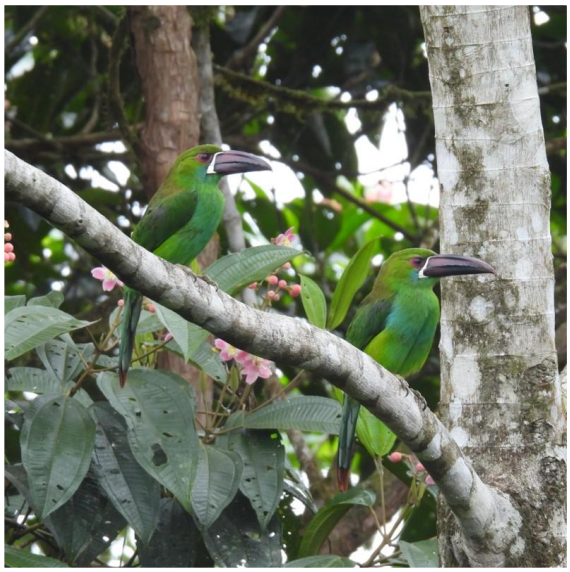
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# Tour Report
# Ecuador's Birds & Mammals with Mike Dilger
12 – 26 April 2026

Crimson-rumped toucanets



Toucan barbet



Andean cock-of-the-rock



Red howler monkey



Compiled by Mike Dilger

**Sunday 12 April 2026**

**Day 1:**
Travel Day - Schipol Airport, Amsterdam to Mariscal Sucre Airport, Quito, Ecuador, Laguna Aeropuerto & Sachatamia Lodge.

Tour-leader Mike Dilger (MD) spent the previous night in Amsterdam, due to a very tight connection time, while two of the full complement of three guests arrived on the early morning flight from Heathrow to Schiphol. After a somewhat stressful time delay leaving London, this meant that both MD and the two guests were only delighted to catch up with each other at the departure gate for the Quito flight. The trans-Atlantic flight was very smooth, with all successfully negotiating immigration. However, due to the guests' tight connection out of Schiphol, this resulted in one of the guests' bags having been left in Amsterdam. The airline promised faithfully that the bag would arrive a couple of days later, and while not a disaster, it was certainly a decidedly inconvenient start. Making our way through to Arrivals, we finally met the smiling face of our guide Santiago Molina (SM), along with our final guest who had flown in from the USA a couple of days previously and our driver for the third year in succession - Eddie. MD then sorted out a local SIM card for his phone, as the minibus became loaded up with both bags and guests. And after our somewhat delayed start, we headed off for our first night's accommodation at Sachatamia Lodge.

Before leaving Metropolitan Quito, we made a quick stop by the roadside to conduct our first spot of birding at Laguna Aeropuerto, or 'Airport Lake'. By looking through the fence, we soon picked up a range of waterbirds, which comprised neotropical cormorants, Andean gull, yellow-billed pintail, slaty-coloured coot and great white egret. Perhaps the most surprising find here was of a cocoi heron, with this bird being at a much higher altitude than would normally be expected of this species.

Departing Quito, we then passed by the official Mitad Del Mundo Monument (the Equator), with SM stating that there were indeed THREE different Centre of the Earth monuments. We'd briefly considered a stop at the entrance to Pululahua Geobotanical Reserve, but as the reserve and crater already appeared to have clouded over, we continued instead in a northwesterly direction towards the evening's final destination. Continuing down the Andes' western slopes, the drop in altitude quickly saw tropical forests become abundantly clear on both sides of the road, as we took in our first view of the primary cloud forest in Maquipucuna, which we'd be visiting later in the trip. MD also informed the guests that Maqui's forest is also considered the closest cloud forest anywhere in the world to a major city.

Passing through Nanegalito, where we noted both a few brown-bellied swallows hawking for insects in the dusky light and a single soaring turkey vulture, we finally arrived at Sachatamia - our home for the next two nights. And after a very warm welcome from the staff headed to our respective rooms to freshen up. Reuniting just before 7.30 pm, we all ordered a celebratory drink before then enjoying our first dinner with Santiago and Eddy. But only once the group was suitably satiated, did MD then break the bad news about the 5.30 am start the following morning!

**Monday 13 April 2026**

**Day 2:**
Amagusa: the feeders, the tower and the hummingbird feeders; Sachaguatausa: the feeders and Sachatamia: the feeders.

Meeting at the restaurant for a 5.15 am coffee, we were soon ready to roll a short while later for the day's first visit, which entailed visiting the reserve of Amagusa. This relatively new reserve is adjacent to Mashpi forest and is a ninety-minute drive from our accommodation. Due to being out all day, we had arranged to take both a packed breakfast and lunch with us. This would also be the first time that MD had visited the reserve, with SM assuring both him and the group that it would certainly be worth the drive.

The weather looked pretty decent too - and while starting misty and cloudy, appeared to suggest that the sun would arrive later. On the way, we could hear rufous-coloured sparrows calling while passing through

a mosaic of small ribbon-side developments and pastures. Just before the town of Gualea, we caught a brief view of a Pacific hornero crossing the road. The journey then took us through the town of Pacto, while SM talked about the main industry here being that of cultivating sugar cane, with the crop dominating the valleys. This in turn made it a place of little wildlife value, and also represented a severe obstacle to the formation of the Choco-Andean corridor. The town of Pacto contained a beautiful town square, which was made even prettier by the addition of a number of southern rough-winged swallows, with the town of Pacto Loma following on a few miles further on.

Passing through Pacto Loma, the first tanager of the trip was also surely Ecuador's most abundant, as we spotted a few male and female flame-rumped tanagers close to the road, but with time of the essence we continued onwards, in order to hit Amagusa's feeders at the best possible time. The last town before Amagusa was the small town of La Delicia, and upon parking up at the entrance we were met by the owner Sergio, who accompanied us for the short walk to the feeders. MD noticed straight away a male swallow-tanager at the reserve entrance, before the group moved onto a balcony looking out over a stage both baited with bananas on a series of horizontal perching beams and a light with a white sheet, designed to bring in moths overnight for the birds to feed on in the morning.

Immediately we were confronted by a host of birds, the first of which were a couple of rose-faced parrots in a tree close by, while a different cast of birds flew in either for a moth-meal or a mouthful of banana. In quick succession, a delighted group identified rufous-throated tanager, golden tanager, cinnamon becard, golden-bellied flycatcher, yellow-throated chlorospingus and slaty-throated redstart on the roof of the moth trap. After the first rush, we then began picking off birds as and when they arrived, as another flame-faced tanager entered the fray, before Zeledon's antbird was picked up on the floor next to the moth-trap.

The next entirely new bird for MD - and indeed all the group- was a moss-backed tanager, before a single female red-headed barbet and a number of blue-grey tanagers joined the fray. Reeling from the arrival of so many good birds in such a short space of time, the dashing duo of glistening green and golden-naped tanager took us to new heights, followed by a Chocó brush-finch, which was observed catching moths on the forest floor. With several Chocó-endemics also making an appearance, black-chinned mountain tanager was a most welcome addition to our growing list, while flycatchers were represented by singles of golden-bellied and rusty-margined flycatcher.

With the bananas proving to be 'Tanager Central', a couple of golden-naped tanagers were next to make an appearance, before a quick glance at the moth sheet saw a streaky-throated foliage gleaner tucking into its breakfast. So focused were we on the birds that we almost missed our first mammal of the trip when a red-tailed squirrel was suddenly spotted on one of the nearby trunks, along with a pair of wedge-billed woodcreepers. Close by, our first euphonia was that of a female thick-billed euphonia, before a new lifer for MD, in the form of a golden-ringed honeyeater, was the 'next cab off the rank'!

By now we were having success at identifying the various tanagers with the skill of seasoned pros, so easily picked out the larger form of a buff-throated saltator as and when it came down to the free handout. Switching between frugivores and insectivores, we then noticed a smoky-coloured pewee, before an ornate flycatcher joined the party. Our second becard of the morning then turned up, in the form of a female barred becard, while the plaintive song of Andean solitaire could be heard from somewhere in the forest behind.

Meanwhile back at moth light, the next new bird was a Pacific tufted-cheek, while lurking in the shadows, singles of streak-capped treehunter and house wren were also added in quick succession. Hummingbirds were, however, decidedly thin on the ground due to the absence of sugar feeders, but a velvet-purple coronet made for a welcome addition to the day's list. As everyone revelled in the number of birds to photograph and identify (or both), the next species was a showstopper, as a broad-billed motmot's arrival definitely eclipsed that of the more subtly plumaged dusky-capped flycatcher.

Having seen the female red-headed barbet earlier on - which paradoxically has a green head - we suddenly saw from where the species derives its name with the arrival of a male. While watching the barbet, SM then pointed out the song of a lineated foliage gleaner, as a flock of bronze-winged parrots flew past. Back down

below, a brown-capped vireo was picked up in the trees behind, along with our second brushfinch of the morning - this one being chestnut-capped.

Leaving the feeders, we then took a small walk through some of the 80ha of forest owned and managed by Sergio, and in the direction of the tower, with the first bird observed being a variable seed-eater. A little further on, an olive-crowned yellowthroat was heard too from the undergrowth, while southern rough-winged swallows could be seen feeding on the wing. With the cloud now clearing once more, we continued down the track, successfully managing to catch up with the delightful duo of orange-breasted and scaled fruiteaters briefly in the canopy.

Heading slowly downwards, and taking care down the slightly slippery track, we eventually reached Sergio's mightily impressive tower, which stood 32m tall and soared above the surrounding canopy. Once on top, the views across to both Mashpi forest and Mashpi Valley were nothing short of stunning. While taking in the vista, we were also able to watch both a rose-faced parrot and a moss-backed tanager in their natural surroundings away from the feeding station. Across the valley we could hear black-billed peppershrike endlessly repeating its beautiful, but simple song, along with the liquid song of grey-breasted wood-wren.

Looking down from the tower, towards the forest floor, three-striped warbler and Chocó vireo were also picked up in quick succession, with sepia-brown (Sharpe's) wren, smoky-backed woodpecker and streak-necked flycatcher all representing new additions to the trip-list. As we steadily noted more birds, we finally saw the black-billed peppershrike that had been singing earlier, while the diminutive rufous-rumped antwren even represented a 'lifer' for our guide SM, after having been pointed out by Sergio.

While descending the tower, we then delighted in a male empress brilliant hummingbird feeding from a bromeliad in the genus Guzmania. Stopping half-way down, we also managed to hear a mountain wren, before a male masked trogon delighted the group. With a host of birds moving through the mid-canopy, we also noted in quick succession a male smoky-brown woodpecker, while the dominant bird here appeared to be the yellow-throated chlorospingus. Returning to Sergio's property, we took a moment to rest by the hummingbird feeders, while being entertained by velvet-purple coronets and purple-bibbed white-tips, along with the occasional brown violetear and empress brilliant.

Walking back up to where the minibus was parked, blue-and-white swallows adorned the telephone wires, as a pair of bay wrens popped briefly out into the open. Following Sergio a little way down the main road, our final mission was to look for a very localised hummingbird. On the way we caught sight of both a male yellow-bellied seedeater and a smoke-coloured pewee, before our erstwhile guide pointed out the nest of a roadside hawk. And upon training the scope on the nest, we were suddenly able to see the female's head poking above the rim! And Sergio didn't disappoint with our final mini-mission either, when duly pointing out a stunning male green-fronted lancebill perched on a branch just above the road - which meant yet another lifer for the entire group, including MD!

Thanking Sergio for a terrific morning's birding, we next headed off to a small feeding station called Sachaguatusa, which had come highly recommended by SM due to a variety of different birds coming to the feeders. This subtle variation in species is due to a drop in altitude to around 975m, making Sachaguatusa lower than any other place we would visit on the western cordilleras.

On the way, a dead animal somewhere in the undergrowth appeared to have attracted the attention of at least 15 black vultures. Finally arriving at a set of beautifully manicured gardens, we walked down to the feeding station baited with bananas, which was in turn surrounded by benches laid out for the human visitors. And after greeting the owner, we took our seats to wait for the show to commence.

In no time the birds began to descend in good number, as we quickly identified green honeycreeper, palm and blue-and-grey tanagers, along with the two sought-after species - emerald and grey-and-gold tanagers. Both of these rarely seen species were also stunning to behold. As the birds continued to arrive, we also noted a buff-throated saltator, silvery-throated tanager, a host of flamed-rumped tanagers and a couple of

euphonias in the form of orange-bellied and thick-billed. A change of bird family then saw a pair of black-cheeked woodpeckers enter the fray.

It was proving the day of all days for tanagers too, as a pair of white-lined tanagers then turned up, with the difference in plumage colour between the largely black male and pale-brown female clearly evident. Keen not to be left out of the action, a pair of crimson-rumped toucanets then sat next to each other in the adjacent tree, before eventually flying down for a feed, and these were quickly followed by a pale-mandible aracari, which cleared out all the other birds from the station before proceeding to tuck in.

As new birds constantly dropped in, we then spotted a total of four orange-fronted barbets, which were quickly joined by a bay-headed tanager, but these were instantly sidelined with the arrival of a Chocó toucan in the tree behind, which posed beautifully for those keen to take its photo while this charismatic bird contemplated coming down for a feed.

Tearing ourselves away, we thanked our host before heading back to Pacto Loma with the hope of making a brief stop at the nearby cock-of-the rock lek at Reserva La Victoriana. Spotting a swallow-tailed kite on the way, a cattle egret was additionally found by one of the guests. However, upon arrival at the reserve, the heavens suddenly opened, forcing us to abandon our plans and instead head back to Sachatamia.

Arriving back while still light, two of the guests joined MD for a quick hummingbird session by the feeders, where a total of seven species were seen: violet-tailed sylph, booted racket-tail, purple-bibbed white-tip, rufous-tailed hummingbird, green-crowned brilliant, empress brilliant and brown violetear. Taking a moment to also check out the mammal feeder close to the lodge, we also noted a single agouti, which was then joined by a couple more - doubling our mammal tally for the day! And what a day it had been - quite probably an all-time Wildlife Worldwide record day list for the day with 98 bird species recorded and plenty of opportunities to take wonderful photos - in essence a win-win for all members of the group.

**Tuesday 14 April 2026**

**Day 3:**
Angel Paz Reserve & Maquipucuna Reserve

Rising for another early 5.30 am departure, with all our bags packed and following an obligatory coffee, we drove in darkness to the meeting point for our first appointment of the day - the Andean cock-of-the-rock lek at Angel Paz. The lek was a 15-minute walk in, which entailed passing through a couple of pasture fields and a section of forest. On the way, we could clearly hear the distinctive songs of rufous-collared sparrow and golden-headed Quetzal, before picking up the distinctive two-note call of the rufous-breasted antthrush.

At a distance of around a hundred metres from the lek, we suddenly began to hear the males calling, and upon reaching the hide were thrilled to see at least five or six males in full display mode. Despite the birds' flighty nature, they also, at times, came very close, giving everyone the opportunity to take a few photos of this glamorous and iconic species. As the sound was also tremendous, this enabled everyone to enjoy the full 'Gallo de la Peña' experience!

Slowly heading back to the road, we then gained views of the rear end of a golden-headed quetzal high in the trees, before perseverance by Angel and his team resulted in fabulous views of a cloud-forest pygmy owl. And shortly before reaching the minibuses, we were delighted with a yellow-bellied seedeater in the roadside pastures.

Changing location, we then took another fifteen-minute walk down into the forest and to the area where we hoped to see the giant antpitta. Almost immediately we had success as the male came to worms provided by Angel Paz, with the bird also allowing everyone to take super photos of this hugely charismatic and very localised bird. It was not without incident though, as the muddy nature of the path first saw MD's scope knocked over before MD himself then slipped too, getting very dirty in the process! A little further on, a few members of the group then also managed the briefest views of a golden-winged manakin, before heading

back up to the main road.

Taking a much-deserved break at the restaurant, we sat down to brunch at the restaurant before taking a moment to enjoy a pair of masked trogons close by. Hummingbird feeders were also present alongside the dining area, enabling us to log green-crowned brilliant, empress brilliant, booted rack-tail, Andean emerald, violet-tailed sylph, rufous-tailed, white-necked Jacobin, brown violet-ear and speckled hummingbird. The food was delicious too, consisting of bolones and empanadas.

Moving onto another site, and after a short wait, our second antpitta species of the day followed, as a pair of yellow-breasted antpittas were encouraged out with another supply of worms to a stick over a babbling stream. Thrilled with our haul, we then stopped briefly at the old 'Comedor' where we duly caught up with SIX toucan barbets just beyond the patio, which had obviously been enticed down by bananas. This is normally a bird we have to strain every sinew to see, so seeing them at such short quarters was nothing less than remarkable. At this same location, a white-winged brushfinch also made a brief appearance, along with a rufous-naped tanager.

Carrying further on down the trail to yet more feeders, a couple more toucan barbets were waiting for us here too, along with a palm tanager and at least three blue-winged mountain tanagers. Two more different hummers were also present, in the form of brown Inca and buff-tailed coronet. In the adjacent forest we were also delighted to spot two different woodcreepers in the space of less than a minute - these being strong-billed and montane - which took our woodcreeper trip tally to that of four different species.

With one last planned stop before our departure, we moved across to another site close by where we hoped to catch up with the very localised plate-billed mountain toucan. Walking the short distance to the hide, we could see toucans feeding ahead of us but were then distracted by an earthworm which must have been over a metre long! This, of course, meant that by the time we reached the hide the toucans had disappeared back into the trees. Recompense came, however, from a new species, in the form of blue-capped tanager, with golden, palm and flame-faced tanager also putting in an appearance, along with orange-bellied euphonia and a pair of masked trogons.

Walking back to the minibus, our local guide Esteban subsequently relocated the toucans feeding in a nearby tree, marking the perfect end to our time at Angel Paz. Thanking our hosts, we then boarded the minibus for the hour-long drive to Maquipucuna. This is a reserve MD knows well, having worked there for a year, back in the 90's. Leaving the main road at Nanegalito and passing through the village of Marianitas, we eventually arrived at the bridge over the Rio Umachaca, which also marks the entrance to the reserve, whereupon we also picked up our first black Phoebe of the trip.

Walking across the bridge, we received a very warm welcome from Isabel and her team at the lodge, and after a short introduction, tucked into a delicious three-course lunch. After taking time to settle into our rooms, we then met up with our local guide Mauricio, for a short walk around the lodge. Starting off with a bang, our first bird was the fabulously handsome broad-billed motmot, before following on towards the Casa Científica, where we spotted a rusty-margined flycatcher, a pair of tropical kingbirds and a blue-grey tanager.

Walking along the main path, a look to the skies also revealed a large number of white-collared swifts feeding towards Marianitas and a few turkey vultures riding the thermals, while a quick scan of a nearby tree provided the trip's first bananaquit and a pair of thick-billed euphonia. Taking a moment to delight in the scenery, Mauricio next pointed out a new species of hummingbird, in the form of a green thorntail, as it fed from a verbena-type flower. A green honeycreeper was also picked up here, along with singles of black-winged saltator and dusky-capped flycatcher. Hearing a screeching call above, we then looked up to see a small flock of bronze-winged parrots racing past.

Taking our return journey back via the Palmitos Trail, Mauricio then pointed out a tropical parula, before watching a pair of noisy plain brown woodcreepers, with one of them finding and eating a cicada to the delight of all. On this return loop, a pair of red-headed barbets were also noted, with the highlight of the

walk back being a single male Guayaquil woodpecker high on a dead snag of a tree, which everyone had the opportunity to admire in MD's scope.

Arriving back at the lodge, we were welcomed back by the sound of cock-of-the rocks calling, meaning this species had book-ended both ends of a day filled with more terrific sightings. Meeting at 6.30 pm for the compilation of the day's checklist, we then enjoyed another fine dinner before turning in for the night and in preparation for a full day's birding in Maqui.

**Wednesday 15 April 2026**

**Day 4:**
Maquipucuna - The road to Santa Lucía, Sendero Principal and the road to Marianitas.

Waking up after our first night at Maquipucuna, we quickly met up for a 6 am cup of coffee and piece of cake at 6 am while listening to a male cock-of-the-rock calling down by the river. Having rained heavily overnight, the paths were still wet as we strolled down towards the bridge. But despite the high-water levels, we still managed to locate a white-capped dipper hopping around the rocks below.

Taking a right over the bridge, we then walked in the direction of Santa Lucía, before Mauricio pointed out a very distant bat falcon perched high up in a tree. By now the drizzle had stopped and with it slowly clearing we delighted in a pair of golden-headed quetzal and a rufous motmot, all perching quietly across the river. Here too, MD noticed a few smaller swifts moving through, which Mauricio identified as chestnut-coloured swifts.

Slowly walking up the road towards Santa Lucia, the spooky call of a scaled antpitta could be heard from somewhere in the undergrowth, while a little further on we located a male blue-necked tanager, a slaty-throated redstart and a single red-faced spinetail. While watching a yellow-bellied seedeater, we could also hear the strange growling call of a male Chocó toucan, which Mauricio then located in a tree, allowing it to be scoped up as well.

Next up from the undergrowth, we heard the call of a scale-crested pygmy-tyrant, which flatly refused to make an appearance, as did the Zeledon's antbird, which is, if anything, the skulkier of the two. Upon turning around to retrace our steps, we then noted in quick succession a Chocó brushfinch, a cinnamon becard and a flock of flame-rumped tanagers, as the sun finally made its presence felt.

While descending, we heard a slaty spinetail and a distant cloud forest pygmy-owl, before obtaining brief views of a slaty-capped flycatcher. And as the birds slowly revealed themselves, an orange-bellied euphonia and dusky-capped flycatcher were next to come across our collective radar. Further down, Mauricio then pointed out a Chocó tyrannulet, resulting in decent views while the bird flitted high in the canopy, with welcome distraction provided by a red-tailed squirrel.

Back along the main road again, we crossed the tributary that feeds into the Rio Umachaca, whereupon Mauricio and one of the guests spotted a male torrent duck, before MD picked up the female, with all marvelling at the totally distinct plumage patterns of the sexes. Looking down from the bridge once again, we immediately relocated the dipper, before spotting the torrent duck pair as they entered the main river. Taking a moment to enjoy this charismatic white water surfing specialist, the pair then settled on a large rock in the centre of the river, allowing for prolonged views, which were only disrupted when a female cock-of-the-rock whizzed past.

Breakfast at Maqui's open-air restaurant followed and we delighted in watching the white-necked Jacobins nectaring from the feeders, before then spotting a male black-cheeked woodpecker on a nearby tree snag. Fully satiated after our scrambled eggs, we all reconvened at 10am for the main morning walk up and along the Sendero Principal. Immediately around the lodge, the usual trio of rusty-margined flycatcher, tropical kingbird and black phoebe were all present, while a little higher up, the aerial duo of southern rough-winged swallow and blue-and-white swallow trawled the skies for insects. Taking a moment to look back down the

valley, the perching bat falcon could still be seen on the same snag, along with a couple of turkey vultures.

Steadily heading up, we passed through a patch of secondary forest, where a mixed flock comprised bananaquit, yellow-throated chlorospingus and brown-capped vireo, before Mauricio pointed out a bay-headed tanager and a spotted woodcreeper. However, the bay wren, scale-crested pygmy-tyrant and slaty-capped shrike vireo were far less forthcoming, preferring instead to call from the thick understory. Then a little further up the trail, a white-winged becard represented a new bird for the trip.

By now in quality forest, Mauricio once again came up with the goods while pointing out a white-whiskered puffbird sitting quietly in the vegetation. This can be a very hard bird to track down - primarily due to the fact it rarely moves! Our second toucan of the day was yellow-throated, but this species was only identified by call. Then, hitting another mixed flock, we quickly identified rufous-throated tanager, golden tanager, blue-grey tanager and ornate flycatcher. Here too, a russet antshrike was briefly picked up in the canopy of a tree, before a calling slaty antwren proved decidedly less forthcoming. Here too, we could hear the gorgeous tinkling notes of a speckled nightingale-thrush, with Mauricio telling us that this species can be one of the hardest of all cloudforest birds to find.

Turning back on our heels to return down the same path, Mauricio then pointed out a diminutive stripe-throated hermit, before revealing the location to be a lek. And upon peering through the undergrowth, we eventually caught sight of one singing just a few inches from the first floor - what a bird! Quickly returning for lunch, we added three-striped warbler, before a pair of broad-billed motmots showed fabulously well in the adjacent trees, enabling the photographers to take a few good pics.

By now, just back above the lodge, Mauricio once again came up with another super bird as he pointed out a male white-winged tanager, which appeared to be another poorly-named species, as the first thing we noticed was not its white wing linings, but its scarlet colour! Back down at the lodge, we then took a brief siesta in the heat of the day, before reuniting with Mauricio once again for a walk along the road to Marianitas.

Crossing the bridge, the white-capped dipper was once again present, and upon turning left we noted a very distant pale-mandibled aracari perched in a distant tree along with some black vultures. Once a few hundred metres from the lodge, it then started to rain, and rapidly turning heavy, we quickly decided to head for cover. Having left the lodge with the weather seemingly looking fine, none had brought waterproofs, so Mauricio cut some Philodendron leaves locally called 'poor man's umbrella' to act as cover while we dashed back!

After drying out, we then enjoyed a short talk from Isabel featuring some of Maquipucuna's recent camera trapping data, featuring lots of bear photos, before then taking dinner. The plan had been originally to take a short night walk, but due to the continuance of the almighty downpour this was quickly shelved as we took time to enjoy the lodge instead, before heading to bed after a day best summarised as 'some sunshine and a lot of rain!

**Thursday 16 April 2026**

**Day 5:**
The Maquipucuna moth trap, Alambi Garden, Chakana Reserve and Tambo Condor.

For our last morning in Maquipucuna, and with the torrential rain having thankfully passed, we met up for the obligatory coffee with Mauricio, before taking the short walk to the moth light and sheet which attracts a wide range of birds to feed at dawn.

The plaintive whistle of slaty-capped shrike vireo and liquid song of buff-throated saltator could clearly be heard en route, while brief views were achieved of golden-olive woodpecker, smoky-brown woodpecker and house wren as we entered the small, covered hide. There were certainly plenty of moths on the sheet, while the area appeared initially devoid of birds. This room changed, however, with the arrival of both a

spotted woodcreeper and ornate flycatcher.

These two species obviously appeared to be the vanguard as a whole variety then proceeded to arrive, commencing with fantastic views of the normally skulking Esmeraldas antbird, as both male and female made an appearance in quick succession. Then a family party of three tawny-breasted flycatchers turned up, which proved to be yet another species MD had not seen before, with the group seemingly comprised of a pair and a youngster that was still being fed by its parents. Also, it was great to finally see a grey-breasted wood-wren, having heard its call on numerous occasions during our time at the reserve, without having successfully managed to see it even once.

Then a second woodcreeper entered the fray, in the form of plain-brown, before a pair of Zeledon's antbirds emerged from the shadows to help themselves to a moth or two. Mauricio then directed the group to a shy spotted barbtail on the periphery of the viewing stage, while a three-striped warbler proved rather more confiding. And as the birds kept coming, we managed to spot a red-billed sparrow coming in to feed, before being joined by a pair of white-whiskered puffbirds, which we'd briefly seen the following day. Mauricio then pointed out a fabulous view of a western fire-eye skulking around near the forest floor. And we were just about to leave when both an ochre-breasted tanager and buff-rumped warbler turned up, to mark 'two cherries on the cake' of a phenomenally successful session.

Walking back to the lodge, a single golden-bellied flycatcher was the sole bird of interest before the group turned their attentions towards breakfast. By now it was already 8 am, with Santiago and Eddy having already arrived to take us to Chakana, and after a wonderful farewell from the owners of Maquipucuna - Rodrigo, Rebecca and Isabel - we set off back in the direction of Nanengalito and the main road. Before reaching the outskirts of Quito, however, we had one last planned stop to make in the form of a quick visit to the feeding station at Alambi - otherwise known as 'Hummingbird Central'.

Walking in, we were immediately confronted by ranks of feeders, which were simply buzzing with hummers and set straight into identifying and photographing all that came in. The hummers included empress brilliant, purple-bibbed white-tip, purple-throated woodstar, booted racket-tail, rufous-tailed hummingbird, brown violet-eared, white-necked jacobin and fawn-breasted brilliant, with the latter a new bird for the trip. A white-whiskered hermit also made a brief appearance, with many delighted to hand-feed the hummingbirds.

At the back of the stage, some bananas had been left out, with the star of the show being a black-capped tanager, with admirable support provided by silvery-throated and blue-grey tanagers. Meanwhile, back at the feeders, a glittering pair of green-crowned woodnymph represented yet another new hummingbird for the trip. Just one of the guests managed to spot a male Geoffroy's daggerbill as it fed on the flowers just in front of the feeders.

Taking a short walk down the Alambi River, we picked up a pair of torrent tyrannulet hopping around on the boulders, before a return back to the feeders provided us with another buff-throated saltator. Then after thanking our host, we set off for Tambo Condor in the Eastern Cordilleras, at the heady heights of over 3,500m above sea level (asl).

After skirting around Quito, we arrived at the hotel just before lunch, with a few of us immediately checking out the feeders while our bags were brought down. Here we noted shining sunbeam, black flowerpiercer, sparkling violetear and a single sapphire wing, before a great thrush was noted in the adjacent fields. Taking our lunch at the dining area which looks out across to the great wall of cliffs in the adjacent Chakana Reserve, we then spotted a couple of condors perching above the tell-tale whitewash of guano, before the vultures then took to the wing to majestically soar along the cliff-face.

Following a delightful, traditional lunch, we then boarded the minibus once more for the short drive to the viewpoint. With the weather now looking to be slightly closing in, all still managed to see three condors perching on cliff-ledges. While scanning the paramo for bears, we were easily able to pick out the obvious evidence as to where the bear had previously been feeding by the tell-tale signs of eaten Puya bromeliads.

This is because their favoured food always tends to turn white when freshly opened up to be eaten. But on this occasion the bears only appeared conspicuous by their absence.

Joining forces with Fernando, one of Chakana's Park Guards, we then headed through the locked gate and up into the park itself. Despite the rain, we picked up a few birds in a patch of scrub, including spectacled redstart, cinereous conebill and another black flowerpiercer. And then a few metres further on, MD spotted the distinctive silhouette of a male tufted tit-tyrant.

As we continued to ascend above 3,500m, we began to gain our first sight of the 'Chuquiragua', which is often called the 'flower of the Andes', while a number of Andean tapetis (rabbits) were spotted along the track too. During the drive, we also noted that one of the tapetis appeared to have been attacked, perhaps by a culpeo or puma. Continuing up the track, and adjacent to the huge forestry plantation, we picked up the distinctive call of tawny antpitta, but unfortunately there appeared to be no further fresh signs of bear. And with the weather, by now, turning very wet and misty, we had to settle for a single carunculated caracara on a post before turning back towards Tambo Condor.

By the time we were back at the hotel, it was just time to settle into our rooms before another delightful dinner. But with the weather now decidedly chilly at such a high altitude, most turned in, in preparation for a day that would be devoted to mostly searching for one species - the Andean (or spectacled) bear!

**Friday 17 April 2026**

**Day 6:**
Chakana Reserve, Papallacta Pass & Guango Lodge

Waking up to a cold morning, and with the weather looking decidedly better than we'd experienced the previous afternoon, we all reunited for breakfast. MD was feeling the effects of the altitude, but everyone else appeared fine. Taking a moment before breakfast to check out the feeders, MD first picked out a blue-and-yellow tanager. After breakfast we reconvened up at the minibus on the main road, with all walking slowly and suitably wrapped up given the altitude and the cold!

Some other birders were also present here, before one of them spotted a sword-billed hummingbird, surely one of Ecuador's avian holy grails, being also the bird with the longest bill - in proportion to its body - in the natural world. Despite the hummer being backlit and so not in the best position to photo, it was still a wonderful moment, this having been a species we thought we'd struggle to see.

Taking in the Mirador (viewpoint) before heading back into Chakana Reserve with Fernando and his wife Christina, the weather did indeed look much better, as we observed a carunculated caracara close to our position, in addition to five condors sitting on the cliffs across the gorge. There also seemed to be fresh signs of a bear or bears having eaten previously here, meaning on this occasion it looked that we'd been given the slip, but undeterred we headed onto the reserve.

Passing through the first gate, we then carried onwards to the second gate near the switchback, whereupon MD spotted a culpeo (or Andean fox) crossing the track. However, only MD, Eddy and one of the guests saw this mercurial canid before it disappeared back into the brush. Turning through the second gate, and at the hairpin bend, we then spotted a small flock of plain-coloured seed-eaters, whizzing around the grassland. Taking a moment to stretch our legs at this point, we picked up a single grass wren, before SM spotted a male Ecuadorian hillstar - the species of hummingbird that survives at the highest altitude anywhere in the world. It also has a tiny world distribution, being entirely confined to high-altitude locations in Ecuador, along with a couple of spots in southern Colombia.

By now, we were at around 3,700m asl, and the views were astounding. Watching the cloud base lift a touch, we could see the volcanoes of Sincholagua and Rumiñawi in the distance. Keen to reach the cliffs, but unable to go by our own minibus due to the previous day's rains, we all jumped in Fernando's 4WD vehicle, which was quite the crush! On the way down, we spotted an American kestrel, along with three or four white-

tailed deer, and after stopping briefly at the small wetland were also able to add two yellow-billed pintail, Andean teal and two southern lapwing to our trip list.

Reaching the spot where we could take the vehicle no further, we undertook the short walk to the viewpoint, spotting a second male Ecuadorian hillstar and a pair of chestnut-winged cinclodes on the way. On reaching quite possibly one of the best views in all of Ecuador, we started scanning for condors and bears and almost immediately spotted two condors distantly on the wing. While scanning, MD also managed to spot a female Tyrian metaltail, and three or four carunculated caracaras when they flew past and just below our position.

While searching for bears, one of the guests then spotted a black-chested buzzard-eagle as it flew past, which was subsequently re-found in the top of a tree on the edge of a crag. Meanwhile, looking down with the scope to the lake below, a few Andean duck, Andean teal, yellow-billed pintail and Andean gulls were noted either on the water or along the lake's edge.

Taking some time to both scan and enjoy the view, we watched the buzzard-eagle take to the air, before MD spotted an aplomado falcon racing past our position and along the cliff-line. But after around an hour of no luck either finding bears or watching condors in flight, we walked back to the car, which of course the condors took as a cue to take flight! This caused us to instantly race back as we watched two adult and three sub-adult condors sail right over our heads and along the cliffs in what could only be described as an utterly sublime moment.

Deciding that it appeared to be a no-show for bears, we drove back down to the entrance, constantly checking as we went. On the way back down, we saw both the aplomado falcon and the black-chested buzzard eagle once again, along with a few brown-bellied swallows. Back at the Mirador for a final check of any bear signs, we were met by around 30 Ecuadorian schoolchildren who then took great delight in being able to watch the condors on the cliffs through MD's scope.

Returning to Tambo Condor, all the usual hummers were at the feeders, with the exception of black-tailed trainbearer, but having missed the 'giant', we didn't have to wait long, as one was subsequently spotted in a tree at lunch. The sighting of this species also enabled us to secure the holy trinity of Chakana's most charismatic hummingbirds - the sword-billed, the Andean and the giant - all in one day!

Bidding farewell to the staff at Tambo Condor, we set off for Guango Lodge, via the Papallacta Pass, which also represented our last chance of finding bears. Driving through the southeastern outskirts of Quito, we eventually reached the E20 road that would take us up and over the eastern Cordilleras, before then descending once again towards both Papallacta and Guango. Previously, SM had heard that a mother and two cubs had shown well from the road and as we slowly climbed back up to 3,500m, we stopped by the roadside for a scan.

On the second occasion, MD & SM jumped out on the hard shoulder, before SM chuckled with delight, as on the hillside opposite he had found a bear! Quickly setting up the scope, the bear was at least 800m away, and we quickly found out it wasn't just one bear, but quite probably the very same mother with the two cubs… we had only gone and found them! We then watched in a state of delirious happiness for at least 45 minutes while the bears ate and played with each other, with one of the cubs proceeding to climb all over its mother's back at one point. All three additionally had very similar facial patterns, as each appeared to possess dark spectacles, surrounded by a white face.

MD then noticed another bear further down the slope, but couldn't relocate it. However, after moving 100m up the road, we then re-found it, this being an adult male bear with a totally black face! And then a FIFTH bear was located further up the ridge with a white 'Y' shaped pattern between his eyes. We felt bears had arrived like buses - none and then suddenly five arriving in no time! Suffice to say the feelings in the minibus were a mixture of intense relief and euphoria, with SM declaring that he'd never seen so many bears in such proximity away from a fruiting tree!

Carrying on to the pass, we then took the old road or 'Camino Antiguo' at an unbelievable 4,100m asl. to see

if we could also end the day on a birding high. Walking down the road, SM found a male purple-backed thornbill, which looked simply stunning in the low late-afternoon light, along with a singing buff-breasted mountain tanager - both representing lifers for the entire group. A little further along we also picked up a pair of variable hawks and heard the machine-gun call of Paramo tapacúlo. Delighted with our high-altitude haul, we then jumped back in the minibus before dropping down the eastern flanks of the cordilleras towards the famous spa town of Papallacta.

While passing Papallacta Lake, SM explained that the oil pipeline from the Amazon passes directly through the mountains here, and more oil has been accidentally spilt into the lake over the years than was ever discharged by the Exxon Valdez accident. Eventually reaching Guango Lodge in the darkness, we received a very warm welcome and headed for our rooms, only to meet up a short while later for dinner. And what a day it had been… Three brilliant hummers, a bucket-load of condors and no fewer than FIVE Andean bears. Returning to bed shattered, but elated, all declared they would still be ready to hit Guango hard the following day.

**Saturday 18 April 2026**

**Day 7:**
Guango Lodge - The moth trap & Sendero Trail 1 & San Isidro Lodge.

Meeting up for a hot drink at dawn, the group then took the short walk to Guango's moth-trap hide to see which birds would be attracted to the free Lepidoptera handout. There weren't a huge number of moths on the sheet, due undoubtedly to the previous night's clear skies, but nevertheless birds began to arrive, with the first species being a russet-crowned warbler.

As a couple of rufous-coloured sparrows hopped around the forest floor, a montane woodcreeper then flew in to feed on those moths that had settled on the trunks of nearby trees. Next up was a mountain wren, before all eyes were diverted with the sudden arrival of a couple of vibrantly coloured turquoise jays. Meanwhile down on the forest floor, a chestnut-capped brushfinch hopped into the cleared arena, before a male tourmaline sunangel posed briefly for the group. A distant thrush was also spotted in the canopy of a tree, which was subsequently identified as a glossy black thrush.

By far the most numerous bird at this point was the russet-crowned warbler, with at least five individuals present, as at least a couple began busily singing. Here the final 'new' bird was represented by a pair of cinnamon flycatchers. Deciding to take a short walk down the line where the oil pipeline follows the course of the river, we left the hide and almost immediately hit a mixed flock. A beryl-spangled tanager was the first bird to be identified, before a pearled treerunner became the subject of much admiration from the group.

Both singles of blue-and-black tanager and spectacled redstart were also spotted flitting in amongst the flock, before a pair of blue-backed conebill, a single capped conebill and a single common bush tanager (or common chlorospingus) were added to the list. And as the birds kept coming, we next spotted a couple of mountain caciques further down the path, while listening to the drilled call of Azara's spinetail.

Meanwhile back in amongst another mixed flock, we eventually managed to identify a pair of slaty brushfinches, while a grey-hooded bush-tanager (or pink-billed Cnemoscopus) showed briefly. Heading back to the Lodge, the feeders were surprisingly quiet, with chestnut-breasted coronet the only hummer of note. Taking a short break to replenish our water supplies, we then crossed the road before ascending into the forest, via the zig-zag path on the other side. While ascending, we could hear mountain caciques calling, and then took a moment to catch our breath at the top of the path where the toucan blind had been erected. Here SM managed to locate a lacrimose mountain tanager in the adjacent vegetation, while a pale-naped brushfinch popped up for just long enough to be successfully identified.

Daniel from the lodge had come with us, before then proceeding to place grapes up on a long pole in the hope of attracting the grey-breasted mountain-toucan. And while waiting to see if the toucan would arrive,

MD noticed a very unusual hummingbird in the form of a mountain avocetbill, with a peculiar upturned bill as it took nectar from some flowers. Here the Merlin App also picked up the call of black-crested warbler, before we eventually managed to get a few glimpses of this striking black and yellow warbler in the canopy of a nearby tree. While searching for a better view of the warbler, we also managed to pick up another beryl-spangled tanager flitting through the canopy.

While the activity appeared minimal around the grapes, scanning the surrounding forest continued to be more 'fruitful', as we were rewarded with a short-billed (yellow-whiskered) chlorospingus moving through the vegetation, before MD then picked up the second good hummingbird of the morning in the form of a male glowing puffleg. Here too we heard the call of blackish tapacúlo from the undergrowth, before deciding that it might be more productive to take a walk given the toucans' obvious hesitancy in coming down.

Taking to the path, we had not walked far before SM called us back to his location at the back of the line to try and find a large woodpecker that had just flown past his position. And after a bit of searching, we eventually managed to secure good views of a pair of powerful woodpeckers, with the male possessing a bright red head. Chuffed with our find, we then hit another mixed flock, where a streaked tuftedcheek, a blue-and-black tanager and spectacled redstart were picked up - with the first species being yet another new bird for the entire group.

Slowly dropping back down to and across the road, we then walked up the line of the pipe and adjacent to the river. Unable to locate the torrent ducks lower down the river, MD eventually managed to find the nest of the fasciated tiger-heron sitting high in the nest of a tree between the path and river. Sitting perfectly still, it proved a great opportunity for the photographers in the group to take a picture of a decidedly tricky bird to see, particularly when nesting.

Arriving back at the lodge, a white-bellied woodstar and male collared Inca were almost immediately picked up on the feeders close to the lodge, before we managed to scope up a pair of masked trogons close to the forest edge. Coming back to find us, Daniel had just found the torrent ducks further upriver, and after a quick march we too took delight in watching the trip's second pair perching on a large boulder. It was also superb watching them constantly diving into the white water to feed.

Back at the lodge, and with still a short while to wait before lunch was ready, we took a short walk to a new area of feeders which appeared to be much busier than elsewhere. Here we quickly logged tourmaline sunangel, buff-tailed coronet, fawn-breasted brilliant and white-bellied woodstar. A long-tailed sylph was then spied in the shrubbery, which is also the eastern equivalent of the violet-tailed sylph located on the Western Cordilleras - and yet another new hummer for our burgeoning list.

After lunch, we then bid goodbye to the staff at Guango for the drive to our next appointment on our whistle-stop tour across the Andes, this being San Isidro Lodge. Some 500m lower than Guango (at 2,100m), Isidro would also represent our last stop before the Amazon. Initially the plan had been to 'bird' along the road leading to San Isidro, but a short rain shower forced us to cancel this idea, choosing instead to drive directly to the lodge.

Arriving at the lodge's car park, we could immediately hear the unmistakable calls of russet-backed oropendolas calling from close by, before our first green jay of the trip was spotted high in a nearby tree. Taking time to settle into our delightful cabins, we then reunited back down at the veranda for some impromptu birding. Here the fine vista afforded views across the reserve's forest canopy and onwards to the Guacamayos Ridge away to the southeast.

Surveying our surroundings, a tawny-bellied hermit was first to be seen while feeding in some nearby flowers from the genus Arbutilon. Here too, a bronzy Inca was briefly noted before being bullied away by the buff-tailed coronets. By now, the rain had stopped, allowing us to pick up both a scarlet-rumped cacique and a mountain wren.

Taking a short walk before dinner, we duly headed back up to the entrance, listening to the beautiful song

of pale-eyed thrush on the way. And close to the gate we duly located at least half a dozen russet-backed oropendola nests high up in a tree. Waiting to take a few photos, it became immediately obvious that the pendant nests contained young, as we took a moment to watch the adults continually coming back and forth with food.

Activity was surprisingly quiet along the road, but it was nevertheless excellent to stretch our legs while marvelling at the epiphyte burden of some of the trees. Returning to the lodge, we then enjoyed a delightful dinner which was interrupted by the 'San Isidro' owl. This well-known owl is still considered a black-and-white owl, but due to the remote nature of these birds from any other similar black-and-white owl populations, it is currently being considered as a possible candidate for an entirely new species.

We were just about to head for our cabins when one of the guests noticed some rustling in the trees and, to our utter delight, we looked up to see the face of a grey-bellied night monkey looking back at us, with distinctive white spots on its face. It soon then disappeared up into the canopy and out of sight. Heading off to sleep, the tapir had decided to give the salt-lick a miss, but a lucky few in the group caught up with three more night monkeys on the way back to their cabins, marking the end of another action-packed day.

**Sunday 19 April 2026**

**Day 8:**
San Isidro, Concierto des Aves near Borja

Waking for a 6 am meet-up, we headed down to the lodge to see which birds would be attracted to the haul of moths attracted by the veranda's lights. On the way down, the resident pair of Andean motmots could be heard calling from the path down to the lodge - representing our third motmot of the trip.

The first birds to arrive in the early morning light were green jays, with at least two or three present at any one time. Sticking around for a while, this also gave the photographers in the group the opportunity to take these stunning birds' portraits. Next up, a couple of montane woodcreepers came down to feed on the moths, before a pair of masked trogons came right down to the veranda to have their picture taken for posterity. Looking down, we suddenly noticed a new mammal, in the form of a black agouti, had also arrived to help itself to a couple of the invertebrates pulled in by the light. Flycatchers were also very well represented, as a pair of cinnamon flycatchers were then joined by both a pale-edged flycatcher and smoke-coloured pewee, before a couple of flavescent flycatchers were also drawn to the veranda to feed on the powerless moths.

From our viewpoint we also watched as mountain caciques flew past, while russet-backed oropendolas could be heard and a white-bellied antpitta called tantalisingly from the forest. By now the day had begun to warm up, which precipitated the arrival of the first hummingbirds. Each location tends to have its own dominant and domineering species, and at San Isidro it was patently the chestnut-breasted coronet, while fawn-breasted brilliants and the occasional collared incas also dashed in and out to the sugar feeders. After a sustained period of feeder watching, a single bronzy Inca and a speckled hummingbird were also logged by the diligent group.

Taking a break from the feeders, MD, SM & two of the guests then took a walk back along the path to the cabins to look for the Andean motmot, which has an active nest in the bank close by. We immediately saw it fly past us, and although elusive in the canopy, we eventually managed to get half-decent views of this stunning Andean specialist.

Now back down at the restaurant, we had one more special appointment as we followed one of the local guides down below the veranda and into the forest. Duly forming a line and after a few whistles, a white-bellied antpitta duly came out of the undergrowth to feed on a few worms, before being greeted by its patient admirers.

Flushed with success, we then enjoyed breakfast before taking a walk in the forest. Led by SM and MD, we

followed the trail down to the pond, hoping to complete a circular route back to the cabins. With the sun still out, we took the opportunity to identify a whole series of plants in the botanical families of Araceae, Gesneriaceae, Bromeliaceae and Orchideae. Walking down by the canal, SM also pointed out the decidedly fresh three-toed footprints of an Andean tapir. With the day now decidedly warm, the bird action, for once, was relatively quiet, so the group photographed a number of butterflies and a large timberman beetle which also bit MD on the finger! Hitting a mixed flock on the way back, slaty-throated redstart and beryl-spangled tanager were joined by a single saffron-headed tanager, before all enjoyed listening to the beautiful, haunting song of a pale-eyed thrush, as well as gaining a brief view of this elusive bird when it flew past.

Back at the lodge, it had by now begun to rain again, and so we took lunch before taking an hour off to rest and digest possibly the finest food of the entire trip. Gathering once more, we then took a 45-minute drive to 'Concierto de Aves' near the town of Borja, which is situated at the much lower altitude of around 2,250m asl. Passing through a deforested area, this enabled us to catch up with a few birds of pasturelands, with three southern lapwings, a number of smooth-billed anis, tropical kingbird, chestnut-bellied seedeater and yellow-browed sparrow all logged on the way. Meeting up with the owner Victor, he then took us through to his hummingbird feeder station, where we immediately noticed a few new species, such as violet-fronted brilliant, gorgeted woodstar and green-backed hillstar, with the hillstar patently the domineering species at this location! A female Peruvian racket-tail then turned up briefly, before being shooed away by the bossy brilliants.

Coming back to find us, Victor then took us into the forest for fabulous views of an Andean motmot which we'd seen poorly earlier on at San Isidro. SM then suggested a walk with Victor along the road, as we admired the forest on both sides, before then scoping up a couple of red-billed parrots in the top of a distant tree. While walking along, some scarlet-rumped caciques made a quick appearance, and we could also hear a golden-headed quetzal calling from the trees. On this occasion, however, the much sought-after crested quetzal did not make an appearance.

Thanking Victor for his hard work, we then returned to San Isidro for a short break before dinner. Here, some of the guests also bought souvenirs as a memento of their time at this wonderful reserve. Others lingered in the hope that a tapir would come to the salt-lick, and while this unfortunately didn't happen, recompense was received by another arrival from the San Isidro owl, and this time with two recently-fledged young. By 10 pm all had retreated to their quarters in the full knowledge that a long day of travel would follow, which would end with our arrival in the mighty Amazon jungle.

**Monday 20 April 2026**

**Day 9:**
Guacamayos Ridge, Coca and the Napo Wildlife Centre

Keen to get on the road by 5.45 am, an early alarm call ensued, and after sterling work by all to get out so promptly, we said goodbye to San Isidro for the short drive to the Guacamayos Ridge. Arriving just as dawn was breaking at the last area of highland forest before our descent to the lowlands, we stopped at the lay-by to see what could be seen along the forest edge.

Almost immediately, a good bird was noted, as a couple of hooded mountain tanagers were spotted on the edge of the forest, before then venturing out to feed on insects drawn to the streetlights. This was then trumped by a brief view of a grass-green tanager, before then proceeding to show much better a short while later. A highly sought-after species and stunning to boot, this was one of the few species we'd missed during our walk at Guango Lodge, so we were all chuffed to gain such good views.

As we birded the forest edge, the songs of russet-crowned warbler and mountain wren played almost incessantly in our ears, only to be interrupted by a few squawking red-billed parrots passing over the road. And then in the same tree we'd spotted the grass-green tanager, we picked up a yellow-whiskered chlorospingus, before our third mountain tanager of the morning, in the form of a lacrimose. And when not enjoying the birds, the view away to the west was nothing short of outstanding.

Back at the minibus, we tucked into our packed breakfasts as Eddy then drove us off the ridge, and by way of innumerable hairpin bends, down to the lowlands. Bidding a fond farewell to both the mountains and the trees, we saw steadily more deforestation and ever higher numbers of people along the way. Upon reaching the town of Loreto, the rain arrived and didn't stop almost the entire way to Coca, resulting in decidedly difficult driving conditions for Eddy.

Eventually arriving safely at the Napo Wildlife Centre embarkation point just after 10 am, we were met by Jairo, our guide for the duration of our Amazonian stay, along with local guide Meliton. After tagging our bags and filling out various forms, MD then conducted a spot of birding along the Rio Palamino, which operates as a tributary to the Rio Napo. Here the group picked up a number of white-banded swallows and a greater kiskadee. Also, in the trees across the river, an orange-backed troupial, a scissor-tailed flycatcher and black-billed thrush were noted, while a small flock of muscovy ducks flew past.

At this point we also had to say a fond farewell to our terrific guide Santiago Molina and our 'safe as houses' driver Eddy as they headed back to Quito - this being the third trip MD had conducted with the indomitable duo, with plenty more to come we hoped. Then leaving for Yasuni slightly later than planned, due to the late arrival of the Quito plane - which also brought many more guests - we all set off in the motorised boats for the full Amazonian experience!

We found out we'd be sharing our trip with two American couples, which made for a group of eight. Jumping in the boat for the 2.5-hour trip downriver, the journey was fairly uneventful due to the presence of more rain, which meant the covers on either side of the boat were lowered to keep us dry but which also hindered sightings. Nevertheless, a great white egret and snowy egret were picked up on the river bank as we sped towards Añangu Creek - marking the entrance to the Centre.

Eventually arriving at the welcome centre at the mouth of the creek, we took a moment to use the facilities before boarding the hand-powered canoe to take us along the creek and to the lake and lodge waiting for us. Along with Jairo and Meliton, our party was completed with oarsman Oscar. Mercifully, by the time we climbed into the canoes it had also stopped raining, enhancing the expectation that the two-hour paddle would also be full of wildlife sightings.

It didn't take us long to see our first hoatzin (or 'stinky turkey') as Jairo introduced the group to what is considered an iconic species in the Amazon basin. Constantly snorting at us as we canoed past, the behaviour of this strange, primaeval bird was nothing compared to that of the trip's first primate - a troop of 12 to 15 woolly monkeys. Nicknamed by Jairo as 'the mini gorillas of the rainforest', one of them proceeded to break off a branch, as a warning, before then throwing it down towards us on the water below. Watching them both feeding and moving through the forest, however, was a real treat, as we left them in peace to complete our journey.

While canoeing through the creek, Jairo also pointed out some Aztec fire ant nests wrapped around a trunk, along with the plants in the Zingiberaceae (ginger) and Heliconiaceae (heliconia) families. Jairo also pointed out the capirona tree (*Calycophyllum spruceanum*), which sheds its bark constantly to avoid the clinging attention of epiphytes. He explained the wood of this tree was also exceptional for building, while the shed bark is believed to have a variety of medicinal properties.

One of the guests then noticed an anhinga (or snakebird) in a waterside tree, as we slowly transitioned from Varzea (whitewater-derived) forest to the ígapo (or flooded) forest. With some prior knowledge, Jairo then pointed out the decidedly flimsy nest of a zigzag heron, with an adult perched on top. He also explained that these nests often tend to be raided by capuchins for the eggs and chicks, but this one had obviously avoided the monkeys' attention so far.

Continuing our journey, we all listened to the monotonous cooing calls of a plumbeous pigeon before hitting another troop of capuchin monkeys moving through the forest, while a family troop of around seven or eight red howler monkeys were also noted as they silently passed by. Leaving the monkeys behind, we then noted

a lesser kiskadee with nesting material, while the call of a masked crimson tanager could be heard from close by. Looking up through a rare gap in the canopy, we also heard and saw around 30 cobalt-winged parakeets flying past at great speed.

Our guides then slowed the boat to point out a great potoo asleep on a high branch, before a pair of green-backed trogons were quickly picked up closer to our position, with Meliton also identifying the swifts passing overhead as being short-tailed swifts. While watching the trogons, three cobalt-winged parakeets then briefly dropped in to the top of a nearby tree, enabling us to take our first proper look at these noisy, garrulous parrots. Here too, a large flock of greater anis worked their way past our position in the boat.

With eyes like a hawk, Meliton next pointed out a cinnamon attila hiding along the bank, as a noisy flock of yellow-rumped caciques joined the party. Looking upwards, we then witnessed a flock of around eight red-bellied macaws flying past - which additionally represented our very first macaws of the trip. With sounds alien to many, Jairo also pointed out the distinctive two-note call of a dwarf-tyrant manakin, which, like many in the manakin group, is also a lekking species. Also heard here, as we worked our way along the creek, was the liquid song of a coraya wren, while the next 'belching' call belonged to that of an Amazon river frog.

Our fourth monkey of the journey then came into view as we came across a huge troop of squirrel monkeys, with Jairo explaining that their troops can often consist of up to 50 individuals. However, the birders in the boat were rather more interested in the black-capped donacobius, lesser kiskadee and single speckled chachalaca on the other bank! As more red-bellied macaws flew over, a silver-beaked tanager was also seen near the boat, with the presence of white-winged swallows the first clue that we were close to the lake.

Moving into the open water on Añangu Lake, the group were finally able to enjoy the first view of the lodge and cabins that would also be our home for the next four nights. On the roof of the boat jetty, a single cattle tyrant was noted, while grey-breasted martins fed over the water. Arriving after what had been a mammoth journey, we received a very warm welcome from Jairo (2!), the hotel manager, and Edison the bar manager, as we partook of a refreshing towelette and juice. And after a brief welcome chat, we were shown to our rooms for time to relax and settle in.

Reuniting at 6.30 pm, we were given a very informative talk by another of the guides, Andrès, about the formation of the Napo Wildlife Centre (NWC), and how it is community-owned. He also talked a little about NWC in the wider context of its position within Yasuni National Park. By now it was 7 pm, making it time to enjoy our first fine dinner with Jairo, as he talked through what would be the first activity of our stay the following morning. Tired from both an early start and a long journey, we bid goodnight to each other, in order to get a good night's sleep before the continuation of our Amazonian adventure.

**Tuesday 21 April 2026**

**Day 10:**
Napo Wildlife Centre - Añangu Laguna & creek, Rio Napo clay lick, Napo Cultural Centre, Jetty clay lick, Añangu creek and the laguna.

Following an early alarm call of 4.45 am, the group met MD and Jairo for a 5.15 am breakfast before heading down to the jetty. The plan was to visit the clay licks near the River Napo, so with all aboard, the group headed across the lake and back into the Añango Creek.

The weather looked decent, with some low cloud as we listened to the distant troops of howler monkeys greeting a new day. The morning's first bird was a cattle egret along the lake perimeter, while a ringed kingfisher noisily flew past us while entering the creek. Paddling our way slowly along the creek, MD noticed a long-billed woodcreeper as it flew over the canoe, before landing in a nearby tree. A little further on, a juvenile rufescent tiger heron was also picked up in the vegetation along the creek edge. Here too, a straight-billed woodcreeper and silvered antbird could be heard calling from the undergrowth.

Continuing onwards and towards the Napo, two owl butterflies fluttered past the canoe, and in the background the tremulous call of cinereous tinamou was picked out by Merlin, with confirmation from Jairo. And while still in the ígapo, we then saw the masked crimson tanager that we'd heard the previous afternoon, when a pair briefly and obligingly perched on top of a nearby bush. Here too a social flycatcher was spotted feeding, as an adult rufescent tiger heron lurked just behind.

Having heard the howlers earlier, the first monkeys to be seen were a mixed troop of capuchins and squirrel monkeys, with Jairo commenting that it was surprisingly common to see both species associating together. Here the squirrel monkeys appear to benefit from the capuchins' more aggressive tendencies, while the capuchins have more pairs of eyes looking out for trouble - primarily in the form of a harpy eagle.

As we listened to the call of buff-throated woodcreeper and russet-backed oropendolas, we suddenly became distracted by the appearance of another anhinga. Looking upwards, our first mealy parrot was picked up in flight, but seemed to be heading in the opposite direction to the lick! Here too, four or five red-bellied macaws were perching high in a tree. Hummingbirds tend to be far harder to see in the Amazon, so it was excellent to see a rufous-breasted hermit hovering in front of the canoe for just long enough to be identified.

Taking time to appreciate the royal palms, we then hit yet another troop of capuchins, before eventually arriving at the landing stage. Changing here to the motorised canoes, we then headed down river for no longer than ten minutes and to where the clay lick on the banks of the Napo was situated. But unfortunately the activity here was virtually non-existent due to the presence of an orange-breasted falcon perched high above the lick in a tree. As the parrots were patently nervous of a predator in their midst, we instead went a short distance back upriver to admire a troop of howler monkeys resting on some bamboo at the river's edge. Jairo explained that in the early morning howlers often visit the river to 'go to the toilet' over the running water, and this prophecy indeed proved correct as we confirmed that their morning bowel movements were indeed in full working order! The light here was superb too, allowing the photographers in the group to snap away to their hearts' content.

Back at the clay lick, and with the falcon still watching over proceedings, a few of the larger parrots eventually did come down to feed on the lick, with at least three mealy parrots and three yellow-crowned amazons coming down. The falcon then had a half-hearted attempt at catching one of a small flock of dusky-headed parakeets whizzing around the lick, which effectively put an end to any more birds coming down to partake of the salts and minerals.

As activity at the second clay lick was also reported to be minimal, Jairo instead took us to visit the community where we were welcomed by the Añango community, who were keen to show us an insight into both their life and lifestyle. Walking over, we had the opportunity to see a two-toed sloth up in a tree that had been found earlier, and when working the angles were able to spot a small baby wrapped up in its mother's arms! Here too MD picked up another orange-backed troupial, while three chestnut-eared aracaris delighted the assembled group in a nearby tree. Upon walking to the village, we had an even better look at the orange-breasted falcon that had previously been seen scaring away all the parrots from the lick!

Once in the community, we were given the opportunity to learn about how the Kichwa Añangu build their houses and socialised, with an opportunity to see the women singing and dancing, as we too were encouraged to get involved. We also sampled some of the local cuisine too, as we all had a go with a blow-pipe - to varying degrees of success! Finally, after the purchase of some souvenirs, we bid farewell.

Heading back to the boat, a quick drive then saw us back at the jetty for our walk to the second lick. During the walk, we could hear plain-winged antshrike's very distinctive call, along with that of buff-throated woodcreeper. Arriving at the lick, we took our place in the blind, but after an hour of listening to parrots overhead, none could be persuaded to come down to the forest floor, with MD spotting the only bird of note - this being a dusky-throated antshrike. Also while here, some of the guests photographed a poison arrow-frog.

Walking back out to the jetty, a fabulous lunch had been prepared for us to enjoy in the covered restaurant by the edge of the creek. While dining, we listened to the wonderfully fluid song of a thrush-like wren nearby. Heading back, and by now in the full heat, this didn't appear to prevent one of the best sightings, when coming across a small troop of four or five golden-mantled saddleback tamarin monkeys. This diminutive monkey is not just endemic to the Ecuadorian & Peruvian Amazon, but is also the logo of the Napo Wildlife Centre. They were also seen in terrific light, and despite their constant movement, a few managed to take a photo or two of this emblematic primate.

Taking time to also enjoy the trees, Jairo pointed out a tree named locally as 'wild mango' with very attractive flowers in the family Lecythidaceae. This family also contains perhaps the Amazon's most famous tree - the Brazil nut. In the sunny weather, a number of Morpho butterflies also fluttered past the boat, before Jairo pointed out the 'buzzard-like' call of slender-billed kite above the trees, which on this occasion did not make an appearance.

A little further on, our local guide Meliton then discovered our first proper caiman of the trip, as we all took in the magnificence of an individual that must have been at least 3m long. Lying on top of the water like a log, a butterfly then landed on its head, before proceeding to sip presumably salt from its eye! While watching the flock, a noisy troop of yellow-rumped caciques moved through the trees above, but for obvious reasons, most eyes were transfixed on the caiman just a few metres away.

Moving onwards, the call of an Amazonian trogon, straight-billed woodcreeper and ruddy pigeon were all picked out by Jairo, before Meliton found a northern caiman lizard high up in a tree, which must have been at least a metre long. Briefly turning our attentions to a striated heron, the reptile theme then continued as at least six or seven yellow-spotted Amazon river turtles emerged to bask.

Arriving back at the lodge, we all then enjoyed a rest before MD took a couple of guests up to the lodge tower for a spot of birding before dinner. The weather was warm, with clouds bubbling up, and upon arriving at the top we then watched a flock of around 60 or 70 russet-backed oropendolas flying past, followed by 16 red-bellied macaws. In the nearby tree, we picked up three or four blue-grey tanagers, which look dissimilar to the same species in the cloud forest, due primarily to the presence of a white wing bar in their Amazonian subspecies. Here we also noted a couple of palm tanagers and a noisy pair of greater kiskadees. The far-carrying calls of white-throated toucans could additionally be heard from further away, along with a single distant greater yellow-headed vulture on the horizon.

One of the guests then spotted three blue-and-yellow macaws before quickly disappearing out of sight, as a much closer crowned-slaty flycatcher catching flies on top of a tree proved much more obliging. This species is an Austral migrant - coming to the Amazon to escape the southern winter. Then just before coming down, we noted a capped heron fly across the lake - with this being a species that can sometimes be tricky to see.

Reuniting for dinner, the plan had been to undertake a night walk around the lodge, but with it suddenly having turned windy and thundery, the plan was immediately shelved. This turned out to be an extraordinarily good call as the most enormous storm then rolled in across the lake, which included a clap of thunder that was the loudest MD had certainly ever heard. The rain was nothing short of 'torrential', and so we headed for bed, sincerely hoping that it would have blown through before dawn the following day, when we hoped to take to the new tower.

**Wednesday 22 April 2026**

**Day 11:**
Napo Wildlife Centre - The Harpy Eagle tower and the Cariañangu Creek

Rising for a quick breakfast in time for a 6 am departure, it was mercifully only raining lightly as we departed the dock and crossed the lake en route for Wildlife Worldwide's first visit to the new tower. A couple of cattle egrets were spotted before then picking up a flock of around 15 red-bellied macaws and a larger number of noisy cobalt-winged parakeets.

Reaching the bridge at the start of the Tiputini Trail, we then started the 20-minute walk across to the new tower, listening to the ascending call of citron-bellied attila and cinereous tinamou on the way. After around 10 minutes, we then took a branch off the main trail. On the way, Jairo explained that the main trail went all the way to the Tiptutini river, which is where the Waorani tribe lived. And following a short climb, we were suddenly at the base of the 30m tower. While slowly ascending, a flock of three blue and yellow macaws flew straight past us at eye level - which was hopefully a great sign of things to come. Once on top, the views across the forest canopy were nothing short of sensational, and we set off identifying birds, with a red-necked woodpecker and purplish jacamar picked up in quick succession - both being species that can be very difficult to spot from ground level.

Scanning the tops of the trees close by soon produced an opal-rumped tanager and crowned-slaty flycatcher, while a small troop of spider monkeys could be seen distantly in the crown of another tree. With the rain now having stopped and the mists additionally receding, next up was a flock of around six ivory-billed aracaris, which quickly had the photographers in the group snapping away to their hearts' content. Jairo then pointed out a casqued cacique, before Meliton came up with the bird of the trip perched at around 400m away in the crown of a tree - he'd only gone and found a harpy eagle! Known to be nesting relatively close by, Meliton had located the bird atop one of its favoured perches, but despite the distance, the Amazon's apex raptor was still clearly visible in the scope! It was a fabulous moment for the whole group and everyone revelled in their first ever view of the world's most powerful bird drying itself in the sun - and in clear view.

Transfixed by the eagle, most had to rip themselves away as a pair of golden-collared toucanets briefly paid us a visit, which were quickly followed by a black-headed parrot perched in the top of a nearby tree. With birds now popping up everywhere, a buff-throated woodcreeper was next to be added to the list, along with a pied puffbird, while a more distant pair of blue-throated piping guans and a single white-throated toucan were picked up through the scope. Also distant was a single spider monkey in the top of a tree, before MD spotted a male gilded barbet much closer to the tower, beside a beautiful yellow-throated woodpecker on the dead limb of a nearby tree.

Looking up in the air, a few fork-tailed palm swifts were seen scything through the sky, and with the sky further clearing, we then caught sight of a flycatcher, with the consensus being it was an eastern wood pewee - a winter visitor from North America that had still not left for its breeding grounds. Jairo next trained the scope on two distant channel-billed toucans, having heard the bird's distinctive growling call, while at least three greater yellow-headed vultures were seen riding on the day's first thermals.

As more black-headed parrots were found, Meliton then guided the group to the location of a long-billed woodcreeper. Scarcely knowing where to look, a pair of turquoise tanagers flitted about, along with yet another new bird for MD - this being a yellow-bellied dacnis. Also close to the tower, a white-fronted nunbird delighted the group, while a flurry of passerines in an adjacent fruiting tree saw us log green honeycreeper, at least five or six paradise tanagers, a purple honeycreeper and a black-faced dacnis.

With no let-up in activity, a crested oropendola was next to be identified, along with a shiny cowbird and a black-bellied cuckoo. While these all represented new birds for the trip-list, an orange-bellied euphonia was nevertheless an interesting find, as this is one of the very few species that can be found in both cloud and rainforest habitats. While on the tower's platform, we could also hear a constantly repeated call, which emanated from a long-billed gnat-wren down below, before the attention was brought back to the canopy following the scoping up of a distant pair of crimson-crested woodpeckers.

Back down on the forest floor, after a scintillating time on the new tower, we began the walk back to the boat, spotting both an Amazon forest anole and an Amazon forest dragon in quick succession. Back in the boat, an Amazon kingfisher flew past, before we then encountered a troop of white-fronted capuchins moving through the riverside vegetation, including a couple of females with quite young babies on their bellies.

Back at base, we enjoyed some downtime before lunch and then took another break while waiting for the temperature to drop. Eventually meeting up at 3.30 pm, our planned afternoon activity would be a canoe around the Cariañangu Creek behind the lodge. Despite being later in the afternoon, we could still feel the heat as we crossed the open lake, spotting on the way a wattled jacana just in front of the cabins, in addition to a small roost of Brazilian long-nosed bats (*Rhynchonycteris naso*) underneath the aerial walkway connecting a number of cabins to the main lodge.

Upon entering the creek, we suddenly picked up the sound of a troop of howler monkeys belting out their territorial call close to our position, and as we approached it almost became deafening. And by staying quiet, we managed to get great views of the troop, located low down in the riverside vegetation. A black-capped donacobius was discovered here as well but could only be heard once the racket from the monkeys subsided. Here too, some in the group obtained a fine, if fleeting, view of a cinnamon attila, which up to that point we'd only previously heard calling.

A little further into the creek, Jairo indicated towards a raft of floating vegetation along the bank, where three blue-flanked tree-frogs were subsequently located. Now once again in flooded (or ígapo) forest, the main tree here was palm *Maurettia flexuosa*, with huge, long trunks and abundant fruits at the bases of its large, fanned leaves. Here, Jairo explained that the trunks of these palms often become hollow with age, making them perfect places for macaws and woodpeckers to nest in. And then, in seemingly perfect timing, a cream-coloured woodpecker was seen to emerge from one of the palm trunks, before flying straight over the boat and out of sight.

A little further along, the trip's second great potoo was located high up on a tree branch, but unfortunately for us this individual was also fast asleep. Here too, the palms once again came up with the goods, as we caught sight of a pair of lineated woodpeckers emerging from a cavity. With the mammals determined not to be left out, we also discovered another troop of howler monkeys, as the group delighted in watching a mother and baby hanging by their tails. Initially eyeing us with mild interest, this soon turned to disdain as they voted with their tails and disappeared off into the forest.

The canoe ride then featured a steady trickle of birds as we carried on upstream, with a long-billed woodcreeper and zigzag heron featuring prominently, before Meliton then came up with an unbelievable find of an adult fer-de-lance coiled up at the base of a tree. This represented an amazing spot, with Jairo declaring that he hadn't seen one for several years. This, of course, is a highly celebrated and venomous snake in the family Viperidae, and with a certain reputation - so needless to say, after its photo was taken, it was left in peace. Thrilled with such an excellent find, we turned back, with the sole bird added to the list being a noisy boat-billed flycatcher, which was heard and then seen in the canopy of a Cecropia tree.

After dinner, we had a brief introduction to all the staff working hard behind the scenes, before then taking the Lodge Loop around the back of the lodge for a short night walk. We had barely gone 20m before Jairo located a smoky jungle frog, one of the largest anurans in the forest, which he explained hunted for food on the forest floor at night. While walking around, we also had the opportunity to admire a range of katydids, praying mantises and an impressive whip scorpion (*Amblypygid spider*).

Ants were seemingly omnipresent too, and as we passed very quickly through an area covered in fire ants, MD at the front took a couple of bites. Also close by were a small colony of bullet ants (Paraponera sp.), but this ant was given a much wider berth, as its bite is considered unbelievably painful. However, the leaf-cutter ants, by contrast, were a much safer watch, as we marvelled at the sheer weight that some of the worker ants were carrying back to their nest. Thanking Jairo and Meliton for their hard work, we all headed straight for our beds, in the full knowledge that we would be heading to the Ceiba Tower early doors, once again, for our last full day at the NWC.

**Thursday 23 April 2026**

**Day 12:**
Napo Wildlife Centre - The Ceiba Canopy tower

Following another huge storm overnight, our intrepid group reconvened under cool, cloudy and windless skies for our visit to the Ceiba (or Kapok) Tower. This is located to the west of the Laguna and accessed by a short paddle and walk.

Setting off at 6 am, and with dawn just breaking, Jairo pointed out another capped heron at the edge of the lake, before entering the man-made creek that would take us to the beginning of the path. While our guides paddled, we heard the high-pitched call of southern threadless tyrannulet, and upon reaching the jetty, commenced the walk of around 20 minutes to the tower.

The first birds heard on the way belonged to the near-incessant calls of plumbeous pigeon and dusky-throated antshrike, alongside intermittent calling from a great tinamou. A little further on, another bird to add to the 'heard but not seen' category was plain-winged antshrike. Eventually reaching the impressive tower standing over 36m high, we slowly began to head upwards.

This tower not only extends into the canopy, but is part of it, as the platform is built around the crown of a huge kapok tree, which itself is described as an 'emergent', or tree rising above the canopy. This meant the views from the top were remarkable, and immediately we picked up a distant couple of noisy red-throated caracaras, before five more joined the fray and passed our lofty position. Close by, and in the top of a palm, a male red howler monkey was sitting out on a branch, with what looked to be his mate sitting higher up and partly obscured by the branches.

Meliton then pointed out three perching orange-winged amazon parrots in a tree-top, before at least two many-banded aracaris were spotted in the middle distance, along with a single perching double-toothed kite. As the morning warmed up, more birds began popping up into the canopy as we scoped up in quick succession a small flock of casqued caciques, a crested oropendola, a black-tailed tityra and a single white-throated toucan.

In the middle distance we also found the morning's second primate, as a troop of woolly monkeys fed in the canopy of a tree, before the birders in the group turned their attentions to a flock of three or four orange-cheeked parrots, with their orange cheeks easily standing out from their black heads and yellowish epaulettes.

Without quite hitting the birding heights of the Harpy Tower, we still kept finding new birds, as we logged a squirrel cuckoo, before Oscar pointed out a fabulous male spangled cotinga in the same tree as an opal-rumped tanager close by. In this area, we also delighted in watching at least three or four many-banded aracaris, while a few yellow-rumped caciques incremented our day list by one more.

By continuing to scan the 360° panorama all around us, we also winkled out a male flame-crested tanager, before all eyes were directed to the first sighting of chestnut-fronted macaws of the trip, as a flock of six flew past the tower. Hearing the gruff call of a channel-billed toucan, we eventually located the calling male in the canopy, this being both a smaller version of the 'white-throated', with a gruffer voice!

Picking out a very distant spider monkey in the canopy of a tree, our attention was then drawn to a pair of Spix's guan, allowing us to see their very distinct throat wattles clearly through the scope. Esteban then pointed us in the direction of an incredibly distant bird in the canopy of a tree. Initially it was thought to be a crested eagle, but after a lot of consideration, we decided it was another harpy - and quite possibly the same individual we'd previously seen from the other tower.

With the activity having suddenly dropped off, we took this as a cue to descend to the forest floor, before taking a short walk over to a lek for wire-tailed manakins. On this occasion, none could be seen, so we took instead a short walk back to the boat, where an Ecuador poison frog and a couple of South American toads were observed on the way back. The only birds of note to be heard on our return were those of waved woodpecker and cinereous tinamou. Eventually reaching the metal walkway that led to the jetty, all enjoyed the super views of a calling purple-throated fruitcrow.

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Retracing our steps, our guides began paddling back to the main creek, whereupon we stumbled across another large troop of capuchin monkeys, including a number of mothers with relatively young babies. Mooring up, we then watched them all pass our position on their perennial search for more food. Close by this position we also noted a small caiman tucked in against the bank, while a roadside hawk was spotted perching in a nearby Cecropia tree.

Taking time off for lunch and a siesta afterwards. In order to see out the hottest part of the day, we headed back out into the canoes at 3.30 pm for another paddle back across to the Añangu creek. Both anhinga and a couple of hoatzins were picked up quickly, while a social flycatcher was noted on the balustrade of the walkway. Moving into the creek, we picked up a little cuckoo in the waterside vegetation, which MD thought might even be a lifer for him too.

Paddling along, the call of coraya wren was also deadening, while some managed to spot a ringed kingfisher as it blasted past our position. More calls were picked up from deeper within the forest as we quietly made our way, including thrush-like wren, boat-billed flycatcher and masked-crimson tanager. Jairo then pointed out the excellent sighting of a black-tailed trogon, which then proceeded to call while we were watching it.

As the temperature slowly began to drop, the bird activity suddenly did the opposite, as a male and female silver-beaked tanager popped into view, followed by a chestnut woodpecker and the call of plumbeous antbird. With the one glaring omission during our time at Napo being the giant river otters, Jairo explained that the water levels were currently so high that this in turn had made the otters far more wide-ranging and difficult to catch up with.

Heading back to the laguna, a troop of squirrel monkeys was a nice surprise on the way, along with an eastern kingbird and three fork-tailed flycatchers. Now back in the lake, we managed to catch up with another larger caiman logging in the water, before hearing the distinct and harsh call of flying scarlet macaws. However, on this occasion they didn't deign us with their presence. Also, along the forest edge we managed to locate another troop of white-fronted capuchins, before we all enjoyed the sight of an Amazon river frog calling loudly from a mat of aquatic vegetation. And just before hitting the laguna again, we enjoyed excellent views of three Spix's guans feeding in a nearby tree.

Back at the lodge, we took some time to relax before enjoying our last dinner with Jairo and his team. Everyone universally declared that the entire group had enjoyed the most astonishing time with our wonderful hosts and the forest had delivered memorably. After taking a beer with our newfound friends, we then returned to our cabins to both pack and enjoy our last night in the Amazon, in the full knowledge that the following morning would be the start of a long journey home.

**Friday 24 April 2026**

**Day 13:**
Napo Wildlife Centre, the return to Coca and Quito.

Meeting with our packed bags at the ungodly hour of 4.30 am, we boarded the canoe with Jairo, Meliton and Oscar in pitch darkness for the journey back to the jetty. Paddling across the laguna, with the help of torches, a blackish nightjar flashed across the lights, while the beam picked up the eyeshade of a common potoo sat on a tree snag - two new birds in two minutes - a fine start to the day!

Plenty of frogs were also calling, as bats could be seen flitting across the water's surface. Further along in the creek, we then saw a ringed kingfisher flash past the boat, before taking a moment to enjoy an Amazonian streaked antwren fast asleep on a branch just above the water. Seeing little else, we eventually arrived at the jetty, where we had the opportunity to say thanks and goodbye to Meliton and Oscar, with Jairo carrying on with us as far as Coca.

With heavy rain now on the Napo and the sides battened down, most took the advantage of catching up on

sleep, as we powered back upriver - in between enjoying our packed breakfasts, that was. Soon enough we arrived in Coca, whereupon we said a quick goodbye and thanks to Jairo for all his efforts before being whisked across to the airport for our flight back to Quito.

After a very smooth check-in, we all boarded the short flight over the Eastern Cordilleras, with those next to a window enjoying marvellous views as we passed over a series of snow-capped volcanoes. Arriving in Quito, we were then met by Sylvia and her driver , who then whisked us off to our hotel at Puembo Gardens close to the Airport.

With it still mid-morning, we left our bags at the hotel, and all the guests took up MD's suggestion of an afternoon in Quito's old town. Kindly dropped off by Sylvia, we then took the short walk to the Plaza Grande, where we enjoyed a tour around the Metropolitan Cathedral. After taking in the full majesty of the building, we were also given the opportunity to walk up a very narrow staircase to the cathedral's roof, which gave us the most marvellous view across the old town - featuring the 'Church of Gold' and El Panecillo - the large statue of the Virgin Mary high on the hill.

Crossing the square, we then enjoyed a fantastic lunch in the Plaza Grande Cafe, where all tried a variety of local dishes. After lunch, and keen for a spot of retail therapy, we took a walk around some of the old cobbled streets, including Calle La Ronda, where Republica Del Cacao, featuring a museum and shop dedicated to all things chocolate, was a highlight. Taking a quick drink in another cafe, we then headed back to the hotel, courtesy of Uber, for our final dinner in Quito and to pack our bags in preparation for our flights home.

**Saturday 25 April 2026**

**Day 14:**
San Jose de Puembo Hotel, Quito Airport and home to London, via Amsterdam.

Keen to get one last birding session in before our departure to the airport, MD met up with all the guests in the hotel's gardens to see what we could find. In the cool of the morning, birds were immediately obvious, as we logged both male and female vermilion flycatcher, saffron finch and scrub bush tanager, while rufous-collared sparrows were seemingly everywhere.

Taking a walk around the lovely gardens, we next noted an American kestrel at the top of a tree, before spotting a sparkling violet-eared nectaring from some of the many flowering plants in the gardens. Also feeding on the lawns were a couple of eared doves, before one of the guests pointed out a few black vultures kettling above us. As the birds continued to delight, we spotted a cinereous conebill feeding amongst the bottlebrush flowers, while blue-and-white swallows sallied past. Now ready for breakfast, we still had time for one last bird with a white-crested elaenia seen catching flies.

After breakfast, we said a fond farewell to one of our guests who was heading back to the States. While MD and the remaining duo headed back to London, via Amsterdam, marking the end of a wonderful trip, with superb sightings, terrific company and memories to last a lifetime.







Photos - clockwise from left: Andean bear, pied puffbird and sword-billed hummingbird

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# Checklist for Ecuador's Birds & Mammals with Mike Dilger

| | Common name | *Scientific Name* | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 | Day 5 | Day 6 | Day 7 | Day 8 | Day 9 | Day 10 | Day 11 | Day 12 | Day 13 | Day 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **BIRDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1** | Great tinamou | *Tinamus major* | | | | | | | | | | | | H | | |
| **2** | Cinereous tinamou | *Crypturellus cinereus* | | | | | | | | | | H | H | H | | |
| **3** | Torrent duck | *Merganetta armata* | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **4** | Muscovy duck | *Cairina moschata* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **5** | Yellow-billed pintail | *Anas georgica* | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **6** | Andean teal | *Anas andium* | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **7** | Andean duck | *Oxyura ferruginea* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **8** | Speckled chachalaca | *Ortalis guttata* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **9** | Spix's guan | *Penelope jacquacu* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **10** | Blue-throated piping guan | *Pipile cumanensis* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **11** | Blackish nightjar | *Nyctipolus nigrescens* | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| **12** | Great potoo | *Nyctibius grandis* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| **13** | Common potoo | *Nyctibius griseus* | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| **14** | Chestnut-collared swift | *Streptoprocne rutila* | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **15** | White-collared swift | *Streptoprocne zonaris* | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **16** | Short-tailed swift | *Chaetura brachyura* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **17** | Fork-tailed palm swift | *Tachornis squamata* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **18** | White-necked jacobin | *Florisuga mellivora* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **19** | Rufous-breasted hermit | *Glaucis hirsutus* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **20** | Stripe-throated hermit | *Phaethornis striigularis* | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **21** | White-whiskered hermit | *Phaethornis yaruqui* | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **22** | Tawny-bellied hermit | *Phaethornis syrmatophorus* | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **23** | Green-fronted lancebill | *Doryfera ludovicae* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **24** | Geoffroy's daggerbill | *Schistes geoffroyi* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **25** | Brown violetear | *Colibri delphinae* | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **26** | Sparkling violetear | *Colibri coruscans* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ |

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| **27** | Purple-crowned fairy | *Heliothryx barroti* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **28** | Tourmaline sunangel | *Heliangelus exortis* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **29** | Green thorntail | *Discosura conversii* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **30** | Speckled hummingbird | *Adelomyia melanogenys* | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **31** | Long-tailed Sylph | *Aglaiocercus kingii* | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **32** | Violet-tailed Sylph | *Aglaiocercus coelestis* | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **33** | Ecuadorian hillstar | *Oreotrochilus chimborazo* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **34** | Mountain avocetbill | *Opisthoprora euryptera* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **35** | Black-tailed trainbearer | *Lesbia victoriae* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **36** | Purple-backed thornbill | *Ramphomicron microrhynchum* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **37** | Tyrian metaltail | *Metallura tyrianthina* | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **38** | Glowing puffleg | *Eriocnemis vestita* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **39** | Shining sunbeam | *Aglaeactis cupripennis* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **40** | Bronzy inca | *Coeligena coeligena* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **41** | Brown inca | *Coeligena wilsoni* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **42** | Collared inca | *Coeligena torquata* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **43** | Sword-billed hummingbird | *Ensifera ensifera* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **44** | Great sapphirewing | *Pterophanes cyanopterus* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **45** | Buff-tailed coronet | *Boissonneaua flavescens* | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **46** | Chestnut-breasted coronet | *Boissonneaua matthewsii* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **47** | Velvet-purple coronet | *Boissonneaua jardini* | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **48** | White-booted racket-tail | *Ocreatus underwoodii* | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **49** | Peruvian racket-tail | *Ocreatus peruanus* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **50** | Green-backed hillstar | *Urochroa leucura* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **51** | Purple-bibbed whitetip | *Urosticte benjamini* | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **52** | Fawn-breasted brilliant | *Heliodoxa rubinoides* | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **53** | Green-crowned brilliant | *Heliodoxa jacula* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **54** | Empress brilliant | *Heliodoxa imperatrix* | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **55** | Violet-fronted brilliant | *Heliodoxa leadbeateri* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **56** | Giant hummingbird | *Patagona gigas* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **57** | Purple-throated woodstar | *Philodice mitchellii* | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **58** | White-bellied woodstar | *Chaetocercus mulsant* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **59** | Crowned woodnymph | *Thalurania colombica* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **60** | Rufous-tailed hummingbird | *Amazilia tzacatl* | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |

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| **61** | Andean emerald | *Uranomitra franciae* | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **62** | Greater ani | *Crotophaga major* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **63** | Smooth-billed ani | *Crotophaga ani* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **64** | Little cuckoo | *Coccycua minuta* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **65** | Squirrel cuckoo | *Piaya cayana* | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | H | ✓ | | |
| **66** | Black-bellied cuckoo | *Piaya melanogaster* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **67** | Band-tailed pigeon | *Patagioenas fasciata* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **68** | Plumbeous pigeon | *Patagioenas plumbea* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | H | H | | |
| **69** | Ruddy pigeon | *Patagioenas subvinacea* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | H | | | | |
| **70** | White-throated quail-dove | *Zentrygon frenata* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **71** | Eared dove | *Zenaida auriculata* | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| **72** | Andean coot | *Fulica ardesiaca* | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **73** | Southern lapwing | *Vanellus chilensis* | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| **74** | Andean lapwing | *Vanellus resplendens* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **75** | Wattled jacana | *Jacana jacana* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **76** | Andean gull | *Chroicocephalus serranus* | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **77** | Anhinga | *Anhinga anhinga* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **78** | Neotropic cormorant | *Nannopterum brasilianum* | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **79** | Rufescent tiger heron | *Tigrisoma lineatum* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **80** | Fasciated tiger heron | *Tigrisoma fasciatum* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **81** | Zigzag heron | *Zebrilus undulatus* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| **82** | Capped heron | *Pilherodius pileatus* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| **83** | Snowy egret | *Egretta thula* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **84** | Striated heron | *Butorides striata* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| **85** | Western cattle egret | *Bubulcus ibis* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **86** | Great egret | *Ardea alba* | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **87** | Cocoi heron | *Ardea cocoi* | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **88** | Hoatzin | *Opisthocomus hoazin* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **89** | Andean condor | *Vultur gryphus* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **90** | Black vulture | *Coragyps atratus* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| **91** | Turkey vulture | *Cathartes aura* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | |
| **92** | Greater yellow-headed vulture | *Cathartes melambrotus* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **93** | Osprey | *Pandion haliaetus* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **94** | Swallow-tailed kite | *Elanoides forficatus* | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |

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| **95** | Harpy eagle | *Harpia harpyja* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **96** | Double-toothed kite | *Harpagus bidentatus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **97** | Tiny hawk | *Microspizias superciliosus* | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **98** | Slender-billed kite | *Helicolestes hamatus* | | | | | | | | | | H | | | | |
| **99** | Roadside hawk | *Rupornis magnirostris* | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | H | | ✓ | | |
| **100** | Harris's hawk | *Parabuteo unicinctus* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| **101** | Variable hawk | *Geranoaetus polyosoma* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **102** | Black-chested buzzard-eagle | *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **103** | Cloud-forest pygmy owl | *Glaucidium nubicola* | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **104** | Black-and-white owl | *Strix nigrolineata* | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **105** | Pavonine quetzal | *Pharomachrus pavoninus* | | | | | | | | H | | | | | | |
| **106** | Golden-headed quetzal | *Pharomachrus auriceps* | | | H | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **107** | Black-tailed trogon | *Trogon melanurus* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **108** | Green-backed trogon | *Trogon viridis* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **109** | Amazonian trogon | *Trogon ramonianus* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **110** | Masked trogon | *Trogon personatus* | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **111** | Amazon kingfisher | *Chloroceryle amazona* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **112** | Ringed kingfisher | *Megaceryle torquata* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| **113** | Andean motmot | *Momotus aequatorialis* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **114** | Rufous motmot | *Baryphthengus martii* | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **115** | Broad-billed motmot | *Electron platyrhynchum* | | ✓ | | ✓ | H | | | | | | | | | |
| **116** | Purplish jacamar | *Galbula chalcothorax* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **117** | White-necked puffbird | *Notharchus hyperrhynchus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **118** | White-whiskered puffbird | *Malacoptila panamensis* | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **119** | White-fronted nunbird | *Monasa morphoeus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **120** | Orange-fronted barbet | *Capito squamatus* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **121** | Gilded barbet | *Capito auratus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **122** | Red-headed barbet | *Eubucco bourcierii* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **123** | Toucan barbet | *Semnornis ramphastinus* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **124** | Crimson-rumped toucanet | *Aulacorhynchus haematopygus* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **125** | Ivory-billed aracari | *Pteroglossus azara* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **126** | Chestnut-eared aracari | *Pteroglossus castanotis* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **127** | Many-banded aracari | *Pteroglossus pluricinctus* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **128** | Pale-mandibled aracari | *Pteroglossus erythropygius* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **129** | Golden-collared toucanet | *Selenidera reinwardtii* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **130** | Plate-billed mountain toucan | *Andigena laminirostris* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **131** | Channel-billed toucan | *Ramphastos vitellinus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **132** | Choco toucan | *Ramphastos brevis* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **133** | White-throated toucan | *Ramphastos tucanus* | | | | | | | | | | H | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **134** | Yellow-throated toucan | *Ramphastos ambiguus* | | | | | H | | | | | | | | | |
| **135** | Lafresnaye's piculet | *Picumnus lafresnayi* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **136** | Yellow-tufted woodpecker | *Melanerpes cruentatus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **137** | Black-cheeked woodpecker | *Melanerpes pucherani* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **138** | Smoky-brown woodpecker | *Leuconotopicus fumigatus* | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **139** | Yellow-throated woodpecker | *Piculus flavigula* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **140** | Golden-olive woodpecker | *Colaptes rubiginosus* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **141** | Waved woodpecker | *Celeus undatus* | | | | | | | | | | | | H | | |
| **142** | Chestnut woodpecker | *Celeus elegans* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **143** | Cream-colored woodpecker | *Celeus flavus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **144** | Lineated woodpecker | *Dryocopus lineatus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **145** | Powerful woodpecker | *Campephilus pollens* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **146** | Red-necked woodpecker | *Campephilus rubricollis* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **147** | Crimson-crested woodpecker | *Campephilus melanoleucos* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **148** | Guayaquil woodpecker | *Campephilus gayaquilensis* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **149** | Red-throated caracara | *Ibycter americanus* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **150** | Carunculated caracara | *Phalcoboenus carunculatus* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **151** | Yellow-headed caracara | *Milvago chimachima* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **152** | American kestrel | *Falco sparverius* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| **153** | Aplomado falcon | *Falco femoralis* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **154** | Bat falcon | *Falco rufigularis* | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **155** | Orange-breasted falcon | *Falco deiroleucus* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **156** | Cobalt-winged parakeet | *Brotogeris cyanoptera* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **157** | Rose-faced parrot | *Pyrilia pulchra* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **158** | Orange-cheeked parrot | *Pyrilia barrabandi* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **159** | Red-billed parrot | *Pionus sordidus* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **160** | Bronze-winged parrot | *Pionus chalcopterus* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **161** | Yellow-crowned Amazon | *Amazona ochrocephala* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| **162** | Mealy Amazon | *Amazona farinosa* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | H | ✓ | | |

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| **163** | Orange-winged Amazon | *Amazona amazonica* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **164** | Black-headed parrot | *Pionites melanocephalus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **165** | Dusky-headed parakeet | *Aratinga weddellii* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **166** | Red-bellied macaw | *Orthopsittaca manilatus* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **167** | Blue-and-yellow macaw | *Ara ararauna* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **168** | Chestnut-fronted macaw | *Ara severus* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **169** | Scarlet macaw | *Ara macao* | | | | | | | | | | | | H | | |
| **170** | Plain-brown woodcreeper | *Dendrocincla fuliginosa* | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **171** | Wedge-billed woodcreeper | *Glyphorynchus spirurus* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **172** | Long-billed woodcreeper | *Nasica longirostris* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **173** | Strong-billed woodcreeper | *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus* | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **174** | Buff-throated woodcreeper | *Xiphorhynchus guttatus* | | | | | | | | | | H | ✓ | | | |
| **175** | Spotted woodcreeper | *Xiphorhynchus erythropygius* | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **176** | Straight-billed woodcreeper | *Dendroplex picus* | | | | | | | | | | H | | | | |
| **177** | Montane woodcreeper | *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger* | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **178** | Pacific tuftedcheek | *Pseudocolaptes johnsoni* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **179** | Streaked tuftedcheek | *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **180** | Pacific hornero | *Furnarius cinnamomeus* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **181** | Chestnut-winged Cinclodes | *Cinclodes albidiventris* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **182** | Scaly-throated foliage-gleaner | *Anabacerthia variegaticeps* | | ✓ | H | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **183** | Lineated foliage-gleaner | *Syndactyla subalaris* | | H | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **184** | Streak-capped treehunter | *Thripadectes virgaticeps* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **185** | Spotted barbtail | *Premnoplex brunnescens* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **186** | Pearled treerunner | *Margarornis squamiger* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **187** | Red-faced spinetail | *Cranioleuca erythrops* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **188** | Slaty spinetail | *Synallaxis brachyura* | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **189** | Azara's spinetail | *Synallaxis azarae* | | | | | | | H | | | | | | | |
| **190** | Rufous-rumped antwren | *Euchrepomis callinota* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **191** | Russet antshrike | *Thamnistes anabatinus* | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **192** | Amazonian streaked antwren | *Myrmotherula multostriata* | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| **193** | Slaty antwren | *Myrmotherula schisticolor* | | | | H | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **194** | Dusky-throated antshrike | *Thamnomanes ardesiacus* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | H | | |
| **195** | Plain-winged antshrike | *Thamnophilus schistaceus* | | | | | | | | | | H | | H | | |
| **196** | Silvered antbird | *Sclateria naevia* | | | | | | | | | | H | | | | |

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| **197** | Plumbeous antbird | *Myrmelastes hyperythrus* | | | | | | | | | | H | | | | |
| **198** | Esmeraldas antbird | *Sipia nigricauda* | | | | H | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **199** | Western fire-eye | *Pyriglena maura* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **200** | Zeledon's antbird | *Hafferia zeledoni* | | ✓ | | H | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **201** | Rufous-breasted antthrush | *Formicarius rufipectus* | | | H | H | | | H | | | | | | | |
| **202** | Giant antpitta | *Grallaria gigantea* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **203** | Scaled antpitta | *Grallaria guatimalensis* | | | | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| **204** | Chestnut-crowned antpitta | *Grallaria ruficapilla* | | | | | H | | | | | | | | | |
| **205** | Yellow-breasted antpitta | *Grallaria flavotincta* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **206** | Tawny antpitta | *Grallaria quitensis* | | | | | H | | | | | | | | | |
| **207** | Paramo tapaculo | *Scytalopus opacus* | | | | | | H | | | | | | | | |
| **208** | White-crested Elaenia | *Elaenia albiceps* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| **209** | Southern beardless tyrannulet | *Camptostoma obsoletum* | | | | | | | | | | | | H | | |
| **210** | Tufted tit-tyrant | *Anairetes parulus* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **211** | Torrent tyrannulet | *Serpophaga cinerea* | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **212** | Choco tyrannulet | *Zimmerius albigularis* | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **213** | Streak-necked flycatcher | *Mionectes striaticollis* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **214** | Slaty-capped flycatcher | *Leptopogon superciliaris* | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **215** | Flavescent flycatcher | *Myiophobus flavicans* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **216** | Ornate flycatcher | *Myiotriccus ornatus* | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **217** | Scale-crested pygmy tyrant | *Lophotriccus pileatus* | | | | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| **218** | Common tody-flycatcher | *Todirostrum cinereum* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **219** | Cinnamon flycatcher | *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus* | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **220** | Black phoebe | *Sayornis nigricans* | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **221** | Smoke-colored pewee | *Contopus fumigatus* | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **222** | Eastern wood pewee | *Contopus virens* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **223** | Vermilion flycatcher | *Pyrocephalus obscurus* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| **224** | Cattle tyrant | *Machetornis rixosa* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **225** | Rusty-margined flycatcher | *Myiozetetes cayanensis* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **226** | Social flycatcher | *Myiozetetes similis* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **227** | Grey-capped flycatcher | *Myiozetetes granadensis* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **228** | Great kiskadee | *Pitangus sulphuratus* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **229** | Lesser kiskadee | *Philohydor lictor* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **230** | Golden-bellied flycatcher | *Myiodynastes hemichrysus* | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |

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| **231** | Boat-billed flycatcher | *Megarynchus pitangua* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **232** | Crowned slaty flycatcher | *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **233** | Tropical kingbird | *Tyrannus melancholicus* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| **234** | Fork-tailed flycatcher | *Tyrannus savana* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| **235** | Eastern kingbird | *Tyrannus tyrannus* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **236** | Dusky-capped flycatcher | *Myiarchus tuberculifer* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **237** | Pale-edged flycatcher | *Myiarchus cephalotes* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **238** | Cinnamon Attila | *Attila cinnamomeus* | | | | | | | | | H | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **239** | Citron-bellied Attila | *Attila citriniventris* | | | | | | | | | | | H | | | |
| **240** | Bright-rumped Attila | *Attila spadiceus* | | | | | | | | | | | | H | | |
| **241** | Scaled fruiteater | *Ampelioides tschudii* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **242** | Orange-breasted fruiteater | *Pipreola jucunda* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **243** | Andean Cock-of-the-rock | *Rupicola peruvianus* | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | H | | | | | | |
| **244** | Purple-throated fruitcrow | *Querula purpurata* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **245** | Spangled cotinga | *Cotinga cayana* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **246** | Dwarf tyrant-manakin | *Tyranneutes stolzmanni* | | | | | | | | | H | H | H | H | | |
| **247** | Golden-winged manakin | *Masius chrysopterus* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **248** | Tawny-breasted Myiobius | *Myiobius villosus* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **249** | Black-tailed Tityra | *Tityra cayana* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **250** | Barred becard | *Pachyramphus versicolor* | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **251** | Cinnamon becard | *Pachyramphus cinnamomeus* | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **252** | White-winged becard | *Pachyramphus polychopterus* | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **253** | Rufous-browed peppershrike | *Cyclarhis gujanensis* | | ✓ | | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| **254** | Slaty-capped shrike-vireo | *Vireolanius leucotis* | | | | | H | | | | | | | | | |
| **255** | Brown-capped vireo | *Vireo leucophrys* | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **256** | Choco vireo | *Vireo masteri* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **257** | Turquoise jay | *Cyanolyca turcosa* | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **258** | Violaceous jay | *Cyanocorax violaceus* | | | | | | | | | H | | | | | |
| **259** | Inca jay | *Cyanocorax yncas* | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| **260** | White-winged swallow | *Tachycineta albiventer* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **261** | Brown-chested martin | *Progne tapera* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **262** | Grey-breasted martin | *Progne chalybea* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **263** | Southern rough-winged swallow | *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **264** | White-banded swallow | *Atticora fasciata* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |

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| **265** | Blue-and-white swallow | *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ |
| **266** | Brown-bellied swallow | *Orochelidon murina* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **267** | Black-capped Donacobius | *Donacobius atricapilla* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | H | ✓ | | | |
| **268** | Thrush-like wren | *Campylorhynchus turdinus* | | | | | | | | | | H | H | ✓ | | |
| **269** | Sepia-brown wren | *Cinnycerthia olivascens* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **270** | Grass wren | *Cistothorus platensis* | | | | | H | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **271** | Whiskered wren | *Pheugopedius mystacalis* | | | | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| **272** | Coraya wren | *Pheugopedius coraya* | | | | | | | | | H | H | H | H | | |
| **273** | Bay wren | *Cantorchilus nigricapillus* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **274** | House wren | *Troglodytes aedon* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **275** | Mountain wren | *Troglodytes solstitialis* | | H | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **276** | Grey-breasted wood wren | *Henicorhina leucophrys* | | H | H | H | ✓ | | H | H | | | | | | |
| **277** | Trilling gnatwren | *Ramphocaenus melanurus* | | | | | | | | | | | H | | | |
| **278** | Andean solitaire | *Myadestes ralloides* | | H | H | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **279** | Speckled nightingale-thrush | *Catharus maculatus* | | | | H | | | | | | | | | | |
| **280** | Pale-eyed thrush | *Turdus leucops* | | | | | | | | H | | | | | | |
| **281** | Glossy-black thrush | *Turdus serranus* | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **282** | Great thrush | *Turdus fuscater* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| **283** | Black-billed thrush | *Turdus ignobilis* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **284** | Ecuadorian thrush | *Turdus maculirostris* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **285** | White-capped dipper | *Cinclus leucocephalus* | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **286** | Thick-billed Euphonia | *Euphonia laniirostris* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **287** | Orange-bellied Euphonia | *Euphonia xanthogaster* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **288** | Yellow-throated Chlorospingus | *Chlorospingus flavigularis* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **289** | Yellow-whiskered Chlorospingus | *Chlorospingus parvirostris* | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **290** | Common Chlorospingus | *Chlorospingus flavopectus* | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **291** | Yellow-browed sparrow | *Ammodramus aurifrons* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **292** | Orange-billed sparrow | *Arremon aurantiirostris* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **293** | Chestnut-capped brushfinch | *Arremon brunneinucha* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **294** | Rufous-collared sparrow | *Zonotrichia capensis* | H | H | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| **295** | Choco brushfinch | *Atlapetes crassus* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **296** | Slaty brushfinch | *Atlapetes schistaceus* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **297** | Pale-naped brushfinch | *Atlapetes pallidinucha* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **298** | Yellow-breasted brushfinch | *Atlapetes latinuchus* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |

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| **299** | White-winged brushfinch | *Atlapetes leucopterus* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **300** | Russet-backed oropendola | *Psarocolius angustifrons* | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| **301** | Crested oropendola | *Psarocolius decumanus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **302** | Yellow-rumped cacique | *Cacicus cela* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **303** | Scarlet-rumped cacique | *Cacicus microrhynchus* | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **304** | Mountain cacique | *Cacicus chrysonotus* | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **305** | Casqued cacique | *Cacicus oseryi* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **306** | Orange-backed troupial | *Icterus croconotus* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| **307** | Shiny cowbird | *Molothrus bonariensis* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **308** | Scrub blackbird | *Dives warczewiczi* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **309** | Olive-crowned yellowthroat | *Geothlypis semiflava* | | H | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **310** | Tropical parula | *Setophaga pitiayumi* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **311** | Buff-rumped warbler | *Myiothlypis fulvicauda* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **312** | Choco warbler | *Myiothlypis chlorophrys* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **313** | Russet-crowned warbler | *Myiothlypis coronata* | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| **314** | Three-striped warbler | *Basileuterus tristriatus* | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **315** | Slate-throated whitestart | *Myioborus miniatus* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **316** | Spectacled whitestart | *Myioborus melanocephalus* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **317** | White-winged tanager | *Piranga leucoptera* | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **318** | Ochre-breasted tanager | *Chlorothraupis stolzmanni* | | | | | H | | | | | | | | | |
| **319** | Green honeycreeper | *Chlorophanes spiza* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **320** | Golden-collared honeycreeper | *Iridophanes pulcherrimus* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **321** | Swallow tanager | *Tersina viridis* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **322** | Purple honeycreeper | *Cyanerpes caeruleus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **323** | Yellow-bellied Dacnis | *Dacnis flaviventer* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **324** | Black-faced Dacnis | *Dacnis lineata* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **325** | Buff-throated saltator | *Saltator maximus* | | ✓ | H | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **326** | Black-winged saltator | *Saltator atripennis* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **327** | Bananaquit | *Coereba flaveola* | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **328** | Flame-crested tanager | *Loriotus cristatus* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| **329** | White-lined tanager | *Tachyphonus rufus* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **330** | Lemon-rumped tanager | *Ramphocelus icteronotus* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **331** | Masked crimson tanager | *Ramphocelus nigrogularis* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| **332** | Silver-beaked tanager | *Ramphocelus carbo* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |

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| **333** | Variable seedeater | *Sporophila corvina* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **334** | Yellow-bellied seedeater | *Sporophila nigricollis* | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **335** | Chestnut-bellied seed finch | *Sporophila angolensis* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **336** | Grey-hooded bush tanager | *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris* | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| **337** | Capped conebill | *Conirostrum albifrons* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **338** | Blue-backed conebill | *Conirostrum sitticolor* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **339** | Cinereous conebill | *Conirostrum cinereum* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| **340** | Saffron finch | *Sicalis flaveola* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| **341** | Band-tailed seedeater | *Catamenia analis* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **342** | Black flowerpiercer | *Diglossa humeralis* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **343** | Blue-and-yellow tanager | *Rauenia bonariensis* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **344** | Buff-breasted mountain tanager | *Dubusia taeniata* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **345** | Hooded mountain tanager | *Buthraupis montana* | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **346** | Blue-capped tanager | *Sporathraupis cyanocephala* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **347** | Grass-green tanager | *Chlorornis riefferii* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **348** | Blue-winged mountain tanager | *Anisognathus somptuosus* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **349** | Black-chinned mountain tanager | *Anisognathus notabilis* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **350** | Lacrimose mountain tanager | *Anisognathus lacrymosus* | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **351** | Glistening-green tanager | *Chlorochrysa phoenicotis* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **352** | Moss-backed tanager | *Bangsia edwardsi* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **353** | Rufous-throated tanager | *Ixothraupis rufigula* | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| **354** | Golden-naped tanager | *Chalcothraupis ruficervix* | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **355** | Grey-and-gold tanager | *Poecilostreptus palmeri* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **356** | Blue-grey tanager | *Thraupis episcopus* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| **357** | Palm tanager | *Thraupis palmarum* | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **358** | Blue-necked tanager | *Stilpnia cyanicollis* | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **359** | Scrub tanager | *Stilpnia vitriolina* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| **360** | Blue-and-black tanager | *Tangara vassorii* | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| **361** | Beryl-spangled tanager | *Tangara nigroviridis* | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| **362** | Bay-headed tanager | *Tangara gyrola* | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **363** | Saffron-crowned tanager | *Tangara xanthocephala* | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| **364** | Flame-faced tanager | *Tangara parzudakii* | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **365** | Golden tanager | *Tangara arthus* | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **366** | Emerald tanager | *Tangara florida* | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **367** | Silver-throated tanager | *Tangara icterocephala* | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **368** | Turquoise tanager | *Tangara mexicana* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **369** | Paradise tanager | *Tangara chilensis* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **370** | Opal-crowned tanager | *Tangara callophrys* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **371** | Opal-rumped tanager | *Tangara velia* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
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| | **MAMMALS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1** | Linnaeus's two-toed sloth | *Choloepus didactylus* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **2** | Culpeo | *Lycalopex culpaeus* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **3** | Andean bear | *Tremarctos ornatus* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **4** | Kinkajou | *Potos flavus* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5** | White-tailed deer | *Odocoileus virginianus* | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| **6** | Marañón white-fronted capuchin | *Cebus aequatorialis* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| **7** | Ecuadorean squirrel monkey | *Saimiri macrodon* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **8** | Golden-mantled saddle-back tamarin | *Saguinus tripartitus* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **9** | Colombian red howler | *Alouatta seniculus* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| **10** | White-bellied spider monkey | *Ateles belzebuth* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **11** | Common woolly monkey | *Lagothrix lagothricha* | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| **12** | Andean tapeti | *Sylvilagus andinus* | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| **13** | Black agouti | *Dasyprocta fuliginosa* | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **14** | Central American agouti | *Dasyprocta punctata* | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **15** | Red-tailed squirrel | *Sciurus granatensis* | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| **16** | Grey-bellied night monkey | *Aotus lemurinus* | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| **17** | Brazilian long-nosed bat | *Rhynchonycteris naso* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **18** | Spix's night monkey | *Aotus vociferans* | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
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| | **REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS & INVERTABRAES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1** | Fer-de-lance | *Bothrops atrox* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **2** | Black caiman | *Melanosuchus niger* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| **3** | Yellow-spotted Amazon river turtle | *Podocnemis unifilis* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| **4** | Amazon forest anole | *Anolis sp.* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **5** | Amazon forest dragon | *Enyaliooides sp.* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **6** | Northern caiman lizard | *Dracaena guianensis* | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |

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| **7** | South American common toad | Rhinella margaritifera | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **8** | Treefrog sp. | *Boana sp.* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **9** | Smoky jungle frog | *Leptodactylus pentadactylus* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **10** | Ecuador poison frog | *Ameerega bilinguis* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **11** | Amazon river frog | *Lithobates palmipes* | | | | | | | | H | H | H | ✓ | | | |
| **12** | Blue-flanked tree-frog | *Boana calcarata* | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **13** | Blue morpho butterfly | Morpho achilles | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| **14** | Leaf-cutter ants | *Atta cephalotes* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **15** | Grasshopper spp. | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **16** | Metallic blue beetle | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **17** | Ecuadorian whip scorpion | Amblypygi sp. | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| **18** | Ecuadorian giant earthworm | *Martiodrilus crassus* | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **19** | Millipede | *Diplopoda sp.* | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |