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Tour Report
Best of the South Pantanal
21 – 30 September

Tapir



Hyacinth macaw



Maned wolf



Giant otter



Jaguar



Caiman and hatchlings



Compiled by Manoela Bernardy

Trip Summary

10 Days | 2 Lodges | 2 Regions of the Southern Pantanal | 170+ Bird Species | 19+ Mammal Species | 2 Jaguars, 1 Ocelot and 2 Maned Wolf Sightings

This 10-day journey through the southern Pantanal combined two of the region's finest wildlife destinations: **Baía das Pedras**, in the heart of the Castelo floodplain, and **Barranco Alto**, on the banks of the Negro River. Together, these two areas offered an extraordinary diversity of habitats, from seasonally flooded grasslands and freshwater wetlands to savannas, forest patches, saline lakes, and pristine river systems.

Throughout the trip, we enjoyed exceptional wildlife viewing and recorded an impressive variety of birds and mammals. Among the highlights were multiple encounters with giant anteaters, tapirs, giant otters, marsh deer, white-lipped peccaries, black howler monkeys, capybaras, and unforgettable sightings of maned wolves, jaguars and an ocelot. Birdlife was equally spectacular, with memorable observations of hyacinth and red-and-green macaws, jabirus, cream-backed woodpeckers, southern screamers, toco toucans, red-legged seriemas and hundreds of other Pantanal specialities.

Beyond the remarkable wildlife, this journey was about experiencing the Pantanal at a relaxed pace—taking time to appreciate each encounter, enjoying beautiful sunrises and sunsets, sharing sundowners in extraordinary locations, and immersing ourselves in this beautiful wildlife destination.

Monday 21 September 2026

Day 1:
Arrival in campo gr. Ande and journey to Baía das Pedras
Sunny

We had a great start to our adventure. We left the airport at 11:20 a.m., stopped for lunch at a pleasant local restaurant, and then continued by van to Corixão Farm. There, we changed vehicles and began our first safari drive towards Baía das Pedras Lodge. Within the first few hours, we had already spotted several of our target species, including blue-and-yellow macaws, greater rheas, and savanna hawks. Along the way, we also encountered several red-legged seriemas, jabirus, and whistling herons, as well as our first giant anteater, walking in the distance across a large open field.

Once aboard the open Land Rover, the wildlife encounters became even more impressive. Almost immediately, we came across **three lowland tapirs**. One was walking towards us along the road, while two others — a mother and her calf — were swimming in a pond. They eventually climbed out of the water and crossed the road right in front of us, giving us an unforgettable first encounter with one of the Pantanal's most iconic mammals. As the sun began to set, we continued our drive and arrived at Baía das Pedras just before dinner. The trip had only just begun, and we had already encountered several of the main targets of our journey.

Tuesday 22 September 2026

Day 2:
Exploring the castelo floodplain
Rainy and cloudy

We started the day with a leisurely drive exploring the beautiful grasslands and wetlands of the Castelo floodplain. There were so many birds around the lodge that we didn't need to go far during the first few hours. Among the highlights were southern screamers, bare-faced ibises, black skimmers, turquoise-fronted amazons, roseate spoonbills, blue-crowned parakeets, wattled jacanas and red-legged seriemas. While we were watching and photographing a Pantanal snipe, a very relaxed tapir suddenly appeared and lay down on the ground nearby, completely unconcerned by our presence. We stayed there for quite some time, and

the list of species continued to grow: toco toucan, yellow-chevroned parakeets, buff-necked ibises, black-bellied whistling ducks, white-backed stilts, plumbeous ibises and black-collared hawks were among the many species we encountered. Later that morning, we heard that the cowboys were rounding up a large group of cattle, so we decided to stop and witness — and record — this important part of everyday life in the Pantanal. It was fascinating to watch the cowboys in action, calling out and using their instruments to keep the cattle moving together. The cowboy leading the group was blowing a traditional horn instrument to call the cattle and guide them in the right direction. It was an unexpected and memorable cultural moment in the middle of our wildlife experience.

In the afternoon, we ventured a little farther into the floodplain, enjoying the vastness and beauty of the open landscape. Along with South American coatis and pampas deer, we recorded more than 50 bird species. One of the highlights was an amazing encounter with an undulated tinamou, which walked right in front of the vehicle and allowed us an excellent view. We also encountered whistling herons, rufescent tiger herons and yellowish pipits. On our way back to the lodge, barn swallows and nacunda nighthawks added a final touch to another wonderful day in the Pantanal.

Wednesday 23 September 2026

Day 3:
Sunbitterns, woodpeckers and giant anteaters!
Cloudy

Today, we set out with two particular targets in mind for the region: sunbittern and cream-backed woodpecker. We arrived at a lake and, almost immediately, found two sunbitterns feeding along the water's edge, one on each side of the lake. We left the vehicle and walked closer to get better views and photographs. While doing so, we also spotted a lineated woodpecker, two yellow-chinned spinetails, a toco toucan and a couple of black skimmers flying low over the water. We continued our drive and encountered a beautiful vermilion flycatcher, six Pantanal snipes and a variety of other aquatic birds, including striated herons, Brazilian teal, black-bellied whistling ducks, large-billed tern and lesser yellowlegs. We also recorded the first spotted sandpiper for Baía das Pedras. At one point, we heard a mixed-species flock and decided to stop and investigate. It proved to be a very productive stop. Among the species we identified were the endemic white-lored spinetail, the rare crested becard, blue-crowned trogon and brown-crested flycatcher. And then came the highlight we had been hoping for: not one or two, but **three cream-backed woodpeckers** appeared. It was a truly wonderful moment. As if that wasn't enough, a crab-eating fox then appeared, calmly walking along the road. The drive continued, and we encountered a group of White-lipped peccaries among numerous capybaras. By the end of the morning, we had recorded more than **95 bird species and five mammal species** — an impressive result for just a few hours in the field.

The afternoon was no less spectacular. We explored a different part of the farm and experienced one of the highlights of the entire trip: **three giant anteaters**, including one that came within just a few metres of the group. We also added several more bird species and a six-banded armadillo to the day's sightings. It was another remarkable day at Baía das Pedras, with both of our main targets successfully found — and several unexpected encounters making the day even more memorable.

Thursday 24 September 2026

Day 4:
Safari through multiple habitats
Sunny

Mornings at Baía das Pedras are always filled with bird calls. It is a wonderfully peaceful experience to step out of the room at dawn, breathe in the fresh air and listen to the natural symphony all around us. After breakfast, we set off on a safari drive to explore parts of the property we had not yet visited. Throughout the morning, we crossed a variety of habitats, including savannas, open grasslands and forest. Among our first encounters were a red-billed scythebill, a roadside hawk and a blue-crowned parakeet perched near

its nest. We were certain we could hear a great horned owl calling from the forest. We searched for it, walking around and carefully scanning the trees, but unfortunately could not locate it.

We then continued towards a nearby wetland, where we found several other species, including white-headed marsh tyrants, white-browed meadowlarks, unicolored blackbirds, rusty-collared seedeaters and nanday parakeets. As the sun climbed higher and the temperature began to rise, we decided to head back to the lodge. Just as we turned the vehicle around, we spotted our first male **marsh deer**, standing beautifully in the open and watching us.

For the afternoon, we planned a pleasant walk around the lake. At the beginning of the drive, we spotted a small group of **howler monkeys** relaxing in a tree. We soon reached the lake, where everyone had the opportunity to get out and explore the surroundings on foot. An orange-backed troupial, another sunbittern in flight, green ibises, black skimmers, kingfishers and hundreds of caimans lined up along the water were among the highlights of the afternoon. We ended the day with a beautiful sundowner, celebrating the final evening of the first part of our journey. The following morning, we would continue south towards Barranco Alto Farm.

Friday 25 September 2026

Day 5:
Journey to barranco alto and the Negro River
Sunny

We left Baía das Pedras at 7:00 a.m., allowing plenty of time for wildlife stops along the journey to Barranco Alto. It didn't take long before we began adding new species to our trip list. The highlights of the drive included a **pair of tayras** crossing the road, **Chaco puffbirds**, a brown brocket deer and several hyacinth macaws. As we approached the Rio Negro region, we encountered another exciting sign of wildlife: numerous fresh jaguar tracks along the road. It was a thrilling reminder that we were entering one of the best areas in the Pantanal for this elusive predator.

We arrived at Barranco Alto Lodge just in time for lunch before heading out on our first afternoon boat excursion along the Negro River. The waterways introduced us to an entirely new suite of aquatic birds. We observed three species of kingfishers — ringed, Amazon and green kingfishers — as well as boat-billed herons, capped herons and yellow-billed terns. A pair of large-billed terns was also attending two adorable chicks, providing one of the highlights of the afternoon. Other notable sightings included a bare-faced curassow, a rufous-tailed jacamar, an Amazonian motmot and many additional bird species. We finished the day with drinks on the sandy riverbank, watching a beautiful sunset over the Negro River and looking forward to the adventures that awaited us at Barranco Alto.

Saturday 26 September 2026

Day 6:
Waders, nesting birds and maned wolves
Sunny

We started the morning with a safari drive through the beautiful landscape of freshwater and brackish lakes surrounding Barranco Alto. The birdlife was exceptional, and we recorded many new species, along with another brown brocket deer, capybaras and pampas deer. One of the highlights was a rare dark-billed cuckoo, along with a squirrel cuckoo and a little woodpecker. At the salina, hundreds of waders were gathered and actively feeding, including stilt sandpipers, Wilson's phalaropes, white-backed stilts, lesser and greater yellowlegs and collared plovers. Towards the end of the morning, we visited one of the farm's postcard-worthy landmarks: a magnificent manduvi tree supporting several bird nests. Among them were a jabiru stork nest, a hyacinth macaw nest and a plumbeous ibis nest. Monk parakeets had also built their nest beneath the jabiru nest, alongside white-eyed and blue-crowned parakeets. It was an impressive example of how a single tree can become an important nesting site for several species.

In the afternoon, we set out again, this time with some special mammals in mind. We first passed a lake where we spotted least grebes, ringed teals and a common gallinule. We then stopped at a great potoo nest, where the guides knew a chick had recently hatched. We continued towards an area where a maned wolf had been seen a few days earlier, but we knew this was an almost impossible target. When we arrived, a marsh deer was hiding behind a bush, so we drove slowly towards it. As we photographed the deer, we suddenly noticed a very strange smell. We turned around — and there it was: a maned wolf lying on the ground only about four metres away. I could hardly believe my eyes. The wolf was completely relaxed, looking as though it had just woken up. It yawned, slowly stood up, groomed itself, marked its territory and began to walk away. Then, suddenly, a female stood up as well. To our amazement, there were not one but **two maned wolves**. We stayed with them for the rest of the afternoon, quietly watching their natural behaviour. For many of us, this was one of the most memorable encounters of the entire trip — a truly special moment in the wild.

Sunday 27 September 2026

Day 7:
Jaguar and ocelot day!!
Sunny

This morning, we set out on another boat excursion, this time exploring a different section of the Negro River. With the group split between two boats, we decided to head in opposite directions — one upstream and the other downstream — in search of giant otters. The plan was simple: whoever spotted them first would alert the other boat by radio, increasing our chances of finding them. My boat headed upstream, and we decided to explore a lake tucked behind the gallery forest. During our walk, we managed to locate two special species for the region: the Mato Grosso antbird and the pale-legged hornero. Soon afterwards, we received a radio call informing us that the otters had been spotted a few hundred metres downstream, so we quickly made our way there.

Everyone had the opportunity to observe the **giant otters** as we followed the group for about half an hour, until they eventually disappeared into their den. We encountered them again on our way back, making for a very rewarding morning on the river. The diversity of wildlife was remarkable once again. We observed a colony of sharp-nosed bats roosting beneath the riverbank, along with numerous bird species, including plumbeous kites, anhingas, roseate spoonbills and southern screamers. Capybaras rested along the shoreline, while several caimans basked in the sun with their mouths wide open, regulating their body temperature.

In the afternoon, we headed out on another safari drive without a specific target in mind. At this time of year, however, conditions were very dry, making areas around lakes and other water bodies especially productive for wildlife viewing. We therefore decided to visit a saline lake known as Mineiros. The light was beautiful, and the concentration of wildlife made the scene particularly special. Brazilian teals, ringed teals, roseate spoonbills, scaly-headed parrots, egrets, herons and jacanas were among the many birds gathered around the lake. But the sight that truly captured our attention was a **female caiman surrounded by dozens of babies, with a few little ones even climbing onto her back**. We stayed there for quite some time, enjoying the scene in what felt like perfect photographic conditions.

Eventually, we decided to continue our drive. And then, just around the next bend, barely five minutes later, we spotted a **beautiful jaguar** lying on the ground. We first observed her from a distance and then slowly approached in the vehicle until we were approximately 20–25 metres away. We knew this was a female with a two-month-old cub, although the cub remained out of sight. Interestingly, this was the same jaguar we had seen with the previous Wildlife Worldwide group in July, when she was still pregnant. As we made our way back to the lodge after dark, the day had one final surprise in store for us: a remarkably relaxed **ocelot** strolling across an open field before disappearing into the vegetation. Another beautiful and incredibly productive day in the Pantanal, with giant otters, a jaguar and an ocelot all making memorable appearances.

Monday 28 September 2026

Day 8:
Last day at barranco alto
Sunny

Our last full day in the Pantanal began, as usual, with a boat excursion in search of giant otters. Although the otters remained elusive that morning, the river rewarded us with wonderful bird sightings and two **lowland tapirs** swimming right in front of the boat. We had excellent views of striated herons and several kingfisher species, along with a rusty-backed spinetail and a flavescent warbler. A particularly impressive sight was a large group of wood storks resting together on the sandy riverbank.

In the afternoon, we set out on one final safari drive in search of giant anteaters, which we hadn't seen for a few days. We stopped at a nearby lake, where we spotted a black-capped donacobius, a couple of scarlet-headed blackbirds and several species of seedeaters. We then received a radio call from Fernando, who had spotted a large giant anteater some distance away. We hurried towards the area, but unfortunately, by the time we arrived, the anteater had already disappeared.

Nevertheless, the drive continued to deliver memorable encounters. We came across a family of **peccaries,** a **crab-eating fox** feeding on an egg from an abandoned greater rhea nest, and a pair of southern screamers accompanied by three very young chicks. As the sun began to set, we switched off the engine and enjoyed the peaceful surroundings during our final sundowner. It was a lovely moment to take in the landscape and reflect on our last full day at Barranco Alto.

But the evening still had one more surprise in store. During our usual spotlighting drive, we noticed a pair of bright eyes near a lake. Looking through our binoculars, we realised it was a **jaguar**, apparently preparing to enter the water in search of caimans. We called the others over, and everyone had the opportunity to watch the jaguar for several minutes before we returned to the lodge. What a perfect way to end our last full day in the Pantanal — with one final encounter with its most iconic predator.

Tuesday 29 September 2026

Day 9:
Farewell to the Pantanal
Rainy

We left the lodge early for our final safari drive. The weather was rather unusual that morning, with rain threatening and strong winds, but we still managed to enjoy some wonderful wildlife encounters. Around the lake, a maguari stork, a great black hawk and a white-faced ibis completed the peaceful morning scene. We also spotted a **lowland tapir** resting almost completely submerged in the water, a pair of yellow-collared macaws, and seven white woodpeckers lined up along a tree trunk. Several pampas deer were also out in the open, while the beautiful hyacinth macaws were at their nest, offering us one last glimpse of their affectionate behaviour. A jabiru was perched on top of its nest, and, very close to the lodge, we found a lineated woodpecker nesting in a tree, with just its face visible from the nest cavity.

After lunch, it was time to say goodbye to Barranco Alto and begin our journey back to Campo Grande. We arrived at around 8:00 p.m., tired after such an intense and rewarding trip, but carrying memories of extraordinary wildlife encounters, beautiful landscapes and special moments in the Pantanal that will stay with us for a lifetime.

Wednesday 30 September 2026

Day 10:
Bioparque Pantanal and departure
Sunny

Our final morning was a more relaxed one. At 8:30 a.m., we visited Bioparque Pantanal, the largest freshwater aquarium in the world, home to an impressive collection of freshwater fish from different continents. One of the highlights of the visit was the series of exhibits dedicated to Brazil's major biomes, showcasing the iconic fish species of the Pantanal, Cerrado, and Amazon basins. We saw piranhas, the famous dourado, several species of catfish, stingrays and the extraordinary pirarucu—the world's largest scaled freshwater fish. The aquarium is also home to several of the region's most emblematic reptiles, including caimans, anacondas, and a boa constrictor, providing a fitting conclusion to our exploration of the Pantanal's remarkable biodiversity.

At 11:30 a.m., our driver arrived at the hotel to take us to the airport, marking the end of a truly unforgettable journey through the best of the southern Pantanal. Over the past ten days, we experienced extraordinary wildlife encounters, explored a remarkable variety of habitats, and created memories that will last a lifetime. From hyacinth macaws, giant anteaters, giant otters, and ocelots to several unforgettable maned wolves and jaguar sightings, the Pantanal once again proved why it is one of the world's greatest wildlife destinations.

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Checklist for Best of the South Pantanal

	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
	MAMMALS											
1	Six-banded (yellow) armadillo	*Euphractus sexcinctus*			✓							
2	Giant anteater	*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*			✓							
3	Greater capybara	*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Ocelot	*Leopardus pardalis*							✓			
5	Jaguar	*Panthera onca*							✓	✓		
6	Crab-eating fox	*Cerdocyon thous*			✓			✓	✓	✓		
7	Maned wolf	*Chrysocyon brachyurus*						✓				
8	Neotropical otter	*Lontra longicaudis*								✓		
9	Giant otter	*Pteronura brasiliensis*							✓			
10	Tayra	*Eira barbara*					✓					
11	South american coati	*Nasua nasua*	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓
12	Crab-eating raccoon	*Procyon cancrivorus*						✓				
13	Black howler monkey	*Alouatta caraya*				✓					✓	
14	White-lipped peccary	*Tayassu pecari*			✓					✓	✓	
15	Pampas deer	*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
16	Common brown brocket (gray brocket)	*Mazama gouazoubira*					✓	✓				
17	Marsh deer	*Blastocerus dichotomus*				✓		✓	✓			
18	Tapir	*Tapirus terrestris*	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	
19	Sharp-nosed bat	*Rhynchonycteris naso*							✓			
20	Stenodermatini fruit bat	*Tribe stenodermatini*						✓	✓			
	REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS											
1	Caiman	*Caiman yacare*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Red-footed tortoise	*Chelonoidis carbonarius*		✓								✓
3	Tegu lizzard	*Salvator merianae*						✓		✓		✓

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01962 302086 sales@wildlifeworldwide.com www.wildlifeworldwide.com

	BIRDS											
1	Greater rhea	*Rhea americana*	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Red-winged tinamou	*Rhynchotus rufescens*			✓							
3	Undulated tinamou	*Crypturellus undulatus*		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
4	Southern screamer	*Chauna torquata*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	White-faced whistling-duck	*Dendrocygna viduata*					✓	✓	✓			
6	Black-bellied whistling-duck	*Dendrocygna autumnalis*	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7	Muscovy duck	*Cairina moschata*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8	Ringed teal	*Callonetta leucophrys*						✓	✓		✓	
9	Brazilian teal	*Amazonetta brasiliensis*		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
10	White-throated piping-guan	*Aburria cumanensis*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11	Chaco chachalaca	*Ortalis canicollis*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
12	Bare-faced curassow	*Crax fasciolata*		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Least grebe	*Tachybaptus dominicus*					✓	✓			✓	
14	Picazuro pigeon	*Patagioenas picazuro*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
15	Pale-vented pigeon	*Patagioenas cayennensis*		✓				✓				
16	White-tipped dove	*Leptotila verreauxi*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17	Eared dove	*Zenaida auriculata*			✓	✓	✓	✓				
18	Ruddy ground-dove	*Columbina talpacoti*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
19	Scaled dove	*Columbina squammata*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
20	Picui ground-dove	*Columbina picui*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	Blue ground-dove	*Claravis pretiosa*		✓								
22	Guira cuckoo	*Guira guira*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
23	Smooth-billed ani	*Crotophaga ani*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
24	Squirrel cuckoo	*Piaya cayana*						✓				
25	Dark-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus melacoryphus*						✓				
26	Great potoo	*Nyctibius grandis*			✓			✓				
27	Common potoo	*Nyctibius griseus*			h	✓			✓	✓		
28	Band-tailed nighthawk	*Nyctiprogne leucopyga*					✓					
29	Common pauraque	*Nyctidromus albicollis*	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
30	Little nightjar	*Hydropsalis parvula*			✓			✓				
31	Nacunda nighthawk	*Podager nacunda*		✓	✓	✓			✓			
32	Gilded hummingbird	*Hylocharis chrysura*			✓		✓					
33	Swallow-tailed hummingbird	*Eupetomena macroura*								✓		
34	Limpkin	*Aramus guarauna*					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

35	Gray-cowled wood-rail	*Aramides cajaneus*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
36	Common gallinule	*Gallinula galeata*						✓				
37	Pied plover	*Vanellus cayanus*		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
38	Southern lapwing	*Vanellus chilensis*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
39	Collared plover	*Charadrius collaris*						✓				
40	Rufous-side-crake	*Laterallus melanophaius*								h		
41	Ash-throated crake	*Mustelirallus albicollis*									h	
42	Black-necked stilt	*Himantopus mexicanus melanurus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
43	Solitary sandpiper	*Tringa solitaria*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
44	Lesser yellowlegs	*Tringa flavipes*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
45	Greater yellowlegs	*Tringa melanoleuca*		✓				✓			✓	
46	Pectoral sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*						✓				
47	Spotted sandpiper	*Actitis macularius*		✓	✓		✓			✓		
48	Stilt sandpiper	*Calidris himantopus*						✓				
49	Wilson's phalarope	*Phalaropus tricolor*						✓				
50	Wattled jacana	*Jacana jacana*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
51	Black skimmer	*Rynchops niger*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
52	Yellow-billed tern	*Sternula superciliaris*					✓		✓	✓		
53	Large-billed tern	*Phaetusa simplex*		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
54	Sunbittern	*Eurypyga helias*			✓	✓						
55	Maguari stork	*Ciconia maguari*						✓			✓	
56	Jabiru	*Jabiru mycteria*	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
57	Wood stork	*Mycteria americana*			✓		✓	✓		✓		
58	Anhinga	*Anhinga anhinga*					✓		✓	✓		
59	Neotropic cormorant	*Nannopterum brasilianum*					✓		✓	✓		
60	Rufescent tiger-heron	*Tigrisoma lineatum*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
61	Boat-billed heron	*Cochlearius cochlearius*					✓					
62	Black-crowned night-heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*					✓					
63	Striated heron	*Butorides striata*			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
64	Western cattle egret	*Bubulcus ibis*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
65	Cocoi heron	*Ardea cocoi*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
66	Great egret	*Ardea alba*	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
67	Whistling heron	*Syrigma sibilatrix*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
68	Capped heron	*Pilherodius pileatus*					✓					

69	Snowy egret	*Egretta thula*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
70	White-faced ibis	*Plegadis chihi*									✓	
71	Green ibis	*Mesembrinibis cayennensis*		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
72	Bare-faced ibis	*Phimosus infuscatus*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
73	Plumbeous ibis	*Theristicus caerulescens*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
74	Buff-necked ibis	*Theristicus caudatus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
75	Roseate spoonbill	*Platalea ajaja*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
76	Black vulture	*Coragyps atratus*	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
77	Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
78	Lesser yellow-headed vulture	*Cathartes burrovianus*	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			
79	Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*								✓		
80	Plumbeous kite	*Ictinia plumbea*		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		
81	Snail kite	*Rostrhamus sociabilis*			✓	✓						
82	Swallow-tailed kite	*Elanoides forficatus*			✓							
83	Black-collared hawk	*Busarellus nigricollis*		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
84	Savanna hawk	*Heterospizias meridionalis*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
85	Great black hawk	*Urubitinga urubitinga*				✓				✓	✓	
86	Crane hawk	*Geranospiza caerulescens*			✓							
87	Roadside hawk	*Rupornis magnirostris*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
88	Tropical screech-owl	*Megascops choliba*			✓	✓				✓		
89	Ferruginous pygmy-qwl	*Glaucidium brasilianum*		✓		✓		✓				
90	Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
91	Great horned owl	*Bubo virginianus*				h						
92	Blue-crowned trogon	*Trogon curucui*			✓	✓		✓				
93	Amazonian motmot	*Momotus momota*					✓					
94	Ringed kingfisher	*Megaceryle torquata*				✓	✓		✓	✓		
95	Amazon kingfisher	*Chloroceryle amazona*			✓		✓		✓	✓		
96	Green kingfisher	*Chloroceryle americana*					✓		✓	✓		
97	Rufous-tailed jacamar	*Galbula ruficauda*					✓		✓	✓		
98	Chaco puffbird	*Nystalus striatipectus*					✓					
99	Toco toucan	*Ramphastos toco*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
100	White-wedged piculet	*Picumnus albosquamatus*										
101	White woodpecker	*Melanerpes candidus*		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
102	Cream-backed woodpecker	*Campephilus leucopogon*			✓							
103	Pale-crested woodpecker	*Celeus lugubris*				✓		✓				

104	Green-barred woodpecker	*Colaptes melanochloros*			✓							
105	Little woodpecker	*Veniliornis passerinus*						✓			✓	
106	Crimson-crested woodpecker	*Campephilus melanoleucos*							✓			
107	Lineated woodpecker	*Dryocopus lineatus*			✓					✓	✓	
108	Campo flicker	*Colaptes campestris*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
109	Red-legged seriema	*Cariama cristata*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
110	Crested caracara	*Caracara plancus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
111	Yellow-headed caracara	*Milvago chimachima*		✓	✓	✓	✓					
112	American kestrel	*Falco sparverius*		✓								
113	Aplomado falcon	*Falco femoralis*					✓					
114	Bat falcon	*Falco rufigularis*									✓	
115	Monk parakeet	*Myiopsitta monachus*						✓	✓		✓	
116	Yellow-chevroned parakeet	*Brotogeris chiriri*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
117	Scaly-headed parrot	*Pionus maximiliani*							✓		✓	
118	Yellow-faced parrot	*Alipiopsitta xanthops*			✓	✓					✓	
119	Turquoise-fronted Amazon	*Amazona aestiva*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
120	Hyacinth macaw	*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*					✓	✓	✓	✓		
121	Peach-fronted parakeet	*Eupsittula aurea*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
122	Nanday parakeet	*Aratinga nenday*				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
123	White-eyed parakeet	*Psittacara leucophthalmus*									✓	
124	Yellow-collared macaw	*Primolius auricollis*			✓			✓			✓	
125	Blue-and-yellow macaw	*Ara ararauna*	✓		✓			✓				
126	Red-and-green macaw	*Ara chloropterus*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
127	Blue-crowned parakeet	*Thectocercus acuticaudatus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
128	Red-shouldered macaw	*Diopsittaca nobilis*			✓	✓	✓					
129	Great rufous woodcreeper	*Xiphocolaptes major*			✓		✓					
130	Planalto woodcreeper	*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris*				✓						
131	Red-billed scythebill	*Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*		✓		✓						
132	Narrow-billed woodcreeper	*Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*			✓	✓	✓	✓				
133	Pale-legged hornero	*Furnarius leucopus*							✓			
134	Rufous hornero	*Furnarius rufus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
135	Chestnut-capped foliage-gleaner	*Clibanornis rectirostris*								✓		
136	Yellow-chinned spinetail	*Certhiaxis cinnamomeus*			✓	✓		✓				
137	White-lored spinetail	*Synallaxis albilora*			✓							

138	Rusty-backed spinetail	*Cranioleuca vulpina*								✓		
139	Pale-breasted spinetail	*Synallaxis albescens*					✓					
140	Rufous cacholote	*Pseudoseisura unirufa*		✓	✓		✓					
141	Rusty-backed antwren	*Formicivora rufa*					✓					
142	Large-billed antwren	*Herpsilochmus longirostris*	✓									✓
143	Barred antshrike	*Thamnophilus doliatus*	✓									
144	Great antshrike	*Taraba major*				✓						
145	Mato grosso antbird	*Cercomacra melanaria*							✓			
146	Black-crowned tityra	*Tityra inquisitor*					✓					
147	crested becard	*Pachyramphus validus*			✓							
148	Pearly-vented tody-tyrant	*Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*			✓							
149	Short-crested flycatcher	*Myiarchus ferox*		✓	✓							
150	Brown-crested flycatcher	*Myiarchus tyrannulus*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
151	Rufous casiornis	*Casiornis rufus*			✓	✓	✓	✓				
152	Great kiskadee	*Pitangus sulphuratus*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
153	Boat-billed flycatcher	*Megarynchus pitangua*				✓				✓		
154	Streaked flycatcher	*Myiodynastes maculatus*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
155	Piratic flycatcher	*Legatus leucophaius*			h							
156	Cattle tyrant	*Machetornis rixosa*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
157	Rusty-margined flycatcher	*Myiozetetes cayanensis*			✓		✓		✓			
158	Fork-tailed flycatcher	*Tyrannus savana*		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
159	White-headed marsh tyrant	*Arundinicola leucocephala*				✓						
160	Black-backed water-tyrant	*Fluvicola albiventer*					✓		✓			
161	Vermilion flycatcher	*Pyrocephalus rubinus*			✓							
162	White-rumped monjita	*Xolmis velatus*		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
163	Rufous-browed peppershrike	*Cyclarhis gujanensis*				✓						
164	Purplish jay	*Cyanocorax cyanomelas*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
165	Plush-crested jay	*Cyanocorax chrysops*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
166	Black-capped donacobius	*Donacobius atricapilla*								✓		
167	Southern rough-winged swallow	*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*					✓		✓			
168	Gray-breasted martin	*Progne chalybea*					✓		✓			
169	Brown-chested martin	*Progne tapera*			✓		✓	✓	✓			
170	White-winged swallow	*Tachycineta albiventer*					✓		✓			
171	Barn swallow	*Hirundo rustica*		✓	✓							

172	Thrush-like wren	*Campylorhynchus turdinus*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
173	Fawn-breasted wren	*Cantorchilus guarayanus*						✓				
174	Rufous-bellied thrush	*Turdus rufiventris*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
175	Pale-breasted thrush	*Turdus leucomelas*			✓							
176	Chalk-browed mockingbird	*Mimus saturninus*				✓		✓				
177	Yellowish pipit	*Anthus chii*		✓	✓				✓			
178	Purple-throated euphonia	*Euphonia chlorotica*						✓				
179	Grassland sparrow	*Ammodramus humeralis*			✓	✓						
180	Crested oropendola	*Psarocolius decumanus*		✓	✓	✓		✓				
181	Solitary black cacique	*Cacicus solitarius*		✓								
182	Orange-backed troupial	*Icterus croconotus*		✓	✓	✓	✓					
183	Variable oriole	*Icterus pyrrhopterus*			✓			✓				
184	White-browed meadowlark	*Leistes superciliaris*				✓				✓		
185	Screaming cowbird	*Molothrus rufoaxillaris*		✓	✓	✓						
186	Giant cowbird	*Molothrus oryzivorus*		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
187	Shiny cowbird	*Molothrus bonariensis*		✓	✓	✓						
188	Scarlet-headed blackbird	*Amblyramphus holosericeus*								✓		
189	Chopi blackbird	*Gnorimopsar chopi*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
190	Unicolored blackbird	*Agelasticus cyanopus*				✓				✓		
191	Grayish baywing	*Agelaioides badius*								✓		
192	Flavescent warbler	*Myiothlypis flaveola*								✓		
193	Silver-beaked tanager	*Ramphocelus carbo*			✓		✓		✓			
194	Sayaca tanager	*Thraupis sayaca*	✓						✓			
195	Palm tanager	*Thraupis palmarum*							✓			
196	Gray-headed tanager	*Eucometis penicillata*					✓					
197	Saffron finch	*Sicalis flaveola*		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
198	Rusty-collared seedeater	*Sporophila collaris*				✓				✓		
199	Double-collared seedeater	*Sporophila caerulescens*								✓		
200	Tawny-bellied seedeater	*Sporophila hypoxantha*								✓		
201	Blue-black grassquit	*Volatinia jacarina*								✓		
202	Yellow-billed cardinal	*Paroaria capitata*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
203	Red-crested cardinal	*Paroaria coronata*		✓								
204	Bluish gray saltator	*Saltator coerulescens*			✓				✓			