

Peru – Macaws & Machu Picchu

Naturetrek Tour Report

10th – 26th September 2025



Spectacled Bears



Andean Cock-of-the-Rock



Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan



Humboldt Penguins

Tour report and photos by Jose Antonio Padilla Reyes



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Summary

This exceptional journey through Peru offered a profound encounter with the nation's unmatched natural wonders and its Inca heritage.

Our adventure began on the Pacific coast, where the rich Peruvian marine ecosystem revealed an astonishing abundance of life. From there, we ventured deep into the southeastern Amazon, exploring the Tambopata National Reserve and immersing ourselves in one of the planet's most luxuriant and biodiverse rainforests.

Ascending into the majestic Peruvian Andes, we arrived at the historic city of Cusco—the ancient capital of the Inca Empire and a living testament to centuries of culture. Cobblestone streets, finely carved stone walls, and graceful colonial architecture spoke to the enduring brilliance of one of the world's greatest civilizations. From here, the group journeyed into the pristine cloud forests of Manu, staying at the renowned Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge, before continuing to Ollantaytambo, the heart of the Sacred Valley, where Inca history and tradition remain vividly alive.

The expedition culminated in an unforgettable day at Machu Picchu, one of the New Seven Wonders of the World and a breathtaking masterpiece of Inca engineering. This remarkable finale united the grandeur of Peru's landscapes with the profound cultural legacy of the Andes, creating an experience that will resonate for a lifetime.

Day 1

Thursday 10th September

Three participants arrived in Peru just after 4pm. They were transferred to nice Jose Antonio executive hotel in Miraflores to rest after the long journey. Our fourth participant arrived later that night and was also transferred to the same hotel upon arrival.

Day 2

Wednesday 11th September

Our first full day in Peru unfolded with an exploration of Lima's rich coastal habitats. We began at 8:00 a.m., setting off for the historic Callao Harbor—one of the oldest ports in the Americas—where a large boat carried us on a two-hour excursion to the San Lorenzo and Palomino Islands. These rocky outcrops, once connected to the mainland, offered breathtaking encounters with the marine wildlife of the cold Humboldt Current.

During the voyage we observed an impressive array of seabirds: elegant and beautiful Inca Terns, Humboldt Penguins endemic to the Peruvian coast, the Peruvian endemic Surf Cinclodes, flocks of Peruvian Boobies and Pelicans, Franklin's and Belcher's Gulls, as well as South American and Blackish Oystercatchers, Elegant Terns, Ruddy Turnstones, and many others. Hundreds of Southern Sea Lions filled the islands' shores, their calls echoing across the Pacific. We also enjoyed sightings of Black-crowned Night-Herons, House Sparrows, and the vibrant Amazilia Hummingbird.

After returning to the mainland, we travelled by van to the Pantanos de Villa (Villa Marshes), a protected wetland where freshwater and the Pacific Ocean meet to create a haven for migratory and resident species. Along the way we paused for lunch, arriving in time to spend the afternoon immersed in the marsh's birdlife. Highlights included Long-tailed Mockingbird, Scrub Blackbird, Black Skimmers, Great Grebes, Many-colored Rush-Tyrants, Wren-like Rushbirds, Puna Ibis, Wilson's Phalaropes, Black-necked Stilts, Hudsonian Whimbrels, and the uncommon, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron. We also recorded Little Blue Heron, White-cheeked Pintail, Cinnamon Teal, and numerous Semipalmated Sandpipers, Grey and Semipalmated Plovers, Blue and White Swallows, among many others.

As daylight faded, we returned to our hotel in Miraflores, satisfied after a day brimming with remarkable sightings. It was the perfect introduction to Peru's extraordinary coastal and wetland ecosystems and set an inspiring tone for the next stage of our adventure into the Amazon rainforest and the Tambopata National Reserve.

Days 3–7

Thursday 12th to Tuesday 16th September

On the morning of 12 October, I accompanied the group to Lima airport and wished everyone a wonderful Amazonian adventure before their flight to Puerto Maldonado. Because this year's group was small, I did not travel with them to Tambopata; instead, they were expertly guided by Juan Carlos Gonzales, a talented naturalist of Rainforest Expeditions.

During these five unforgettable days in the Tambopata National Reserve, the group first spent one night at Posada Amazonas, then continued deeper into the rainforest for three nights at the Tambopata Research Centre, one of the most remote and wildlife-rich lodges in the Amazon. Each day brought intense heat and high humidity, but also spectacular encounters that more than rewarded the effort.

They glided across the calm waters of the oxbow lake "Tres Chimbadas," where Giant River Otters and a dazzling variety of birdlife thrive, including the remarkable Hoatzin. Often nicknamed the *stinkbird* for the musky odour produced by its unique digestive system, the Hoatzin is the sole living representative of an ancient lineage and is frequently described as a "living fossil." Its chestnut plumage, vivid blue facial skin, and spiky crest make it unmistakable. Unlike most birds, the Hoatzin ferments a diet of leaves in a specialized foregut—similar to the rumen of a cow—giving it a slow, ruminant-like metabolism. Even more extraordinary, young Hoatzins possess tiny wing claws that help them clamber through branches before they can fly, a trait reminiscent of prehistoric avian ancestors.

Sharing this remote lake are the endangered Giant River Otters, the Amazon's apex aquatic predators and the largest otter species in the world, reaching lengths of up to 1.8 meters (6 feet). These highly social mammals live in tight-knit family groups and communicate with an extensive repertoire of vocalizations—whistles, chirps, and barks—that help them coordinate fishing and defend their territories. Their presence is a sign of a healthy ecosystem, as they require clean, fish-rich waters and undisturbed forests for survival. Observing these powerful yet playful animals hunting and gliding effortlessly through the blackwater channels was an unforgettable highlight, underscoring the ecological richness of the Tambopata region.

At dawn the group witnessed the breathtaking spectacle of the macaw clay lick, where hundreds of parrots and macaws gathered in a riot of colour and sound. Among the most memorable sightings were two Lowland Tapirs—

a mother and her juvenile quietly feeding along the riverbanks of the Tambopata River, the elusive Long-tailed Potoo, and a pair of Pale-winged Trumpeters, both rare and thrilling highlights.

Rainforest Expeditions is a 100% Peruvian-owned and Peruvian-managed company, founded in the early 1990s as a pioneer of community-based ecotourism. Working in close partnership with the local Ese Eja communities, they have created sustainable tourism opportunities that protect the rainforest while providing economic benefits and education for the people who call it home. Their lodges—Posada Amazonas, Refugio Amazonas, and Tambopata Research Centre—are internationally recognized models of conservation and scientific collaboration, supporting long-term research on macaws, Giant River Otters, and rainforest ecology. Through their efforts, Rainforest Expeditions has helped establish Tambopata as one of the world's most celebrated destinations for wildlife observation and responsible travel.

Though I remained in Cusco during these days, I stayed in contact with the lodge staff and was thrilled to hear how magical the experience had been. On 16 October, I welcomed the group back upon their arrival in Cusco, ready to guide them through the Andean portion of our journey and continue our exploration of Peru's extraordinary natural and cultural heritage.

Day 8

Wednesday 17th September

Our day unfolded at an easy pace with a 9:00 a.m. walking exploration of Cusco, once the capital of the mighty Inca Empire and today celebrated as one of the most beautiful and historically significant cities in South America. Guided by Alvaro Bernales, whose deep knowledge and enthusiasm illuminated every stop, we discovered how Inca engineering and Spanish colonial architecture intertwine to create a city of timeless allure.

Our first destination was the magnificent Koricancha, or Temple of the Sun. In Inca times it was the empire's most sacred sanctuary, its finely cut stone walls once sheathed in sheets of solid gold that reflected the sun in dazzling brilliance. Though the Spanish later built the Church and Convent of Santo Domingo atop its foundations, the original Inca masonry remains a masterwork of precision and resilience, symbolizing both the splendour of Inca civilization and the layered history of conquest and adaptation. As we explored the site, we also spotted several bird species, including Chiguanco Thrush, Spot-winged Pigeon, far away views of Variable Hawk, American Kestrel and Rufous-collared Sparrow.

From there we strolled through the heart of the city to the Plaza de Armas, Cusco's central square and the very spot where the Incas once held grand ceremonies and celebrations. After the Spanish conquest, it became the stage for dramatic moments of colonial history, and today it is lined with elegant arcades, ornate colonial balconies, and two magnificent churches: the grand Cusco Cathedral and the Church of the Society of Jesus. Standing amid the vibrant plaza, it is easy to feel the echoes of both Inca and colonial times blending into the living present.

We concluded the morning at the bustling San Pedro Market, designed a century ago by Gustave Eiffel and still the city's main marketplace. Inside, the air is filled with the scent of Andean spices and freshly baked bread, while vendors offer everything from exotic fruits and local cheeses to colourful textiles and traditional remedies. It remains a daily gathering place for Cusqueños, preserving the authentic rhythm of local life.

The tour wrapped up just before lunch, leaving the afternoon free for independent exploration. Some of us visited museums or wandered through quiet alleys lined with Inca stonework, while others relaxed in cafés, soaking in the city's unmistakable charm. Dinner was on our own, allowing each traveller to experience Cusco's rich culinary scene at their own pace.

Day 9

Thursday 18th September

Today we enjoyed an unforgettable full day immersed in the majestic beauty and living history of the Sacred Valley of the Incas, where breathtaking Andean landscapes, ancient engineering marvels, and exceptional birding combined to create a truly magical experience.

Our adventure began in the morning at the monumental Inca fortress of Sacsayhuaman, known as “the head of the Puma” because the ancient city of Cusco was designed in the shape of this sacred animal. There we marvelled at the Incas’ astonishing mastery of stonework—moving and perfectly fitting immense rocks, some weighing more than 100 tons, an achievement that continues to inspire awe centuries later. As we explored this extraordinary site, birding highlights included elegant Eared Doves, a vigilant American Kestrel, and the striking, broad-winged Variable Hawk gliding against the crisp Andean sky.

Next, we moved on to the tranquil Wayarcocha Lagoon, a shimmering mirror of mountain peaks where we delighted in close views of Yellow-billed Teal, Ruddy Duck, Common Gallinule, Slate-coloured Coot, Spot-winged Pigeon, Hooded Siskin, the elusive Plumbeous Rail, and the stately Andean Goose. Beside the lagoon, a small llama farm and a traditional weaving workshop welcomed us warmly, and we supported the local community by purchasing beautifully crafted textiles directly from the artisans.

Our journey continued to Tambomachay, an elegant Inca site dedicated to the worship of water and a true marvel of hydraulic engineering. Here the birding was superb: we enjoyed extraordinary views of the Creamy-crested Spinetail, a wonderfully charismatic Peruvian endemic with a soft, warm plumage and a spirited personality; as well as the industrious Cream-winged Cinclodes, the jewel-like Tyrian Metaltail, the sleek Black-throated Flowerpiercer, and the statuesque Puna Ibis wading through the marshy edges.

From there we travelled to the expansive agricultural terraces of Pisac, where the Incas once cultivated potatoes, quinoa, and kiwicha (Andean amaranth). Amid these sweeping stone terraces we found yet more avian treasures, including the rare and subtly beautiful Rusty-fronted Canastero, another remarkable Peruvian endemic whose earthy tones blended perfectly with the dry Andean slopes. We also enjoyed quick, thrilling views of the magnificent Giant Hummingbird, the largest hummingbird on Earth, its wings beating in slow, powerful strokes.

Lunch was a delight at the enchanting “Sacred Garden”, a hummingbird feeding station lovingly established by a young local guide passionate about these dazzling birds. The feeders buzzed with a riot of colours as we admired superb views of the mighty Giant Hummingbird, shimmering male and graceful female Green-tailed Trainbearers, the delicate, White-bellied Hummingbird, and the dazzling Peruvian endemic Green-and-white Hummingbird, a true gem of emerald and ivory. We were equally captivated by the brilliant Blue-and-yellow Tanager, the spectacular and exquisitely plumaged Bearded Mountaineer, another jewel-like Peruvian endemic that simply stole the show, and the striking Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch, an endemic of striking chestnut hues and a proud presence, alongside the handsome Black-backed Grosbeak.

Our final stop of the day was the scenic Huacarpay Lake, just 45 kilometres from Cusco, where the wetlands provided a serene and fitting finale. Here we observed more Yellow-billed Teal, graceful Puna Teal, elegant, Yellow-billed Pintail, Common Gallinule, Slate-coloured Coot, and again the secretive Plumbeous Rail, while charming Montane Guinea Pigs (or Cuy), scurried among the reeds, adding a touch of Andean wilderness to the landscape.

After such a rich and rewarding day of culture and birdlife, we returned to our hotel for the daily checklist, a well-earned dinner, and final preparations for the next stage of our journey. Tomorrow, we set off early for the lush Manu Cloud Forest and the celebrated Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge, eager for the adventures ahead.

Day 10

Friday 19th September

We set off early at 6:00 a.m. with our driver Alfredo, beginning the scenic journey from Cusco to Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge (CORL), nestled in the cloud-forest zone of Manu National Park. The lodge lies about 161 km (100 miles) from Cusco at 1,500 m elevation, marking the dramatic transition between the high Andes and the Amazon basin.

Our first pause came in the village of Oropesa, famed for its large, round chuta bread—slightly sweet and perfect for sharing along the road.

Climbing higher again, we reached our first Andean pass at about 4,000 m, stopping at Sierra Bonita for excellent sightings of Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch (a Peruvian endemic), Bearded Mountaineer, Golden-billed Saltator, Hooded Siskin, and the striking Black-backed Grosbeak. Near 3,900m, we explored classic Puna grassland—dry, windswept terrain above the treeline—where we found Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch along with Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrants and the handsome Rufous-webbed Bush-Tyrant.

Continuing downhill toward the eastern valleys, we made a special stop at the Chullpas de Ninamarca, an archaeological site featuring ancient stone funerary towers built by pre-Inca cultures (Tiahuanaco). These cylindrical tombs, constructed with precisely fitted stones, once housed the remains of important leaders and their families, reflecting the region's long tradition of ancestor veneration and sophisticated masonry that pre-dates the Inca Empire. The site, surrounded by sweeping Andean scenery, offered a fascinating glimpse into the spiritual and ceremonial life of Peru's early highland civilizations.

By late morning we descended to the charming colonial town of Paucartambo for coffee and snacks. This town is famous for its devotion to La Virgen del Carmen, whose statue was crowned by Pope John Paul II during his 1984 visit to Cusco.

Afterward we crossed the second high pass, Acjanacu, the official gateway to Manu National Park, where we enjoyed a picnic lunch amid sweeping views and our first real taste of cloud-forest air. Just after finishing lunch, we experienced an unforgettable wildlife encounter: a Mother Andean Bear with two cubs feeding along a distant slope. We watched in awe for more than twenty minutes as the trio moved gracefully across the mountainside, a truly once-in-a-lifetime sighting of this rarely observed species.

The afternoon descent toward the lodge was magical. Frequent stops produced an array of cloud-forest species in lively mixed flocks: Shining Sunbeam, Rusty an Black-throated Flowerpiercers, Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant, Streak-

throated Bush-Tyrant, Spectacled Whitestart, White-throated and White-banded Tyrannulets, Montane Woodcreeper, Mountain Wren, Blue-capped Tanager, Maroon-belted Chat-Tyrant, Montane Cacique, Red-crested Cotinga, and the much-sought Peruvian endemic Red-and-White Antpitta—heard by everybody. A special highlight was an unforgettable sighting of the dazzling Andean Cock-of-the-Rock (males and females), Peru’s national bird, displaying brilliantly in the forest understory.

Not long after this encounter, a torrential rainstorm swept through the valley and accompanied us for the remainder of the drive, adding a dramatic atmosphere to our descent through the misty cloud forest.

We reached Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge around 5:00 p.m., just as the evening light began to fade. After settling into our cozy bungalows, we regrouped for the day’s checklist and a hearty dinner.

CORL is a small, welcoming eco-lodge owned by the Peruvian conservation NGO Peru Verde, which protects more than 4,000 hectares of cloud forest to safeguard the waters that eventually feed the Amazon. By visiting, we directly support their two decades of work conserving both the montane forest and the Amazonian lowlands beyond.

Day 11

Saturday 20th September

We awoke to the soft, melodic song of Hauxwell’s Thrush and Speckled Nightingale-Thrush, and met for breakfast at 5:30 a.m., eager for a full day of birding in the lush cloud forest. Our morning route took us uphill toward Rocotal, with an extended stop at El Bosque del Tío Víctor—also known as the Tanager Gardens—a renowned feeding area alive with mixed flocks and specialty species.

The forest was vibrant with activity. We recorded an impressive array of hummingbirds—Sparkling Violetear, Violet-fronted Brilliant, Rufous-booted Racket-tail (female), Green Hermit, Bronzy Inca,—along with Olivaceous Siskins, Slate-throated Whitestart, Tropical Parula, Silver-beaked Tanager, Orange-bellied Euphonia, Buff-throated Saltator, Blue-necked Tanager, Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant, and other canopy dwellers.

Along the road we enjoyed excellent views of the graceful Andean Motmot and the striking Golden-olive Woodpecker, while Azara’s Spinetail moved actively through the foliage. We also saw the vivid Golden-collared Honeycreeper and had an unforgettable encounter with the magnificent Crested Quetzal, its shimmering emerald and crimson plumage gleaming against the misty forest. Nearby, the bright Blue-naped Chlorophonia and a vocal group of Dusky-green Oropendolas filled the canopy with colour and sound, making this part of the morning truly spectacular.

Once we entered El Bosque del Tío Víctor, the forest erupted in a kaleidoscope of tanagers—Golden-naped, Spotted, Blue-capped, White-lined, Saffron-crowned, Golden, and Orange-eared—all swirling through the treetops in a breathtaking blaze of colour and sound. Hummingbird activity was equally dazzling, with Bronzy Inca, Rufous-booted Racket-tail, Violet-fronted Brilliant, White-bellied Woodstar, and Sparkling Violetear flashing iridescent greens and blues as they darted among the flowers.

After leaving El Bosque del Tío Víctor and continuing the climb toward Rocotal, an unexpected highlight electrified the group: one of the group spotted a Tschudi’s Woolly Monkey from the vehicle. The large primate appeared suddenly on a sunlit branch, its thick, silvery-brown coat catching the light as it moved with powerful,

graceful leaps through the canopy. Watching this rare Andean species in such a spontaneous, close encounter was nothing short of extraordinary and left everyone thrilled and speechless.

We returned to the lodge by 12:30 p.m. for a relaxed lunch, entertained by nearby feeders alive with Golden and Silver-beaked Tanagers, Orange-bellied Euphonia, Russet-backed Oropendola, and—most memorably—the stunning Versicoloured Barbet, which emerged into the garden and fed on fruit both in the trees and at the feeder, showing off its brilliant patchwork of greens, blues, and yellows.

At 2:45 p.m. we set off for the renowned Andean Cock-of-the-Rock lek, Peru's national bird and a true emblem of the cloud forest. Activity was spectacular: eight brilliant males gathered on their mossy perches, bowing, wing-flapping, and emitting sharp calls in a dramatic courtship display to attract females.

This remarkable species, *Rupicola peruvianus*, is famous for its vivid scarlet-orange plumage and fan-shaped crest. Males defend small territories within a communal display arena known as a lek, performing elaborate dances and calls that are essential to mating success. The Cock-of-the-Rock thrives in humid Andean cloud forests between 500 and 2,400 meters and feeds primarily on fruits, helping to disperse seeds and maintain the forest's ecological balance. Females, camouflaged in rich browns, build solitary cup-shaped nests of mud and plant material against rocky cliffs, giving the species its evocative name. Observing their vibrant ritual at such close range was an unforgettable highlight of the entire trip.

Soon after leaving the lek, a steady rain began to fall, but we continued to Paradise Lodge in hopes of seeing the stunning Versicoloured Barbet again as one of our party missed it at the Lodge earlier. Despite the drizzle, we succeeded with excellent views of this vibrant species. On the way back to the lodge we were treated to a lively troop of Large-headed Capuchin Monkeys, undeterred by the rain and providing a memorable finale to the afternoon.

We arrived back at Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge around 5:30 p.m., just as the rain intensified. After drying off, we gathered at 6:30 p.m. for the daily checklist and enjoyed a hearty dinner, reflecting on a day filled with rare birds, dramatic weather, and extraordinary wildlife encounters.

Day 12

Sunday 21st September

Our final full day in the cloud forest began with an early 5:30 a.m. breakfast and a drive down the Manu Road toward the humid foothills. Our first stop was the scenic Mirador Pico de Oz, where we enjoyed breakfast while the surrounding bamboo thickets came alive with birds. Among the highlights were White-browed Antbird, Black-throated Antbird, and the tiny but lively Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher.

Nearby, we visited a well-maintained feeding station managed by the local guide Yonathan, which provided exceptional views of both the Amazonian Antpitta and the usually elusive Rufous-sided Crake as they emerged quietly to take the food he offers each morning. Overhead, a majestic King Vulture circled against the soft morning light.

The hummingbird feeders at Pico de Oz sparkled with activity, giving us close views of Long-billed Starfrontlet, White-necked Jacobin, Golden-tailed Sapphire, Blue-tailed Emerald, White-bearded Hermit, and Rufous-breasted Hermit, among many others—an unforgettable display of colour and motion.

From there we made a short detour to observe a perfectly camouflaged Great Potoo perched motionless on a branch, an exciting sighting that delighted the entire group.

By late morning we continued to the Bamboo Lodge, where we enjoyed lunch and another extraordinary encounter: a Common Potoo tending its chick on a well-hidden nest, a rare and intimate view of this nocturnal species' family life. The lodge grounds added more species, including Mottled-backed Elaenia, Sepia-capped Flycatcher, and Boat-billed Flycatcher.

Our final stop of the day was the Manu Endemic Reserve, a delightful garden that lived up to its name. Here we found the dazzling Rufous-crested Coquette and the beautiful endemic Peruvian Piedtail, along with Pale-tailed Barbatthroat, Great-billed Hermit, Reddish Hermit, and White-browed Hermit, providing a spectacular finale to our journey through the cloud forest.

We returned to Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge by 4:40 p.m., where some participants enjoyed last views of garden hummingbirds before we gathered at 6:15 p.m. for our final checklist and a warm farewell dinner, reflecting on an unforgettable three days immersed in one of Peru's richest ecosystems.

Day 13

Monday 22nd September

We began the day with a 5:30 a.m. breakfast and departed Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge at 6:00 for our journey back to the Sacred Valley and on to Ollantaytambo, positioning ourselves closer to Machu Picchu for the following day.

Birding along the upper Manu Road was rewarding and added several memorable species to the trip list. Early highlights included the delicate Wire-crested Thorntail, the melodic Andean Solitaire, and a striking Blue-banded Toucanet. As we continued upward, we enjoyed sightings of Slaty Tanager, the vibrant Yellow-throated Tanager, Olive-backed Woodcreeper, Common and Yellow-throated Chlorospingus, and the soft-plumaged White-eared Solitaire.

One of the most exciting moments came with excellent views of the rare and beautiful Chestnut-crested Cotinga, followed by the impressive, Gray-breasted Mountain Toucan, the handsome Hooded Mountain Tanager, and the active Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant. Additional highlights included the glowing Amethyst-throated Sunangel, the bright Citrine Warbler, a regal Golden-headed Quetzal, and a graceful female Masked Trogon—each adding a vivid splash of colour to the cool Andean morning.

We stopped for a relaxed lunch at Acjanacu Pass, enjoying sweeping views of the surrounding mountains. Afterward we continued directly toward Ollantaytambo, pausing briefly in Paucartambo to buy water and catching a quick look at a lively Torrent Tyrannulet along the river.

The drive down the Pisac route offered dramatic scenery of rugged Andean peaks and terraced valleys. By 5:30 p.m. we arrived at our hotel in Ollantaytambo, the Tunupa Lodge, where everyone settled in and later enjoyed dinner together in a nice restaurant nearby.

Day 14

Tuesday 23rd September

Breakfast at the Tunupa Hotel was on our own this morning, allowing everyone a relaxed start. We gathered at 8:30 a.m. in the hotel garden before heading to the Ollantaytambo train station. While waiting, we enjoyed a short but productive birding session, noting the elegant Bearded Mountaineer, striking Black-tailed Trainbearer, colourful Blue-and-yellow Tanager, subtle Rusty Flowerpiercer, shimmering, White-bellied Hummingbird, and the ever-present Chiguancos Thrush.

We boarded the 9:15 a.m. Expedition train to Machu Picchu Pueblo, enjoying magnificent Andean scenery as the train wound along the Urubamba River. From the windows we were thrilled to spot a pair of agile Torrent Ducks navigating the rushing waters below. We arrived in town around 11:00 a.m. and checked in at our hotel.

At 12:15 p.m. we set out for a delightful buffet lunch at the elegant Sanctuary Lodge, perfectly situated at the entrance to the famous citadel.

At 2:00 p.m. we met our knowledgeable local guide Peter Cosío, who led us on a dreamlike tour of the legendary Machu Picchu, one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Built in the 15th century during the reign of the Inca emperor Pachacuti, Machu Picchu is believed to have served as a royal estate or sacred religious site. Abandoned during the Spanish conquest and hidden for centuries beneath thick vegetation, it was brought to international attention in 1911 by explorer Hiram Bingham.

Walking among its finely cut stone walls, agricultural terraces, and ceremonial temples—masterpieces of Inca engineering—we were awed not only by the ruins themselves but also by the dramatic, emerald mountains that encircle the site, their steep, cloud-draped slopes adding a mystical atmosphere. Wildlife joined the spectacle: we observed the charismatic Andean Vizcacha perched on the rocks and the Peruvian endemic Inca Wren singing from dense bamboo, enriching an already unforgettable experience.

By 5:00 p.m. we concluded the visit and descended by bus to Machu Picchu Pueblo, returning directly to the hotel where our rooms were ready. We reconvened at 6:30 p.m. for the daily bird checklist and an outstanding dinner at the hotel restaurant. The evening was especially joyful as we celebrated Philip's birthday with warm wishes and a delicious chocolate cake, the perfect ending to a remarkable day amid Peru's most iconic landscape.

Day 15

Wednesday 24th September

We enjoyed an excellent early breakfast at Inkaterra Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel at 6:00 a.m., followed by relaxed birding in the hotel's lush gardens until 8:30 a.m. The morning proved very rewarding, adding several new species to our trip list, including Barred Becard, Silvery Tanager, Gould's Inca, Speckled-faced Parrots, Chivi Vireo, Slater's Tyrannulet, Green Jay, and three standout hummingbirds: the brilliant Chestnut-breasted Coronet, the shimmering Sparkling Violetear, and the Peruvian endemic Green-and-white Hummingbird. We also enjoyed repeat but always thrilling views of Golden-olive Woodpecker and Golden-headed Quetzal.

At 9:50 a.m. we left the hotel for the train station and boarded the 10:32 a.m. Expedition train to Ollantaytambo. Along the scenic Urubamba River we spotted at least six Torrent Ducks skilfully navigating the fast-moving waters—a memorable sight from the train windows. We arrived in Ollantaytambo at 12:20 p.m.

Lunch was served at 1:30 p.m. at the 14 Inkas buffet restaurant in Yanahuara, offering a delicious variety of local dishes. Afterward we visited the delightful Ensifera Camp, a hummingbird sanctuary known for its remarkable feeders. Here we enjoyed close views of Black-throated Flowerpiercer, Rufous-collared Sparrow, the familiar Chiguanco Thrush, and an outstanding mix of high-Andean hummingbirds including Giant Hummingbird, Shining Sunbeam, Tyrian Metaltail, and Black-tailed Trainbearer.

By 2:30 p.m. we were on the road toward Cusco, arriving around 4:30 p.m. Later, we gathered once more at 6:30 p.m. in the restaurant of Hotel San Agustin Plaza for our final bird checklist and a warm farewell dinner, celebrating the remarkable diversity and memorable experiences of our journey through Peru. This evening was especially meaningful, as it marked our last day together as a group; tomorrow everyone will travel independently to Lima for their final hours in Peru.

Day 16

Thursday 25th September

Today marked our final hours in Peru. We departed the Cusco hotel at 5:30 a.m. to catch our flight, arriving in Lima around 9:00 a.m. From the airport we headed directly to the magnificent Larco Museum, home to over 45,000 archaeological pieces representing Peru's pre-Inca civilizations, especially the extraordinary Mochica culture. Our guide, Ivonne, led us through the galleries for nearly two hours, bringing to life the artistry and stories behind intricate ceramics, gold ornaments, and the museum's renowned collection of erotic pottery—an unforgettable glimpse into Peru's ancient past. We were warmly assisted throughout the day by our transfer coordinator, Omar, who ensured everything flowed smoothly.

Afterward we enjoyed a delicious farewell lunch at El Bolivariano, where we shared classic Peruvian dishes—Papa a la Huancaina, pescado en salsa de champiñones, and creamy helado (ice cream)—a perfect final meal that Ivonne joined, making our last gathering even more memorable.

As the afternoon light softened, it was time to say goodbye to Peru. Over nearly three remarkable weeks, we had travelled from the misty cloud forests of Manu to the soaring peaks of the Andes and the timeless ruins of Machu Picchu, sharing countless moments of wonder and discovery. Parting was bittersweet: we left with hearts full of gratitude, friendships strengthened by shared adventure, and memories of breathtaking landscapes and vibrant wildlife that will stay with us forever. We truly hope to meet again soon somewhere in beautiful South America.

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Species lists

Excluding Tambopata - see main report for highlights

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		September 2025								
Common name	Scientific name	11	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>							1	6	
Andean Goose	<i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i>		3							
Puna Teal	<i>Spatula puna</i>		3							
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	20	4							
White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	10								
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>		12	2						
Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>		6						2	
Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	6	8							
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>				4					
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>			1					1	
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>					3	2			
Wattled Guan	<i>Aburria aburri</i>					H				
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>					2				
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>					2				
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>			50	20					
Andean Swift	<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>							4	4	
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>					10				
Buff-tailed Sicklebill	<i>Eutoxeres condamini</i>					1				
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>					1				
Pale-tailed Barbet	<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>					1				
Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>					1				
White-browed Hermit - N	<i>Phaethornis stuarti</i>					1				
White-bearded Hermit	<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>					2				
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>			1		1				
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>		6		12	10		6	8	
Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Helianzelus amethysticollis</i>							1		
Wire-crested Thorntail	<i>Discosura popelairii</i>							2		
Rufous-crested Coquette	<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>					4				
Peruvian Piedtail - E	<i>Phlogophilus harterti</i>					1				
Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>							1	1	
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>		4							
Bearded Mountaineer - E	<i>Oreonympha nobilis</i>		4	2				1		
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>		6	1					2	
Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>			3					4	
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>			1	2					
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>								1	
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>								1	
Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>							6	8	
Rufous-booted Racket-tail - N	<i>Ocreatus addae</i>			2	4					

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Gould's Jewelfront	<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>					3					
Violet-fronted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>			4							
Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>		4	1					4		
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>					1					
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>				2						
Amethyst Woodstart	<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>					1					
Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>					2					
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>			1	4	6					
Many-spotted Hummingbird	<i>Taphrospilus hypostictus</i>				2						
Amazilia Hummingbird - N	<i>Amazilis amazilia</i>	2									
Sapphire-spangled Emerald	<i>Chionomesa lactea</i>					5					
White-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Elliotomyia chionogaster</i>		2								
Green-and-white Hummingbird - E	<i>Elliotomyia viridicauda</i>		2						4		
Gary-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>				6						
Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>				8						
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>				8						
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	20	20	20		6	20	12	12		
Spot-winged Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas maculosa</i>		50	10			6	6	8		
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>					6					
Croaking Ground Dove	<i>Columbina cruziana</i>	2									
Bare-faced Ground Dove	<i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i>			2							
Grey-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>					1					
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	1	20	8			8	2	6		
West Peruvian Dove	<i>Zenaida meloda</i>	10									
Plumbeous Rail	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>			4							
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>			10							
Andean Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>	6	20								
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>					1					
Rufous-sided Crake	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>						2				
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>		2								
White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>	1	1								
Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>	1									
Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>	1									
American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	40									
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	10									
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>			2							
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	8									
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	10									

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Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	1									
Hudsonian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>	12									
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	10									
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	20									
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	20									
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	50									
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	20									
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	6								1	
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	50									
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>	1	20	6			2	4	10		
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	30									
Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	100									
Grey Gull	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>	40									
Belcher's Gull	<i>Larus belcheri</i>	20									
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	10									
Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	2									
Inca Tern	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	500									
Humboldt Penguin - N	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	20									
Peruvian Booby	<i>Sula variegata</i>	200									
Red-legged Cormorant	<i>Poikilocarbo gaimardi</i>	20									
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasiliense</i>	50	1	1			1	1	6		
Puna Ibis	<i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i>	1	12	40			20	20	2		
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>					1					
Fasciated Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>					3			1		
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	20	1								
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	1									
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>					1					
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	6									
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	6									
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	8									
Peruvian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	20									
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>					4					
King Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps papa</i>					2					
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	50				8					
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	20									
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>				1						
Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>		2	1							
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>								1		
White-throated Hawk	<i>Buteo albogularis</i>			1							
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>						2		1		

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Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>				2						
Blue-crowned Tropicbird	<i>Trogon curucui</i>					1					
Masked Tropicbird	<i>Trogon personatus</i>						1				
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>				2				1		
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>					1					
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>					1					
Versicoloured Barbet - N	<i>Eubucco versicolor</i>				3						
Blue-banded Toucanet - N	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>						1		2		
Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena hypoglaea</i>							2			
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>				1			1	1		
Andean Flicker	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>	1	1				1				
Mountain Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>			3			1				
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	2					2	2	4		
Plum-crowned/Speckled-faced Parrot - N	<i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>								8		
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>					6					
Scaly-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>				H						
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>					2					
Blue-headed Macaw	<i>Primolius couloni</i>					4					
Mitred Parakeet	<i>Psittacara mitratus</i>							20			
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>						20				
Slender-billed Martin	<i>Geositta tenuirostris</i>				1						
Olive-backed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>							1			
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>						1				
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>				1						
Wren-like Rushbird	<i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>	1									
Cream-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albiventris</i>			2					1		
Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes - E	<i>Cinclodes tacazanowskii</i>	1									
Puna Thistletail - N	<i>Asthenes helleri</i>			H							
Rusty-fronted Canastero - E	<i>Asthenes ottonis</i>		2								
Plain Softtail	<i>Thripophaga fusciceps</i>						1				
Creamy-crested Spinetail - E	<i>Cranioleuca albicapilla</i>		1								
Plain-crowned Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>						1				
Dark-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albicularis</i>						2				
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>			H	1						
Black-throated Antbird	<i>Myrmophylax atrothorax</i>						1				
White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>					3					

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Red-and-white Antpitta - E	<i>Grallaria erythroleuca</i>			H							
Amazonian Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera berlepschi</i>						1				
White-crowned Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus atratus</i>			H	1						
Sclater's Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias sclateri</i>								2		
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>					1					
Mottle-backed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia gigas</i>					1					
Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>						2				
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>			2							
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>			2			1				
Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes flavirostris</i>	1	1								
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>						1	2	2		
Ringed Antpipit	<i>Corythopis torquatus</i>					1					
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>							1			
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>				2						
McConnell's Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i>					1					
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>					1					
Bran-coloured Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>					1					
Many-coloured Rush Tyrant	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>	2									
Scale-crested Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>			1							
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus latirostris</i>					1					
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>				3		2		1		
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>			2				1	4		
Smoke-coloured Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>					1					
Scarlet Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	4									
Rufous-naped Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>			4							
Rufous-webbed Bush Tyrant	<i>Cnemarchus rufipennis</i>			2							
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				
White-browed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca leucophrys</i>		2								
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaius</i>					2					
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>					2		1			
Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>						1				
Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>				2						

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Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>				1						
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>					2			2		
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>					2					
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>				3	2		4	2		
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>						1				
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>			6	10		2	1			
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>			1							
Chestnut-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rufaxilla</i>						5				
Yungas Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia boliviana</i>				1						
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>								2		
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>									2	
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>							H			
White-collared Jay	<i>Cyanolyca viridicyanus</i>						H				
Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>				H	4					
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>					6					
Inca Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>									7	
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	10		20	20			20	12		10
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>				2	6					
Inca Wren - E	<i>Pheugopedius eisenmanni</i>								3		
Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>					H					
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	2	2	2							
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>				1						
Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>				1	2		H			2
Long-tailed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>	6									
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>						4		H		
White-eared Solitaire - N	<i>Entomodestes leucotis</i>							1			
Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>	30	20	1				6	12		6
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	1	1					4			
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>				2	2					
Hauxwell's Thrush	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>				H						
Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>					6					
Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>		12	12							
White-lored Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>					2					
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>							3		6	
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>			4							
Bronze-green Euphonia	<i>Euphonia mesochrysa</i>						2				
Yellow-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>						2				

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Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>						6				
Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>					2					
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>									2	
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	1	10	50			8	15		8	
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>				6	10					
Dusky-green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>				6	10		6	6	6	
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>				8	2					
Southern Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysonotus</i>			2							
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>					10					
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives warczewiczi</i>	10									
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pityayumi</i>				1						
Citrine Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis luteoviridis</i>						1				
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>					1					
Two-banded Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis bivittata</i>				2						
Cuzco Warbler - N	<i>Myiothlypis chrysogaster</i>					2					
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>				2						
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>				4		2	4			
Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>			2			1				
Black-backed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>	2	4							1	
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>				6						
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>				2						
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>				1					2	
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>				4	6	2				
Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantirostris</i>	1	2								
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>					2					
Slaty Tanager	<i>Creurgops dentatus</i>						2				
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>				6	10					
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>					20					
Rust-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis ruficeps</i>						2				
Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch - E	<i>Poospizopsis caesar</i>	1	2								
Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>									1	
Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>						2				
Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>		2								
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	6									
Peruvian Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus punensis</i>			1							
Ash-breasted Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis plebejus</i>			2							
Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>			2							

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Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>			1				1			
Moustached Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa mystacalis</i>						1				
Black-throated Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa brunneiventris</i>		6	2						6	
Yellow-throated Tanager	<i>Iridosornis analis</i>						2				
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Rauenia bonariensis</i>		2					2		2	
Hooded Mountain Tanager	<i>Butthraupis montana</i>						4				
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Sporathraupis cyanocephala</i>			2	4		2				
Orange-eared Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>				1						
Spotted Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis punctata</i>				4						
Yellow-bellied Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis xanthogastra</i>				1						
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Chalcothraupis ruficervix</i>				6						
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	4			8	8		6		6	
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>				2	2		1		2	
Silvery Tanager	<i>Stilpnia viridicollis</i>									2	
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>				8	2					
Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>			2							
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>				4						
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>				4	2					
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>										
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>				1						

Mammals

		September 2025									
Common name	Scientific name	11	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Brown Capuchin	<i>Sapajus capella</i>				3						
Toppin's Titi	<i>Plecturocebus toppini</i>					5					
Common Woolly Monkey	<i>Lagothrix lagothricha</i>				1						
Brown Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>				3						
Bolivian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus ignitus</i>				1	2					
Southern Amazon Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus spadiceus</i>				2						
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>				1						
Spectacled Bear	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>			3							
Peruvian Andean Vizcacha	<i>Lagidium peruanum</i>				1						