

The Cerros del Sira revisited: birds of submontane and montane forest

Allan Mee, Jan Ohlson, Ian Stewart, Mark Wilson, Peter Örn and Jefferson Diaz Ferreyra

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Los Cerros del Sira son una cadena de montañas aisladas, en los límites de los dptos. de Huánuco, Ucayali y Pasco, en los Andes orientales del Perú. Durante noviembre de 2000 realizamos el primer relevamiento ornitológico de los bosques montañosos del Sira desde 1973. Registramos 258 especies de aves, incluyendo *Tangara phillipsi*, casi amenazada, sin registros desde su descubrimiento en 1969. Otras especies de interés son *Phaethornis koepckeae* y *Pipreola chlorolepidota* (casi amenazadas), *Herpsilochmus motacilloides*, *Zimmerius viridiflavus*, *Pipra coeruleocapilla*, *Chamaepetes goudotii* y *Pipreola frontalis* (de distribución restringida), y *Lipaugus cryptolophus* y *Cichlopsis leucogenys* (poco conocidas). Un crácido amenazado, *Pauxi unicornis koepckeae*, no fue localizado. Aunque el Sira se encuentra en gran parte en estado prístino, las amenazas por intereses comerciales están aumentando y existe una cierta pérdida de cobertura boscosa. En junio de 2001 un Decreto Presidencial creó la Reserva Comunal del Sira (613.413 ha). Esperamos que esta designación represente un progreso importante para la protección formal eficaz del Sira.

Introduction

Humid foothill and montane forests on the east slope of the Andes harbour an exceptionally diverse avifauna¹¹. Such forests also hold a disproportionate number of bird species that are threatened or have extremely small breeding ranges^{1,8,10}. Thus, the montane and submontane forests of the eastern Andes constitute an extremely high priority for bird conservation in the Neotropics⁸.

Among these priority areas is an isolated outlier of the eastern Andes in east-central Peru, the Cerros del Sira. It is a Key Area for threatened birds in Peru¹⁴, as well as comprising part of the Peruvian East Andean Foothills Endemic Bird Area (EBA 053)¹⁰. Underlining the importance of the area, the only previous ornithological work in the montane zone of the Sira, between 1969 and 1973, revealed three previously undescribed bird taxa^{6,15,16}. Two of these, a subspecies of the globally threatened Horned Curassow *Pauxi unicornis koepckeae* and the Near-Threatened Sira Tanager *Tangara phillipsi*, are endemic to the Sira. Further, over 400 bird species were recorded, 146 of which were considered to be montane¹³.

Since 1973, no further ornithological visits have been made to the montane zone of the Sira, although González⁴ visited lowland forest at 210–300 m, near the Apurucayali river, dpto. Pasco, in 1994, recording 110 bird species. On 13 November–30 December 2000, we revisited the montane and submontane forests of the Sira with the primary aim of gathering baseline data on all forest species along an elevational transect, and an emphasis on those of conservation concern.

Study areas

Situated between the ríos Pachitea and Ucayali, the Cerros del Sira are an isolated mountain range

straddling the boundaries of dptos. Huánuco, Ucayali and Pasco, in east-central Peru (Fig. 1). The central and highest points of the Sira form a ridge running north-west–south-east, and rise to 2,400 m¹³. However, much land lies below 1,500 m and is composed of steep-sided ridges extending from the central ridge. The Sira are isolated from the nearest Andean slopes, 50–60 km to the west, by the low-lying Pachitea Valley¹⁵. A striking feature of the Sira is the vertical displacement of vegetation zones. Cloud (1,050 m) and elfin forest (1,800 m) occur at lower elevations in the Sira, while montane forest (750 m) commences at higher elevations compared to the main Andean chain^{12,13}.

Our study sites in the Sira were located c.22 km east of the río Pachitea, 28 km north-east of the village of Llullapichis (or Yuyapichis), on the west

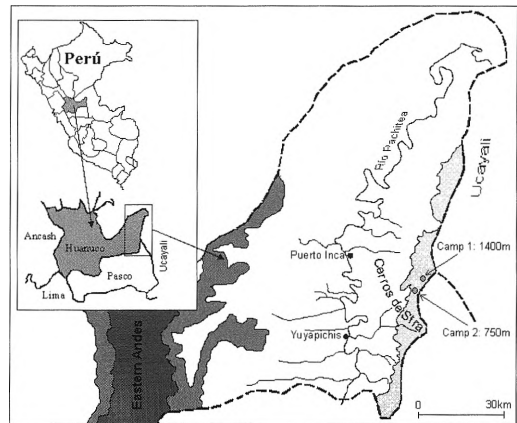


Figure 1. The north-western section of the Cerros del Sira, dpto. Huánuco, Peru, showing the locations of the upper (09°25'S 74°44'W) and lower (09°27'S 74°45'W) camps.

bank of the Pachitea (Fig. 1). Access to the base of the Sira was via a trail, between the Pachitea and the Asháninka community of Nueva Austria. Because of time constraints, field work was largely confined to a narrow ridge. Camps were located at the boundary between lowland and submontane forest at 750 m and in the cloud-forest zone at 1,450 m. The lower study site (750–1,100 m) largely comprised lower montane forest on a relatively broad section of the ridge. The upper study site (1,350–1,500 m) was on a steep-sided exposed ridge within the moss-forest zone. Forest along the ridge was stunted (4–10 m) and heavily covered in moss and some other epiphytes. Much of this forest was impenetrable with a dense, closed canopy. Below the ridge, the forest was taller (10–20 m) and less moss-covered. A small cleared patch at 1,450 m containing scrub and regenerating forest was the only open area at the upper site. We made observations along a ridge-top trail between 750 and 1,500 m, and undertook intensive mist-netting near the upper (1,350–1,450 m) and lower (750–850 m) camps. Observations were made over eight (13–20 November) and ten (21–30 November) days at the upper and lower sites. Mist-netting was undertaken over six (3,050 net-m-hours) and eight (6,618 net-m-hours) days at the upper and lower sites.

Results

We recorded several species of conservation concern and made other noteworthy records during our field work (see below). In total, 258 bird species were recorded, including some from lowland forest during the approach to the Sira (Appendix 1). Of these, 121 species were recorded in lower montane forest at 750–1,100 m and 111 in cloud forest at 1,350–1,500 m. Eighty-two species (74%) of cloud-forest birds were recorded only in that zone. Further, 357 birds of 93 species were trapped during mist-netting. The most commonly mist-netted species at the upper site were: Jet Manakin *Chloropipo unicolor* (8.8% of all individuals trapped), Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys* (8%), Sira Tanager *Tangara phillipsi* (5.8%) and Bronzy Inca *Coeligena coeligena* (5.1%). The most commonly mist-netted species at the lower site were: Olive-striped Flycatcher *Mionectes olivaceus* (11.4%), White-crowned Manakin *Pipra pipra* (7.3%), Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata* (6.7%) and Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorynchus spirurus* (6.7%).

Noteworthy species

Solitary Eagle *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*

Singles were recorded in flight on 15 and 17 November near the upper camp at 1,450 m. A pair was observed on 27 November at a nest high in a ridge-top tree at c.1,100 m. Behaviour at the nest

suggested that the pair was at the pre-breeding stage.

Sickle-winged Guan *Chamaepetes goudotii*

Recorded on 15, 18 and 20 November at 1,450–1,500 m. One bounced out of a mist-net while a pair was seen on several occasions, perched in the understorey and lower canopy of ridge-top forest (3–10 m).

Horned Curassow *Pauxi unicornis koepckeae*

This subspecies is known only from two specimens¹⁵ and was not recorded in 2000. Our lack of sightings suggests that *Pauxi* either does not occur in the area we visited or, more likely, occurs at low densities but was not detected. Further, field work was largely confined to a narrow ridge at 750–1,500 m. More importantly, perhaps, we recorded no vocalisations during field work in November, although it is known to 'boom' at this period in Bolivia³. Most local Asháninka people questioned (or shown pictures of *P. pauxi*) did not identify this curassow as occurring in the Sira. However, one person identified it and claimed to have shot one some years previously. He also knew it by its Asháninka name (Quiyuri¹⁵ or Piyori⁵), although it is possible that he confused the species with the Wattled Curassow *Crax globulosa*, which probably did formerly occur along the Pachitea. However, the lack of familiarity of most local people with the species suggests that either *Pauxi* is truly scarce and thus rarely encountered, or that most people do not regularly hunt at the higher elevations where *Pauxi* occurs (we encountered no one above 600 m). Thus, the species' apparent rarity may be a combination of both low population density and its occurrence at elevations relatively rarely frequented by humans.

Koepcke's Hermit *Phaethornis koepckeae*

The type-specimen of *P. koepckeae* was described from the Sira where the species was recorded at 690–1,130 m¹⁶. In 2000, three were trapped during eight days of mist-netting at 750–800 m. Two were in closed-canopy forest with a fairly open understorey while the third was in forest with a much denser understorey. Comparison of mensural data with those previously published for the species²⁴ suggests that two were female and the other a male. The species is currently considered Near Threatened¹.

Black-streaked Puffbird *Malacoptila fulvogularis*

Two were trapped together in mist-nets set in closed-canopy forest below the ridge at 1,450 m. None was recorded in the field, although it was presumably overlooked.



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- Figure 1. Sira Tanager *Tangara phillipsi* (Peter Örn)
- Figure 2. Koepcke's Hermit *Phaethornis koepckeae* (Peter Örn)
- Figure 3. Wing-banded Wren *Microcerculus bamba* (Peter Örn)
- Figure 4. Tawny-faced Gnatwren *Microbates cinereiventris* (Peter Örn)
- Figure 5. Andean Cock-of-the-Rock *Rupicola peruviana* (Allan Mee)



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- Figure 6. Chestnut-crowned Gnatcatcher *Conopophaga castaneiceps* (Allan Mee)
- Figure 7. Yellow-throated Tanager *Iridosornis analis* (Allan Mee)
- Figure 8. Ochre-breasted Antpitta *Grallaricula flavirostris* (Allan Mee)
- Figure 9. Olivaceous Piha *Lipaugus cryptolophus* (Allan Mee)
- Figure 10. Cerulean-capped Manakin *Pipra coeruleocapilla* (Allan Mee)

Creamy-bellied Antwren *Herpsilochmus motacilloides*

Individuals of this restricted-range species were recorded on 16 and 19 November foraging among mixed-species flocks in cloud-forest canopy at 1,400–1,500 m. All were in the vicinity of a ridge-top clearing with extensive views of the forest canopy. Thus, it appears likely that it was overlooked elsewhere within the forest where views of the canopy were restricted.

Peruvian Tyrannulet *Zimmerius viridiflavus*

Small numbers of this restricted-range species were recorded almost daily at 1,350–1,500 m. Observed in the low to mid-canopy of forest (8–15 m), at the forest edge (camp clearing) and also in low, stunted moss forest (3–6 m) on exposed ridges. Occasionally observed in loose association with Slate-throated Whitestart *Myioborus miniatus*. One was trapped in mist-nets set in ridge-top scrub. Terborgh & Weske¹³ collected five specimens of *Z. viridiflavus* in the Sira at 1,300–2,200 m (deposited at the American Museum of Natural History [AMNH]). They also recorded the congeneric *Z. bolivianus* from the Sira at 1,310 m, although this species was not recorded in 2000. Whether these two closely related species can coexist or whether they occupy different elevational zones within any areas of sympatry is unknown.

Cerulean-capped Manakin *Pipra coeruleocapilla*

Singles of this restricted-range species were mist-netted on 16 and 19 November in ridge-top scrub at 1,450 m. Another was trapped in moss forest at 1,350 m. One was also trapped at 750 m. Three were apparently immature males showing tiny spots of the cerulean-blue plumage of adult males on the crown.

Fiery-throated Fruiteater *Pipreola chlorolepidota*

This Near-Threatened cotinga was recorded twice. A male was observed in the canopy of low, exposed ridge-top cloud forest (8 m) at 1,450 m on 20 November. Although not actively foraging, it was associating with Yellow-throated Tanagers *Iridosornis analis*. A lone inactive female was also recorded in the lower canopy of ridge-top forest at 1,500 m on 18 November.

Scarlet-breasted Fruiteater *Pipreola frontalis*

Recorded on most dates at 1,400–1,450 m. All records were of singles or pairs perched or foraging in the low to mid-canopy of forest below the ridge-top.

Olivaceous Piha *Lipaugus cryptolophus*

Singles were trapped on 16, 18 and 19 November at 1,450–1,500 m. Two were in mist-nets set in closed-canopy forest and the other in ridge-top scrub and

low forest. Singles were observed in closed-canopy forest and also foraging in the mid-canopy of *Cecropia* and other taller trees, the latter in association with a mixed-species flock. One was also observed perched motionless in the understorey of forest at 1,050 m, below the moss-forest zone. Terborgh & Weske collected two specimens of *L. cryptolophus* in the Sira at 1,550 m (now at AMNH).

Rufous-brown Solitaire *Cichlopsis leucogenys*

Singles were observed on 18 and 20 November and one was trapped on 17 November in closed-canopy forest at 1,450–1,500 m. Another was trapped in forest at 750 m on 24 November. *C. leucogenys* is known from only four localities in Peru including the Sira, the type-locality at the río Perené, dpto. Junín⁹, Abra Aguachina (1,050 m), c.30 km southwest of Puerto Bermudez, dpto. Pasco (per J. O'Neill) and Cacazu, dpto. Pasco, where a single was collected (per T. Schulenberg). Terborgh & Weske collected one at 1,300 m in the Sira in 1969 (AMNH) but they also apparently recorded the species at 1,130–1,310 m (per T. Schulenberg).

Sira Tanager *Tangara phillipsi*

Currently considered Near Threatened, *T. phillipsi* is known only from the Sira, where it was described from four specimens collected in 1969⁶. It was considered to be fairly common in mixed-species flocks in cloud-forest canopy at 1,300–1,570 m⁶. In 2000, we recorded *T. phillipsi* from ridge-top scrub and isolated trees (3–10 m) within the moss-forest zone and the canopy of higher forest below ridge-tops (15–20 m) at 1,350–1,450 m. The number of encounters, flock size and composition suggested that *T. phillipsi* was locally common. Though most records were of singles or small groups (2–5), occasional larger flocks (max. 20) were observed. Flock associates included Blue-browed *T. cyanotis*, Beryl-spangled *T. nigroviridis*, Golden *T. arthus*, Saffron-crowned *T. xanthocephala* and Orange-eared Tanagers *Chlorochrysa calliparaea* as well as Blue-winged Mountain-tanager *Anisognathus flavinucha*, Yellow-throated Tanager, Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster*, Vermilion Tanager *Calochaetes coccineus* and Deep-blue Flowerpiercer *Diglossa glauca*. Further, eight *T. phillipsi* were trapped during six days of mist-netting at the upper study area (the only *Tangara* trapped with any frequency) suggesting that *T. phillipsi* may forage more widely in the forest strata than other *Tangara*.

Conservation

The Cerros del Sira are primarily important, ornithologically, for the presence of a number of scarce and restricted-range taxa, in particular *T. phillipsi* and *Pauxi unicornis koepckeae*^{1,10,14}. The latter is a very high priority for cracid conservation². Along with further work in the upper montane

zone of the Sira, we hope to determine more concerning the subspecies' current status.

As in 1969–1973, we found the Sira to be predominantly pristine, with indigenous settlements confined to small areas at the base of the mountains and along the río Pachitea (we have no information on the status of forest on the east side of the Sira in dpto. Ucayali). Much lowland forest cover on the west side of the Pachitea appears to have been lost or heavily degraded. Within the western 'boundary' of the Sira (formed by the Pachitea), we found some evidence of increased threats to the forest cover (logging machinery on the east side of the river). Small-scale logging and at least two mining operations have been ongoing near the base of the Sira for some time. Further, many of the indigenous people of the Sira lack titles to their land.

Despite these problems, we believe there are real and exciting opportunities for conservation in the Sira. In June 2001, the Sira was designated a Native Reserve (Reserva Comunal del Sira), covering an area of 616,413 ha. With the ríos Pachitea in the west and Ucayali in the east forming a natural boundary, the Sira is an ideal biogeographical unit for conservation. The entire Sira within this boundary (partly in dptos. Huánuco, Ucayali and Pasco) should be gazetted as a Native Reserve (Reserva Comunal), combining both conservation and human interests. If effective, such a reserve will protect substantial tracts of primary lowland, lower montane and cloud forest.

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- Figure 11. White-crowned Manakin *Pipra pipra* (Allan Mee)
- Figure 12. Round-tailed Manakin *Pipra chloromeros* (Allan Mee)
- Figure 13. Gould's Jewelfront *Polyplancta melanogenys* (Allan Mee)
- Figure 14. Rufous-brown Solitaire *Cichlopsis leucogenys* (Peter Örn)
- Figure 15. Golden-bellied Warbler *Basileuterus chrysogaster* (Peter Örn)

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Allan Mee

Zoological Society of San Diego, CRES, 2920 Zoo Drive, San Diego, CA 92101, USA. E-mail: allan.mee@survival.bigmailbox.com.

Jan Ohlson

Museum of World Cultures, Box 5303, 402 27 Göteborg, Sweden. E-mail: janohlson@hotmail.com.

Ian Stewart

T.H. Morgan School of Biology, University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506-0225, USA.

Mark Wilson

Dept. of Zoology, University College Cork, Lee Maltings, Cork, Republic of Ireland.

Peter Örn

Svalebogatan 45C, 414 75 Göteborg, Sweden.

Jefferson Diaz Ferreyra

c/o ProAves Perú, P.O. Box 07, Piura, Peru.

Appendix I. Elevational data and relative abundance of 258 bird species from the Cerros del Sira, dpto. Huánuco, Peru.

† Additional elevational data is from Terborgh & Weske¹², and *González⁴ (lowland forest at 200–300 m). †† Known from Cerros del Sira⁹ but no data in Terborgh & Weske¹².

Forest types: Lowland forest (LF) at 200–750 m; Lower montane forest (LMF) at 750–1,150 m; and Cloud forest (CF) at 1,150–1,500 m.

Abundance at sites: Common (C): detected on all days; Fairly common (FC): detected on >50% but not all days; Uncommon (U): detected on <50% of days and on more than one day; Rare (R): detected only on one day.

Sequence follows Stotz et al.¹¹.

Species	Elevational range (m)		Abundance		
	T & W†	present study	LF	LMF	CF
Grey Tinamou <i>Tinamou tao</i>	900	900–1,500		fc	
Cinereous Tinamou <i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	690*	200–400	u		
Brown Tinamou <i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>		1,400–1,500			c
Variiegated Tinamou <i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	*	950		r	
Capped Heron <i>Nycticorax pileatus</i>		L–250	r		
Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i>		L–450	fc		
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture <i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	L–900	L–450	u		
American Black Vulture <i>Coragyps atratus</i>	L	L–450	u		
American Swallow-tailed Kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	L–2,225	–1,800	r		fc
Double-toothed Kite <i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>		?	r		
Plumbeous Kite <i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	L–690	L–400	u		
White Hawk <i>Leucopternis albigollis</i>	L–690	750–1,450		u	r
Solitary Eagle <i>Harpyhaliaetus solitarius</i>		1,050–1,500		r	u
Roadside Hawk <i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	*	L–400	u		
Red-throated Caracara <i>Daptrius americanus</i>	L–900	L–750	fc	u	
Barred Forest-falcon <i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	690	1,150		r	
Speckled Chachalaca <i>Ortalis guttata</i>		L–400	u		
Sickle-winged Guan <i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>		1,450–1,500			u
Razor-billed Curassow <i>Mitu tuberosa</i>	L–700	600–900	r	u	
Rufous-breasted Wood-quail <i>Odontophorus speciosus</i>	1,130–1,970	1,100–1,500		u	r
Sungrebe <i>Heliornis fulica</i>	*	L–300	r		
Pied Lapwing <i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	*	L–300	r		
Spotted Sandpiper <i>Actitis macularia</i>	?	L–300	r		
Plumbeous Pigeon <i>Columba plumbea</i>	L–1,570	750–1,500		u	fc
Ruddy Pigeon <i>Columba subvinacea</i>	*	L–800	u	fc	
Grey-fronted Dove <i>Leptotilia rufaxilla</i>		L–400	u		
White-throated Quail-dove <i>Geotrygon frenata</i>	1,150–2,225	1,400			r
Ruddy Quail-dove <i>Geotrygon montana</i>	L–900	1,350–1,450			u
Red-and-green Macaw <i>Ara chloroptera</i>	*	L–800+	fc	u	
Blue-headed Macaw <i>Ara couloni</i>		400	r		

Chestnut-fronted Macaw <i>Ara severa</i>	L*	L-400	u	
White-eyed Parakeet <i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>		-750		u
Dusky-headed Parakeet <i>Aratinga weddellii</i>	L*	L-400	u	
Painted Parakeet <i>Pyrrhura picta</i>	900	-750		fc
Mealy Parrot <i>Amazona farinosa</i>	L-1,150	L-750	fc	u
Squirrel Cuckoo <i>Piaya cayana</i>	L-2,225	400-1,450	r	u r
Smooth-billed Ani <i>Crotophaga ani</i>	L*	L-400	u	
Rufescent Screech-owl <i>Otus ingens</i>	2,225	1,450		r
Tropical Screech-owl <i>Otus choliba</i>		1,450-1,500		u
Tawny-bellied Screech-owl <i>Otus watsonii</i>	L-300	750		r
Spectacled Owl <i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	L-1,150	750		fc
Long-tailed Potoo <i>Nyctibius aethereus</i>		750		r
Common Potoo <i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	690-1,570	-1,400		r
Chestnut-collared Swift <i>Cypseloides rutilus</i>	1,310-2,225	750-1,100		fc
White-collared Swift <i>Streptoprocne zonanis</i>	L-2,225	L-1,150	fc	c
Short-tailed Swift <i>Chaetura brachyura</i>		L-450	u	
Pale-rumped Swift <i>Chaetura egregia</i>		L-450	u	
Blue-fronted Lancebill <i>Doryfera johannae</i>	690-1,130*	750		u
Green-fronted Lancebill <i>Doryfera ludoviciae</i>	900-2,225	750		u
Pale-tailed Barbthroat <i>Threnetes niger</i>	L-690	750		u
Green Hermit <i>Phaethornis guy</i>	1,100-1,350	750		u
White-bearded Hermit <i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>		750		r
Koepcke's Hermit <i>Phaethornis koepckeae</i>	690-1,130	750		u
Great-billed Hermit <i>Phaethornis malaris</i>	L-1200	750		u
Buff-tailed Sicklebill <i>Eutoxeres condensani</i>	900-1,570	750-1,450		fc u
White-necked Jacobin <i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	L-900	1,450		r
Brown Violetear <i>Colibri delphinae</i>		1,450		r
Green Violetear <i>Colibri thalassinus</i>		1,350-1,500		c
Rufous-crested Coquette <i>Lophornis delattrei</i>	900	750		u
Fork-tailed Woodnymph <i>Thalurania furcata</i>	L-1,130	500-1,400	r	fc r
Golden-tailed Sapphire <i>Chrysornis oenone</i>		750		u
Speckled Hummingbird <i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	1,300-2,225	1,100-1,500		u c
Gould's Jewelfront <i>Polyplanta aurescens</i>	690-1,130	750		u
Violet-fronted Brilliant <i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>	1,300-2,225	1,450		r
Bronzy Inca <i>Coeligena coeligena</i>	1,130-2,225	1,300-1,500		c
Buff-thighed Puffleg <i>Haplophaedia assimilis</i>	1,310-2,225	1,400-1,500		u
Booted Racquet-tail <i>Oreotus underwoodii</i>	1,310	1,400-1,500		u
Long-tailed Sylph <i>Agelaiocercus kingi</i>	2,225	1,400-1,500		u
Black-eared Fairy <i>Heliothryx aurita</i>	900	750-850		u
woodstar sp. <i>Acestrura</i> sp.**		750		r
Crested Quetzal <i>Pharomachus antisianus</i>		1,450		r
Collared Trogon <i>Trogon collaris</i>	L-2,225	850		r
White-tailed Trogon <i>Trogon viridis</i>	L-900	400		r
Ringed Kingfisher <i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	L*	L-450	u	
Amazon Kingfisher <i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	L*	L-500	u	
Broad-billed Motmot <i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>		500	r	
White-necked Puffbird <i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>		400	r	
Pied Puffbird <i>Notharchus tectus</i>	900	750		u
Black-streaked Puffbird <i>Malacoptila fulvogularis</i>		1,450		r
White-chested Puffbird <i>Malacoptila fusca</i>	L-900	750		u
White-fronted Nunbird <i>Monasa morphaeus</i>	L-690	L-300	r	
Black-fronted Nunbird <i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	L-360	L-400	u	
Black-spotted Barbet <i>Capito niger</i>	L-1,310	750-850		fc
Versicoloured Barbet <i>Eubucco versicolor</i>		1,450		r
Chestnut-tipped Toucanet <i>Aulacorhynchus derbianus</i>	1,130-1,570	1,450		r
Chestnut-eared Aracari <i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>		L-400	u	
Brown-mandibled Aracari <i>Pteroglossus mariae</i>	L	850-950		u
Golden-collared Toucanet <i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i>	L-1,130	750-1,450		c u
Cuvier's Toucan <i>Ramphastos cuvieri</i>	L-690	L-450	fc	
Lafresnaye's Piculet <i>Picumnus lafresnayi</i>		800		r
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	L-690	L-450	fc	
Smoky-brown Woodpecker <i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i>	1,310-2,225	1,450		r
White-throated Woodpecker <i>Piculus leucolaemus</i>		750		r

Golden-olive Woodpecker <i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	1,360–1,970	1,400–1,500		fc
Red-necked Woodpecker <i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	L-500	750–800	u	
Plain-brown Woodcreeper <i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	L-900	750	r	
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper <i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	L-1,310	750–1,100	c	
Great-billed Woodcreeper <i>Xiphocolaptes orenocensis</i>		750–850	u	
Southern Barred Woodcreeper <i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	L-900	750–850	u	
Ocellated Woodcreeper <i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus</i>	900–1,570	750–1,450	u	r
Olive-backed Woodcreeper <i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>	1,310–1,970	1,450		u
Red-billed Scythebill <i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>		1,450–1,500		u
Ash-browed Spinetail <i>Cranioleuca curtata</i>		1,450		r
Rusty-winged Barbtail <i>Premnornis guttuligera</i>	1,310–1,970	1,450		r
Spotted Barbtail <i>Premnoplex brunescens</i>	1,130–2,225	1,350–1,450		u
Striped Woodhaunter <i>Hylocistis subulatus</i>	L-1,310	750–850	u	
Chestnut-winged Hookbill <i>Ancistraps strigilatus</i>	L-900	750	r	
Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner <i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i>	1,310–2,225	1,400–1,500		u
Lineated Foliage-gleaner <i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>	1,310–1,970	1,450		u
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner <i>Philydor rufus</i>	1,130–1,310	750	r	
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner <i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	690–1,570	750–850	u	
Black-billed Treehunter <i>Thripadectes melanorhynchus</i>	1,310	1,450		u
Plain Xenops <i>Xenops minutus</i>	L-900	750–800	u	
Streaked Xenops <i>Xenops rutilans</i>	1,130–1,310	1,400–1,500		u
Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser <i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	690–1,130	750	r	
Variable Antshrike <i>Thamnophilus caeruleus</i>	1,310–2,225	1,450		u
Mouse-coloured Antshrike <i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>	L-900	750	r	
Chestnut-backed Antshrike <i>Thamnophilus palliatus</i>		1,380–1,500		fc
Plain-winged Antshrike <i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	L-690	L-500	u	
Plain Antvireo <i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	900–1,310	750–1,450	u	r
Foothill Antwren <i>Myrmotherula spodiopota</i>	900–1,150	750–1,100		fc
Grey Antwren <i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>	L-900	750	r	
Slaty Antwren <i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	1,160–1,570	1,050–1,450	u	r
Creamy-bellied Antwren <i>Herpsilochmus motacilloides</i>	1,310	1,400–1,500		u
Rufous-winged Antwren <i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	690–900	750	u	
Long-tailed Antbird <i>Drymophila caudata</i>	1,400–2,225	1,450		r
Grey Antbird <i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	L-690	750	r	
Blackish Antbird <i>Cercomacra nigrescens</i>	1,310–1,570	1,350–1,500	‡	c
Black-faced Antbird <i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>	L-900	750–1,000	c	
Spot-backed Antbird <i>Hylophylax naevia</i>	L-1,130	750–1,100	u	
Scale-backed Antbird <i>Hylophylax poecilinota</i>	L-1,130	750	u	
Black-faced Antthrush <i>Formicarius analis</i>	L-690	L-850	c	c
Short-tailed Antthrush <i>Chamaeza campanisona</i>		900–1,100		u
Thrush-like Antpitta <i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>	L-690	L-500	u	
Ochre-breasted Antpitta <i>Gallinula flavirostris</i>	1,310–1,570	1,450		r
Chestnut-crowned Gnatcatcher <i>Conopophaga castaneiceps</i>	1,130–1,570	1,450		r
Rusty-belted Tapaculo <i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>	900	750–900		fc
Rufous-vented Tapaculo <i>Scytalopus femoralis</i>	1,130–2,225	1,550		r
Peruvian Tyrannulet <i>Zimmerius viridiflavus</i>	1,300–2,200	1,350–1,500		fc
White-tailed Tyrannulet <i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>		1,450		r
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher <i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	L-900*	750–850		fc
Olive-striped Flycatcher <i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	L-1,310	–900	c	
Streak-necked Flycatcher <i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	900–2,225	1,400–1,450		u
Slaty-capped Flycatcher <i>Leptopogon superciliosus</i>	900–1,570	750–1,100	u	
Mottled-cheeked Tyrannulet <i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>	1,160–2,225	1,450		r
Bronze-olive Pygmy-tyrant <i>Pseudotriccus pelzelni</i>	1,570–2,225	1,350–1,500		fc
Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant <i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	1,310–1,570	1,450		r
White-eyed Tody-tyrant <i>Hemitriccus zosterops</i>		750–850	u	
Fulvous-breasted Flatbill <i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i>		1,450		r
White-crested Spadebill <i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchus</i>	L-690	750	r	
Ornate Flycatcher <i>Myiobius ornatus</i>	1,100–1,570	800–1,500	u	fc
Tawny-breasted Flycatcher <i>Myiobius villosus</i>	1,130–1,330	750	r	
Cinnamon Flycatcher <i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea</i>	1,310–1,970	1,450		u
Smoke-coloured Pewee <i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	1,130–1,970	1,450		r
Black Phoebe <i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	L*	L-550	u	
Drab Water-tyrant <i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>		L-450	u	

Rufous-tailed Tyrant <i>Knipolegus poecilurus</i>	1,970–2,225	1,450			r
Greyish Mourner <i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	L–1,310	450			r
Great Kiskadee <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>		L–450			u
Grey-capped Flycatcher <i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	L	L–450			u
Social Flycatcher <i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	L*	L–450			fc
Tropical Kingbird <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>		L–400			u
Black-and-white Becard <i>Pachyrhamphus albogriseus</i>	1,310–1,570	1,450–1,500			r
Black-capped Becard <i>Pachyrhamphus marginatus</i>		750			r
Barred Becard <i>Pachyrhamphus versicolor</i>	1,570–1,970	1,450–1,500			u
Masked Tityra <i>Tityra semifasciata</i>		400–750			r u
Thrush-like Schiffornis <i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>	L–1,310	750–1,450			r r
Wing-barred Piprites <i>Piprites chloris</i>	690–1,310	750–850			u
Green Manakin <i>Chloropipo holochlora</i>	690–1,130	750			u
Jet Manakin <i>Chloropipo unicolor</i>	1,130–2,225	1,350–1,450			fc
Dwarf Tyrant-manakin <i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>	L*	L–600			u
White-crowned Manakin <i>Pipra pipra</i>	L–1,570	550–1,500			u fc u
Cerulean-capped Manakin <i>Pipra coeruleocapilla</i>	900–1,570	750–1,450			r u
Round-tailed Manakin <i>Pipra chloromeros</i>	L–1,310	L–800			u u
Fiery-throated Fruiteater <i>Pipreola chlorolepidota</i>		1,450–1,500			u
Scarlet-breasted Fruiteater <i>Pipreola frontalis</i>	1,130–1,570	1,400–1,450			fc
Green-and-black Fruiteater <i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	1,130–2,225	1,450			u
Cinereous Mourner <i>Laniocera hypopyrrha</i>	900	750			r
Olivaceous Piha <i>Lipaugus cryptolophus</i>	1,550	1,050–1,450			r u
Screaming Piha <i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	L–900	L–850			c fc
Purple-throated Fruitcrow <i>Querula purpurata</i>	L–350	420			r
Andean Cock-of-the-rock <i>Rupicola peruviana</i>	900–1,570	450–1,500			u fc
Blue-and-white Swallow <i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	L–2,225	L–450			fc
White-banded Swallow <i>Atticora fasciata</i>	L	L–450			u
Southern House Wren <i>Troglodytes musculus</i>		L–450			u
Grey-breasted Wood-wren <i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	1,310–2,225	1,320–1,500			c
Wing-banded Wren <i>Microcerculus bamba</i>	‡	750			r
Southern Nightingale-wren <i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	L–1,310	750–1,100			fc
Rufous-brown Solitaire <i>Cichlopsis leucogenys</i>	1,130–1,300	750–1,450			r u
White-eared Solitaire <i>Entomodestes leucotis</i>	900–2,225	1,350–1,500			c
Swainson's Thrush <i>Catharus ustulatus</i>		750–1,500			u fc
Glossy-black Thrush <i>Turdus serranus</i>	900–2,225	1,450–1,500			u
Tawny-faced Gnatwren <i>Microbatas cinereiventris</i>	690–900	750			u
Chestnut-capped Brush-finch <i>Atlapetes brunneinucha</i>	950–1,570	1,050–1,450			u fc
Red-capped Cardinal <i>Paroaria gularis</i>		L–450			u
Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak <i>Caryothraustes humeralis</i>	900	750			r
Greyish Saltator <i>Saltator coerulescens</i>		540			r
Buff-throated Saltator <i>Saltator maximus</i>	900–1,310	750–1,450			fc u
Blue-black Grosbeak <i>Cyanocompsa cyanooides</i>	L–900	750			u
Magpie Tanager <i>Cissopis leveriana</i>		L–450			u
Yellow-throated Bush-tanager <i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>	900–1,570	1,100–1,500			r u
Oleaginous Hemispingus <i>Hemispingus frontalis</i>	1,310–2,225	1,450			u
Yellow-backed Tanager <i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	L–1,130	750–1,100			u
Olive Tanager <i>Chlorothraupis carmioli</i>	690–1,130	500–1,150			u c
White-winged Shrike-tanager <i>Lanio versicolor</i>	690–900	750–850			fc
Yellow-crested Tanager <i>Tachyphonus rufiventer</i>	L–1,130	750–850			u
Black-goggled Tanager <i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>	1,130–1,570	1,450			r
White-winged Tanager <i>Piranga leucoptera</i>	1,310–1,570	1,450			r
Summer Tanager <i>Piranga rubra</i>		1,450			r
Scarlet Tanager <i>Piranga olivacea</i>		1,450			r
Vermilion Tanager <i>Calochaetes coccineus</i>	1,130–1,570	1,400–1,500			u
Silver-beaked Tanager <i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>		L–500			fc
Blue-grey Tanager <i>Thraupis episcopus</i>		L–450			u
Palm Tanager <i>Thraupis palmarum</i>		L–1,450			u
Blue-winged Mountain-tanager <i>Anisognathus flavinucha</i>	1,310–2,225	1,350–1,500			u
Yellow-throated Tanager <i>Iridosornis analis</i>	1,130–2,225	1,320–1,500			fc
Thick-billed Euphonia <i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>		L–750			u r
Orange-bellied Euphonia <i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	900–2,225	750–1,450			u u
Blue-naped Chlorophonia <i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	900–1,130	1,450			u

Golden-collared Honeycreeper <i>Iridophanes pulcherrima</i>		1,450			r
Orange-eared Tanager <i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>	1,310	1,350–1,500			u
Golden Tanager <i>Tangara arthus</i>	1,310	1,350–1,500			fc
Paradise Tanager <i>Tangara chilensis</i>	L–1,130	L–1,150	u	fc	
Blue-necked Tanager <i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>		L–750	u	u	
Blue-browed Tanager <i>Tangara cyanotis</i>	1,310–1,570	1,350–1,500			u
Bay-headed Tanager <i>Tangara gyrola</i>	L–1,130	L–1,500	u	fc	r
Turquoise Tanager <i>Tangara mexicana</i>		750			r
Masked Tanager <i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>	900–1,130	750–1,100		fc	
Beryl-spangled Tanager <i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	1,130–2,225	1,350–1,500			fc
Sira Tanager <i>Tangara phillipsi</i>	1,300–1,600	1,350–1,450			c
Golden-naped Tanager <i>Tangara ruficervix</i>		1,450			r
Green-and-gold Tanager <i>Tangara schrankii</i>	L–1,130	L–750	u	u	
Opal-rumped Tanager <i>Tangara velia</i>		750			r
Saffron-crowned Tanager <i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>	1,310	1,350–1,500			fc
Black-faced Dacnis <i>Dacnis lineata</i>	L–900	750		u	
Green Honeycreeper <i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	L–900	750–1,050		u	
Purple Honeycreeper <i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	L–1,970	750–1,450		fc	u
Deep-blue Flowerpiercer <i>Diglossa glauca</i>	1,310–2,225	1,400–1,500			u
Tropical Parula <i>Parula pitayumi</i>	900–1,570	1,100–1,450			r
Blackburnian Warbler <i>Dendroica fusca</i>		1,400–1,500			fc
Canada Warbler <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>		1,450–1,500			u
Slate-throated Whitestart <i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	900–2,175	950–1,500		u	c
Golden-bellied Warbler <i>Basileuterus chrysogaster</i>	900	750		u	
Russet-crowned Warbler <i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>	1,310–2,225	1,350–1,500			fc
Three-striped Warbler <i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	1,310–1,570	900–1,500			r
Rufous-browed Peppershrike <i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	1,130–1,570	1,400–1,500			u
Slaty-capped Shrike-vireo <i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	690–1,310	750		u	
Dusky-capped Greenlet <i>Hylophilus hypoxanthus</i>	L–900	750		u	
Tawny-crowned Greenlet <i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	L–900	750		r	
Olivaceous Greenlet <i>Hylophilus olivaceus</i>		750–850		u	
Epaulet Oriole <i>Icterus cayanensis</i>		750		r	
Orange-backed Oriole <i>Icterus croconotus</i>		L–500	u		
Russet-backed Oropendola <i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	L*	L–500	fc		
Crested Oropendola <i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	L	L–450	u		
Yellow-rumped Cacique <i>Cacicus cela</i>	L–400	L–750	fc	r	
Giant Cowbird <i>Scaphidura oryzivora</i>	L*	L–450	r		
Violaceous Jay <i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>	L–350	L–450	fc		
Green Jay <i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	1,570–2,225	1,350–1,450			fc