

Peru - Macaws & Machu Picchu

Naturetrek Tour Report

13 - 29 September 2019



Macaw Clay lick at Tambopata



Hoatzin



Sparkling Violetear



Red Howler Monkey

Report & images by Jose Antonio Padilla Reyes



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

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

Summary:

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

We saw more than 263 species of birds, together with three species (the Tinamous) that were only heard.

In addition, the two non-trekkers, who stayed at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and birded the Manu Road saw more than 100 species, including excellent views of Crested Quetzal. The Hoatzin, in the Amazon rainforest, was voted the bird of the trip, and the time spent with the very rare Giant River Otters, the highlight of the whole tour.

Special thanks to our local guides: Eric (Tambopata), Alvaro (Cusco) and especially to Juan Jose Salas who took the non-trekkers down into the Manu Road.

Day 1

Friday 13th September

Four group members arrived on time after a long flight by British Airways. I picked them up and we went straight to the hotel, where we met the other three who had arrived a day earlier. We were all then ready to start the tour. The people still functioning on British time went straight to sleep, after their long journey.

Day 2

Saturday 14th September

Today we had a full day in Lima, getting to know a little bit of the Pacific Ocean in the morning. Later in the day, we made a stop at los Pantanos de Villa or Villa Marshes, a great natural protected area where fresh water meets the Pacific water, creating a nice habitat for a lot of birds, especially migratory species. We started at 8.50am and went to the Callao harbour (one of the oldest harbours in the Americas) where a big boat is going to take us for a four-hour ride to see the Palomino Islands and the abundant Southern Sea Lions. Today we also saw Humboldt Penguins, a Humboldt Current endemic, and two species of Storm Petrels: Wilson's and Elliot's. We had also Inca terns, Belcher's and Kelp Gulls, Grey and Grey-headed (also known as Gray-hooded) Gulls, a flock of Ruddy Turnstones, huge colonies of Peruvian Boobies and Peruvian Pelicans, Spotted Sandpipers, Killdeer, Snowy Egret, Long-tailed Mockingbirds, West Peruvian and Eared Doves, very common but introduced Rock Doves and House Sparrows, one look at a very small flycatcher, the Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, many Black and Turkey Vultures, amongst others. The Islands visited today were San Lorenzo (the biggest island on the Peruvian coast) that was once connected to the coast, El Fronton, Palomino and Cavinza, a very good start of the tour.

Back on the shore, we took the minibus again and went straight to the Villa Marshes or Pantanos de Villa in Spanish, where we spent the last part of the afternoon. Here we saw great birds like Common Gallinule, Andean

(also known as Slate-colored) Coots, Black-crowned Night Herons, Puna Ibis, more Killdeer, about half a dozen Peruvian Thick-knees, big numbers of Whimbrels, Pied-billed, White-tufted and Great Grebes, Many-colored Rush Tyrant (one of the most beautiful flycatchers in the world), Wren-like Rushbird, Little Blue Heron, White-cheeked Pintail, Cinnamon Teal, Yellow-billed Teal, huge flocks of Wilson's Phalaropes, American and Blackish Oystercatchers, Greater Yellowlegs, Scrub Blackbirds, Vermilion Flycatcher, Barn Swallows and many more. What an amazing place these marshes are!

Sadly, we needed to return to the hotel for dinner to get ready for tomorrow where we will meet the Peruvian Amazon rainforest and The Tambopata National Reserve, one of the most biodiverse places on earth. We couldn't have a better start of the trip.

Day 3

Sunday 15th September

Today we flew to Puerto Maldonado city, the Biodiversity capital of Peru, a small city with more than 80,000 inhabitants, located in the South-eastern Peru in the region of Madre de Dios, close to Brazil and Bolivia. We met our local guide, Eric, who picked us up and took us to the office to repack. By midday we were ready to begin our Amazon part of the trip. We got into the bus and drove for about 45 minutes to the Tambopata River port at Infierno native community, where our motorized canoe was waiting for us. On the way we saw some Black and Greater Yellow-headed Vultures, Plumbeous Kites and Smooth-billed Anis. We also witnessed some of the Amazon Rainforest damage, made by people especially for farming activities. After waiting for some minutes, we were ready to take the boat and head to Posada Amazonas lodge, a lodge close to Puerto Maldonado owned by Rainforest Expeditions (a pioneer ecotourism company in Peru). Once in the boat, we were navigating on the Tambopata River and we soon noticed the biodiversity: White-banded swallows, more Vultures, our first Blue-and-yellow Macaws, Yellow-rumped Caciques, and a family of the big Capybaras, the largest rodents in the world, just fantastic!

Lunch was served on the boat, a nice Peruvian-style Chinese fried rice wrapped in a banana leaf (a very local way of presentation), and after 45 minutes on the river, we arrived at Posada Amazonas Lodge, where we were met Claudia, the service manager, who gave us a nice briefing and recommendations about the lodge.

At 3.30 in the afternoon, we met with Eric again to do a jungle introductory walk, where we saw nice Walking Palms, Barrigona ('Potbellied') Palms, Strangler Figs, and Brazil-nut trees, amongst others. We also found a nice little family of Dusky Titi monkeys with a little baby being carried by the mother's back, very shy, but very cooperative this time, and we had great views; this was, by far, one of the highlights of the day.

After a nice 30-minute walk, we arrived at the base of the canopy tower, that stands on a solid stairway at about 37 metres tall. Most of the group made it at the top, and from the canopy we had great views of birds like White-bellied Parrots, White-throated Toucans, Greater Yellow-headed Vultures, Lettered Aracaris, Red-and-green Macaws, and many more. After seeing one of the most amazing sunsets from the tower, we headed back to the lodge in time to take a shower and have a nice buffet dinner.

We all went to sleep early as tomorrow we will have a long day, as we will travel to Tambopata Research Centre.

Day 4

Monday 16th September

Today we had an extremely early start at 4am, and by 4.30 we were having our nice buffet breakfast. By 5am, we were already heading back to river to take the motorized canoe and go upstream for about 20 minutes to the start of the trail to one of the biggest oxbow lakes in the area, known as Three Chimbadas. Oxbow lakes are old remains of the river, the meander that, after many rainy seasons, has become cut off from the main river, to form an isolated lake, creating a new home for many species of birds, fishes, and mammals including Giant River Otters. This particular oxbow lake is home of a family of five Giant River Otters. We spent almost half an hour and eventually, we found them having their breakfast. Just finding one of the biggest and most endangered species of mammal in the Amazon Rainforest is great, but spending so much time observing them in the wild is just fantastic; we saw them playing, swimming, eating and jumping. This natural show was just one of major highlights of the trip, for sure. We also had today around the lake, Hoatzins, a very primitive looking bird that lives only in the Amazon, Black-capped Donacobius, Sungrebes, Chestnut and Cream-colored Woodpeckers, Bare-necked Fruitcrows, Red-throated and Black Caracaras and the big and weird Horned Screamers - just amazing for only a three-hour excursion in the Amazon Rainforest.

By 10 am, we started our long boat ride to Tamboapata Research Centre, the furthest ecolodge owned by the same people who own Posada Amazonas, which would be home for the next three days. We had on the way up, Capybaras, Orinoco Geese, Great Black Hawks, Yellow-billed Terns, Muscovy Ducks and many large Macaws, because we decided to stop in a small macaw clay lick called Chunchu. Here we were lucky to see the three largest species of Macaws found in Peru, eating clay at 2.30 in the afternoon, a very unusual time of the day for these birds to eat clay. I assume these were macaws that never came down in the morning and that finally decided to eat some clay later in the day; as we now know, the clay is extremely important for these birds as they need to neutralize the toxins from seeds and unripe fruits they eat during the day, especially in the dry season.

We spent about an hour looking at these big parrots, another highlight of the trip for sure, and eventually, we continued our way up to TRC. We arrived at TRC at about 4.30pm and had some rest until 6.30, when we met again for the checklist and dinner.

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

Day 5

Tuesday 17th September

Today we had our first experience at the big macaw clay lick next to TRC, the one that was first studied by biologists in Peru. We started at 5am in the morning and by 5.45am we were at the spot. When we arrived at the lookout point, we first saw Razor-billed Curassow eating clay, then Yellow-crowned and Southern Mealy Amazons, Orange-cheeked Parrots (eating clay), Blue-headed Parrots, and, again, the three largest species of macaws: Red-and-green, Scarlet and Blue-and-yellow. There were also smaller species like Chestnut-fronted and Red-bellied Macaws, and White-eyed and Dusky-headed Parakeets eating some clay in the morning too. The amount of noise and colour in this place was spectacular. We had coffee and a cake, and more birds were coming, like White-throated Toucan, Bat Falcon, Blue-throated Piping Guan, Roadside Hawk, a bunch of Russet-backed Oropendolas, and the beautiful Crimson-crested Woodpecker. This fantastic nature show was on for almost two hours, until we remembered we had to return for breakfast.

After a buffet breakfast and a little break, we met again at 9.30am and to walk to an island to see the fishpond. During this morning walk we had Buff-throated Woodcreeper, Bluish-fronted Jacamar, Social Flycatcher, the little American Pygmy Kingfisher and Pale-legged Hornero. On the pond we had Incredible views of Yellow-spotted Amazon River Turtles (also known as Sideneck Turtles) and baby Spectacled Caimans (also known as White Caiman). The day was getting very hot, so we went back to TRC for lunch.

After another amazing buffet lunch, we went for an afternoon walk at TRC, a nice floodplain forest, looking for monkeys. And luckily, we found some new species of monkeys: Red Howler Monkeys, right at the beginning of the hike, then a big troop of Bolivian Black-capped Squirrel Monkeys who were travelling together with the Large-headed Capuchin Monkeys. We had at least 30 minutes of monkey observations. While watching monkeys, a flock of Pale-winged Trumpeters were walking nearby, and a Double-toothed Kite was in a branch watching the monkeys and waiting for them to flush insects which it could then catch and eat. Ten minutes later we found the largest of the primates of this part of the Amazon: the Peruvian Spider Monkeys, a very agile and acrobatic species of primate that like to be in the area of this lodge. We had more than 45 minutes of Spider-Monkey observation, until eventually, we decided to head back to the lodge.

I gave the group a slide-show presentation about my country at 6pm, then we did the checklist together and dinner again was outstanding.

Tonight, some people decided to go for a night walk with our local guide Eric, and finally we went all to sleep to be ready and well rested for our last full day of our Amazon part of the tour.

The clients are getting happier and happier as we continue with our amazing activities at TRC.

Day 6

Wednesday 18th September

Today the clients were offered to have a second visit to the big macaw clay lick; four people decided to return to the macaws and the rest decided to sleep in and meet the others for breakfast.

After another excellent breakfast we went for a walk in the forest and this time we took part of the floodplain forest and bamboo forest in trail A. During the walk we encountered a small mixed feeding flock with Red-crowned Ant Tanagers, Golden-crowned Spadebill, White-winged Shrike-Tanager, Pink-throated Becard, Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, and Emerald Toucanet - what an amazing start! Later in the bamboo trail we saw Red Howler Monkeys with little babies and Peruvian Spider Monkeys also with babies, almost at the same time. The monkeys were very tame and allowed us to have such amazing views of them. We also found a fantastic Giant Metallic Ceiba Borer beetle (*Euchroma gigantea*), a very rare insect found in the Amazon Rainforest, often on Kapok Trees.

We eventually made it to a nice lookout point, where we had some time to rest for five minutes or so. During this time, we saw White-throated Jacamars and Southern Rough-winged Swallows. We then decided to start heading back to TRC. On the way back, the forest was very hot and humid, so we didn't see much, arriving back by midday at the lodge.

After lunch we went for our last jungle walk on trail C, through floodplain forest, for a couple of hours, finding Wedge-billed Woodcreepers, a nice White-fronted Nunbird, Rufous-capped Antthrush, the always-beautiful

White-browed Antbird and a huge Chicken-eating Spider, a type of Tarantula that can grow as big as a dinner plate. Just fantastic!!

We then walk back to TRC and met at 6.30 for the checklist and our last dinner in the jungle. Sadly, it was time to move on, but with new excitements to come, in Cusco and then Moonstone trek or the cloud forest coming next in our fantastic tour.

Day 7

Thursday 19th September

We left Tamboapata Research Centre at 5.30 in the morning as we needed to catch the 2pm flight to Cusco. On the way back along the river, we saw Yellow and Large-billed Terns, a large number of Black and Red-throated Caracaras, Snowy Egrets, Western Cattle Egrets, Cooi and Capped Herons, many Giant Cowbirds, a Burrowing Owl, a large number of Orinoco Geese, Vultures and Matto Grosso (also known as Amazonian) and White-collared Swifts. We also passed a small macaw clay lick where we had Chestnut-fronted, Blue-and-yellow and Red-and-green Macaws in position to come down and eat clay, plus Blue-headed Parrots, and Yellow-crowned and Mealy Amazons and some parakeets eating clay by the river. What a way to say goodbye to the Amazon Rainforest. Brenda, in a nice fast find, got a Pied Lapwing, while later, a Red Brocket Deer was found, plus Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtles. Finally, we reached the Infierno community, where we disembarked, and after another 45 minutes by bus, we arrived back at the office. After some final packing we went back to the airport, said goodbye to our fantastic local guide Eric, and got ready to fly to Cusco for our first time. Lunch was eaten at the airport.

By 3.30pm, we were at the hotel in Cusco, so this afternoon was free to start slowly our process of getting acclimatized to this high-altitude city of Cusco. Cusco was the capital of the Inca empire; nowadays it is the fifth-largest city in Peru, with over 700 000 inhabitants, located at almost 3,400 metres. It is a fantastic city, full of ancient history and great people around.

We met later for dinner and the checklist but then everybody went to sleep to start with more energy the next day.

Day 8

Friday 20th September

Today was a free day, and we went out for a walking city tour. We met Alvaro, our great guide, who took us to see the local market of San Pedro, one of the most beautiful cathedrals in South America and the temple of the sun, also known as Koricancha. This city tour was just excellent and finished just in time for lunch.

After lunch some of the group went to a nice silver factory, where we learned how the local people make some of the gold and silver jewellery in town.

We met again later for dinner and the checklist.

There were not many birds to see in the city, but we managed to find some few species new for the trip like Chiguanco Thrush, the very common Rufous-collared Sparrows and the very widespread Eared Dove.

Day 9

Saturday 21st September

After one day off, we literally started the tour again. Today we went to do a full day into the Sacred Valley, to learn more about the Incas and get new species of birds for the trip as we enjoyed the Andean scenery. In the morning, we had Hooded Siskin, Cinereous Conebills, Band-tailed Seedeaters, more Chiguanco Thrushes, our first Peruvian endemic, Creamy-crested Spinetail, Spot-winged Pigeons, Peruvian Sierra Finches, White-browed Chat-Tyrant, Black-backed Grosbeaks, Golden-billed Saltator, the small Black-throated Flowerpiercer, Shining Sunbeam and a nice, big Variable Hawk.

After some early birding nearby, we went to visit an impressive Inca site called Sacsayhuaman. Next, we stopped at a small lagoon called Wayrarcocha, where we had more Peruvian Sierra Finches, more pigeons, Yellow-billed Teal, Ruddy Ducks, Common Gallinules, and Andean Coots and a beautiful Plumbeous Rail.

Back in the vehicle, we moved on to the next Inca site called Puca Pucara. Afterwards, we went to this nice Llama-farming area known as Awanacancha, where we saw some of different races of Llamas and Alpacas; we also saw Guanacos and Vicuñas inside this centre. During the visit we also had Blue-and-yellow Tanager, House Wrens, more Rufous-collared Sparrows, and Band-tailed Seedeaters. Clive had the luck to find a nice Northern Viscacha (also known as Peruvian Andean Vizcacha), a chinchilla-like mammal that lives in the Andes of South America and looks a lot like a rabbit. Hopefully we all will see this mammal in the trek or in Machu Picchu.

Lunch was on the way and then we went to a big archaeological site called Pisac, where apart from learning more about the Incas, we found Giant Hummingbirds, Tyrian Metaltail, the beautiful and endemic Bearded Mountaineer, Andean Flicker, Streak-throated Bush Tyrant, American Kestrel and more.

Finally, we started heading back to Cusco and one last stop in the way, Lake Huacarpay, where we found birds like Puna Teal, Yellow-billed Teal, Common Gallinules, Andean Coots, Yellow-winged Blackbirds, another Bearded Mountaineer, more of the Eared Doves, a Cocoli Heron (what was it doing there so high?), many Andean Gulls, and others.

After a very long and productive day, we returned to the hotel in time for Clive and Janine's briefing for their cloud-forest tour, that they will be doing for the next four days, instead of the trek.

We had dinner at the Inca Grill restaurant, and then returned to the lodge as tomorrow we will have a very early start in the morning, as we transfer to the beginning of our hike to the Moonstone trek.

Day 10

Sunday 22nd September

We were picked today at 6.30 in the morning and transferred to the Huarcondo Bridge for the start of the Moonstone trek, but before we made it there, we stopped at the Andean town of Izcuchaca to buy some last things for the hike. We also visited Quillarumiyoc, or the Temple of the Moon, a very old Incan ceremonial worship site that was abandoned for many years; recently the government rescued it and now value it. It is an impressive site, yet to be studied more, and gives its name to the trek. Here we saw: Rufous-webbed Bush Tyrant, Rufous-naped Ground Tyrant, Mountain Caracara, Andean Flickers and Cream-winged Cinclodes.

We made it to the Huarcondo Bridge and start the hike by 9.45 in the morning. During the walk up to the high pass called Huata at 3,822 metres, we had lunch and found some new birds like Andean Swifts, Tit-like Dacnis, Brown-bellied Swallows, and the Peruvian endemic Rusty-fronted Canastero. We continued along the trail for another three hours; we heard Peruvian Pygmy Owl, and saw Streak-throated Bush Tyrant, and many White-browed Chat Tyrants.

We finally made it to the small Andean town of Chillipahua, at 3,641 meters in elevation, where we had our first campsite of the trek. We felt the very cold weather of the mountain at this spot, but our delicious dinner made by our fantastic cook Rolando made us forget about this and enjoy our first night out in the Andes.

We all went to sleep early as tomorrow we will have the most challenging day of this trek, so we all need to sleep well and get our bodies ready for tomorrow.

Day 11

Monday 23rd September

Today we started at 6am with some hot water for tea and coffee made by our great cook at the campsite. While getting ready for breakfast and the walk, I found a nice Stripe-headed Antpitta that had been calling and calling since sunrise. I played the call back and the Antpitta came down and was seen by all the group. What a fantastic start!

After a nice breakfast that involved toast and oat milk, we started our walk to the pass. On the way we made a stop at 11.30 to have an early lunch. During the climb we found Shining Sunbeam, Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch (a Peruvian endemic), an Andean Tinamou, Tit-like Dacnis, and many more. After lunch and walking for about 45 minutes on a very steep trail, we reached the pass of Accoccasa at 4,540 metres. We were all very happy as we made to the highest pass of the trek. Well done everybody!

We still had another two and a half hours to get to the campsite, going downhill. On the way, we had Andean Geese, Ash-breasted Sierra Finches, Mountain Caracara and Variable Hawks, and a big flock of Andean Lapwing. We also had many Cream-winged Cinclodes, and a Plumbeous Sierra Finch.

By 3pm we made it to the campsite at the beautiful valley of Chancachuco at 4,037 metres, in the middle of nice Puna grassland habitat. We had a good rest and by 5.30 we met for our checklist and some nice hot tea and coffee. We also witnessed of the preparation of a delicious Andean Peruvian meal called Pachacamanca, that is usually made with chicken, beef, lamb, pork, and many vegetables cooked under the ground, but at here was made it only with lamb and potatoes. Forty-five minutes later, we were having a fantastic dinner that came straight from the ground.

As usual, we went to sleep early as we still another two days to go, and tomorrow, the longest day of the trek waits for us.

Day 12

Tuesday 24th September

Today, we started the walk by 7.20am, starting by walk through the Puna grassland habitat where we found Plumbeous Sierra Finches, Mountain Caracara, and Andean Swallows. We entered a beautiful paradise canyon with a nice and small Polylepis forest, then it was a very long walk along the side of a mountain. Here

unfortunately, a big patch of forest was burned few weeks ago, but even so, we had the best views of the Veronica Mountain right in front of us. This was a very long and tiring walk, as we had to climb (for the last time in the hike) to the pass of Huayrapunku, at 3,940 metres in elevation. It was a very hard climb, but we all knew it was going to be rewarding at the end. After more than three hours of hiking, we made it to the top and the famous Huayrapunku or the Wind's Door was finally right in front of us. From here we were able to see the Sacred Valley already, that showed us that we are coming to the end of this beautiful and fantastic Moonstone trek.

Reaching the top, we also came to a nice open grassland habitat where we saw: Tacsawnoski's and Rufous-naped Ground Tyrants, and some more Andean Swallows.

Coming down from the top to our lunch spot, we had great views of the Sacred Valley and Ollantaytambo city, an Andean town that will be home tomorrow for only one night. After lunch we descended more to get our last camp site and unexpectedly an Andean Fox crossed slowly, right in front of us. That was fantastic as this animal is very rare to see in the Andes. It was in fact the highlight of the day. We also saw Bearded Mountaineer, Green-tailed Trainbearer, Band-tailed Seedeaters, Chiguanco Thrush, White-browed Chat Tyrant and the very common Rufous-collared Sparrows.

We finally made it to our last campsite in Cachiqata, at 3525 metres in elevation, a place used as a quarry during the Incas' time, especially to make the site of Ollantaytambo.

Checklist, dinner and time for bed, as tomorrow we will have some walking downhill to be in time for a check-in in a hotel for the ultimate shower, which we are all waiting for.

Day 13

Wednesday 25th September

Today was our last day of the trek and we started the walk by 8am. We first went to visit an old mausoleum near to the camp and saw two skulls of young Peruvian beings. The old, ancient Peruvians believed in life after this one, and in humans sacrifices only when it was really necessary, like for example, a big earthquake, or el Niño phenomenon, as they believed their gods were sending a curse to them, and they needed to stop this. This is probably why these two human beings were buried there, but nobody really knows why they did that. We also saw the big Inca quarry, where the local people used to get the big boulders and rocks for building impressive temples and palaces at the Inca site of Ollantaytambo.

It was a long descent, always having the big mountain or apu, Mt. Veronica, in front of us, and we took several little water breaks. On the way we found Giant Hummingbird, Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant, Band tailed Seedeaters, Rusty-fronted Canastero, and many Rufous-collared Sparrows and a nice female Green-tailed Trainbearer, Mountain Caracaras and more.

We finally made it to Ollantaytambo and our hotel by 12.30pm. We had an hour to finally take a shower, welcome after four days, and by 1.30 we met again to go to this nice house-restaurant for lunch. There was lunch and a free afternoon for everybody; we deserved it after this big and demanding Moonstone trek. We all felt very happy as we finished this amazing route with more energy and great knowledge of our ancestors, the Andean people.

People went for an easy afternoon, and by 6pm we met again, to do the checklist and provide the plans for our last part and most expected part of the tour: Machu Picchu. People decided to take different directions for dinner tonight, so, we all agreed to meet again early in the morning for breakfast and start this new adventure to one of the new wonders of the world: the great Inca citadel of Machu Picchu.

Day 14

Thursday 26th September

After an early breakfast, we were all ready to take our 8.29 am train to Machu Picchu town. On the train we met up with Clive and Janine after their time in the cloud forest, so we all shared our experiences during the ride. They had been to the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and the Manu Road area, and together saw more than 100 species of birds and two species of monkeys, Woolly and Large-headed Capuchin Monkeys amongst other amazing cloud-forest creatures.

It was nice to be all together again, and during the ride we found many Torrent Ducks on the Urubamba river; we were also all witnesses of the dramatic change in the scenery, as we were descending to the cloud-forest habitat in the eastern slopes of the Andes.

After one hour and a half, we arrived at Machu Picchu town at around 10am. We went to the hotel to leave our bags and sign in; however, the rooms were not ready, and we had to wait until the afternoon to enjoy them. We however, used this time before going to Machu Picchu, to go for a small walk in the grounds of this fantastic hotel. We started seeing Chestnut-breasted Coronets, Gould's Inca, Speckled Hummingbird, Slate-throated Whitestart, Blue-grey Tanagers and Blue-necked Tanager. We decided to walk a little bit more and suddenly I heard the amazing and colourful Andean Cock-of-the-rock; a few more steps later, we encountered two big males and a juvenile so close to the trail, that allowed us to have the best views ever. That was in fact the highlight of today. Just amazing! We continued for another half an hour and we stopped at a lookout point, where we saw Torrent Ducks, Black Phoebes, Dusky-green Oropendulas and some Tropical Kingbirds. It was time now to return as our local guide Alvaro was already waiting for us to take us up to see Machu Picchu.

After a 25-minute bus ride, we arrived at the entrance to Machu Picchu, but before that, we went to have lunch at a nice hotel called Sanctuary Lodge. Lunch was excellent as it was buffet, all included. After lunch and a small break, we entered Machu Picchu and Alvaro, our local guide who was a walking encyclopaedia, showed us and explained to us this magnificent citadel, telling us all the different tales and histories about this fantastic piece of engineering made by the Incas more than 500 years ago.

After almost three hours of the tour, we returned to the Inkaterra Pueblo to take a shower and rest a little before meeting again at 7.15 to do the checklist and to enjoy a nice dinner at this hotel. We all went to rest after this amazing day in Peru. Tomorrow will be our last day of the tour really as we will start heading back to Cusco, and then Lima and then home.

Day 15

Friday 27th September

This was our last full day in Peru. We met early, at 6am, in the gardens of this fantastic hotel for some birding before breakfast. So, we saw Blue-gray, Blue-and-yellow and Saffron-crowned Tanagers, Blue-naped Chlorophonias, Thick-billed Euphonias, Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Gould's Inca, Speckled-faced Parrots,

Andean Cock-of-the-Rock, and more. After 30 minutes, we all went to enjoy the amazing buffet breakfast at Inkaterra Pueblo.

After breakfast, we continued with our morning of birding and went further into the property. There, we found Violet-throated Starfrontlet, Booted Racket-tail (female), Black Phoebes, Dusky-green Oropendulas, Grey-breasted Wood Wren and more of the Blue-grey Tanagers. We made it to the end of the trail where there was a big, nice clearing, and here, we found Common Tody-Flycatchers, Barred Becards, Smoke-colored Pewee, Silvery Tanagers, Masked Fruiteater, White-bellied Woodstar, Mitred Parakeets, Blue-necked Tanagers, and Andean Motmot that was seen only by some members of the group, but still an excellent bird to find in this place.

It was time to head back to the rooms, and we met again at 11am to check out. Then I took some people of the group to see some old pictures of Machu Picchu taken by Hiram Brightman and his team more than 100 years ago, before our train back to Ollantaytambo. We met with the rest of the group at 12 and all of us went for lunch together at Inkaterra Pueblo. Lunch was again wonderful. Right after lunch it was time to move on to the train station as we are going to catch the 1.27pm train back to the Sacred Valley. We arrived at Ollantaytambo by 3.15pm, and our driver was already waiting for us.

One and a half hours later we were arriving at Cusco city, and finally, after six fantastic days, it was time to say goodbye to Alvaro, our local guide in Cusco, a person who we believed did a wonderful job during the Moonstone trek and the time being in this old, historical city of Cusco.

We made a reservation at 'Incanto' restaurant, a Peruvian - Italian restaurant where we had our last dinner together, good choice as the food was excellent and the staff very efficient. Here, we did our last checklist of the trip, enjoy some nice drinks and have our last talks.

We chose the Hoatzin as the bird of the trip and the extended time with the Giant River Otters in Tambopata as the highlight of the entire trip.

We finally went back to the hotel, and straight to sleep, as we were very tired. Tomorrow, although the day the group flight back home, it is a day where we have our last activity in Lima.

Day 16

Saturday 28th September

Today we had our last hours in Peru. We left the Cusco hotel at 8.15am to catch our 10.30am flight to Lima. Once in Lima, we were taken to this nice Peruvian restaurant called 'El Bolivariano', near to the Larco Museum, for lunch, where we enjoyed our last meal together. After this, we went to the museum for our last activity before going back home. At the entrance of the museum, there was a very nice garden, with a lot of Bougainvillea, orchids and other flowering plants that attract some birds like Bananaquit, Scrub Blackbirds, West Peruvian Doves, and more.

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

In here, our resident guide, Fiorella, showed us most of the pieces of this collection and took us to see the biggest erotic collection of potteries found in an ancient culture around the world. What a fantastic end to our two-week Peru tour.

We said goodbye to Caroline, as she was staying in Lima for another two days, and for rest of the group, it was time to head back to the airport and get ready to fly home.

Day 17

Sunday 29th September

Group members arrived back in the UK after an unforgettable trip.

Please note: the species lists do not cover the Manu Road trip option.

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Crested Quetzal, Manu Road by Clive Picton



All together at Machu Picchu

Species Lists

Birds (H = heard only; E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced)

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>		H		H	H										
2	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>		H													
3	Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>			H	H	H										
4	Andean Tinamou	<i>Nothoprocta pentlandii</i>										1					
5	Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>			5												
6	Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>													2		
7	Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>					1										
8	Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>				6	6	4									
9	Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>				3		1									
10	Horned Screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>			4												
11	Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>												30	12		
12	Orinoco Goose	<i>Neochen jubata</i>			20			10									
13	Andean Goose	<i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i>										20					
14	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>			2			3									
15	Puna Teal	<i>Spatula puna</i>									10						
16	Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	20								2						
17	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamesis</i>	2														
18	Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>	6								20	4					
19	Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	12								6						
20	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>						5									
21	Matto Grosso (Amazonian) Swift	<i>Chaetura viridipennis</i>						50									
22	White-tipped Swift	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>														1	
23	Andean Swift	<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>									20			8	6		
24	Lesser Violetear	<i>Colibri cyanotus crissalis</i>													2		
25	Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>													1	2	
26	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>		1				1									
27	White-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia chionogaster</i>												1			
28	Green-and-white Hummingbird - E	<i>Amazilia viridicauda</i>													4	4	
29	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>													1		

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
30	Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>													4	6	
31	Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>									1		5	2			
32	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>													2	2	
33	Violet-throated Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena violifer</i>														1	
34	Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>								2				2			
35	Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus amethysticollis</i>									1						
36	Rufous-booted Racket-tail - N	<i>Ocreatus addae</i>														1	
37	Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>								1							
38	Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>											1	1			
39	Bearded Mountaineer - E	<i>Oreonympha nobilis</i>								2			1		2		
40	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>								1							
41	Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus kingii</i>														1	
42	White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>														1	
43	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>		2	15	2	2										
44	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	2														
45	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>			1												
46	Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	30							50	20	20		12	12	20	20
47	Spot-winged Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas maculosa</i>									30			1			
48	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>			6												
49	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>		4													
50	Bare-faced Ground Dove	<i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i>													5		
51	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	4						1	20					20		6
52	West Peruvian Dove	<i>Zenaida meloda</i>	10			2											
53	Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>			1												
54	Grey-necked Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>			1												
55	Plumbeous Rail	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>								4							
56	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	20							20							
57	Andean (Slate-colored) Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>	10							10							
58	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	2														
59	White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>	6														
60	Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>	4														
61	Pale-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>				6											

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
62	Peruvian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus superciliaris</i>	6														
63	Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>	6														
64	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	10														
65	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	12														
66	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>			8			4									
67	Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>									H	8	6				
68	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	4														
69	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>			1												
70	Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>						1									
71	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	50														
72	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	16														
73	Puna Snipe	<i>Gallinago andina</i>										1					
74	Wilson´s Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	100														
75	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	12		6		1	6									
76	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	6														
77	Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>								20	200			20	12		
78	Grey-headed (Gray-hooded) Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	50														
79	Grey Gull	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>	4														
80	Belcher's Gull	<i>Larus belcheri</i>	60														6
81	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	10														
82	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>			6			8									
83	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>						3									
84	Inca Tern	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	100														
85	Humboldt Penguin - N	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	30														
86	Wilson´s Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	20														
87	Elliot's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>	15														
88	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>				1											
89	Peruvian Booby	<i>Sula variegata</i>	300														
90	Red-legged Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax gaimardi</i>	20														
91	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	50		20	6	1	20						6	4		
92	Guanay Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo bougainvillii</i>	6														
93	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>			5	1	2	1									

	Common name	Scientific name	September															
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
94	Puna Ibis	<i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i>	30								40	100			12	20		
95	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1															
96	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			20				14		20	30			1			
97	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>			4				4		1							
98	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	4		6				6									
99	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>			3				2									
100	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	2															
101	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	4		20	4	4	12										
102	Peruvian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	100															
103	Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>			12													
104	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	12	4	1													
105	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>		5	6				2									
106	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	30	12	20	14	4	30										
107	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			1													
108	Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>				1												
109	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		2	3				1									
110	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>			2				2									
111	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>				1	1	1							1			
112	Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	2															
113	Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>									2	2	2	1				
114	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>										4						
115	Tawny-bellied Screech Owl	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>		H														
116	Pacific (Peruvian) Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium peruanum</i>										H						
117	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>							1									
118	Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>		H	3													
119	Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>		H	2													
120	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>				1												
121	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>							1									
122	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>			1	1			1									
123	Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>		H	6			1										
124	Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>																1
125	White-throated Jacamar	<i>Brachygalba albogularis</i>						5										

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
126	Bluish-fronted Jacamar	<i>Galbula cyanescens</i>		1		4											
127	Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>			4	6	2										
128	White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>					1										
129	Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>			3	2	2										
130	Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>		1													
131	Black-throated Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus atrogularis</i>				H	1										
132	Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus incriptus</i>		6													
133	Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>			4	2											
134	White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus cuvieri</i>		2		1		1									
135	Andean Flicker	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>								1	4	2	2	H			
136	Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>			1												
137	Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>			1												
138	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>			1												
139	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>				1											
140	Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>			3			12									
141	Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>			6			2									
142	Mountain Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>									1	6	2	4			
143	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>								6	2	1	1	4		6	2
144	Apomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>							1								
145	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>				1											
146	Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>			10	20	30										
147	Orange-cheeked Parrot	<i>Pyrrhura barrabandi</i>				30	50										
148	Plum-crowned (Speckled-faced) Parrot	<i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>															4
149	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>				20	50	12									
150	Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>				4	30	5									
151	Southern Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>		4		50	20	10									
152	White-bellied Parrot	<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>		8		30	3										
153	Black-capped Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura rupicola</i>															
154	Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>				30	20										
155	Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>				12	10										
156	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>		3	8	80	100	50									
157	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>			6	12	4	2									

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
158	Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>		3	20	50	10	20									
159	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>		1		50	10	10									
160	Mitred Parakeet	<i>Psittacara mitratus</i>														6	
161	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>				6	8										
162	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>					2										
163	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>					1										
164	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>				2	1										
165	Wren-like Rushbird	<i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>	1														
166	Cream-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albiventris</i>									2	20	15				
167	Rusty-fronted Canastero - E	<i>Asthenes ottonis</i>									1	1		1			
168	Creamy-crested Spinetail - E	<i>Cranioleuca albicapilla</i>									1		1				
169	Elegant Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>			1												
170	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>		1		1	2										
171	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>				1											
172	Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>				2											
173	White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>					1										
174	White-lined Antbird	<i>Percnostola lophotes</i>				2											
175	Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>					1										
176	Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>		H													
177	Stripe-headed Antpitta	<i>Grallaria andicolus</i>										1					
178	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	1														
179	Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes flavirostris</i>									2		2				
180	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>											1		2		
181	Many-colored Rush Tyrant	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>	2														
182	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>															2
183	Golden-crowned Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>					2										
184	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>														4	5
185	Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>															1
186	Scarlet Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	2				1	1									1
187	Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>			1			4									
188	Taczanowski's Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i>											4			1	
189	Puna Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola juninensis</i>										1					

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
190	Rufous-naped Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>										1		6			
191	Streak-throated Bush Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>									1						
192	Rufous-webbed Bush Tyrant	<i>Polioxolmis rufipennis</i>										1					
193	White-browed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca leucophrys</i>									2	12			12		
194	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>				2											
195	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>			2				1								
196	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>			20	12	1	10								4	3
197	Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>														4	2
198	Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugis vociferans</i>					1										
199	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>			1												
200	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>					1										
201	Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>															2
202	Pink-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus minor</i>					2										
203	Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>															1
204	Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>				10	8	12									
205	Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>			4	4		6									
206	Inca Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>															H
207	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>						20									
208	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>			30	10											
209	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>														20	10
210	Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon murina</i>									20			4			
211	Andean Swallow	<i>Haplochelidon andecola</i>										20	12				
212	White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>		6	20	6		12									
213	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>				2	6	10									
214	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	8														
215	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>			2												
216	Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>		H													
217	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>								2		1		H		1	1
218	Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>															2
219	Long-tailed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>	4														
220	Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>							10	20	10	10	6	12			
221	Hauxwel's Thrush	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>				H											

	Common name	Scientific name	September															
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
222	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1															
223	Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>															2	
224	Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>									30	20					1	
225	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>															1	4
226	Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>																2
227	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	1							1	40	20	20	12	20		20	
228	Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>				1	1											
229	Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>		2	6	10	12	20										
230	Dusky-green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>															4	4
231	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>			3													
232	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>			10	4												
233	Casqued Cacique	<i>Cacicus oseryi</i>					4											
234	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		4	50	1		50										
235	Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives waczewiczi</i>	8															2
236	Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>									4							
237	Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	1															
238	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>																2
239	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>															2	1
240	Tooth-billed (Hepatic) Tanager	<i>Piranga lutea</i>															1	
241	Red-crowned Ant Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>					4											
242	Black-backed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>									2						2	
243	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>				2												
244	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>			2													
245	White-winged Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanio versicolor</i>					2											
246	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>					4											
247	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>															6	10
248	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>			1													
249	Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>									2							2
250	Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>				2												
251	Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>				2	2											
252	Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>																2
253	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>															1	2

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
254	Silver-backed Tanager	<i>Tangara viridicollis</i>															2
255	Tit-like Dacnis	<i>Xenodacnis parina</i>										1	1				
256	Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>									20						1
257	Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>															1
258	Black-throated Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa brunneiventris</i>									4						
259	Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>															1
260	Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>											1	6			
261	Ash-breasted Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>											20				
262	Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch - E	<i>Poospiza caesar</i>											1				
263	Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantirostris</i>									1						1
264	Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>						1									
265	Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>									10			4	2		4
266	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>															1

Mammals

1	Southern Sea Lion	<i>Otaria byronia</i>	1,000														
2	Saddleback Tamarin	<i>Saguinus fuscicollis</i>				3											
3	Large-headed Capuchin Monkey	<i>Cebus macrocephalus</i>				6											
4	Dusky Titi Monkey	<i>Callicebus moloch</i>		3	H												
5	Black-capped Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri boliviensis</i>				50											
6	Red Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>		H	H	5	6										
7	Peruvian Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles chamek</i>				20	5										
8	Capybara	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>		5	1			6									
9	Southern Amazon Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus spadiceus</i>					1										
10	Brown Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>		2				1					1				
11	Giant River Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>			5												
12	Red Brocket Deer	<i>Mazama americana</i>						1									
13	Andean Fox (Culpeo)	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>										1					
14	Proboscis or Long-nosed Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>			12												
15	Lesser (White-lined) Sac-winged Bat	<i>Saccopteryx leptura</i>					3										
16	Linnaeus's (Common) Mouse Opossum	<i>Marmosa murina</i>			1												
17	Llama	<i>Lama glama</i>								2							

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			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
18	Alpaca	<i>Vicugna pacos</i>								2							
19	Northern Viscacha	<i>Lagidium peruanum</i>									1			4			
20	Montane Guinea Pig	<i>Cavia tschudii</i>									5						
21	Guanaco	<i>Lama guanicoe</i>									4						
22	Vicuña	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>									10						
23	Peruvian Hairless Dog									1							

Reptiles

1	White (Spectacled) Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>				4											
2	Black Caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>			1												
5	Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>		1	12	6											
8	Amazon racerunner	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>		1			3										
9	Amazon Green Anole	<i>Anolis punctatus</i>					1										
10	Map Tree Frog	<i>Hypsiboas geographicus</i>				1											
11	Peruvian Rain frog	<i>Pristimantis peruvianus</i>				1											
12	Andean Skink sp.									1							
13	Andean whiptail snake sp.												1				



Swimming with Sea Lions