

Ecuador - Cock-of-the-rock

Naturetrek Tour Report

5 - 13 February 2018



Giant Antpitta



Spectacled Whitestart



Tourmaline Sunangel



Torrent Duck

Report compiled by Gustavo Cañas Valle
Images courtesy of Jim Bloor



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: Gustavo Cañas Valle (Leader) with seven Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Monday 5th February

In flight to Quito followed by a transfer to Puembo Birding Garden hotel for our overnight stay. We saw 18 species today, including our first hummingbirds.

Day 2

Tuesday 6th February

Overnight we had rain and it kept on raining as we departed from Puembo Birding Garden, immediately after we had breakfast. We planned our drive to Yanacocha alongside-roads: the Collas Road that passes by the Quito Airport. On our way past the Airport, we drove by the oxidation pond of the grey waters. There, we glimpsed Andean Coot and Yellow-billed Pintails. We promised we would return to bird it properly.

The road along the drop to the San Pedro River was closed temporarily, due to an accident. As we were waiting for the road to be re-opened, Jeff spotted a raptor on top of an *Agave americana*. The distant shape turned out to be a female Merlin. Also, in the dry forest habitat we spotted Tropical Mockingbird. As we arrived at the entrance of the Yanacocha Reserve, it was still raining. However, during the last leg of our drive we were able to spot Red-crested Cotinga perched on an *Oreopanax* sp.

Due to the rain we decided to stay at the banana- and nectar-feeder station next to the Zamarrito Pechinegro café. It turned out to be a very productive decision. Interesting sightings included Sapphire-vented Puffleg, Scarlet bellied Mountain Tanager and Andean Guan. Yet the highlights of the morning session up to around lunch time were Sword-billed Hummingbird and a Giant Conebill posing three metres from us, in between the bushes. The conebill decided to preen right in front of our cameras. Clients got really good pictures of this highly endangered bird.

In the afternoon, we drove straight to the Alambi River area, in order to take advantage of the Guaycapi Café feeding station. This café is a new venture which offers fresh food and birds. We spent about two hours at the look-out and collected several different species of hummingbirds, including Crowned Woodnymph, Peruvian Racket-tail and White-whiskered Hermit. Among the other interesting birds we saw, Black-winged Saltator and Red-headed Barbet are the most valued.

We left the café around 5.30 in order to make it to the Mindo Loma Lodge during daylight and in time for dinner and checklist.

Today our checklist included 70 species of which there were 22 species of hummingbirds. Giant Conebill, Sword-billed Hummingbird and Merlin were today's highlights, together with the hummingbird feeders on both locations.

Day 3

Wednesday 7th February

We started today at 5.30am, departing to a bird show at the Paz Reserve. Our very first bird, Scaled Antpitta, perched in front of our eyes but inside a thicket. At that early hour, with so little light, we only heard it in front of us.

The Cock-of-the-rock lek was the second attraction in line. About eight males were displaying around the usual area of 20 by 20 metres. The tops of the trees, about 15 metres tall on average, are the perches they mostly choose to display. This time male birds displayed beautifully as we were trying to photograph them. The show was not over yet, as Angel requested that the whole group would go down a trail to photograph a family of Dark-backed Wood Quails. It was remarkable to see how, right after Angel peeled off a sweet plantain and hooked it on a log, one adult and two young came to eat out in the open. All clients had excellent views and even better picture opportunities. As we climbed back up to the lek viewpoint, we stopped to check for the presence of the Rufous-bellied Nighthawk. The pair was still visible and on the same branch.

Next in line was Giant Antpitta. We had to wait to receive directions in order to climb up the steps of the trail which normally leads to Rufous-breasted Antthrush as well. This time the Antthrush was not cooperating. On the other hand, Giant Antpitta did come to a horizontal exposed branch in order to collect its morning snack. The third antpitta in the menu was Yellow-breasted Antpitta. Up at a plateau long the road right before the main House of the Paz Reserve, we stepped out of our vehicles to approach a viewpoint over a ravine. There after a few whistles, Yellow breasted Antpitta appeared to collect its meal.

After a short break in the facilities at the parking area, we were led to the first section of the trail to the old fruit feeding station. While Angel showed us two Ochre-breasted Antpittas, Rodrigo was calling and setting up the stage for Moustached Antpitta. With a little bit of coordination, we were able to see both species. Photos of the Moustached were not easy since the bird is the shyest of all.

One last planned stop was away from the parking lot, after a short drive. Up on the hillside above the parking lot, approximately 200 metres higher, we walked along a ridgetop waiting to be called by the Paz brothers to the last of the Antpittas of the show: Chestnut-crowned Antpitta.

About 10.45am, it was time for us to share a snack at the Main House. Next to the dining area, there are both plants for the birds, fruiting this time of the year, plus hummingbird feeders and a banana feeding station. There, among other species, we saw Scaled Fruiteater, Crimson-rumped Toucanet, Toucan Barbet, Empress Brilliant and Purple-bibbed Whitetip.

We returned back to the lodge, for us to have our warm lunch. It was particularly desirable because we had a constant light rain all morning.

For our afternoon session, considering that the weather stayed rainy, we planned to go to visit the Milpe Road: an easier plan with better footing and open spaces for us to look for birds, even when there was a low cloud surrounding us on and off. The highlight of this afternoon was a male Crimson-bellied woodpecker.

At 5.30pm we were back at the lodge. It never stopped raining. So we had time off until checklist and dinner. We went to our rooms early for us to be ready for the next even-earlier-morning: an early departure to an Umbrellabird lek.

Most memorable sightings today for our group were all the antpittas and the Cock-of-the-rock lek.

Day 4

Thursday 8th February

At 4.45 am we left our lodge on our way to the town of “23 de junio”, looking for Long-wattled Umbrellabird. First, we had our packed breakfast at Luis Ajila’s house, our host for this visit. Freshly brewed coffee and tea were offered to accompany our meal. At the first light we departed for the territory of the Umbrellabirds. On our way there, two remarkable sightings included brief glimpses by a few clients of a Sunbittern, a species that on our way out, Roger also saw with the help of Luis – our host.

Even though the path/road to the viewpoint was really muddy for the most part, all of us were able to cope with it. The rain also had been falling in this area all night long as well as it had at our lodge. So, thoughtfully, Luis gave us the option to use recently made bamboo walking sticks to give us extra support for balance during our walk.

As we progressed, several small birds were flicking on the surrounding trees. However, we only stopped for couple of sightings of our target species: Long-wattled Umbrellabird. A female first and a male after her, both showed themselves very well on open branches, within telescope distance. We had excellent sightings of them. Other birds also appeared then: Chestnut-mandibled Toucan and Pale-mandibled Aracaries.

It was difficult to continue because there birds around. However, we had to go on to the viewpoint where the opportunities for closer looks at those species and others were better. We arrived at the view point by 7.15am. From then until 10.30 we had one species after the other in a slow but constant succession. Umbrellabird posed for us within 10 metres of our binoculars, as well as Moss-backed Tanager. We had great looks at Chestnut-mandibled and Choco Toucans, and Empress Brilliant even tried a couple of times to obtain nectar from the red stripes of our backpacks and clothing!

We collected, in this long morning with no rain, several new species including Orange-throated Tanager, Bicoloured Hawk and Mountain Wren at the viewpoint, a calling Sunbittern was chased after and eventually seen by one in our party, Short-tailed Hawk feeding off a bird, and Plain-breasted Hawk in town.

During our afternoon session, the rain started again and we spent two hours at the San Tadeo birding station. There, our host Rolando has a well-organized area for birders and photographers where we had closer looks at several of the species we had seen before in the distance: Black-capped Tanager, Golden Tanager, and White-lined Tanager. We also collected new species such as Ecuadorian Thrush, Black-striped Sparrow and a male Red-headed Barbet. Finally, we also had a highlight and infrequent tanager: Black-chinned Mountain Tanager.

Day 5

Friday 9th February

Our morning session happened right at the Mindo Loma trails. We were first expecting, unsuccessfully, some sightings of nighthawks. Until the first light we were trying for Rufous-breasted Antthrush. We did not have any response around the first river. However, we had a Giant Atpitta calling within a few metres. We tried to see it but this individual did not come in sight.

After breakfast we birded the parking lot and the lookouts of the dining hall. Highlights there included Strong-billed Woodcreeper and a pair of Chocó Brushfinches and a Fawn-breasted Tanager. The clouds rolled in and a light rain started again as we were getting ready to leave.

We planned to explore the San Tadeo – Tandayapa road in search of Plate-billed Mountain Toucan and Gorgeted Sunangel on our way to our lunch stop: Alambi Birding Garden. As we approached the plateau of the drive, within the forested sections of the road, first a group of Plate billed Mountain Toucans and later on, a female Gorgeted Sunangel at the flowers of an Ericaceae, allowed themselves to be seen. The Sunangel was more elusive than the Mountain Toucans. The latter allowed a 20-minute session of pictures from different angles and distances.

On our way down, we also stopped at a Cock-of-the-rock nest expecting a sight if a female and a chick, but the nest was empty.

In Alambi the activity was, as usual, very intense. All the hummingbird feeders were busy. There, we realized we had already seen most of those birds. The new species recorded there for our trip were Brown Violetear and White-whiskered Hermit. At the river we also saw Torrent Tyrannulet and we had a brief look at a White-capped Dipper and its nest.

Our plan for today was to close the day in Quito, at Puembo Birding Garden. In order to get there, we had to bypass the traffic of the city, so we took the route that accesses Quito Airport from the north. This gave us the advantage to go closer to the Airport sewage (oxidation) pond which has interesting water birds like Andean Gull and Andean Coot. A well-known bird for our guests was also visiting the pond: a male Northern Shoveler.

The group close the day birding the PBG gardens as we were going home to rest. The plan for the next morning was an early drive to the Papallacta Pass in order to look for the Paramo specialties and Spectacled Bear.

Day 6

Saturday 10th February

We started birding the premises of Puembo Birding Garden. There we spotted the usual colourful Vermillion Flycatcher, Golden Grosbeak, and Hooded Siskins among the many local bird species available at the gardens of the property.

Upon our arrival to the Papallacta Pass, we birded our way up to Guamaní Hill. Along the dirt road we stopped leisurely, to scan the Paramo vegetation. Among the most remarkable birds seen on the bushy Paramo, there were Blue-backed Thornbill and Ecuadorian Hillstar. On the areas with moist vegetation, we called in Andean Tit-Spinetail and Many-striped Canastero.

At the hill we looked thoroughly for our target bird today: Rufous bellied Seedsnipe. The day was fabulous, weather was just on our favour. We were able to work our way all around the hill. All our group enjoyed the walk with plenty of stops to admire the views, framed by the blue sky and the open horizon line dotted with volcanoes.

During our walk and our stay up in the mountain looking for the snipe, we spotted Carunculated Caracara, a regional endemic, various individuals of Variable Hawk, and Paramo Ground Tyrant.

We finished our walk at the parking lot, other group of birders was up searching for the Seedsnipe without luck. We stayed a bit longer picking up here and there Chestnut-winged Cinclodes, Stout-billed Cinclodes and Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant. Finally, just as we started driving away and from the left window, our driver spotted two individuals of the seedsnipe. We stopped the vehicle and rushed out of it. Everybody had a good chance to take pictures of the birds as we all carefully sneaked closer, to see them well. Without noticing, we spent about half an hour looking at this very local species, which has recently become difficult to spot at its regular hideouts.

After a morning of landscapes and interesting birds, we arrived at Guango lodge premises. We started with the hummingbird feeders, which produced Collared Inca, and Chestnut-breasted and Buff-tailed Coronets. Our walk on the trails allowed to pick Woodcreepers: Strong-billed and Mountain, plus Pearled Treerunner.

Walking the trails which overlook the Papallacta River, we spotted a family of Torrent Ducks: a pair and two ducklings. It was exciting to see the parents surfing the waters of the stream leading the way for their offspring.

To close the day, on top of the icing of the cake there was the cherry: we spotted Chestnut-crowned Antpitta. We all saw it well even though it appeared on a narrow trail by the end of the day. This was our second antpitta of the day since on Guamani Hill at the pass we saw Tawny Antpitta.

Today's overnight was in Guango Lodge. At a cosy fireplace we did our checklist before dinner.

Day 7

Sunday 11th February

Today we started at 4am in order to arrive at San Isidro Lodge before sunrise and to look mainly for the "San Isidro Owl". As we arrived we heard Wattled Guan in the distance. However our task was to find the owl before first light. After looking all over the gardens, we did hear the owl calling next to the access to the Macucoloma trail. Even though we tried, we were not able to see it.

Breakfast was served right after we tried to see the White-bellied Antpitta. However, although the bird called and seemed about to approach its daily area of display, it did not come to eat its bait of worms. During this part of our visit our highlights were better looks at Long-tailed Sylph and more new birds for our list, including the local specialties Bronzy Inca, and Olive-striped and Pale-edged Flycatchers.

Immediately after breakfast we explored the "Las Caucheras" road, first on foot and later in our vehicle. We added two species during this section which presented very little activity: Rufous-crowned Pygmy Tyrant and Southern Lapwing. After lunch we drove to the Guacamayos ridge, there again we were only able to add one new species: Bluish Flowerpiercer.

The activity during the morning had been very low, so we went to the Borja bypass looking for new species in their highest limit of distribution within the region: Chestnut-bellied Seedeater, Yellow browed Sparrow and Olivaceous Siskin.

As the day ended, we arrived at a quarry next to the Cosanga River, where we had planned to look for Swallow-tailed and Lyre-tailed Nightjar. There some new species for the group also showed up: Saffron-crowned Tanager and Golden-rumped Euphonia. By 6.30 PM Jeff and Jim decided to return to San Isidro lodge to look for the owl again. I organized a taxi for them to go there and to return to Guango Lodge after they had looked for the bird. The rest of our party arrived in time for dinner, as we had committed in order to comply with the logistics of the lodge. Around 9pm, the owling party returned to the Guango with a big smile: the owl had been extremely cooperative and showed itself right when they arrived looking for it.

Day 8

Monday 12th February

Today we started later than the previous mornings. Our plan was to collect those species we had not seen in the habitats we visited in the previous days.

The trail along the oil-pipeline had to still produce two local specialties: Grey-hooded Bush Tanager and Slaty Brushfinch. We also enjoyed new looks at the very colourful Pearled Treerunners.

We stopped at the Papallacta Pass to look for the last elusive birds of the Paramo including Tawny Antpitta. The Antpitta was very vocal but not easily seen.

We saw a female Spectacled Bear and two cubs as we were descending into the Pifo Area. I spotted some movement but as I was double checking that, Jeff spotted movement that I confirmed immediately as a Spectacled Bear. Behind her, there were two cubs following. We had been on our way to find a bear which was reported by some colleagues along the new road. After this bear family, we decided to continue with our plan.

It proved to be a great idea to continue exploring the hillsides, since we spotted one more bear on our way to the Airport. We already have a plan for our lunchtime, which we kept to: a quiet picnic on the hills overlooking Quito. This was the best way to close our transfer day to Quito Airport.

Day 9

Tuesday 13th February

The flight arrived back in the UK, and another Naturetrek adventure came to its end.

Receive our e-newsletter

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

Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only; E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced; J = juvenile; F = female; M = male)

	Common name	Scientific name	February								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Highland Tinamou	<i>Nothocercus bonapartei</i>								1	
2	Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>							4		
3	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>						1JM			
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>						1M			
5	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica spinicauda</i>		✓				34			
6	Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>							7		4
7	Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>									8
8	Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>		1							2
9	Wattled Guan	<i>Aburria aburri</i>								4H	
10	Dark-backed Wood Quail	<i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>			4						
11	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>						3			
12	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>					6				
13	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>							1		
14	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>									5
15	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>				2	4			1	
16	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓		8	50	10			25	
17	Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>									1
18	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		1		4					
19	Tiny Hawk	<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>						2			
20	Plain-breasted Hawk	<i>Accipiter ventralis</i>				1					
21	Bicolored Hawk	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>				1					
22	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>						2		2	
23	Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>						2			
24	Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma poecilochrous</i>							4		2
25	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>		1							1
26	Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>						1J			
27	Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>				3					
28	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>				2					
29	Andean Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>		✓				10	1		

	Common name	Scientific name	February								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
30	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>								5	
31	Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe	<i>Attagis gayi</i>							2		
32	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>						1			
33	Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>						1J			1
34	Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓				4		2	
35	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>								8	
36	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>			4	2					
37	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>			1	1				2	
38	White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Zentrygon frenata</i>				1					
39	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓	✓				12	✓		✓
40	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>				2				6	
41	Rufous-banded Owl	<i>Strix albitarsis</i>								H	
42	Black-and-white Owl	<i>Strix nigrolineata</i>					H				
43	"San Isidro Owl"									H	
44	Rufous-bellied Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis rufiventris</i>			2						
45	Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>							1	1	
46	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>							2	20	
47	White-whiskered Hermit - N	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>		1M				1M			
48	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>		6	1M			7			
49	Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>						1			
50	Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	✓	✓						1	
51	Western Emerald - N	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>	1					1F			
52	Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>		2				2			
53	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	2	4	2	1	6				
54	Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>		4	2		4				
55	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>			1				1	2	1
56	Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>		4	4			2M		2F	1
57	Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>		2				2			
58	Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>		1M	2	2	1M,				
59	Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>		4	4	4	1	2	2	1	2
60	Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>							3	6	2
61	Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>		3	4	6	3				

	Common name	Scientific name	February								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
62	Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>		2							
63	Ecuadorian Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i>							2		
64	Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>								1	
65	Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>		1	2	2	1				
66	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>							1M		1M
67	Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>		10							
68	Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>		1M							
69	Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>		4							
70	Gorgeted Sunangel - N	<i>Heliangelus strophianus</i>						1F			
71	Tourmaline Sunangel - N	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>							3		3M
72	Sapphire-vented Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis luciani</i>		1							
73	Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>		1F	2			1F			
74	White-booted Racket-tail - E	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>		3	4			3			
75	Peruvian Racket-tail - N	<i>Ocreatus peruanus</i>								1M	
76	Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>	2					1M			
77	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>		5					2F		
78	Viridian Metaltail	<i>Metallura williami</i>							1F		
79	Blue-mantled Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma stanleyi</i>							2		
80	Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus kingii</i>							3M	2M	1M
81	Violet-tailed Sylph - N	<i>Aglaiocercus coelestis</i>		2	7	2	3				
82	Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox mitchellii</i>		2	1F		4				
83	White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>	1M								
84	Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>			2					2	
85	Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>							1F		
86	Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>		1F		2					
87	Toucan Barbet - N	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>			2						
88	White-throated Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>								1	
89	Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>			2						
90	Plate-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>						3			
91	Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>			2	2					
92	Yellow-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus swainsonii</i>				8					
93	Pale-mandibled Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus erythropygius</i>			1	6					

	Common name	Scientific name	February								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
94	Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>	2	1M	2M					1M	
95	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>				1F					
96	Crimson-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus haematogaster splendens</i>			1M						
97	Carunculated Caracara - N	<i>Phalcoeboenus carunculatus</i>							2		1
98	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>				1					
99	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		1M				2	1F		
100	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		1F							
101	Barred Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>				12	6				
102	Rose-faced Parrot - N	<i>Pytilia pulchra</i>				2					
103	Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>		3		6	6				
104	White-capped Parrot	<i>Pionus seniloides</i>								6	
105	Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>		6	20	1					
106	Maroon-tailed Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>				8					
107	Chestnut-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albidiventris</i>							4		2
108	Pacific Hornero - N	<i>Furnarius cinnamomeus</i>				H	2				
109	Andean Tit-Spintail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>							2		
110	White-chinned Thistletail	<i>Asthenes fuliginosa</i>							1		
111	Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>							2		2
112	Azara's Spintail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>		2	1J			H		H	H
113	Red-faced Spintail	<i>Cranioleuca erythroptus</i>				2	1				
114	Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>						6	3		6
115	Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>				1					
116	Western Woodhaunter	<i>Hyloctistes virgatus</i>				1					
117	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>			1						
118	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>				2					
119	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>		H	1			3	1		
120	Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>			3	1	4	1	1		
121	Rufous-breasted Antthrush	<i>Formicarius rufipectus</i>			H		H				
122	Giant Antpitta - N	<i>Grallaria gigantea</i>			1		H				
123	Moustached Antpitta - N	<i>Grallaria alleni</i>			1						
124	Scaled Antpitta	<i>Grallaria guatemalensis</i>		H	H						
125	Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>			1				1		

	Common name	Scientific name	February							
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
126	Yellow-breasted Antpitta - N	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>			1					
127	White-bellied Antpitta	<i>Grallaria hypoleuca</i>							H	
128	Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>		H					H	2
129	Ochre-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallarica flavirostris</i>			2					
130	Ash-colored Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i>		H						
131	Spillmann's Tapaculo - N	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i>						H		
132	Blackish Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latrans</i>		H						H
133	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	1							
134	White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>			1			1		
135	White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>							2	1
136	Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>						2		
137	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>						1	2	6
138	Rufous-headed Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i>								H
139	Marble-faced Bristle Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>			1					
140	Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>			1					
141	Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>								1
142	Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiopiccus ornatus</i>			4	2	1			
143	Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>								2
144	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>			1	2	3	1	1	8
145	Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>						1		
146	Western Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>			1	1				1
147	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i>	1M	1M				1M	2	
148	Paramo Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola alpinus</i>							2	
149	Streak-throated Bush Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>							1	
150	Masked Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>				2	1			
151	Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>							2	
152	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>								2
153	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>			3			2		
154	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>			4	12	12			✓
155	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>				1				
156	Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>								1
157	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>				1				

	Common name	Scientific name	February							
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
158	Choco Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius albigularis</i>				1				
159	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>			1					
160	Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>		1						
161	Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>					3			
162	Scaled Fruiteater	<i>Ampelioides tschudii</i>			2					
163	Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>			7M		1M			
164	Long-wattled Umbrellabird - N	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>				5				
165	Barred Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus versicolor</i>					1F			
166	Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>							H	
167	Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>			2	1	1	1		
168	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>			1					
169	Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>						6		2
170	Inca Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>							✓	✓
171	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>			8	20	3	✓	✓	
172	Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon murina</i>	✓	3						
173	White-thighed Swallow	<i>Neochelidon tibialis</i>				2				
174	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>			2	2	1			
175	Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis</i>						H		2
176	Plain-tailed Wren	<i>Pheugopedius euophrys</i>				H	H			
177	Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon musculus</i>			1	4	1	2		
178	Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>				1		2	4	5
179	Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>			2	1	H		H	
180	Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>			1	H			H	
181	Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>				H				
182	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>			2	3	1		1	
183	Pale-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus leucops</i>							1M	
184	Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	✓	4			4	✓	1	✓
185	Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>							3	2M
186	Ecuadorian Thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i>				3	1			
187	Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>		1			1			
188	White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>					1			
189	Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>							8	

	Common name	Scientific name	February								
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
190	Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>							2M		
191	Orange-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia saturata</i>			2	2					
192	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>		2	1M	3	1F				
193	Golden-rumped Euphonia	<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>							1M	1M	
194	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>		2	2	6	3			1M	
195	Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>				1					
196	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>			3	1	2		1	1	
197	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>			4	3M	2		1	4	2
198	Black-crested Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristata</i>							2		2H
199	Choco Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis chlorophrys</i>			1						
200	Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>			1						
201	Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>			1						
202	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>			4	6	2		2		
203	Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>								1	4
204	Red-breasted Blackbird	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>								4	
205	Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>		1						10	
206	Subtropical Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>								4	
207	Northern Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus leucoramphus</i>							3		3
208	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	1M	3M	20	20	1M				
209	Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives waczewiczi</i>				1M					
210	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>					1			1	
211	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	✓	✓	1	10	10	30	✓	✓	
212	Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>								4	
213	Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>				1					
214	Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>			1						
215	Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>				1					
216	Pale-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>									2
217	Yellow-breasted Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes latinuchus</i>		2							
218	Choco Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes crassus</i>						3			
219	Slaty Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes schistaceus</i>									4
220	White-winged Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes leucopterus</i>			3						
221	Grey-browed Brushfinch (spl fr Stripe-h)	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>		1							

	Common name	Scientific name	February							
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
222	Dusky Bush Tanager - N	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>			2	2	6			
223	Yellow-throated Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>			3					
224	Ashy-throated Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>				1J			1	
225	Grey-hooded Bush Tanager	<i>Cnemoscopus rubrirostris</i>								6
226	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>			2					
227	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>				2	3			
228	Lemon-rumped Tanager - N	<i>Ramphocelus icteronotus</i>		3	6	8	4			
229	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>		1	4	12	6		12	
230	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>		1	1	3	3			
231	Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>	1							
232	Moss-backed Tanager - N	<i>Bangsia edwardsi</i>				1				
233	Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>		2						6
234	Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>			4	6	3			
235	Black-chinned Mountain Tanager - N	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i>				2				
236	Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>					1			
237	Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>		2	3	6	2			
238	Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>					4			
239	Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>							3	
240	Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>			3	4	4			
241	Scrub Tanager - N	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i>	1	1						
242	Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>		2	2	2	2			
243	Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i>			1	2				
244	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>			2				4	
245	Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>			2	1	1			
246	Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>						3		2
247	Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinei</i>			1M	2	1M		2M	
248	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>				3				
249	Orange-throated Tanager	<i>Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron</i>				2				
250	Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>		1			3			
251	Giant Conebill	<i>Oreomanes fraseri</i>		1						
252	Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>		6						
253	Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>		1						

	Common name	Scientific name	February							
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
254	White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>		1F	1F	1F	2			
255	Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa caerulescens</i>							4	
256	Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>		12				1M	1M	
257	Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>							2	
258	Ash-breasted Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>						1M		
259	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	3	3				2	2	
260	Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>				1				
261	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>				1	1			
262	Black-winged Saltator - N	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>		1	3			1		
263	Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>				1M				
264	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>				3	1M			
265	Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>							4	
266	Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>					2M			
267	Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>		3						1M
268	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>			2JM	3			1F	
269	White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>			1M					
270	Golden Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>	1M	1M					1JM	

Other Taxa

1	Tapeti	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>		2				2		
2	Western Dwarf Squirrel (West)	<i>Microsciurus mimulus</i>				2				
3	Red-tailed squirrel (West)	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>				2			1	
4	Culpeo (Paramo Fox)	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>						1		
5	Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>							1	
6	Spectacled Bear	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>								4
7	Marsupial Frog	<i>Gastrotheca riobambae</i>						1		
8	Dobsons's Fly	<i>Mygalomorphidae</i>				1	1			
9	Earthworm sp.	<i>Rhynodrilus</i> sp.						1		

Social Media

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



www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays



www.twitter.com/naturetrektours



www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays



Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe