpitta - E	<i>Grallaria erythroleuca</i>												H			
Amazonian Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus berlepschi</i>											1				
Sclater's Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias sclateri</i>													H		
White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>															1
Mottle-backed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia gigas</i>										1	2				
Highland Elaenia	<i>Elaenia obscura</i>															1
Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>												2			1
Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	1														

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Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes flavirostris</i>								2							
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>															2
Bolivian Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius bolivianus</i>										1		1			
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>										1					
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>										1		1			2
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>											2				
Inca Flycatcher - E	<i>Leptopogon taczanowskii</i>													2		
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiobrycon ornatus</i>											2				
Many-colored Rush Tyrant	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>	6														
White-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus albifacies</i>					1										
Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus plumbeiceps</i>										1					
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>											1				
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>															2
Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>			1												
Johanne's Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus iohannis</i>											1				
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>										1		6			
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>										1					4
Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>										1		1			
Scarlet Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	4														
Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>			3	4		4									
Rufous-naped Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>								2	2						
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>									2						
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>												2			
White-browed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca leucophrys</i>								2							
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>											2				
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>															1
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>			4		2						2				1
Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>											4				
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>			2												
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>			2												
Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>										2					

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Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>												1			1
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>											1				
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>											1				
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>			H								2				
Sulphury Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>											2				
Variiegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>			1												
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>			3	2	4	2				2	4				2
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>										1					
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>					H										
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>												1			
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>									1	10	1	1			1
Plum-throated Cotinga	<i>Cotinga maynana</i>											1				
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>				H											
Amazonian Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>										1					
Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i>				H											
Yungas Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia boliviana</i>										H					
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>				4	2	2									
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>									H					1	
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>												H			
White-collared Jay	<i>Cyanolyca viridicyanus</i>												H			
Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>			2		1										
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>				1							4				
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>								10							
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>			12	6	10	6					6				
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	20								12	20		20		10	20
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon murina</i>								6	12						
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>			6	6	10	6									
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>			5	5	6	10									
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>								10							
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>			2												
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>			H												
Inca Wren - E	<i>Pheugopedius eisenmanni</i>															2

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Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>			H		H					H					
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	1														1
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>												2			1
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>									1						
Long-tailed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>	4														
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>												1			
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>											1				1
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>									1			4			
Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>						1	2	6	20			2			
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>											6				
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>										1					1
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	10														
Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>										20					
Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>								1	20		12				
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>														2	12
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>										6		1			
Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>				2											
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>										2					4
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>						1		10	50			2			4
Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>										1	1				
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>															3
Grey-eared Brushfinch - N	<i>Atlapetes melanolaemus</i>												2			
Yellow-whiskered-short-billed Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus parvirostris</i>															2
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>		2	4	6	20					10	12	6			
Dusky-green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>									1	H		H		1	6
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>			H	1											
Olive Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>						6									
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>			4		2						2				
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>			4	5	6	4									
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	3														
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives waczewiczi</i>	2														
Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>								1							

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Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	1														
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>															1
Citrine Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis luteoviridis</i>												4			
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>															1
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo Chivi</i>														1	
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>										2					1
Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>														1	
Black-backed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>									6						1
Amazonian Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia rothschildii</i>											1				
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>											2				
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>											6				
Drab Hemispingus - N	<i>Hemispingus xanthophthalmus</i>												4			
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>				6	10	4			2	6	4				
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	2		2		2					4	6			4	12
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>						1				6	4				2
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>										2		1			
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>								1	4	2					
Hooded Mountain Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>												1			
Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>												4			
Yellow-throated Tanager	<i>Iridosornis analis</i>										2					
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>												1			
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>		1				1									
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>		1									4				
Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>											4				
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>										6				2	6
Spotted Tanager	<i>Tangara punctata</i>										6					
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>										6					
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>										4	4			4	6
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>										1					1
Silvery Tanager	<i>Tangara viridicollis</i>															1
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>					2						2				
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>											2				

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Hepatic tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>														1	
Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>											2				
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>														1	1
Tit-like Dacnis - N	<i>Xenodacnis parina</i>								1							
Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>							2	5	1						
Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>															1
Black-throated Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa brunneiventris</i>							2	4	6			2			
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>												4			
Peruvian Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus punensis</i>									1						
Mourning Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus fruticeti</i>								1							
Ash-breasted Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>									10						
Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch - E	<i>Poospiza caesar</i>									1						
Greenish Yellow Finch	<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>								1							
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>		1				1				2					
Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantiirostris</i>								2	6						
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>											1				
Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>											1				
Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>								10	2						
Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>								1							
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	2														

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	October 2022														
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Marine Otter	<i>Lutra felina</i>															
Southern Sea-lion	<i>Otaria byronia</i>	500														
Dusky/Toppin's Titi Monkey	<i>Callicebus moloch</i>					4										
Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>			1							6					
Large-headed Capuchin Monkey	<i>Cebus apella</i>				2						8		2			
Red Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>					15										
Peruvian Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles chamek</i>			8	8											
Capybara	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>			12	10		1									
Bolivian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus ignitus</i>										4		1			
Brown Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>		1		1						2					
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>						1				1					
Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	6														
Wild Guinea Pig										2						
Rice rat											1					

Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	October 2022														
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>					1										
Black Caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>			1												
Anaconda	<i>Eunectes murinus</i>															
Yellow-spotted Sidenecked Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>			6												
Golden Tegu	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>				1											
Amazon racerunner	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>				1											
Black-spotted Skink	<i>Mabuya nigropunctata</i>															
Owl Butterfly	<i>Caligo brasiliensis</i>					2										