

Peru - Macaws & Machu Picchu

Naturetrek Tour Report

30th September – 17th October 2025



Clay lick



Wire-crested Thorntail



Agami Heron



Andean Cock-of-the-Rock

Tour report by Jose Antonio Padilla
Inca Trail narratives kindly written by clients Erica Martin, Dena and Anthony Goodrich



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Summary

This sixteen-day expedition through Peru's three major regions (coast, Andes, and Amazon rainforest) offered an unforgettable combination of birding, wildlife, and culture. From the vast colonies of seabirds and sea lions off Callao, to the incredible biodiversity of the Tambopata National Reserve, and the misty cloud forests of Manu, participants enjoyed close encounters with some of South America's most iconic species, including Giant Otters, Hoatzin, Andean Cock-of-the-rock, and the dazzling spectacle of hundreds of macaws and parrots at the world-famous clay licks. The journey continued through the Sacred Valley, the majestic ruins of Machu Picchu, and concluded in Lima with a visit to the renowned Larco Museum, offering a final glimpse into Peru's rich archaeological past.

With nearly 400 bird species recorded, breathtaking scenery, and the expert guidance of dedicated local naturalists, this tour was truly an extraordinary experience, celebrating the very best of Peru's wildlife, landscapes, and culture.

Day 1

Tuesday 30th September

Arrival in Lima for some: a gentle start to the adventure

The journey to Peru began smoothly for the early arrivals. Three clients arrived safely from Amsterdam, touching down at 3.25pm. After clearing customs and immigration, they were warmly greeted by our local representative at Lima's Jorge Chávez International Airport.

A comfortable private transfer took them across the city to Hotel José Antonio Executive, located in the heart of Miraflores, one of Lima's most pleasant and secure districts. Upon arrival, they checked in and had the rest of the day free to relax, to recover from their long international journey, and to enjoy the comforts of the hotel. Tomorrow, the rest of the group (seven clients) would arrive, marking the official start of our expedition.

Day 2

Wednesday 1st October

Arrival in Lima – beginning the Peruvian adventure

The final clients arrived. Everyone was glad to finally stretch their legs after the long transatlantic journey, and to enjoy a first evening of rest in Peru. Excitement was already in the air, with much anticipation for the variety of landscapes and birds that awaited us over the next two weeks.

Day 3

Thursday 2nd October

Seabirds, sea lions, and the coastal wetlands of Lima

We began our first full day of exploration along the Pacific coast, where the cold Humboldt Current creates one of the most productive marine ecosystems on Earth. Our morning started at the port of Callao, where we scanned the shoreline and quickly spotted our first specialties: Amazilia Hummingbird, Peruvian Pelican, Spotted

Sandpiper, Ruddy Turnstone, and, most memorably, hundreds of Hudsonian Whimbrels feeding actively along the rocky beaches, an impressive spectacle which highlighted the importance of this stopover site for migratory shorebirds. We also observed flocks of Semipalmated and Grey (Black-bellied) Plovers, as well as busy groups of Sanderlings.

At Callao, we boarded a big boat which took us around the islands of San Lorenzo, El Frontón, Cavinzas, and finally the Palomino Islands. The birdlife here was remarkable. We enjoyed excellent views of the elegant Inca Tern (considered the most beautiful tern in the world by some), flocks of South American Terns, and the endemic Humboldt Penguin, restricted to the cold waters of this current. One of the highlights of the pelagic portion of our journey was the sighting of a single Wilson's Storm Petrel which came very close to the boat, a tiny seabird that appeared to "dance" on the ocean surface as it pattered its feet against the waves, feeding on planktonic crustaceans. Despite its delicate appearance, the Wilson's Storm Petrel is one of the most numerous and wide-ranging birds in the world. Breeding in Antarctica, it disperses across nearly every ocean during the non-breeding season. Watching this lone ocean wanderer so far from its southern colonies was a humbling reminder of the scale of avian migration, and of the invisible connections between distant parts of the globe.

Other highlights included thousands of Peruvian Boobies, the endemic Surf Cinclodes, and more than 5,000 South American Sea Lions lounging on the rocks. One of the most memorable moments came when one client bravely entered the water to swim among the sea lions, a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

In the afternoon we visited the Pantanos de Villa, a coastal wetland reserve on the southern edge of Lima. Here bird diversity was equally impressive, with sightings of Many-colored Rush-Tyrant, Great and Pied-billed Grebes, flocks of Puna Ibis, Oriole Blackbird (a rarity for Lima), and raptors such as Harris's Hawk. We also noted both Grey-headed and Gray Gulls, Common Gallinules, Slate-coloured Coots, and herons including Black-crowned and Yellow-crowned Night Herons. A particularly exciting find was the near-endemic Peruvian Thick-knee, a species with a stronghold along Peru's dry coast.

It had been a spectacular first full day, rich in birds, landscapes, and experiences, which set the tone for the days to come.

Day 4

Friday 3rd October

Journey to the Amazon – arrival at Posada Amazonas

Today we left the coast and flew south-east to the bustling Amazonian town of Puerto Maldonado, gateway to the Tambopata National Reserve. Upon arrival, we reorganized luggage for the upcoming four nights in the rainforest lodges: the first at Posada Amazonas, followed by three deeper inside the reserve at the renowned Tambopata Research Center. For this Amazonian adventure, we were accompanied by two excellent local guides, Fernando Coa and Jair Mariche, whose deep knowledge and passion for the forest added much to our experience.

Even before leaving the offices of Rainforest Expeditions, we had a memorable sighting of a Great Potoo, perfectly camouflaged at its day roost. Later, along the Tambopata River, we added a fine selection of open-habitat species: Southern Lapwing, Ladder-tailed Nightjar, and the restless Drab Water Tyrant. On the riverbanks we also found Collared Plover, soaring Plumbeous Kites, and other raptors such as Gray-lined and Roadside Hawks. The skies were alive with parrots, like Red-and-green Macaws, brilliant Scarlet Macaws, and the smaller but noisy Chestnut-

fronted Macaws. As we continued by boat toward the lodge, we were thrilled to spot two Capybaras, the world's largest rodents, quietly feeding along the riverbanks; they made an exciting first mammal encounter of our rainforest adventure.

In the afternoon, we climbed the canopy tower for breathtaking views. Here we were treated to Golden-collared Toucanet, Blue-crowned Trogon, and the unusual Dark-billed Cuckoo. Mammal encounters made the day even more exciting: we observed two families of Red Howler Monkeys, a troop of lively Brown Capuchins, and, to everyone's delight, a large group of more than twenty South American Coatis moving noisily through the undergrowth.

It was a spectacular introduction to the Amazon, blending birds, mammals, and the magic of the rainforest, and leaving us eager for the days ahead.

Day 5

Saturday 4th October

Oxbow Lake, Tres Chimbadas, and journey to Tambopata Research Centre

We started our day very early with breakfast at 4.30am, eager to explore one of the jewels of the Tambopata region: the Tres Chimbadas oxbow lake, a tranquil, horseshoe-shaped lagoon formed centuries ago when the Tambopata River altered its course. As dawn broke, the deep, resonant roars of Red Howler Monkeys echoed through the forest surrounding the lodge, a wild symphony announcing the beginning of another unforgettable day in the Amazon.

By first light, we had reached the lake, and we quietly boarded a small catamaran. A thin mist floated above the still water as the forest slowly awakened, filled with the calls of parrots, herons, and frogs. The setting was breathtaking, serene yet alive. During our time on the lake, we were rewarded with one of the most remarkable sightings of the trip: an extended, close encounter with a family of Giant Otters, which we observed for nearly an hour as they hunted, fished, and interacted with each other. These extraordinary mammals, the largest otters in the world, can reach up to 1.8 metres in length, and live in tight family groups which cooperate in hunting and raising young. Once widespread across the Amazon Basin, they are now endangered, due to habitat destruction and historical hunting. Watching them thriving here, wild and free, was both thrilling and deeply emotional.

We also enjoyed prolonged views of Hoatzins along the lakeside scrub. Often called the "stinkbird" for the musky odour produced by their foregut fermentation (they are leaf-eating specialists), Hoatzins are the only member of the family Opisthocomidae, and are a signature species of Amazonian oxbow lakes and flooded forest. Adults with their ragged crests clamber through overhanging vegetation, while chicks bear functional claws on their wings, a trait that helps them climb back to safety if they drop into the water. Their grunts and wheezes carried across the quiet coves as they fed on fresh foliage.

Not long after, we were treated to equally memorable views of the Agami Heron, often referred to as the jewel of the rainforest for its chestnut body and shimmering blue-green plumage. This secretive species favours quiet backwaters and shaded creeks, where it moves gracefully in pursuit of small fish. Its rarity and beauty made it one of the morning's most unforgettable highlights.

Other excellent observations included Sungrebe, Silvered Antbird, the elusive Grey-breasted Crake, a perfectly camouflaged Great Potoo at roost, a resting Black Caiman, and a troop of lively Bolivian Black-capped Squirrel Monkeys leaping acrobatically through the canopy. By 9.00am, the temperature had begun to climb rapidly, so we left the lake and continued our journey upriver.

We travelled about 70km upstream along the Tambopata River, heading deeper into the wilderness and toward the Tambopata Research Centre (TRC). The voyage was long, but full of remarkable wildlife encounters. Along the riverbanks, we spotted Horned Screammers, Sunbittern, and elegant pairs of Orinoco Geese, while several Capybaras grazed on the sandy shores. The sky above us was filled with Black Skimmers and both Large-billed and Yellow-billed Terns, and along the beaches rested dozens of Sand-colored Nighthawks. We also noted Capped Herons, majestic Wood Storks, and the rosy silhouettes of Roseate Spoonbills: it was a magnificent showcase of the Amazon's riverine life.

By 3.30pm, we finally reached the TRC, deep in the upper Tambopata River region, within the buffer zone of the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, one of the most pristine and biologically rich regions on Earth. After settling into our rooms and enjoying a short rest, we enjoyed a presentation about Peru's extraordinary natural and cultural diversity, highlighting the country's unique ecosystems, its conservation efforts, and the deep cultural connection between people and nature. It was a perfect opportunity to reflect on everything we had already experienced, and what still awaited us.

At 6.00pm, we gathered for our daily checklist, reviewing the day's many highlights, followed by a delicious dinner at 7.30pm featuring fresh Amazonian ingredients. Tomorrow promised one of the greatest spectacles of the entire journey: the macaw clay lick, where hundreds of parrots and macaws gather in a dazzling explosion of colour and sound. With that thought in mind, everyone turned in early for a well-deserved sleep, deep in the Peruvian Amazon.

Day 6

Sunday 5th October

Chuncho macaw clay lick – a spectacle of colour and sound

We left the lodge before dawn, setting off by boat at 5.00am and traveling for about an hour downstream along the Tambopata River toward one of the Amazon's greatest natural spectacles: the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick. A light drizzle accompanied us through the soft morning mist, heightening the sense of anticipation as the forest slowly came to life around us.

This spectacular site is world-renowned for its density of macaws. In Peru, nine species of macaws occur, making the country one of the world's richest in macaw diversity. The phenomenon of parrots and macaws feeding on clay, known as geophagy, is one of the most fascinating behavioural adaptations in the Amazon. Research conducted here over the past three decades by Rainforest Expeditions and associated scientists has revealed that the clay provides critical minerals, particularly sodium, often scarce in the birds' fruit-based diets. It also helps neutralize toxins from unripe seeds, allowing these birds to safely consume a wider variety of foods.

When we arrived, parrot activity was already in full swing. The clay bank shimmered with colour as dozens of macaws and parrots clung to the cliff face, their calls echoing across the river. Feeding side by side were Blue-and-yellow, Red-and-green and Chestnut-fronted Macaws, their bright plumage glowing under the rising sun. Along the lower edges, Mealy and Blue-headed Parrots, together with Dusky-headed and White-eyed Parakeets, scraped

and pecked at the mineral-rich clay, while flocks of Cobalt-winged Parakeets circled noisily above the island, waiting for their turn to descend.

A Slate-colored Hawk perched silently nearby, observing the commotion, while a single Chestnut-bellied Seed eater and a lone Yellow-browed Sparrow foraged quietly in the grasses close to the viewing area. Not far away, a striking, Crimson-crested Woodpecker drummed on a tall Cecropia, completing this remarkable morning tableau. Along the riverbanks, we also spotted Black Skimmers, Orinoco Geese, Wood Storks, and a few Capybaras resting on the sandbars.

By mid-morning, the temperature began to rise sharply, reaching around 32°C; it was one of the hottest days of the entire tour. The shimmering heat waves above the clay wall signalled that the feeding frenzy was coming to an end. At 8.30am, we reboarded our boats and began the return trip upriver to the TRC. Back at the lodge, most of the group chose to rest and recover from the intense heat, while three participants joined local guides Fernando and Jair for a ninety-minute forest walk. The trails were alive with sound and colour: species included Screaming Piha, Paradise Tanager, Green-and-gold Tanager, White-bellied Tody-tyrant, and the glittering Green and Purple Honeycreepers.

Later in the afternoon, the forest came alive once more. During this final walk of the day, we had excellent views of Reddish Hermit, Lemon-throated Barbet, Thrush-like Wren, Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, Golden-collared Toucanet and Bluish-fronted Jacamar. But the clear highlight of the afternoon was an incredible sighting of a group of Black Spider Monkeys high in the canopy. With their long limbs and prehensile tails, these endangered primates moved effortlessly between the treetops, their fluid motion and loud calls embodying the vitality of the rainforest.

As the sun set over the river, some participants attended an engaging macaw research lecture given by TRC staff, while others relaxed and enjoyed the quiet of the forest. We gathered at 7.00pm for our daily checklist, and then enjoyed another excellent dinner at 7.30pm. After such a long, hot, and unforgettable day, everyone retired early, knowing that tomorrow would be our last day in the Amazon, before we headed back toward the Andes.

Day 7

Monday 6th October

The Colorado clay lick and a memorable river sundowner

We began our final day at Tambopata Research Centre with another early start, leaving the lodge at 5.15am under calm, humid skies. Our destination was a small parrot and macaw clay lick, the remaining section of the once vast Colorado Clay Lick, which has gradually been reshaped by the river over time. Despite its reduced size, this site still attracts a wide variety of parrots and macaws, offering us another opportunity to witness one of the Amazon's most fascinating natural spectacles.

When we arrived, activity was already in full swing. The clay bank was alive with colour and sound as Blue-headed Parrots, Mealy Parrots, and Chestnut-fronted Macaws crowded along the clay wall. Soon after, the three large macaw species found in Peru, the spectacular Blue-and-yellow, the brilliant Scarlet, and the majestic Red-and-green joined the scene, creating a breathtaking explosion of colour. These large macaws, symbols of the tropical rainforest, are not only visually stunning, but also play an important ecological role as seed dispersers, and are indicators of healthy forest ecosystems.

The highlight, however, was the appearance of six or seven Blue-headed Macaws, one of South America's rarest and most sought-after parrot species. With their slender shape, turquoise-blue crowns, and soft calls, they added a sense of privilege and rarity to the morning. Also feeding nearby were Orange-cheeked and White-bellied Parrots, completing this extraordinary display of biodiversity.

After the activity subsided, we continued on foot through a river island forest toward a fish pond, exploring the lush vegetation under an already warming sun. The birding was rewarding, with sightings of Barred Antshrike, Pale-legged Hornero, and the delightful Manu Parrotlet. We also found Broad-billed Motmot, Chestnut-capped Puffbird, Grey-capped Flycatchers tending their nest, and a calm Plumbeous Pigeon perched in the canopy. But the real star of the walk was the striking Chestnut Woodpecker, its deep rufous plumage gleaming as it hammered rhythmically on a hollow trunk; it was an unforgettable image of the Amazon's grandeur.

We arrived back at TRC around 10.30am, with time to rest and refresh before gathering for lunch at 1.00pm. The midday heat intensified, making it one of the hottest days of the entire tour, though typical of early October in the lowlands of Tambopata.

At 3.15pm, we set out for our afternoon adventure, a short forest walk followed by a sunset boat excursion on the Tambopata River. The trail was alive with movement and sound: we observed Plumbeous Antbird, a pair of Red-necked Woodpeckers, and a small group of Pale-winged Trumpeters gliding silently through the understory, their whistles echoing softly through the dense vegetation.

Later, during our boat ride, the warm golden light of sunset spread over the river. Along the banks, we saw Capybaras, dozens of Sand-colored Nighthawks, and several Blue-throated Piping Guans and Spix's Guans crossing high above the water. Then came one of the most unforgettable moments of the expedition: a Peregrine Falcon appeared suddenly in the sky, stooped at incredible speed, and struck a Sand-colored Nighthawk in midair: it was a breathtaking display of precision and power that left everyone speechless.

We returned to the lodge as dusk settled, the river glowing with the last light of the day. At 6.30pm, two clients joined one of the local guides, Jair, for a night walk, discovering the rainforest's nocturnal side. They encountered an incredible variety of night creatures: Tawny-bellied Screech Owl, Chicken Tarantula, a Nine-banded Armadillo running across the trail, a katydid, Cat-eyed Snake, Jumping Stick Insect, Flying Stick Insect, Black-collared Snake, a White-lipped Frog, the large Manaus Slender-legged Tree Frog, Harlequin Millipede, and orb-weaver spiders: it was a fascinating window into the jungle after dark.

Meanwhile, the rest of the group gathered for our daily checklist at 7.00pm, followed by another excellent dinner at 7.30pm. Laughter and conversation filled the dining room as we recalled the day's experiences. It was our last night in the Peruvian Amazon, and as we looked back on the days spent in Tambopata, everyone felt an overwhelming sense of joy and gratitude for the wildlife we had seen, the knowledge we had gained, and the profound beauty of this remarkable corner of the world.

As the night sounds of the jungle surrounded us one last time, our minds were already turning toward the Andes; tomorrow we would continue our journey to Cusco, the capital of the Inca Empire, where new adventures and discoveries awaited.

Day 8

Tuesday 7th October

Return to the Andes – from the Amazon rainforest to Cusco

Our last morning in the Amazon began with breakfast at 6.15am, as the forest awoke under a grey, humid sky. We departed the Tambopata Research Centre at 7.15am, heading downriver toward the small settlement of Filadelfia, where the road meets the Tambopata River. The early part of the journey was calm and reflective, the river surface rippling under intermittent rain that soon became heavier, turning into a torrential downpour. Even in these conditions, the wildlife did not disappoint. Along the muddy riverbanks, we saw many of the familiar species which had accompanied us throughout our stay in Tambopata: Orinoco Geese, Capped Herons, Wood Storks, Roseate Spoonbill, Large-billed and Yellow-billed Terns, and elegant Black Skimmers flying just above the water's surface. Over the river, several Grey-breasted Martins darted gracefully through the rain, catching insects in mid-air. A few Capybaras grazed quietly along the banks, unfazed by the downpour.

We reached Filadelfia mid-morning, and then we were transferred to the company bus, and continued our journey by road to the Rainforest Expeditions office in Puerto Maldonado, arriving around 10.30am. The rain persisted: it was steady, heavy, and unrelenting, as if the Amazon itself were bidding us farewell. At the office, we organized our luggage and enjoyed a light sandwich lunch, a sensible choice before heading to higher elevations later in the day.

Our flight to Cusco departed at 1.35pm, and after just forty-five minutes in the air, we landed in the historic Andean city at 2.20pm, where it was also raining. The cool, thin mountain air was a sharp contrast to the humid heat of the rainforest, and a few participants felt mild effects of altitude adjustment. After checking in, everyone took the afternoon to rest, relax, or stroll gently around the hotel area.

At 6.00pm, we regrouped for the daily checklist, followed by dinner. The atmosphere was calm and cheerful as we settled back into the Andes, surrounded by the distant sounds of rain and city life.

Cusco, one of the most beautiful cities in South America, immediately captivated everyone. Once the capital of the Inca Empire (Tahuantinsuyo), it served as the heart of an empire that stretched from present-day Colombia to central Chile. The Incas considered it “the navel of the world,” the political, cultural, and spiritual centre of their civilization. Its massive stone walls, perfectly fitted without mortar, have withstood centuries of earthquakes, while Spanish colonial churches and mansions rise above them, creating a fascinating blend of Inca and colonial architecture that tells a story of resilience and continuity.

As night fell over Cusco, the rain softened into a mist, and the city lights shimmered over the red-tiled roofs. Tomorrow, we would begin exploring this legendary capital of the Andes, where every corner reveals the living legacy of the Inca civilization.

Day 9

Wednesday 8th October

Exploring the imperial city of Cusco – heart of the Inca empire

Today was a national holiday in Peru, the commemoration of the Battle of Angamos (1879), a decisive naval engagement during the War of the Pacific, in which Peru lost its flagship, the Huáscar and, ultimately, the war

against Chile. Because of this important date, the streets of Cusco were alive with local parades, flags, and celebrations, giving the city a special festive atmosphere.

The morning began quietly. At 10.30am, we gathered at the hotel for a briefing about our upcoming Manu expedition, led by our local guide Roger Huaman, who outlined the itinerary, logistics, and key highlights of the days ahead. His professionalism and enthusiasm made everyone excited about the next chapter of the journey.

Since most of the city was observing the holiday, we began our city tour in the afternoon, starting at 2.00pm. Our local guide, Juan Cárdenas, met us at the hotel and immediately impressed the group with his deep knowledge of Inca history and Andean culture. With passion and clarity, he explained how Cusco was designed as the symbolic heart of the Inca Empire, built in the shape of a puma, its temples and palaces aligned with astronomical precision.

The afternoon weather alternated between light drizzle and torrential rain, typical of the Andean highlands at this time of year. Yet even under the grey skies, Cusco's beauty shone through. Its cobblestoned streets glistened, its colonial balconies dripped with rainwater, and its massive Inca walls, perfectly carved and seamlessly fitted, stood proudly as a reminder of a brilliant civilization.

Our first stop was the Temple of the Sun (Koricancha), once the most sacred site in the entire Inca empire, and dedicated to Inti, the sun god. Juan described how the temple's walls were once covered in sheets of pure gold, so bright that the Spanish chroniclers wrote of their blinding brilliance. From there, we walked to the Plaza de Armas, Cusco's majestic main square, often regarded as one of the most beautiful plazas in all of South America. Its harmonious blend of Inca foundations and Spanish colonial architecture, particularly the Cathedral and the Church of the Society of Jesus, created a breathtaking urban landscape framed by the green mountains of the Andes.

Our final stop of the tour was the San Pedro Market, one of Cusco's most iconic landmarks. Designed by the famous French engineer Gustave Eiffel in the early twentieth century, the market remains the beating heart of local life. Inside, the air was filled with the scent of fruits, flowers, and spices, while vendors sold everything from Andean cheeses and breads to colourful textiles and traditional herbal remedies. It offered us an authentic glimpse into Cusco's daily rhythm and culture; it was a place where history, tradition, and community meet under one vast iron roof.

Although the focus today was historical and cultural, we still managed a few bird sightings between the rain showers: Eared Dove, Chiguanco Thrush, Spot-winged Pigeon, and the ever-present Rufous-collared Sparrow.

By 5.00pm, the walking tour concluded. Everyone had the late afternoon and evening free; some wandered into the city's renowned restaurants to enjoy Peruvian cuisine, while others preferred to relax at the hotel after a long and rainy day.

Despite the weather, today offered a powerful introduction to Cusco, a city where every stone tells a story, where Inca and colonial heritage coexist in harmony, and where the spirit of the Andes continues to live and breathe through its people.

Day 10

Thursday 9th October

The Sacred Valley and highland endemics

Today we set off for a full-day excursion through the Sacred Valley, exploring some of the most iconic Inca sites, and diverse Andean habitats around Cusco. We departed early under steady morning rain, driving uphill toward our first stop, the monumental Inca fortress of Sacsayhuaman. Known as “the head of the puma”, Sacsayhuamán stands as one of the greatest architectural achievements of the Inca Empire. The massive stone blocks continue to astonish visitors centuries later. Bird activity was limited due to the persistent rain, and our only sighting here was of a few Eared Doves perched quietly on the fortress walls.

From there, we continued to Wayarcocha Lake, where the weather briefly improved, allowing for an excellent visit. The scenery was breathtaking: rolling Andean hills, llamas grazing freely, and mist drifting across the water. Birdlife was rich, with Andean Geese, Andean Ducks, and two Aplomado Falcons perched side-by-side in a tall Eucalyptus tree, their elegant forms standing out against the soft grey sky.

This stop was particularly enjoyable, as Wayarcocha also hosts a small llama farm, where visitors could feed llamas and alpacas by hand, an experience everyone loved. The site also includes a local artisan workshop, where several participants bought fine handwoven textiles and souvenirs, directly supporting local Andean families.

Our next stop was Tambomachay, a small but refined Inca site built to honour water, with ceremonial fountains still running crystal clear after more than five hundred years. Despite the drizzle, birding here was very rewarding. We observed Creamy-crested Spinetail, Tufted Tit-Tyrant, Giant Hummingbird, Cinereous Conebill, and Cream-winged Cinclodes; it was a fine selection of Andean specialties and Peruvian endemics.

We then continued through the winding mountain roads toward the beautiful village of Pisac, stopping first to enjoy freshly-baked *empanadas*, warm and delicious, and perfect for a cool Andean morning. After this welcome break, we headed uphill to explore the spectacular ruins of Pisac, where ancient agricultural terraces descend dramatically along the steep slopes of the Sacred Valley. The rain eased, and bird activity increased notably. Highlights included Rusty-fronted Canastero, another Peruvian endemic, the vibrant Black-throated Flowerpiercer, Giant Hummingbird, Tyrian Metaltail, and our first sighting of the spectacular Bearded Mountaineer, a magnificent hummingbird found only in Peru, glowing with emerald and bronze tones in the sunlight. Seeing this endemic gem for the first time was a highlight of the entire day.

Lunch consisted of box lunches, enjoyed during a short break when the clouds briefly lifted, revealing the breathtaking panorama of the Sacred Valley below. In the afternoon, we visited the Sacred Garden, a small hummingbird feeding station managed by a local naturalist deeply committed to bird conservation. The experience was exceptional: we had remarkably close views of the Giant Hummingbird, Green-and-white Hummingbird, and again the stunning Bearded Mountaineer, all delighting everyone with their elegance and colours. Cameras clicked non-stop as these jewels hovered just metres away; it was one of the most photogenic moments of the trip so far.

Our final stop was Lake Huacarpay, a broad wetland surrounded by rugged hills and ancient Inca trails. Here, we observed Plumbeous Rail, Puna Teal, and several other waterbirds feeding quietly along the reed-fringed edges. The weather was highly variable throughout the day; periods of bright sunshine alternated with heavy showers, but the shifting light lent the landscape a dramatic and changing beauty.

We returned to Cusco around 6.20pm, tired but delighted after an outstanding day filled with birds, archaeology, and Andean culture. At 7.00pm, we met for our daily checklist and dinner, sharing highlights and laughter as we reviewed the day's experiences. Now, our focus turned to the next great adventure: the Manu cloudforest and Cock of the Rock Lodge, where we would spend the next four days immersed in lush subtropical forests, surrounded by birds, mammals, and the unforgettable sounds of the Andean foothills.

Day 11

Friday 10th October

From the highlands to the cloud forest – journey to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Today, three clients left us for a five-day side quest on the Inca Trail; we would meet up with them at Machu Picchu later.

After several wonderful days exploring Cusco and the Sacred Valley, today we began a new and exciting stage of our journey; we descended from the Andes into the lush cloud forests of the Manu Road. We travelled a total of 161km through the mountains, a route that took us from the high Andean valleys at over 3400m to the subtropical forests at around 1500m. Our local guide, Roger Huamán, and our skilled driver, Rodolfo, made the long journey smooth, safe, and enjoyable.

Our first birding stop was at Sierra Bella, where the early morning light revealed a very active landscape. Among the highlights were the tiny Peruvian Pygmy Owl (of the Apurímac subspecies), the attractive Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch, briefs look at the elegant Bearded Mountaineer, Black-backed Grosbeak, the always elusive Andean Tinamou, Hooded Siskins, and Cinereous Conebill; it was a wonderful mix of high-Andean species and endemics, marking a fantastic start to our descent.

We continued toward the small town of Huancarani, where we took a short break to use the facilities and buy snacks, before climbing higher into the Puna zone. The scenery opened dramatically into the wide, windswept plains of Puna de Mika, covered in golden bunchgrasses. Here, birding was outstanding, with Rufous-webbed Bush Tyrant, Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant, and Slender-billed Miner all showing well. The highlight, however, was a dramatic aerial fight between a Variable Hawk and a Mountain Caracara, both powerful raptors battling fiercely in midair; it was a rare and thrilling moment that had everyone watching in awe.

Our next stop was the charming colonial town of Paucartambo, where we enjoyed a warm cup of coffee and a brief rest. The streets were calm, the air was crisp, and it was a pleasant break before we began the winding ascent toward the high pass. At midday, we reached Acjanacu Pass, the official entrance to Manu National Park, and the natural transition between the dry Andes and the lush cloud forest below. Here, at nearly 3500m, we stopped for our picnic lunch, surrounded by mist-shrouded peaks and the first hints of tropical vegetation below.

After lunch, we began our descent into the cloud forest, making several productive stops along the way. The birding was excellent, with a beautiful variety of species including Black-throated, Masked, and Moustached Flowerpiercers, Shining Sunbeam, Tyrian Metaltail, Barred Fruiteater, White-banded Tyrannulet, Pearled Treerunner, and Andean Guan. As the forest thickened, we encountered mixed flocks with Montane Woodcreeper, Blue-banded Toucanet, the spectacular Grass-green Tanager, Chestnut-bellied Mountain Tanager, Pale-footed Swallow, Blue-capped Tanager, Sierran Elaenia, Red-crested Cotinga, Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant, and Smoke-colored Pewee.

The transition from the high Andes to the humid montane forest was breathtaking. Clouds drifted across the road, covering the moss-laden trees and filling the valleys with mist, creating that mystical atmosphere that makes Manu so special. We finally reached Cock of the Rock Lodge (CORK) around 6.00pm, just as night was falling. Everyone was relieved to arrive after a long, but deeply rewarding journey. We met again at 6.30pm for the daily checklist, followed by a delicious dinner at 7.00pm, which we shared in great spirits.

It had been a full day of contrasts and discovery, from the open puna grasslands to the dense, life-filled forests of Manu. Spirits were high, and anticipation even higher for the days to come, as we would soon explore one of South America's most famous cloud forests, home of the Andean Cock-of-the-rock and countless other treasures.

Day 12

Saturday 11th October

Cock of the Rock Lodge (CORK)

Our first full day at Cock of the Rock Lodge began early, with breakfast at 5.30am, while the morning mist still hung low over the forested slopes of the Kosñipata Valley. The dawn chorus echoed around the lodge, an unforgettable symphony of tropical sounds welcoming a new day in Manu's cloud forest. Right after breakfast, we started birding around the gardens and forest edge of the lodge, where activity was already high. Several hummingbirds were visiting the flowering plants and feeders, including Sparkling Violetear, Violet-fronted Brilliant, Green Hermit, and a striking male Rufous-booted Racket-tail, showing off its long tail streamers in perfect light.

Mixed flocks of birds passed through the canopy, adding splashes of colour everywhere. Among them were Golden, Golden-eared, Blue-necked and Silver-beaked Tanager, and Orange-bellied Euphonia. We also enjoyed great views of Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Slate-throated Whitestart, and a few Olivaceous Siskins feeding in the open areas.

Other excellent sightings included a Squirrel Cuckoo, a busy Montane Foliage-gleaner, and a pair of Crested Oropendolas busily weaving their long hanging nests high in the canopy, an incredible sight of avian engineering. Nearby, we saw Lemon-browed Flycatcher and a small group of Speckled Chachalacas moving noisily through the trees.

The highlight of the morning, however, was the sudden appearance of a male Amazonian Umbrellabird, an unmistakable, large black bird with a crest and throat wattle, perched quietly for several minutes in the mid-canopy. It was a spectacular and rare sight, and certainly one of the stars of the tour so far.

After some very productive birding around the lodge, we boarded the vehicle to explore higher up along the Manu Road. During the ascent, we were rewarded with views of Crested Quetzal, Andean Cock-of-the-rock, Andean Motmot, Black Phoebe, and Blue-and-white Swallows. Even more exciting, we encountered a troop of at least six Tschudi's Woolly Monkeys, leaping through the trees, a powerful and moving encounter with one of the most charismatic mammals of the cloud forest.

Later in the morning, we arrived at the "Jardín de Tangaras del Tío Víctor", or Tío Víctor's Tanager Garden, a fantastic feeding area nestled deep within the forest. The place was alive with activity, and we observed an impressive list of species, including the fantastic male Versicolored Barbet, Spotted, Golden-naped, Blue-capped,

Beryl-spangled, Saffron-crowned, and White-lined Tanagers, as well as the uncommon Golden-collared Honeycreeper, Buff-throated Saltator, Bronzy Inca, White-bellied Woodstar, and the truly spectacular Wire-crested Thorntail, a jewel of the Andes, flashing its delicate crest in the sunlight. Outside the garden, we also noted Short-billed Chlorospingus, and heard the Gray-breasted Wood Wren.

We returned to the lodge for lunch at 12.30pm, took a short rest, and headed out again in the afternoon. At 2.30pm, we left for the Cock-of-the-Rock lek, one of Manu's most iconic birding sites. Activity was superb, with seven males displaying energetically, jumping, bowing, and calling loudly as they competed for the attention of nearby females. Watching their vivid scarlet plumage and elaborate courtship behaviour in the dim light of the forest was simply unforgettable.

On our way back to the lodge, we added more great species, including Yellow-throated Tanager and the elusive Andean Solitaire, its haunting, flute-like song echoing through the valley. We arrived back at the lodge by 5.15pm, just as dusk began to settle over the forest. After a short rest, we met again at 6.15pm for our daily checklist session, followed by another delicious dinner at 7.00pm. It had been a remarkable day, full of colour, song, and unforgettable encounters in one of the most biologically rich corners of the Andes.

Day 13

Sunday 12th October

Cock of the Rock Lodge – Mirador Pico de Oz – Bamboo Lodge – return to CORL

This morning, the group set off very early for our full-day excursion to the lower foothills of Manu. We departed Cock of the Rock Lodge at 5.00am, descending gradually along the Manu Road as the first light of dawn touched the misty canopy of the eastern Andes. By 6.20am, we had reached Mirador Pico de Oz, a charming, family-run lodge owned by Yonathan Puma and his wife Ada, both passionate young conservationists and local naturalists. Over the past five years, they have developed this property into one of the most respected birding and ecotourism sites in the Manu foothills. With well-maintained trails, specialized bamboo habitats, and active hummingbird feeders, their project stands as a model of sustainable tourism and habitat preservation in the region.

We enjoyed a delicious breakfast on the open-air terrace, overlooking the lush forest below, while the calls of tanagers and hummingbirds filled the morning air; it was a perfect way to begin another day of exploration.

After breakfast, we headed into the bamboo forest, a distinctive ecosystem which supports a unique community of specialized species. Bird activity started strongly: we enjoyed fantastic views of a pair of White-lined Antbirds, followed by a female Goeldi's Antbird, and later, the male White-browed Antbird. These three highly desirable species made for an extraordinary start to the morning.

Our local host, Yonathan, then led us through his network of forest trails to two special observation sites. At the first, we had the rare privilege of watching an Amazonian Antpitta emerge quietly from the dense understory to feed; it was a truly unforgettable moment. Shortly after, at a nearby wetland, we had brief but satisfying looks at Rufous-sided Crakes moving swiftly among the reeds.

Continuing along the trails, we found more superb birds, including the near-endemic Fine-barred Piculet, a prehistoric-looking Hoatzin, a colourful Chestnut-eared Aracari, the active Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher, Grey-rumped Swift, and both Greater Yellow-headed and Black Vultures soaring above the treetops.

Back near the main house, the hummingbird feeders were alive with movement and colour. Among the new species for the trip were White-necked Jacobin, Golden-tailed Sapphire, Sapphire-spangled Emerald, Gray-breasted Sabrewing, the elegant Pale-tailed Barbthroat, Black-throated Mango (male), and the magnificent Long-billed Starfrontlet. Other highlights around the garden included Turquoise Tanager, Golden-bellied Euphonia, and a female Plum-throated Cotinga.

Later in the morning, we continued toward the Tono River, where we recorded additional species such as Long-tailed Tyrant, Black-billed Thrush, Rufous-bellied Euphonia, Violaceous Jay and Roadside Hawk, among others.

By midday, we arrived at Bamboo Lodge, where we stopped for lunch and more birding. Here we discovered a perfectly-camouflaged juvenile Common Potoo, a master of disguise perched motionless on a broken branch. The lodge gardens were equally productive, with sightings of Rufous-crested Coquette, Blue-tailed Emerald, Mottled-backed Elaenia, Streaked Flycatcher, and a Pauraque resting at its daytime roost.

In the early afternoon, we continued down the road to the Manu Endemic Reserve, but as the weather began to deteriorate and heavy rain set in, we decided not to enter, and instead began our return journey to CORL.

We arrived back at the lodge around 4.00pm, allowing some time to rest, shower, and pack for the next day's long journey to Ollantaytambo. At 6.15pm, we gathered for the daily checklist session, followed by our final dinner at the lodge; it was a warm, celebratory evening filled with laughter and reflection on the wonderful experiences shared over the past few days.

Our four unforgettable days in the Manu Cloud Forest had come to an end; they had been days filled with colour, life, and discovery in one of the most biodiverse regions of the planet.

Day 14

Monday 13th October

Cock of the Rock Lodge – Manu Road – Sacred Valley – Ollantaytambo

We began our final morning in the cloud forest with breakfast at 5.30am, as a light mist drifted over the forest surrounding Cock of the Rock Lodge. We woke to the melodious dawn song of the Speckled Nightingale-Thrush; its clear, flute-like notes echoing through the dripping foliage provided an enchanting soundtrack to our last morning in this magical setting. By 6.00am, we were on the road, climbing slowly up the winding Manu Road toward the high Andes, making several productive birding stops along the way.

The day started in unforgettable fashion with one of the most spectacular moments of the entire tour: seeing both species of quetzals together. The Crested Quetzal and the Golden-headed Quetzal perched in the same stretch of forest, glowing like emerald and scarlet jewels in the morning light. For several minutes, the group enjoyed perfect scope views of these magnificent birds, a breathtaking and almost surreal sight that will long be remembered as one of the highlights of the trip.

Not long after, the morning brought another surprise when our local guide, Roger, suddenly spotted a Yungas Pygmy-Owl from the bus; it was a remarkable find, made purely by keen observation and not with playback. Everyone quietly stepped out to admire this elusive owl as it sat calmly on a branch beside the road, a perfect demonstration of Roger's sharp field skills.

Continuing upward, we recorded more wonderful species such as the brilliant Scaled Metaltail, Montane Cacique, Hooded Mountain Tanager, and a Sharp-shinned Hawk gliding overhead. The birding was steady and full of variety as we moved through changing elevations and habitats. One of the best sequences of the morning featured several Inca Flycatchers, a Peruvian endemic, giving fantastic views as they actively moved among the moss-covered branches. We also found the secretive, Maroon-belted Chat-Tyrant, Azara's Spinetail, and the almost-endemic Puna Thistletail, all excellent additions to our growing Manu list.

As we approached the high pass at Acjanacu, we stopped briefly to enjoy the open puna habitat, where we saw Creamy-crested Spinetail and White-throated Tyrannulet. The views from this altitude were spectacular, with green forested slopes fading into distant layers of blue ridges, clouds rolling through the valleys far below.

We reached Acjanacu Pass, the official entrance to Manu National Park, just in time for lunch, surrounded by the cool mountain air and breathtaking scenery. Afterward, we continued our journey almost without stops, taking in the magnificent mountain landscapes that define this part of the Andes. Along the way, we saw a few Andean Geese and flocks of Band-tailed Seed eaters, and enjoyed the serene beauty of the high Andean terrain as we began descending into the Sacred Valley.

We made a short stop in Pisac for a restroom break, before continuing through the picturesque Sacred Valley of the Incas, framed by snowcapped peaks and ancient agricultural terraces carved into the mountainsides.

By 6.30pm, we arrived in Ollantaytambo, where we checked in and settled at the hotel. Later, at 7.30pm, we met for the daily checklist and dinner, sharing the day's experiences and highlights. It had been an extraordinary day, from the misty cloud forests of Manu to the open valleys of the Andes, filled with incredible birds and scenery. The group went to bed excited and full of anticipation, knowing that tomorrow awaited one of the New Seven Wonders of the World: the majestic Inca citadel of Machu Picchu.

Day 15

Tuesday 14th October

Ollantaytambo – Machu Picchu pueblo – Machu Picchu citadel

This morning began at a relaxed pace, with breakfast at leisure in the lovely gardens of Hotel Tunupa in Ollantaytambo. Some participants took advantage of the quiet morning to do a bit of birding around the hotel grounds, where several hummingbirds were seen, including Bearded Mountaineer, Green-tailed and Black-tailed Trainbearers, White-bellied Hummingbird, plus Rusty Flowerpiercer; it was a wonderful start to what would be a truly special day.

By 8.40am, we departed for the Ollantaytambo train station, where our Expedition Service train was scheduled to leave at 9.15am. The scenic ride followed the Urubamba River, winding between steep, forested canyon walls. Along the way, we observed more than some fifteen Torrent Ducks, the emblematic river specialists of the Andes, diving and gliding effortlessly through the rapids; they made a thrilling sight from the train windows.

We arrived at Machu Picchu Pueblo around 11.00am, made a brief pre-check-in at the Inkaterra Pueblo Hotel, and then went for some midday birding around the hotel's lush gardens. Nestled within the lower cloud forest at the base of Machu Picchu, this is one of the most enchanting ecolodges in South America. Surrounded by orchid

gardens, ferns, and moss-draped trees, it offers a serene sanctuary for both wildlife and travellers. Its grounds are home to more than two hundred bird species, making it a paradise for birders and photographers alike.

The bird activity was excellent. We saw Thick-billed Euphonia, Silvery Tanager, the common yet striking Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Bronzy Inca, and the stunning Gould's Inca, all frequenting the feeders. There were also close views of the Common Tody-Flycatcher, an elegant Golden-olive Woodpecker (a beautiful species typical of humid Andean forests) and, to everyone's delight, a male Andean Cock-of-the-rock displaying briefly among the trees near the entrance path, a truly spectacular encounter which thrilled the entire group.

Afterwards, we enjoyed a buffet lunch at the Sanctuary Lodge, conveniently located beside the entrance to the Machu Picchu citadel. By 2.00pm, we were ready for the long-awaited visit to Machu Picchu, one of the New Seven Wonders of the Modern World. The group split into two: one team led by local guide Eddy, the other accompanied by local guide Wilson.

The visit to Machu Picchu was nothing short of magical. With clouds drifting around the jagged green peaks, terraces cascading down the mountain, and ancient stone temples perfectly aligned with the landscape, it was easy to understand why this site is considered one of the most breathtaking places on Earth. Beyond its architectural brilliance, Machu Picchu radiates a spiritual presence, a sense of harmony between humanity and nature that continues to inspire all who visit. This afternoon, people got to see two rainbows at Machu Picchu: it was truly spectacular.

By 5.30pm, both groups had returned to the hotel, where their rooms were ready. There we reunited with three clients, who had just returned from completing their 5-day/4-night Inca Trail trek, full of energy and smiles after their epic adventure.

That evening, we all gathered at 7.30pm for a wonderful dinner at the hotel restaurant. Our good friend Juan Cárdenas, the local guide from the Inca Trail, joined us, and together we shared stories, laughter, and reflections on the journey. It was a truly memorable evening, full of camaraderie and joy: it was the perfect way to celebrate our incredible experiences in the Andes and the Amazon.

Tomorrow would be the final full day in Peru for most people, and as the night drew to a close, everyone felt a mix of contentment and nostalgia, already thinking about their return home, with unforgettable memories of this extraordinary adventure.

Day 16

Wednesday 15th October

Machu Picchu Pueblo – Ollantaytambo – Cusco

Our last full day in Peru began quietly, with breakfast at leisure at the magnificent Inkaterra Pueblo Hotel; it was without a doubt one of the finest breakfasts of the entire journey. The morning dawned with heavy, unrelenting rain, which continued until early afternoon. Because of the weather, most of the group chose to rest in the cozy hotel lounge, enjoying warm coffee and conversation while listening to the soothing rhythm of rain falling over the lush Andean Forest.

Even under the drizzle, there was still some wonderful bird activity around the gardens. We recorded Long-tailed Sylph, Speckled Hummingbird, Gould's Inca, a lively flock of more than thirty Mitred Parakeets, and both male and female Andean Cocks-of-the-rock, seen displaying briefly near the forest edge: a beautiful farewell from the cloud forest. Other species included Blue-grey Tanager and Thick-billed Euphonia, while two clients managed to spot a Fasciated Tiger Heron and a Mottled-cheeked Tyrannulet during a brief break in the rain.

We enjoyed lunch at Café Inkaterre, one of the most memorable meals of the trip, marked by exceptional service, flavoursome local ingredients, and the relaxed charm of Machu Picchu Pueblo.

At 1.37pm, we boarded the Vistadome Observatory Train for our scenic return to Ollantaytambo. Despite the cloudy skies, the ride was simply breathtaking: misty peaks, cascading waterfalls, and the roaring Urubamba River flowing beside us. Along the way, we saw more Torrent Ducks, which thrilled everyone. The atmosphere onboard was festive, with live music, dance, and a traditional fashion show, adding a touch of celebration to our return through the Andes. As we approached the Sacred Valley, additional sightings included Yellow-billed Teal, Puna Ibis, and several Andean Gulls feeding along flooded pastures.

We arrived in Ollantaytambo around 3.30pm, and by 3.45pm, we were already on the road to Cusco in our private van. The drive was peaceful, giving everyone a chance to reflect on the past two extraordinary weeks filled with nature, discovery, and friendship. Upon arriving in Cusco around 5.40pm, we gathered once more at 6.30pm for our final checklist session, followed by a wonderful farewell dinner at the hotel restaurant.

During dinner, we shared heartfelt goodbyes with clients who would variously continue their adventure with a four-day extension at Cock of the Rock Lodge and a four-day extension to Arequipa and the impressive Colca Canyon. The rest of the group prepared for the final day in Lima, filled with gratitude and reflection on the incredible journey we had just completed.

It was an emotional and meaningful close to our expedition: it was a trip that will never be forgotten. We left with hearts full of joy, countless memories, and the satisfaction of having explored the three most important regions of Peru: the coast, the Andean highlands, and the Amazon rainforest. The journey had truly been extraordinary, a once-in-a-lifetime experience in one of the most diverse and beautiful countries on Earth.

Day 17

Thursday 16th October

Cusco – Lima – Museo Larco – farewell lunch

Our final morning in Peru began very early. At 5.15am, we departed the hotel in Cusco for the day's various connections. The main group boarded the 7.00am flight to Lima, arriving at 8.14am. The change from the cool Andean air to the soft coastal humidity of Lima was immediate, marking the beginning of our final day in this beautiful country.

By 9.40am, we arrived at the Museo Larco Herrera, where our local guide Alex Frisancho was waiting to welcome us. Founded in 1926 by Rafael Larco Hoyle, a visionary Peruvian archaeologist and historian, the museum occupies a beautifully restored eighteenth-century colonial mansion in the district of Pueblo Libre. Home to more than 45,000 pre-Columbian artifacts, the collection is world-renowned for its exquisite ceramics, jewellery, textiles, and ceremonial objects, from ancient cultures such as the Moche, Chimú, Nazca, and Inca.

Alex led us through the museum's galleries, offering fascinating insights into Peru's ancient civilizations, their artistry, beliefs, and daily life. We also visited the museum's famed erotic pottery gallery, unique in the world for its anthropological value and craftsmanship. The museum's gardens, filled with blooming Bougainvillea, provided a peaceful setting to conclude our cultural journey.

At the end of the visit, we took a few minutes to observe some birds around the gardens, spotting Bananaquit, Amazilia Hummingbird, Red-masked Parakeet, Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, and a striking Scarlet Flycatcher (dark morph), a perfect final addition to our trip list.

After bidding farewell to Alex, we headed to El Bolivariano Restaurant, located just ten minutes away in Pueblo Libre, for our farewell lunch. The meal was excellent: Papa a la Huancaína, fish in mushroom sauce, and Peruvian ice cream. It was a perfect culinary finale that reflected the richness and flavour of Peruvian cuisine.

At 1.00pm, we departed for the airport, arriving around 2.00pm. Everyone checked in smoothly, and after heartfelt goodbyes, the group entered the departure hall to begin their flights home.

As we waved our final farewells, there was a profound sense of satisfaction and gratitude. Over the past two weeks, we had explored Peru's three great regions. Each had revealed its own extraordinary landscapes, wildlife, and culture. It had been an wonderful expedition, filled with discovery, laughter, and camaraderie, a journey that left us all with unforgettable memories and a deep admiration for this remarkable country.

Day 18

Friday 17th October

Return to UK

Clients arrived safely home in the UK after a connection via Amsterdam.

Inca Trail side quest (by Erica Martin)

Day 1

Friday 10th October

Dena, Anthony and I set off with Juan, our enthusiastic guide, at 6.30am. We picked up some of our seven-strong porter team on the way, stopping at a lake and a stunning hummingbird garden on the way to our trek's starting point. This was at the road end, KM82, just after Ollantaytambo. We called in at a modern and excellent museum at the start of the trail and had an excellent and very attractive lunch, a taste of what was to come. The chef produced very tasty and beautifully-presented meals throughout the trip, though some of the drinks he provided were "interesting"!

We walked following the railway route and river, carrying our day packs containing just waterproofs, binoculars, cameras and water. We went through some small cultivated fields and passed small but beautifully constructed sites, which Juan told us were "way stations". We saw lots of birds, but it took us a while to get the Torrent Ducks, then the White-capped Dippers and Black Phoebe along the river. After what was really an extended bird walk, we camped above the KM88 entrance to the park, over a railway tunnel. At 2.00am the ground shook, but it wasn't an earthquake! The tents were good, the mattress and sleeping bag were excellent, and we were perfectly comfortable.

Day 2

Saturday 11th October

Breakfast was quite elaborate! We were off soon after 7.00am. We had a pleasant walk, with a diversion via the Patallacta site (and an American Kestrel), but we climbed over 500m, with the occasional steep haul. After a bit, we joined the main Inca Trail route, with a little more traffic, including donkeys and horses supplying the villages above. There were occasional houses along the route. We watched an Andean Flicker for about five minutes as it perched on a bromeliad-covered cliff.

The village of Huayllabamba was our next camp location. We passed the odd shop and camp site scattered in village fields. Ours was high up in the village with stunning views, WiFi and the chance of a hot shower. Locals were ploughing a nearby field with oxen and a wooden plough. There was no chance of any motorised agriculture here, but there were still lots of very small fields, mainly growing corn or potatoes. We were glad of our dining tent, as shortly after arrival it poured. Over the whole trek, in daylight hours, we had only three episodes of really heavy rain, and each time they coincided with a meal or tent break! The rain cleared in time for a short local bird walk. The bird checklist was extensive; then it was time for dinner and bed.

Day 3

Sunday 12th October

This was a hard walk day. We climbed a total of 1200m, sometimes on good paths, but often on a rocky trail. The Inca steps took us up quite quickly, but they needed care (I was glad of my trekking poles), and some of them were quite big and hard work. Not long after leaving camp, we were overtaken by our porters, and we entered the cloud forest. There were lovely fuschia of many varieties including the Peruvian Fuschia, a lovely long peach trumpet with yellow at its tip, some orchids, begonias and other species. Lots of birds including a wide range of hummingbirds. At a camp in the cloudforest, we met a group of trekkers having a "motivational" chat from their leader before facing the main climb to Dead Woman's Pass. This was one of the few groups we met. The trail certainly did not seem crowded to us, maybe because our route and timetable was a little non-standard.

We were getting quite high, and the next steep stretch really made breathing a bit of a challenge. We were very glad to make Dead Woman's Pass and the highest point of our trek, at 4200m. The view was stunning; we walked steeply down 700m to our camp at Pacamayo. I think most groups camped here, so it was busier than any other, but we still had our own site.

Day 4

Monday 13th October

Today was another bright day with glorious views. I think we set off a little later than many of the other groups, and it was an immediate steep climb of 450m to the next pass. There was a little lake with an Andean Duck on it just before the summit. We were above the cloudforest and moving steeply down one mountain to cross a stream, and then going up and round another steep mountain side to the ridge we were to camp on. Looking over the edge of the path, we could see the many metres of underpinning that kept the path level and safe.

We passed the stunning Sayacamarca, which the others visited and I admired from a distance. Our lunch site was on a ridge above the cloudforest. and we were glad of the lunch tent when we had a dramatic thunderstorm: another well-timed downpour! It added a scattering of new snow to the local high peaks and the distant, scenic and snow-covered Salkantay mountain. The next campsite, Phuyupatamarca was breathtaking. It was perched on a ridge, and we could look down both sides, both towards Machu Picchu and back the way we had come. The

evening was clear, and it felt like being on top of the world, with jagged mountain peaks, near and far, in all directions. As well as our normal evening meal, we were presented with a “welcome to Machu Picchu cake”, baked for us en route. Our porters were to leave us the following morning, so there were hugs all round!

Day 5

Tuesday 14th October

The last day was the longest walk, but it was mostly downhill and we quickly entered some lovely cloudforest. There were many mixed flocks and some spectacular birds. I particularly enjoyed the White-eared Solitaire, which posed nicely while it uttered its ‘electronic’ call. Well down the mountain, near the Intipata site, we also saw the Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan. A little later we had an encounter with some grazing llamas, excited by a friendly dog which had come to greet us. Shortly after that, we arrived at the Huinay Huayna camp site, where the day trek route met ours. It seemed crowded, but that was only relative to the very quiet time we had been enjoying.

The others went to visit the nearby Inca site, which was the start of an aqueduct which snaked around the mountain to supply Machu Picchu. It did drizzle a bit on the leg to the sun gate, but when we got there the sun came out, and the distant views of Machu Picchu surrounded by sheer mountainsides was stunning. The views got better and better as we approached the site: it was just magical. We were so lucky to see it in the sunshine, because the following morning, when we returned for a proper visit into the ruins themselves, it was raining, and the site was very different, albeit feeling mystical with clouds weaving round the mountain tops.

Our guide Juan was always enthusiastic and positive: he not only identified birds, called birds to us that he heard in the distance, found orchids and much more, but he was a fount of knowledge on the sites we passed and on Inca, and as importantly, pre-Inca culture

The trek was challenging; the altitude definitely made the steep climbs to the high passes an effort. But the whole five days were magical, unrepeatable, an adventure and an achievement.

Inca Trail side quest narrative (by Dena and Anthony Goodrich)

Inca Trail Day 1

Friday 10th October

From Cusco to Qorihuayrachina

The day began with our small group, Erica, Dena and Anthony, meeting up with our guide Juan, driver and one of our porters and setting off towards the Sacred Valley at around 6.30am.

We stopped briefly at Chacan reservoir to spot some waterfowl and waders before picking up another couple of porters and then driving on to Ensifera Gardens, a lovely spot with well-established flowers and many hummingbird feeders. Here we were once again able to get great close-up views of the hummingbirds, including those feeding on a finger ring on Dena’s hand.

We set off again, passing through Ollantaytambo and finally arriving at the government visitor centre at the start of the trail where we were met by the rest of the porters (a total of seven in all).

We unpacked the luggage and left the porters re packing the equipment and preparing lunch and went to have a look around the visitors' centre. This was an excellent introduction to the trail ahead with lots of displays about the historical sites, flora and fauna we would see in the following days. We emerged to a fully laid table, including tablecloth and flowers, chairs and a wonderful three course lunch which set the tone for our meals over the next few days!

Finally, it was time to start walking. We left the porters, who would pass us later and have camp set up by the time we arrived, and began a mainly flat section along the river and rail track. Juan set a great pace, allowing plenty of time for birding and admiring the many plants and explaining the Inca ruins we passed along the way. Highlights included Ablomada Falcon, Torrent Ducks, Pygmy Owl and Cochineal beetles on the cactus leaves.

We covered five miles before reaching our camp at Qoriwayrachina where our tents were set up in a small campsite over the tunnel of the railway line. We were introduced to the team of porters, settled in, did the checklist and enjoyed another three-course meal before settling down for the night. Juan had assured us the last train was around eleven and the first the next day around six, but we were rudely awaked around three am by the ground vibrating and the sound train horns!

Inca Trail Day 2

Saturday 11th October

From Qorihuayrachina to Huayllabamba

We were woken at 6am by the porters delivering our bowls of hot water and Coca Tea.

After a hearty breakfast we left camp in sunshine at 7.30am, climbing above the camp to look at some Inca ruins and then heading down to the government checkpoint where we had our permits and passports stamped. We crossed the river and then passed through a eucalyptus forest to Patallaqta Qentimarka a large Inca site of terraces and grain stores. The path gradually started to climb, and we caught up with our porters for an early lunch. Luckily, we were safely in our dining tent when a thunderstorm passed through, and the weather had cleared by the time we continued on our way.

The path continued through varied landscapes – farmland, wooded hillsides, alongside streams and scrubland with plenty of bird spotting opportunities, highlights included Sword-billed Hummingbird, White-bellied Woodstar and Scaled Metaltail, and we finally reached our next campsite where we were enthusiastically welcomed by our porters.

The distance walked today was 5.5 miles.

We then relaxed in camp while another storm passed through and were able to do a bird spot around the camp area before dinner and checklist and an early night before the big climb of the trail.

Inca Trail Day 3

Sunday 12th October

From Huayllabamba to Paqaymayu Alto via Warmiwanusca or Dead Woman pass

We were again woken by the porters with our water and tea and left camp at 7 am in glorious sunshine after another lovely breakfast.

The path began climbing straight away and Juan again set a good pace, as we were now finding it difficult due to the altitude, so the stops for bird spotting and admiring the beautiful plants were welcomed. Today's highlights were White-tufted sunbeam, Junin Canasteo and Urubamba Antpitta

After another welcome lunch stop the final part of the climb up to Dead woman pass at 13,828 feet found us walking in spurts of a few yards, resting in between each, but we finally reached the top and spent a while resting and admiring the views. However, the walk was not over yet as we then began the long stepped decent to our campsite at 11,798ft covering just over 5 miles for the day. The porters were once again all set up and giving out high fives as we arrived.

Another wonderful dinner was welcomed before completing the checklist and retiring to bed.

Inca Trail Day 4

Monday 13th October

From Huayllabamba to Phuyupatamarca

Up at 5.30 am we followed the usual morning activities and left camp at around 7am. The path started climbing straight away to the first pass of the day at Runkurakay at 12,958ft then descended and climbed again, passing an Inca Tampu – lodging place and food storage. We then descended again past two small lakes and another Inca site of Sayaqmarca, a strategically located administrative, ceremonial and control centre for access to Machu Picchu. Throughout this part of the trail, we were walking through cloud forest, which again gave plenty of opportunities for taking a breather whilst watching and photographing the wide variety of birds and many flowers, particularly orchids. Bird highlights of the day today were Pearled Treerunner, Vilcabamba Tapaculo and Three-striped Hemispingus. We continued to Chaquicocha campsite where the porters were waiting with a welcome lunch.

Once again, we were safely in our dining tent when a thunderstorm passed through. We sat it out for a while and left, donning our waterproofs, to continue along the trail. Luckily, the rain stopped after around 15 minutes and we were able to continue for the final part of the days walk in sunshine with tremendous views over snowy mountain tops and cloud covered valleys.

We arrived at our campsite, our highest of the trek at 11,814 feet, as the sun was setting, after a total of 4.5 miles to much celebration from the porters. We put on our warmest clothes and enjoyed our evening meal which included a cake baked and iced on the trail by the chef wishing us 'Feliz Viaje a Machu Picchu' or a 'happy trip to Machu Picchu'. We then said our formal goodbyes to our porters, who would be busy striking camp and heading down a different way from us the next day, before completing our checklist and snuggling into our tents for a cold night on the mountain.

Inca Trail Day 5

Tuesday 14th October

From Phuyupatamarca to Machu Picchu

We woke early as usual, enjoyed breakfast, said goodbye to our porters and set off on the longest section of the trail. Although the trail was mostly downhill the terrain was again slow due to the steep and uneven steps so again stops for bird spotting were welcomed.

More Inca ruins were seen and described by Juan on this section including Intipata, a terraced site mainly for agricultural production, where we met a friendly dog and a group of unfriendly Llamas, and Winaywayna a religious and productive centre with many features typical of ceremonial spaces including a large number of fountains and complex terrace systems. Flowers and birds provided many distractions (highlights being Long -tailed Sylph, Yungas Pygmy Owl, Band-tailed Fruiteater and Inca Wren) as did a colourful caterpillar and a blue wasp dragging a small tarantula type spider into its nest to use as a place to lay its eggs.

Finally, we were at the base of a near vertical set of steps leading up to the Sun Gate and with one last effort we made it to be met with great views of the ancient city below in glorious sunshine. After taking celebratory photos and having a well-deserved rest we set off once again, as we still had a further hours walk to the city itself. We were able to walk through the upper terraces and marvel at the size and complexity of the Inca architecture taking many photos from the iconic viewpoints before reaching the lower level, where the buses were waiting to transport visitors back to Aguas Calientes. (We would return the next morning with Juan to have a tour around the rest of the site before leaving on the train.) The total distance walked today to complete the trail was nine miles, descending 4,000 feet.

The weather again turned rainy, but not before a rainbow arched over the winding road as we left. We had a final walk through the town to our hotel for a welcome shower and change of clothes before joining together with the rest of the group for a meal in the hotel and a good night's sleep in a real bed.





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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		October 2025														
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>		H													
Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>		H													
Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>			1	H	H										
Andean Tinamou	<i>Nothoprocta pentlandii</i>									1						
Horned Screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>			2												
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>													18	15	
Orinoco Goose	<i>Neochen jubata</i>			12	10	8	6									
Andean Goose	<i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i>								6				2			
Puna Teal	<i>Spatula puna</i>								2							
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	10							4							
White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	20														
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>								20							
Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>								3						2	
Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	8							12							
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>		2		2	1					3	4				
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>									10						
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>		1			2										
Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>				3	10										
Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>				1	3	1									
Sand-colored Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>			15	10	29	20									
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>											1				
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>		3			1										
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>		1	1												
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>															
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>										40					
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>											20	6			
Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>											6				
Pale-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura egregia</i>				2							5				

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		October 2025															
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Andean Swift	<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>													4			
Fork-tailed Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>											4					
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>											8					
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>				1	1						2					
Pale-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>											1					
Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>				1												
White-bearded Hermit	<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>				1	1						2					
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>										1	1					
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>													1			
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>										6	4	2	2	2		
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>			1								1					
Wire-crested Thorntail	<i>Discosura popelairii</i>										2						
Rufous-crested Coquette	<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>											2					
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>													1	1		
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus kingii</i>														1		
Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>								6					1	1		
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>													1			
Bearded Mountaineer - E	<i>Oreonympha nobilis</i>								6	1				1			
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>								1	1			2				
Scaled Metaltail - N	<i>Metallura aeneocauda</i>												4				
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>									4							
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>										1			1	1		
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>													1	1		
Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>													6			
Rufous-booted Racket-tail - N	<i>Ocreatus addae</i>										6	2					
Gould's Jewelfront	<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>											1					
Violet-fronted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>										4	4					
Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>								8	1							
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>											1					
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>										2						
Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>											1					
Grey-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>											6					

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		October 2025														
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>		1		1	1					2					
Many-spotted Hummingbird	<i>Taphrospilus hypostictus</i>										1					
Amazilia Hummingbird - N	<i>Amazilia amazilia</i>	2														1
Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>											12				
Sapphire-spangled Emerald	<i>Chionomesa lactea</i>											4				
White-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Elliotomyia chionogaster</i>								1							
Green-and-white Hummingbird - E	<i>Elliotomyia viridicauda</i>								1					2	4	
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>			2												
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>			6								2				
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>										1					
Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>		1									1				
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	20							20	15		20	20	10	8	20
Spot-winged Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas maculosa</i>							2	10				4			
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>			6								6				
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>				H	1					12					
Croaking Ground Dove	<i>Columbina cruziana</i>		6													
Bare-faced Ground Dove	<i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i>								2							
Grey-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>					2										
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	4							8	1						
West Peruvian Dove	<i>Zenaida meloda</i>	8														6
Sungrebe	<i>Heliomis fulica</i>			1												
Plumbeous Rail	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>								6							
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	10							4							
Andean Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>	4							12							
Grey-breasted Crake	<i>Laterallus exilis</i>			1												
Rufous-sided Crake	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>											2				
Pale-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>					7										
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	2														
Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>	6														
Peruvian Thick-knee	<i>Hesperoburhinus superciliaris</i>	9														
Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>	1														
American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	30														

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		October 2025															
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	10							1								
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	9															
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	1															
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	40															
Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>			4	1	1											
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>		3	2													
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>									2							
Collared Plover	<i>Anarhynchus collaris</i>		4	6	8	2											
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>			4													
Hudsonian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>	200															
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	100															
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	2		1		1	2										
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>			3													
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	20															
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	10															
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	2															
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	1															
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>			15	4	3	2										
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>			3	2	2	5										
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>			6	4	6	4										
Inca Tern	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	50															
South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>	30															
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>								20	6			10	5	7		
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	50															
Grey Gull	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>	4															
Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	30															
Belcher's Gull	<i>Larus belcheri</i>	10															
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	8															
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>			2													
Humboldt Penguin - N	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	10															
Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	1															
Peruvian Booby	<i>Sula variegata</i>	100															

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		October 2025															
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>			1		1											
Red-legged Cormorant	<i>Poikilocarbo gaimardi</i>	12															
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	50		6	10	8	6		1			2		4	40		
Andean Ibis	<i>Theristicus branickii</i>								6								
Puna Ibis	<i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i>	20							100	22			2	4	1		
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>			1		1											
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>			1								1					
Fasciated Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>														1		
Agami Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>			1													
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	4															
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	6							1								
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>			6	1		2										
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>			1													
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	6		5	3	4	4										
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>			3													
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	4		2	4	2	1										
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>								6								
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>		1	6	2	2	2										
Peruvian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	20															
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>			6								4					
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>			2		2						1					
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	10	6	120	6	20						15				12	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	10	4	2								1					
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>		4	8	6	2						4					
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			2	1		1										
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>											1					
Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>				1												
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		2		2	4						2					
Slate-colored Hawk	<i>Buteogallus schistaceus</i>				1												
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>			1	1		1										
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>		2	1		2						2					
Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	1															

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		October 2025															
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>									2			1				
Grey-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>		1														
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>			2													
Yungas Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium bolivianum</i>												1				
Amazonian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>		H														
Pacific Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium peruanum</i>									1							
Tawny-bellied Screech Owl	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>					1											
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>												1				
Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>										2		2				
Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>			1								1					
Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>		1														
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>												1				
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>			1													
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>			1													
Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>			1													
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>									2	1		1				
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>					1											
Bluish-fronted Jacamar	<i>Galbula cyanescens</i>				1												
Chestnut-capped Puffbird	<i>Bucco macrodactylus</i>					1											
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>		2	1	2	2						1					
Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>		1		2	3						2					
Lemon-throated Barbet	<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>				1							1					
Versicolored Barbet - N	<i>Eubucco versicolor</i>										1						
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>		1														
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>				4												
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>											2					
Golden-collared Toucanet	<i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i>		1		1												
Blue-banded Toucanet - N	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>									2							
Fine-barred Piculet - E	<i>Picumnus subtilis</i>											2					
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>			1													
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>		1														
Red-stained Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>				1												

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		October 2025															
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>		1														
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>													1			
Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>					1											
Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>					2											
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>			2													
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>			2								2					
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>		1	2	2	3											
Mountain Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>								2	2			2				
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>			1													
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>								3	2				1	1		
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>								2								
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>			1	1												
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	2				1											
Manu Parrotlet	<i>Nannopsittaca dachilleae</i>					1											
Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>			10		15											
Orange-cheeked Parrot	<i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i>					12											
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>		4	4	10	20											
Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>			6		6											
Scaly-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>									H							
Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>		3		10	5											
White-bellied Parrot	<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>					4											
Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>				50	20											
Blue-headed Macaw	<i>Primolius couloni</i>					6											
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>			4	40	20											
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>		4	2	10	20											
Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>		2	4	50	10	6										
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>		2	4	50	20											
Mitred Parakeet	<i>Psittacara mitratus</i>														32		
Red-masked Parakeet	<i>Psittacara erythrogenys</i>															16	
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>			4	20	30						6					
Slender-billed Miner	<i>Geositta tenuirostris</i>									1							
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>											1					

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Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorynchus spirurus</i>			1													
Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>			1													
Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>			H													
Elegant Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>				1												
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>			1		1											
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>											H					
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>									1							
Inambari Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae</i>		1														
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>													1			
Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>					4											
Wren-like Rushbird	<i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>	1															
Cream-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albiventris</i>								2								
Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes - E	<i>Cinclodes taczanowskii</i>	1															
Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>										1						
Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma erythroptera</i>				2												
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>									2							
Creamy-crested Spinetail - E	<i>Cranioleuca albicapilla</i>								1				1				
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>												2				
Long-winged Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>				1												
Grey Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>				2												
Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>				1												
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>		1			1											
Plain-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>				1												
Silvered Antbird	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>			1													
Plumbeous Antbird	<i>Myrmelastes hyperythrus</i>					1											
White-lined Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus lophotes</i>											2					
White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>					1						2					
Goeldi's Antbird	<i>Akletos goeldii</i>					1						1					
Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>				H												
Amazonian Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera berlepschi</i>											1					
Thrush-like Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>				H												
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>											1					

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Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Mottle-backed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia gigas</i>											1					
Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>									1							
Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>															1	
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>									1			1				
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>									2							
Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes flavirostris</i>							1									
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>							1									
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>									1							
Ringed Antpipit	<i>Corythopsis torquatus</i>											1					
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>														1		
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>		1														
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>										H						
Inca Flycatcher - E	<i>Leptopogon taczanowskii</i>												3				
Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>										1						
Many-colored Rush Tyrant	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>	3															
White-bellied Tody-tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus griseipectus</i>				1												
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>											1					
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>													1	1		
Grey-crowned Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>				1												
Olive-faced Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias viridiceps</i>											1					
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>									1	2		2				
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>										2		1	2	4		
Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>									1							
Scarlet Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	6			1												
Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>		2	4													
Rufous-naped Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>									1							
Rufous-webbed Bush Tyrant	<i>Cnemarchus rufipennis</i>									1							
Streak-throated Bush Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>									1							
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis montanus</i>									1							
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>												1				
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>									2							
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>											1					

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Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>											H		1			
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>		1	1								4					
Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>					2											
Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>										3						
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>										1				1		
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>				1	1											
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>			1								1					
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>					2											
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>		6	4	2	2	4				2	4		1	1	4	
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>		50	6		30	20										
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>									1							
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>								1		10	4	2	1	2		
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>									2			1				
Amazonian Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>										2						
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>				1												
Plum-throated Cotinga	<i>Cotinga maynana</i>											1					
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>					1											
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>														H		
Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>					6						4					
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>				1	8						4					
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>		5	10	10	12	6										
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>						6										
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>		3	6	4	8	4					6					
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>		3			6	8										
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>										14	6		6	10		
Pale-footed Swallow	<i>Orochelidon flavipes</i>									6							
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>							6									
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>				2												
Grey-mantled Wren	<i>Odontorchilus branickii</i>			H													
Inca Wren - E	<i>Pheugopedius eisenmanni</i>													H			
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	H													1		
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>												1				

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Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>										H						
Musician Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>				H												
Long-tailed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>	4															
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>										1	2					
Speckled Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus maculatus</i>												H				
Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>						1	4	6	10			4	1	2		
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>							1		4			4				
Lawrence's Thrush	<i>Turdus lawrencii</i>					H											
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>											1					
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1	2			1	1										
Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>										20		1				
Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>							1		6			5				
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>													6			
White-lored Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>		4									4					
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>													3	4		
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>										6						
Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>											1					
Yellow-whiskered Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus parvirostris</i>										2						
Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>			1	1												
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>						1	8	10	12			4	6	2	4	
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>					8						4					
Dusky-green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>										6	6			4		
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>			2	2	2	5				4						
Olive Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>				2												
Solitary Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>					1											
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>			2		2											
Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysnotus</i>												1				
Casqued Cacique	<i>Cacicus oseryi</i>				H												
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>			3	6	4	6										
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	4															
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives waczewiczi</i>	10														4	
Oriole Blackbird	<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>	1															

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Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>										4						
Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>												3				
Black-backed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>								2	2				1			
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>				1							1					
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>										4						
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>			2								2					
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>				1												
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>		2								1						
Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>											1					
Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>											1					
Bluish-grey Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>					4											
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>										6						
Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantiirostris</i>								2	4							
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>											1					
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>										1						
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>		4	4	4	6				8	8	4					
Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch	<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>											1					
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>				1							1					
Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch - E	<i>Poospizopsis caesar</i>								1	4							
Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>							4		4							
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	6	4														
Greenish Yellow Finch	<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>									20							
Peruvian Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus punensis</i>									4							
Ash-breasted Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis plebejus</i>									6							
Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>								3	4			4				
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>									2							
Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>							1						1			
Moustached Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa mystacalis</i>									4							
Black-throated Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa brunneiventris</i>							6		6				5			
Yellow-throated Tanager	<i>Iridosornis analis</i>										1						
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Rauenia bonariensis</i>									2							
Chestnut-bellied Mountain Tanager - N	<i>Dubusia castaneoventris</i>									1							

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Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Hooded Mountain Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>											2					
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>									2	4	4					
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>									4							
Orange-eared Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>										1						
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>											2					
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>					2											
Spotted Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis punctata</i>										6						
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Chalcothraupis ruficervix</i>										8						
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	4	6	5	6	4					4	8		6	5		
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>		6									2					
Silver-backed Tanager	<i>Stilpnia viridicollis</i>													1			
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>										6	4		1	4		
Masked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia nigrocincta</i>											2					
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>										2						
Golden-eared Tanager	<i>Tangara chrysotis</i>										2						
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>										4	1			1		
Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>				2							1					
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>										4						
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>											1					
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>				6						6						

Mammals

		October 2025															
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Nine-banded Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>						1										
Spix's Saddle-back Tamarin	<i>Leontocebus fuscicollis</i>			3													
Black Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles chamek</i>					6											
Common Woolly Monkey	<i>Lagothrix lagothricha</i>								8								
Brown Capuchin	<i>Sapajus capella</i>		6						4			6					
Colombian Red Howler	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>		9	H		1											
Black-capped Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri boliviensis</i>			6								5					
White-lipped Peccary	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>						2										
Lowland Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>						2										
South American Sea Lion	<i>Otaria byronia</i>	300															
Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>			7													
South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	15															
Southern Amazon Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus spadiceus</i>							1				1					
Brown Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>		1						2			2					
Bolivian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus ignitus</i>			1					1			2					
Greater Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>		4	26		6	2	2									
Guinea Pig	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>							6									
Long-nosed Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>			5	4		4										

Reptiles

		October 2025															
Common name	Scientific name	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>			1	1		1										
Black Caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>			1													
Yellow-spotted Side-necked Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>		3	10	5		2										
Gold Tegu	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>											1					

Inca trail birds

Common name	Scientific name
Hooded Tinamou	<i>Nothocercus nigrocapillus</i>
Andean Tinamou	<i>Nothoprocta pentlandii</i>
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>
Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>
Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>
Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>
Stripe-faced Wood Quail	<i>Odontophorus balliviani</i>
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
Pale-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura egregia</i>
Andean Swift	<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>
Fork-tailed Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
Pale-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>
Lesser Violetear	<i>Colibri cyanotus</i>
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus amethysticollis</i>
Rufous-crested Coquette	<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i>
Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>
Bearded Mountaineer	<i>Oreonympha nobilis</i>
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>
Scaled Metaltail	<i>Metallura aeneocauda</i>
Buff-thighed Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia assimilis</i>
Sapphire-vented Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis luciani</i>
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>
White-tufted Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis castelnaudii</i>
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>
Gould's Inca	<i>Coeligena inca</i>
Violet-throated Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena violifer</i>
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>
Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>
Rufous-booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus addae</i>
Gould's Jewelfront	<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>
Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Helioaster longirostris</i>
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>
Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>
Grey-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>
Many-spotted Hummingbird	<i>Taphrosphilus hypostictus</i>
Amazilia Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amazilia</i>
Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>
Sapphire-spangled Emerald	<i>Chionomesa lactea</i>
White-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Elliotomyia chionogaster</i>
Green-and-white Hummingbird	<i>Elliotomyia viridicauda</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Spot-winged Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas maculosa</i>
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>
Andean Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>
White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>
Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>
Puna Ibis	<i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i>
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
Fasciated Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
King Vulture	<i>Sarcorampus papa</i>
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>
White-throated Hawk	<i>Buteo albigula</i>
Yungas Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium bolivianum</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Black-banded Owl	<i>Strix huhula</i>
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>
Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>
Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>
Lemon-throated Barbet	<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>
Versicolored Barbet	<i>Eubucco versicolor</i>
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>
Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena hypoglaucha</i>
Blue-banded Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>
Fine-barred Piculet	<i>Picumnus subtilis</i>
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>
Andean Flicker	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>
Mountain Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Andean Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus orbygnesi</i>
Plum-crowned (Speckle-faced) Parrot	<i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>
Scaly-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>
Mitred Parakeet	<i>Psittacara mitratus</i>
Red-masked Parakeet	<i>Psittacara erythrogenys</i>
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>
Slender-billed Miner	<i>Geositta tenuirostris</i>
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>
Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>
Cream-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albiventris</i>
Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>
Junin Canastero	<i>Asthenes virgata</i>
Streak-throated Canastero	<i>Asthenes humilis</i>
Puna Thistletail	<i>Asthenes helleri</i>
Rusty-fronted Canastero	<i>Asthenes ottonis</i>
Marcapata Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca marcapatae</i>
Creamy-crested Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca albicapilla</i>
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>
Black-throated Antbird	<i>Myrmophylax atrothorax</i>
White-lined Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus lophotes</i>
White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Goeldi's Antbird	<i>Akletos goeldii</i>
Urubamba Antpitta	<i>Grallaria occabambae</i>
Amazonian Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera berlepschi</i>
Vilcabamba Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus urubambae</i>
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>
Mottle-backed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia gigas</i>
Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>
Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>
Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes flavirostris</i>
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>
Unstreaked Tit-Tyrant	<i>Uromyias agraphia</i>
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>
Ringed Antpipit	<i>Corythopsis torquatus</i>
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>
Inca Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon taczanowskii</i>
Johannes's Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus iohannis</i>
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Olive-faced Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias viridiceps</i>
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i>
Rufous-naped Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>
White-winged Black Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus aterrimus</i>
Streak-throated Bush Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis montanus</i>
Maroon-belted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca thoracica</i>
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>
d'Orbigny's Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca oenanthoides</i>
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Masked Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola pulchra</i>
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>
Amazonian Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>
Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
Pale-footed Swallow	<i>Orochelidon flavipes</i>
Andean Swallow	<i>Orochelidon andecola</i>
Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>
Inca Wren	<i>Pheugopedius eisenmanni</i>
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>
White-eared Solitaire	<i>Entomodestes leucotis</i>
Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>
Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>
Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>
White-lored Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>
Yellow-whiskered Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus parvirostris</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Tricolored Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>
Cuzco Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes canigenis</i>
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
Dusky-green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysonotus</i>
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives waczewiczii</i>
Citrine Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis luteoviridis</i>
Pale-legged Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis signata</i>
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Black-backed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>
Bluish-grey Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantirostris</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Red Pileated Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch	<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>
Rust-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis ruficeps</i>
Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch	<i>Poospizopsis caesar</i>
Three-striped Hemispingus	<i>Microspingus trifasciatus</i>
White-browed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum ferrugineiventris</i>
Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>
Greenish Yellow Finch	<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>
Peruvian Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus punensis</i>
Ash-breasted Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis plebejus</i>
Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>
Tit-like Dacnis	<i>Xenodacnis parina</i>
Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>
Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>
Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>
Moustached Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa mystacalis</i>
Black-throated Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa brunneiventris</i>
Golden-collared Tanager	<i>Iridosornis jelskii</i>
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Rauenia bonariensis</i>
Chestnut-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Dubusia castaneiventris</i>
Hooded Mountain Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>
Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>
Orange-eared Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>
Spotted Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis punctata</i>
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Chalcothraupis ruficervix</i>
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Silver-backed Tanager	<i>Stilpnia viridicollis</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>
Masked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia nigrocincta</i>
Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>
Golden-eared Tanager	<i>Tangara chrysotis</i>
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>