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Tour Report
Wildlife of the North & South Pantanal
8 – 19 June 2026

Jaguar



Blue and yellow macaw



Yacare caiman



Giant anteater



Compiled by Nicolas Olejnik

Monday 8 June 2026

Day 1:
Arrival at Aguapé Lodge

Our journey began with our arrival at Aguapé Lodge, located in the beautiful state of Mato Grosso do Sul. Even before reaching the lodge, the wildlife viewing had already begun. Along the access road, we were rewarded with excellent sightings of one of South America's most iconic mammals—the giant anteater. These impressive animals, with their distinctive appearance and slow, deliberate movements, provided a fantastic introduction to the region's remarkable biodiversity.

After settling into the lodge and enjoying a short break, we headed out in our safari vehicle for our first afternoon drive. The surrounding savanna and wetlands were full of activity, offering a wonderful variety of wildlife. We enjoyed several more outstanding encounters with giant anteaters, allowing everyone ample time to observe their behaviour and appreciate these fascinating creatures in their natural habitat.

Throughout the afternoon, we also encountered groups of pampas deer grazing in open areas, elegant greater rheas striding across the grasslands, and savanna hawks perched on fence posts and scanning the landscape for prey. Capybaras were abundant along the wetlands, with numerous groups resting and feeding near the water's edge, adding to an already productive first day.

As the sun began to set, we made our way back to Aguapé Lodge to rest and prepare for the next day.

Tuesday 9 June 2026

Day 2:
Exploring the Diverse Habitats of Aguapé Lodge

Our first full day at Aguapé Lodge was dedicated to exploring the remarkable variety of habitats that make this region such an exceptional destination for wildlife observation. Throughout the day, we alternated between drives and leisurely walks, allowing us to experience the area's wetlands, open savannas, and riverine forests from different perspectives. Each habitat revealed its own unique collection of species and contributed to an outstanding day in the field.

The wetlands were alive with bird activity, while the expansive savannas provided excellent opportunities to scan for larger mammals. The shaded riverine forests offered a welcome contrast, with their dense vegetation supporting a different community of wildlife. Moving between these environments highlighted the incredible ecological diversity of Mato Grosso do Sul and the abundance of life that depends on these interconnected ecosystems.

Among the day's highlights were spectacular views of both blue-and-yellow macaws and the magnificent hyacinth macaw. Watching these large, brilliantly colored parrots flying overhead or perched in the treetops was a memorable experience for the group. We were also treated to several encounters with toco toucans, whose oversized orange bills and striking plumage made them easy to admire as they moved through the forest canopy.

On the ground, red-legged seriemas were observed walking confidently through the open grasslands, their distinctive calls echoing across the landscape. We were also delighted to encounter several more Giant Anteaters, providing additional opportunities to observe this charismatic and highly sought-after species as it foraged peacefully in the savanna.

After a full day of exploration across a range of habitats, we returned to the lodge with an even greater appreciation for the extraordinary biodiversity of the region. The variety of landscapes and the quality of the wildlife sightings made for another rewarding and memorable day in the field.

Wednesday 10 June 2026

Day 3:
Aquidauana River and Afternoon Safari

The third day of our journey began with a memorable boat excursion along the Aquidauana River, offering a completely different perspective on the landscapes and wildlife of the region. The calm morning conditions created ideal opportunities for wildlife observation, as the riverbanks and surrounding vegetation came alive with activity. Throughout the morning, we recorded an impressive variety of bird species, with many individuals actively feeding, calling, and moving through the riparian forest. The river itself supported numerous yacare caimans, which could be seen basking along the banks or quietly drifting through the water. Another highlight was watching a neotropical river otter, whose playful behaviour and curiosity made for an unforgettable series of observations.

Without question, the most remarkable moment of the morning was discovering an active lek of band-tailed manakins. We had the privilege of observing the males performing their fascinating courtship displays, an extraordinary natural spectacle that is rarely witnessed under such favourable conditions. This was a true highlight of our time in Mato Grosso do Sul.

Following lunch and a period of rest, we set out once again in our safari vehicle to explore the surrounding wetlands and savannas. The afternoon drive produced another rewarding selection of wildlife, with a variety of birds and mammals taking advantage of the cooler temperatures as the day progressed. As on previous outings, the rich diversity of habitats continued to provide excellent wildlife-viewing opportunities, reinforcing the region's reputation as one of Brazil's premier nature tourism destinations.

Thursday 11 June 2026

Day 4:
Final Morning at Aguapé Lodge and Journey to São Paulo

Our final morning at Aguapé Lodge was spent exploring one of the property's beautiful riverine forest trails on foot. Walking beneath the forest canopy allowed us to appreciate a different side of the region's biodiversity, where the slower pace revealed many of the smaller details that are often missed during drives. The trail was rich with native vegetation, providing an excellent opportunity to observe the diversity of plants that characterise these riparian forests. Butterflies and dragonflies were abundant, adding flashes of colour as they moved through shafts of sunlight filtering between the trees. The forest also proved highly rewarding for birdwatching, with several species showing well in the morning light.

Among the highlights were superb views of the striking blue-crowned trogon, whose vibrant plumage stood out beautifully against the shaded forest backdrop, and the elegant rufous-tailed jacamar, frequently seen perched quietly before making swift aerial sallies to capture insects.

These encounters provided a fitting conclusion to our exploration of Aguapé Lodge's diverse habitats.
After returning to the lodge and preparing for our departure, we began the journey to the airport for our flight to São Paulo. As if to offer one final wildlife surprise, we were treated to a brief but memorable sighting of a southern tamandua alongside the road just after leaving the property. Although the observation was short, it was a wonderful final mammal encounter and a perfect farewell to the remarkable wildlife of Mato Grosso do Sul.

With countless memorable sightings, exceptional birdlife, and unforgettable encounters with some of Brazil's most iconic mammals, we departed Aguapé Lodge and continued our journey to São Paulo, looking forward to the next stage of the expedition.

Friday 12 June 2026

Day 5:
Arrival in Mato Grosso and First Explorations of the Northern Pantanal

Following our morning flight, we arrived in the state of Mato Grosso to begin the next chapter of our Pantanal adventure. After collecting our luggage, we travelled to the town of Poconé, where we enjoyed lunch before setting out along the famous Transpantaneira Road, one of South America's most renowned wildlife routes.

The drive itself served as an introduction to the northern Pantanal, with its vast mosaic of wetlands, seasonally flooded grasslands, and scattered forest patches. As we made our way toward Aymara Lodge, the changing landscapes offered a glimpse of the incredible biodiversity that awaited us over the coming days.

Upon arriving at the lodge, we headed out on foot to explore its well-maintained network of forest trails. The afternoon walk proved highly productive, with an excellent diversity of birds active beneath the forest canopy. Among the highlights were outstanding views of the impressive pale-crested woodpecker, whose powerful drumming echoed through the forest, and the chestnut-bellied guan, an endemic species of central South America.

The mammal highlight of the afternoon came in the form of several groups of hooded capuchin monkeys moving energetically through the trees. Watching these intelligent and social primates forage, interact, and travel through the canopy provided an engaging end to our first day in the northern Pantanal.

As the afternoon drew to a close, we returned to Aymara Lodge after a rewarding introduction to this new region. The combination of excellent forest birding, primate encounters, and the anticipation of the days ahead made for a memorable start to our exploration of Mato Grosso.

Saturday 13 June 2026

Day 6:
Wildlife Encounters at Aymara Lodge

Our first full day at Aymara Lodge was dedicated to exploring the property's diverse habitats at different times of the day, maximising our chances of encountering the remarkable wildlife of the northern Pantanal. By combining a morning safari drive, an afternoon forest walk, and a night excursion, we were able to experience the landscape as it changed throughout the day, with different species becoming active during each period.

The morning drive took us through the lodge's network of tracks, where the rich mosaic of forests, wetlands, and open areas supported an abundance of wildlife. Birds were active in the cool morning hours, while mammals could occasionally be spotted moving through the vegetation before seeking shelter from the midday heat.

In the afternoon, we explored the forest trails on foot, taking time to appreciate the smaller details of the ecosystem and increasing our chances of observing species that are often overlooked from a vehicle. During our walk, we encountered black-and-gold howler monkeys, whose deep, resonant calls echoed through the forest long before we located the troop high in the canopy. We also enjoyed excellent views of Azara's agouti as these shy rodents foraged quietly on the forest floor.

As darkness fell, we set out for a night drive, when the Pantanal reveals an entirely different community of animals. The excursion proved highly rewarding, beginning with excellent observations of a crab-eating fox actively moving along the roads in search of food.

The highlight of the evening—and undoubtedly one of the finest moments of the expedition—came just before the end of our outing. Within the grounds of Aymara Lodge, we were fortunate to encounter a magnificent adult male ocelot. The cat remained visible long enough for everyone to enjoy exceptional views

of its beautifully patterned coat. Sightings of this elusive and predominantly nocturnal predator are always special, and witnessing one under such favourable conditions was a truly unforgettable experience that brought an exciting conclusion to another outstanding day in the Pantanal.

Sunday 14 June 2026

Day 7:
River Exploration and an Unforgettable Tapir Encounter

Our final full day at Aymara Lodge combined another rewarding river excursion with an afternoon safari drive, bringing yet another series of outstanding wildlife observations and memorable moments.

The morning was spent exploring the waterways surrounding the lodge by boat, offering a peaceful and intimate perspective of the northern Pantanal. The riverbanks and gallery forests were alive with bird activity, and throughout the excursion we recorded an impressive variety of species. One of the unquestionable highlights was obtaining excellent views of the elegant sunbittern. This beautifully patterned species, often difficult to observe well, rewarded us with prolonged views along the river's edge.

As always, the boat trip provided opportunities to appreciate the rich diversity of habitats that characterise the Pantanal, where flooded forests, quiet channels, and dense riverside vegetation support an extraordinary concentration of birdlife and other wildlife.

Later in the afternoon, we returned to the safari vehicle to continue exploring the surrounding wetlands and forest edges. The drive proved highly productive, beginning with excellent observations of a magnificent male marsh deer, the largest deer species in South America. Watching this impressive animal feeding calmly among the wetlands was a memorable experience and another reminder of the Pantanal's exceptional mammal diversity.

However, the day's—and arguably one of the entire expedition's—greatest highlight came later in the afternoon. We were rewarded with a spectacular sighting of a South American tapir, an animal that is often considered one of the most sought-after mammals of the Neotropics. The individual remained visible long enough for everyone to enjoy outstanding views as it moved quietly through its natural habitat. Observing this elusive giant under such favourable conditions was a truly remarkable experience and quickly became one of the defining moments of the trip.

Monday 15 June 2026

Day 8:
Along the Transpantaneira to Porto Jofre

Our journey continued deeper into the heart of the northern Pantanal as we travelled south along the iconic Transpantaneira Road toward Porto Jofre. This legendary route is renowned as one of the finest wildlife-viewing roads in South America, and the day's drive once again demonstrated why it has earned such a reputation.

Throughout the journey, the extensive wetlands were teeming with life. Vast numbers of herons and egrets lined the roadside marshes and shallow lagoons, creating an impressive spectacle as they fed alongside countless yacare caimans basking on the banks or floating quietly in the water. The abundance of aquatic wildlife highlighted the extraordinary productivity of the Pantanal ecosystem.

One of the mammal highlights of the drive came when we encountered a small group of collared peccaries crossing the road. Although the sighting was brief, we managed to catch a glimpse of them before the animals disappeared into the surrounding vegetation.

After arriving in Porto Jofre and settling in, we spent the afternoon exploring the area on foot. The walk

produced an excellent variety of bird species, reflecting the exceptional diversity of habitats found where the Cuiabá River meets the surrounding forests and wetlands.

The grounds were also rich in reptile and mammal life. Several green iguanas were observed basking in the warm afternoon sun, while Azara's agoutis were frequently encountered quietly foraging beneath the trees, allowing for prolonged observations.

The afternoon was especially rewarding for raptor enthusiasts. Among the highlights were excellent views of the powerful great black hawk and the distinctive crane hawk, the latter using its remarkably long legs to search for prey among tree cavities and dense vegetation. Observing these magnificent birds of prey in their natural environment provided a fitting conclusion to another outstanding day in the Pantanal. As evening approached, we returned to our accommodation in Porto Jofre filled with anticipation for the coming days, when we would begin exploring the region's rivers in search of one of South America's most iconic predators—the jaguar.

Tuesday 16 June 2026

Day 9:
Jaguar Safari on the Cuiabá River

Our ninth day marked one of the most anticipated experiences of the expedition: a full-day boat excursion from Porto Jofre along the Cuiabá River and its surrounding waterways in search of the Pantanal's most iconic predator, the jaguar. The day exceeded expectations, providing a series of extraordinary wildlife encounters and some of the most memorable moments of the entire trip.

From the early morning hours, we navigated the rivers and channels of this incredible ecosystem, scanning the riverbanks and forest edges where wildlife gathers. The Pantanal once again revealed its incredible richness, with every stretch of river offering new discoveries.

The highlight of the day was undoubtedly the exceptional jaguar sightings. We were fortunate to encounter both male and female jaguars, allowing the group to appreciate the differences in size, behaviour, and presence between these magnificent cats. Watching these powerful predators moving through their natural environment along the riverbanks was a truly unforgettable experience.

The river also provided encounters with other iconic species. Several giant otters were observed actively fishing, offering spectacular views as they worked together and displayed their impressive hunting skills. Reptile sightings added another layer of excitement to the day, with two yellow anacondas observed along the waterways. These impressive snakes are perfectly adapted to the flooded landscapes of the Pantanal, and seeing them in their natural habitat was a special addition to an already exceptional day.

Birdlife was equally impressive, including a memorable observation of an Anhinga successfully catching a yellow-bellied piranha. This dramatic feeding event offered a rare glimpse into the challenges and strategies involved in life along the river. Another highlight was discovering a colony of proboscis bats, adding an unexpected and fascinating mammal encounter to the day's list of observations.

As we returned to Porto Jofre at the end of the afternoon, the group reflected on an extraordinary day filled with some of the Pantanal's most emblematic wildlife. The combination of multiple jaguar encounters, active giant otters, remarkable reptiles, and unique bird and mammal observations made this one of the most spectacular days of the entire journey.

Wednesday 17 June 2026

Day 10:
Another Exceptional Day on the Cuiabá River

Following the incredible wildlife encounters of the previous day, we returned to the waterways around Porto Jofre for another full-day boat excursion in search of Jaguars and the many other species that thrive in this extraordinary ecosystem. The rivers of the northern Pantanal once again delivered an unforgettable experience, combining exceptional predator sightings with a remarkable variety of birds, reptiles, and mammals.

Our main objective was to continue exploring the river corridors in search of jaguars, and once again we were rewarded with multiple sightings of these magnificent cats. Observing jaguars along the riverbanks provided further opportunities to appreciate the beauty and power of one of the world's most impressive felines. Each encounter offered a different perspective on these elusive predators and reinforced why the Pantanal is considered the best place on Earth to observe them in the wild.

Beyond the jaguars, the day produced an impressive variety of additional wildlife. A colony of boat-billed herons provided excellent views of these unusual and fascinating birds, with their distinctive oversized bills and secretive behaviour adding a special touch to the birding highlights of the excursion. Along the riverbanks, green iguanas were frequently observed resting among the vegetation, perfectly camouflaged within the lush surroundings.

The raptor sightings were also noteworthy, including excellent views of black-collared hawks patrolling the waterways in search of prey. The mammal observations continued with a memorable encounter with a family group of black-and-gold howler monkeys. Their powerful calls and social interactions provided a wonderful opportunity to observe these charismatic primates in their natural habitat.

Another highlight of the day was the sighting of the endemic Matipu tegu lizard. Encountering specialised and less frequently seen species such as this added depth to an already remarkable day of exploration.

Thursday 18 June 2026

Day 11:
From Porto Jofre to the Pixaim River

Our journey continued as we left Porto Jofre and travelled north along the Transpantaneira Road toward Hotel Mato Grosso, located on the banks of the Pixaim River. The drive offered another opportunity to experience the incredible diversity of the Pantanal, with the landscape constantly changing between flooded grasslands, gallery forests, and waterways filled with wildlife.

Along the way, we were rewarded with a fantastic encounter with a Patagonian Racer. This elegant and beautifully patterned snake provided excellent views, offering a special opportunity to appreciate one of the region's fascinating reptiles. We also enjoyed sightings of capped herons, adding another impressive bird species to our growing list of Pantanal observations.

Upon arrival at Hotel Mato Grosso, we immediately began exploring the surrounding area with a walk along a forest trail near the river. This peaceful habitat offered a different perspective on the Pantanal, with dense vegetation and riverine forest supporting a variety of specialised species.

Among the bird highlights were excellent views of helmeted manakins, with their distinctive appearance and behaviour, as well as an undulated tinamou moving through the forest understory. The riverbanks surrounding the lodge were especially impressive, with large numbers of yacare caimans occupying the edges of the water. Seeing so many individuals gathered along the river provided another striking example of the abundance of wildlife supported by the Pantanal's aquatic ecosystems.

After dinner, we set out for a short night walk to explore the nocturnal side of this remarkable environment. The excursion revealed a fascinating world of smaller creatures, with five different species of tree frogs observed during the walk. Their varied shapes, colours, and calls added a final touch of discovery to an already rewarding day.

Friday 19 June 2026

Day 12:
Final Morning in the Pantanal and Departure

Our final morning in the Pantanal began with a peaceful boat excursion along the Pixaim River, offering one last opportunity to enjoy the extraordinary wildlife and landscapes of this unique ecosystem. The calm waters and quiet atmosphere of the morning created ideal conditions for observation, and the river once again rewarded us with a wonderful diversity of species.

Throughout the boat trip, we encountered a variety of birdlife along the riverbanks and surrounding forest, providing a fitting conclusion to our exploration of the Pantanal's remarkable avian diversity. We also enjoyed sightings of black-and-gold howler monkeys moving through the trees and calling from the forest canopy, as well as Azara's agouties foraging along the river edges. These final encounters with some of the region's characteristic wildlife made the morning a memorable farewell to this incredible landscape.

After returning to the lodge, we began our journey back toward Cuiabá, travelling once again along the Transpantaneira Road. As we gradually left the wetlands behind, the Pantanal offered us one final surprise. Near the end of our route, we encountered two marsh deers, providing a beautiful closing moment to an already exceptional wildlife journey. Seeing these elegant animals in the open wetlands was a perfect final mammal sighting for the tour.

We arrived in Cuiabá for lunch before continuing to the airport for our afternoon flight to São Paulo, marking the end of our exploration of Brazil's extraordinary Pantanal region.

Over the course of the expedition, we experienced an incredible variety of habitats and wildlife, from the open savannas and wetlands of Mato Grosso do Sul to the rivers, forests, and floodplains of northern Mato Grosso. With unforgettable encounters including giant anteaters, jaguars, giant otters, tapirs, ocelots, macaws, and countless other species, the journey provided a remarkable celebration of the biodiversity and natural beauty of the Pantanal.

As we departed, we carried with us not only an impressive list of wildlife sightings, but also memories of the landscapes, ecosystems, and extraordinary moments that made this expedition truly special.

Images by Nicolas Olejnik

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Checklist for Wildlife of the North and South & South Pantanal

	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13
	BIRDS													
1	Greater rhea	*Rhea americana*	✓	✓	✓									
2	Undulated tinamou	*Crypturellus undulatus*	H		H	H		✓	✓				✓	✓
3	Chaco chachalaca	*Ortalis canicollis*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Chestnut-bellied guan	*Penelope ochrogaster*					✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
5	White-throated piping guan	*Pipile grayi*			✓						✓			
6	Red-throated piping guan	*Pipile cujubi*							✓					
7	Bare-faced curassow	*Crax fasciolata*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Southern screamer	*Chauna torquata*		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			
9	White-faced whistling duck	*Dendrocygna viduata*		✓			✓							
10	Black-bellied whistling duck	*Dendrocygna autumnalis*		✓	✓		✓			✓				
11	Muscovy duck	*Cairina moschata*		✓										
12	Brazilian teal	*Amazonetta brasiliensis*		✓	✓									
13	Nacunda nighthawk	*Chordeiles nacunda*		✓	✓									
14	Band-tailed nighthawk	*Nyctiprogne leucopyga*									✓			
15	Pauraque	*Nyctidromus albicollis*							✓					
16	Planalto hermit	*Phaethornis pretrei*				✓								
17	Gilded sapphire	*Hylocharis chrysura*		✓	✓	✓								
18	Glittering-throated emerald	*Chionomesa fimbriata*											✓	
19	Guira cuckoo	*Guira guira*	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			✓
20	Greater ani	*Crotophaga major*									✓			
21	Smooth-billed ani	*Crotophaga ani*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22	Striped cuckoo	*Tapera naevia*					H		H					
23	Squirrel cuckoo	*Piaya cayana*						✓	✓				✓	✓
24	Picazuro pigeon	*Patagioenas picazuro*	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Pale-vented pigeon	*Patagioenas cayennensis*			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
26	Scaled dove	*Columbina squammata*		✓		✓				✓			✓	
27	Ruddy ground dove	*Columbina talpacoti*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	

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28	Picui ground dove	*Columbina picui*		✓	✓					✓				✓
29	White-tipped dove	*Leptotila verreauxi*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Gray-cowled wood rail	*Aramides cajaneus*	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓
31	Purple gallinule	*Porphyrio martinica*						✓	✓	✓				
32	Limpkin	*Aramus guarauna*	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			
33	Black-necked stilt	*Himantopus mexicanus*		✓										
34	Southern lapwing	*Vanellus chilensis*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
35	Collared plover	*Charadrius collaris*									✓			
36	Pied plover	*Hoploxypterus cayanus*								✓	✓			
37	Wattled jacana	*Jacana jacana*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
38	Black skimmer	*Rynchops niger*									✓			
39	Yellow-billed tern	*Sternula superciliaris*									✓	✓		
40	Large-billed tern	*Phaetusa simplex*								✓	✓	✓		
41	Sunbittern	*Eurypyga helias*						✓	✓					✓
42	Jabiru	*Jabiru mycteria*		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓
43	Wood stork	*Mycteria americana*		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			
44	Maguari stork	*Ciconia maguari*					✓							
45	Anhinga	*Anhinga anhinga*		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
46	Neotropic cormorant	*Nannopterum brasilianum*				✓				✓	✓	✓		✓
47	Plumbeous ibis	*Theristicus caerulescens*		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				
48	Buff-necked ibis	*Theristicus caudatus*	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓
49	Green ibis	*Mesembrinibis cayennensis*					✓	✓	✓					✓
50	Bare-faced ibis	*Phimosus infuscatus*	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓				✓
51	Roseate spoonbill	*Platalea ajaja*	✓	✓	✓									
52	Rufescent tiger heron	*Tigrisoma lineatum*		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
53	Boat-billed heron	*Cochlearius cochlearius*								✓		✓		
54	Black-crowned night heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*				✓				✓	✓	✓		
55	Striated heron	*Butorides striata*		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
56	Western cattle egret	*Bubulcus ibis*			✓		✓							
57	Cocoi heron	*Ardea cocoi*	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
58	Great egret	*Ardea alba*		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		
59	Capped heron	*Pilherodius pileatus*								✓	✓			
60	Whistling heron	*Syrigma sibilatrix*	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			
61	Little blue heron	*Egretta caerulea*		✓	✓									
62	Snowy egret	*Egretta thula*		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		

63	Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*		✓	✓	✓			✓					
64	Lesser yellow-headed vulture	*Cathartes burrovianus*		✓	✓	✓			✓					
65	Black vulture	*Coragyps atratus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
66	Red-legged seriema	*Cariama cristata*	✓	✓	✓	✓								
67	Western osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*									✓			
68	Grey-headed kite	*Leptodon cayanensis*			✓									
69	Bicolored hawk	*Accipiter bicolor*											✓	
70	Black-collared hawk	*Busarellus nigricollis*					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
71	Snail kite	*Rostrhamus sociabilis*	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
72	Crane hawk	*Geranospiza caerulescens*		✓				✓		✓	✓			
73	Savanna hawk	*Buteogallus meridionalis*	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
74	Great black hawk	*Buteogallus urubitinga*	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
75	Roadside hawk	*Rupornis magnirostris*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
76	American barn owl	*Tyto furcata*					✓	✓	✓					
77	Ferruginous pygmy owl	*Glaucidium brasilianum*		H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
78	Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	✓	✓										
79	Blue-crowned trogon	*Trogon curucui*			✓	✓								
80	Green kingfisher	*Chloroceryle americana*			✓					✓	✓	✓		
81	Amazon kingfisher	*Chloroceryle amazona*		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
82	Ringed kingfisher	*Megaceryle torquata*		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
83	Rufous-tailed jacamar	*Galbula ruficauda*			✓	✓		✓			✓			
84	Black-fronted nunbird	*Monasa nigrifrons*					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
85	Chestnut-eared aracari	*Pteroglossus castanotis*						✓	✓		✓			
86	Toco toucan	*Ramphastos toco*	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			
87	White-fronted woodpecker	*Melanerpes cactorum*		✓										
88	White woodpecker	*Melanerpes candidus*	✓	✓		✓				✓				
89	Little woodpecker	*Veniliornis passerinus*		✓		✓		✓		✓				
90	Campo flicker	*Colaptes campestris*	✓	✓		✓								
91	Lineated woodpecker	*Dryocopus lineatus*		✓										
92	Crimson-crested woodpecker	*Campephilus melanoleucos*						✓	✓					
93	Pale-crested woodpecker	*Celeus lugubris*					✓	✓	✓					
94	Golden-green woodpecker	*Piculus chrysochloros*								✓				
95	Green-barred woodpecker	*Colaptes melanochloros*		✓					✓					
96	Crested caracara	*Caracara plancus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Laughing falcon	*Herpetotheres cachinnans*		✓							✓			

98	Bat falcon	*Falco rufigularis*			✓						✓			
99	American kestrel	*Falco sparverius*			✓									
100	Aplomado falcon	*Falco femoralis*	✓		✓									
101	White-eyed parakeet	*Psittacara leucophtalmus*					✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
102	Blaze-winged parakeet	*Pyrrhura devillei*		✓		✓								
103	Monk parakeet	*Myiopsitta monachus*	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	
104	Yellow-chevroned parakeet	*Brotogeris chiriri*		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
105	Scaly-headed parrot	*Pionus maximiliani*			✓									
106	Peach-fronted parakeet	*Eupsittula aurea*	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		
107	Nanday parakeet	*Aratinga nenday*	✓	✓	✓	✓								
108	Turquoise-fronted Amazon	*Amazona aestiva*	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
109	Orange-winged Amazon	*Amazona amazonica*		✓			✓		✓					✓
110	Red-shouldered macaw	*Diopsittaca nobilis*	✓	✓	✓									
111	Blue-and-yellow macaw	*Ara ararauna*	✓	✓	✓	✓								
112	Yellow-collared macaw	*Primolius auricollis*		✓						✓			✓	
113	Hyacinth macaw	*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
114	Planalto woodcreeper	*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris*		✓										
115	Buff-throated woodcreeper	*Xiphorhynchus guttatus*						✓						
116	Great rufous woodcreeper	*Xiphocolaptes major*		✓					✓					
117	Red-billed scythebill	*Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*		H				✓	✓					
118	Narrow-billed woodcreeper	*Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	
119	Chotoy spinetail	*Schoeniophylax phryganophilus*	✓	✓	✓									
120	Pale-legged hornero	*Furnarius leucopus*				✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
121	Rufous hornero	*Furnarius rufus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
122	Rusty-backed spinetail	*Cranioleuca vulpina*			✓									
123	Grey-crested (rufous) cacholote	*Pseudoseisura unirufa*		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				
124	Yellow-chinned spinetail	*Certhiaxis cinnamomeus*			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
125	Rufous-fronted thornbird	*Phacellodomus rufifrons*		✓										
126	Greater thornbird	*Phacellodomus ruber*			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
127	White-lored spinetail	*Synallaxis albilora*			✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
128	Rusty-backed antwren	*Formicivora rufa*		✓					✓					
129	Barred antshrike	*Thamnophilus doliatus*		✓					✓	✓				
130	Mato grosso antbird	*Cercomacra melanaria*				✓		✓		✓				
131	Great antshrike	*Taraba major*		✓	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓

132	Southern beardless tyrannulet	*Camptostoma obsoletum*		✓			✓		✓					
133	Pearly-vented tody-tyrant	*Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*	✓					✓	✓					
134	Rusty-fronted tody-flycatcher	*Poecilotriccus latirostris*								✓				
135	Stripe-necked tody-tyrant	*Hemitriccus striaticollis*											✓	
136	Fuscous flycatcher	*Cnemotriccus fuscatus*				✓		✓						
137	White-rumped monjita	*Xolmis velatus*	✓	✓	✓									
138	Streamer-tailed tyrant	*Gubernetes yetapa*			✓									
139	Black-backed water tyrant	*Fluvicola albiventer*			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		
140	White-headed marsh tyrant	*Arundinicola leucocephala*	✓		✓		✓			✓				
141	Cattle tyrant	*Machetornis rixosa*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
142	Rusty-margined flycatcher	*Myiozetetes cayanensis*			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
143	Great kiskadee	*Pitangus sulphuratus*	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
144	Lesser kiskadee	*Philohydor lictor*							✓			✓		
145	Boat-billed flycatcher	*Megarynchus pitangua*		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓					
146	Tropical kingbird	*Tyrannus melancholicus*		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
147	Short-crested flycatcher	*Myiarchus ferox*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
148	Band-tailed manakin	*Pipra fasciicauda*			✓									
149	Helmeted manakin	*Antilophia galeata*											✓	
150	White-winged becard	*Pachyramphus polychopterus*					✓							
151	Rufous-browed peppershrike	*Cyclarhis gujanensis*				✓								
152	Purplish jay	*Cyanocorax cyanomelas*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
153	Plush-crested jay	*Cyanocorax chrysops*		✓		✓								
154	Vermilion (scarlet) flycatcher	*Pyrocephalus rubinus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
155	Rufous Casiornis	*Casiornis rufa*			✓	✓		✓						
156	White-winged swallow	*Tachycineta albiventer*		✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓
157	Grey-breasted martin	*Progne chalybea*				✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
158	Southern rough-winged swallow	*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*								✓	✓	✓		
159	Black-capped donacobius	*Donacobius atricapilla*						✓			✓	✓		
160	Thrush-like wren	*Campylorhynchus turdinus*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
161	Fawn-breasted wren	*Cantorchilus guarayanus*						✓						
162	Masked gnatcatcher	*Polioptila dumicola*		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
163	Chalk-browed mockingbird	*Mimus saturninus*	✓	✓			✓						✓	
164	Rufous-bellied thrush	*Turdus rufiventris*		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				
165	House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*								✓			✓	
166	Yellowish pipit	*Anthus lutescens*	✓	✓			✓							

167	Purple-throated euphonia	*Euphonia chlorotica*						✓						
168	Grassland sparrow	*Ammodramus humeralis*		✓										
169	Saffron-billed sparrow	*Arremon flavirostris*				✓								
170	Crested oropendola	*Psarocolius decumanus*	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
171	Solitary cacique	*Cacicus solitarius*					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
172	Yellow-rumped cacique	*Cacicus cela*						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
173	Red-rumped cacique	*Cacicus haemorrhous*			✓	✓								
174	Giant cowbird	*Molothrus oryzivorus*			✓					✓			✓	✓
175	Shiny cowbird	*Molothrus bonariensis*	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓	
176	Scarlet-headed blackbird	*Amblyramphus holosericeus*								✓				
177	Variable oriole	*Icterus pyrroptherus*	✓					✓	✓	✓			✓	
178	Grayish baywing	*Agelaioides badius*	✓				✓							✓
179	Unicolored blackbird	*Agelasticus cyanopus*			✓		✓							
180	White-browed meadowlark	*Leistes superciliaris*			✓									
181	Orange-backed troupial	*Icterus croconotus*		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
182	Flavescent warbler	*Myiothlypis flaveola*					✓							
183	Sayaca tanager	*Thraupis sayaca*		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		
184	Palm tanager	*Thraupis palmarum*		✓		✓							✓	
185	Hooded tanager	*Nemosia pileata*				✓								
186	Grey-headed tanager	*Eucometis penicillata*			✓	✓								✓
187	Silver-beaked tanager	*Ramphocelus carbo*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
188	Yellow-billed cardinal	*Paroaria capitata*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
189	White-lined tanager	*Tachyphonus rufus*		✓										
190	Guira tanager	*Hemithraupis guira*				✓								
191	Chestnut-vented conebill	*Conirostrum speciosum*				✓		✓						
192	Red pileated finch	*Coryphospingus cucullatus*		✓					✓					
193	Saffron finch	*Sicalis flaveola*	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	
194	Blueish-grey saltator	*Saltator coerulescens*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
195	Black-throated saltator	*Saltatricula atricollis*		✓										
196	White-bellied seedeater	*Sporophila leucoptera*							✓					
197	Bananaquit	*Coereba flaveola*							✓					
	MAMMALS													
1	Giant anteater	*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*	✓	✓										
2	Southern tamandua	*Tamandua tetradactyla*				✓								

3	Six-banded (yellow) armadillo	*Euphractus sexcinctus*	✓	✓	✓	✓								
4	Southern long-nosed armadillo	*Dasypus novemcinctus*			✓									
5	Hooded (Azaras's) capuchin	*Sapajus cay*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
6	Black-and-gold howler monkey	*Alouatta caraya*			✓			✓	✓			✓		✓
7	Crab-eating fox	*Cerdocyon thous*	✓					✓						
8	South American coati	*Nasua nasua*	✓						✓					
9	Neotropical otter	*Lutra longicaudis*			✓									
10	Giant otter	*Pteronura brasiliensis*									✓	✓		
11	Ocelot	*Leopardus pardalis*						✓						
12	Jaguar	*Panthera onca*									✓	✓		
13	Brazilian (lowland) tapir	*Tapirus terrestris*							✓					
14	Collared peccary	*Pecari tajacu*								✓				
15	Marsh deer	*Blastocerus dichotomus*							✓					✓
16	Pampas deer	*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*	✓	✓	✓									
17	Capybara	*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
18	Azara's agouti	*Dasyprocta azarae*						✓	✓	✓				✓
19	Brazilian guinea pig	*Cavia aperea*								✓				
20	Proboscis bat	*Rhynchonycteris naso*										✓		
21	Wild Boar (Introduced)	*Sus scrofa*		✓	✓									
	AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES													
1	Veined tree frog	*Trachycephalus typhonius*											✓	
2	Miranda's white-lipped frog	*Leptodactylus macrosternum*											✓	
3	Mato Grosso snouted tree frog	*Scinax acuminatus*											✓	
4	Chaco tree frog	*Boana raniceps*											✓	
5	Yacare caiman	*Caiman yacare*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
6	Yellow anaconda	*Eunectes notaeus*									✓	✓		
7	Amazon racerunner	*Ameiva ameiva*						✓					✓	
8	Green iguana	*Iguana iguana*								✓	✓	✓		
9	Amazon lava lizard	*Tropidurus torquatus*					✓							
10	Chaco spiny lizard	*Tropidurus lagunablanca*					✓	✓	✓					
11	Matipu tegu	*Tupinambis matipu*										✓		
12	Patagonia green racer	*Philodryas patagoniensis*											✓	
	BUTTERFLIES													

1	White peacock	*Anartia jatrophae*							✓					
2	Gray cracker	*Hamadryas februa*						✓						
3	Starry night cracker	*Hamadryas laodamia*								✓				
4	Red cracker	*Hamadryas amphinome*								✓				
5	Orange banner	*Temenis laothoe*						✓						
6	Thoasa sister	*Adelpha thoasa*							✓					
7	Barcastus firetip	*Mysoria barcastus*									✓			
8	Pale mylon	*Hoodus pelopidas*					✓							
9	Teucer giant owl butterfly	*Caligo teucer*										✓		
10	Orion cecropian	*Historis odius*						✓						