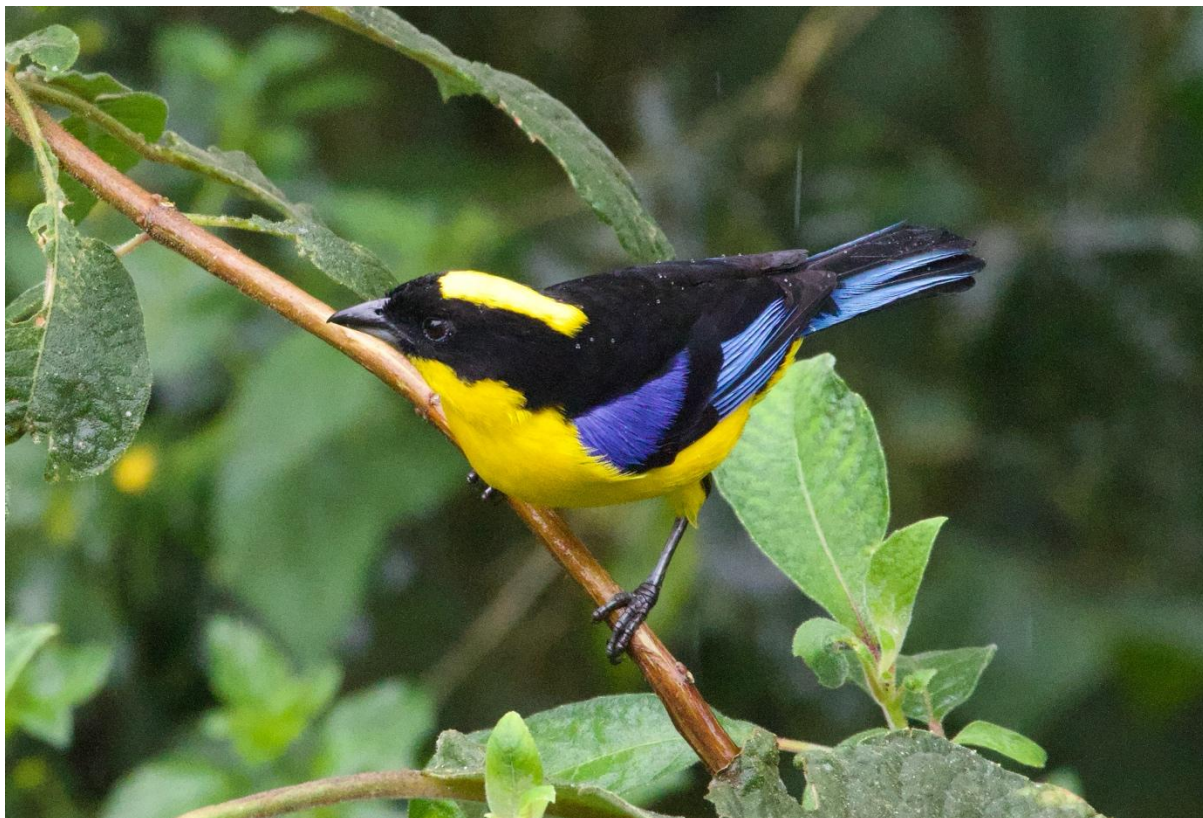




ORIOLE BIRDING

TOUR REPORT Colombia



Blue-winged Mountain Tanager

15th February – 3rd March 2026

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Monday 16th February

Our trip this year got off to a somewhat staggered start, with snow in Paris resulting in a cancelled flight and unfortunately a variety of individual routes offered as a replacement. Eventually though we all arrived, with our first destination as a full group, Perriera. Half the group had made it there as planned, albeit with a night's sleep to catch up on, the rest arriving twelve hours later, resulting in them missing out on their first day's birding. Our local guide, Roberto had met with the first half of the group in Bogota, travelling on with them to Perriera and an account of the birding day follows, kindly compiled by Ken Stutton, a participant on the trip; Having been collected by our transport for the trip, and our driver Andreas, we headed out of the city, following the course of the Otun river into the mountains. The weather was cloudy but dry, with a temperature about 15 degrees, perfect from a birding perspective. As we left town, we re-familiarised ourselves with common South American species; Tropical Kingbird, Great Kiskadee, Eared Dove, and Bare-faced Ibis which were rather incongruously rooting around rubbish for titbits.



Eared Dove, a bird regularly encountered during the trip.

A stop by a bridge across the Otun River yielded our first Torrent Tyrannulets, but we would have to wait to find Torrent Duck and White capped Dipper. Our strategy was to proceed upwards, stopping every now and then to check out likely habitat and this proved a successful tactic. On one such stop, we came across that joy of tropical forest birding, a mixed flock, this one consisted mainly of tanagers. In quick succession we bagged Scrub, Fawn-breasted, Multi-coloured, and the dazzling Golden. These resident birds were sharing their territories with migrant American wood warblers of which Blackburnian and Black and White were the most common. Our first raptors were Roadside and Broad-winged Hawks. Eventually we reached La Florida, a village on the edge of the Otun Quinbaya National Park. This is comprised of 489 hectares of forest in the Andean foothills and is only 14 miles from Pereira. The road became a narrow track,

and we transferred to a four-wheel drive vehicle and proceeded up through dense primary forest to a large open area where the park headquarters were situated. The two special birds of the park are Red-ruffed Fruit Crow, not in fact a corvid but a cotinga, and Cauca Guan. The former was only glimpsed; we would have to wait for better views tomorrow, but the guans were plentiful and confiding. As we watched one individual grazing on the grass, apparently impervious to our presence, hard to believe that we were watching at point blank range a threatened endemic with a tiny range. A smart Black-winged Saltator was probably the best of the rest. Soon it was time to retrace our steps, and we enjoyed a lunch of traditional fayre in a small restaurant in La Florida before returning down the mountain.

Tuesday 17th February

Our first morning as a complete group, saw us meeting for breakfast before heading out to our main destination of the day, Otun Quimbaya National park, a revisit for those who'd been with Roberto the day before. Our birding started with a speculative look again at a section of the Otun River which was spanned by a small bridge a short distance from the hotel. This resulted in a busy forty or so minutes, with one bird appearing after another. The main hoped for species along the fast-flowing rivers is Torrent Duck and, in our case, it was almost the first bird seen, with pair sat out in view on a large boulder. The female bird was much easier to see, sitting out of the water regularly, but also watched swimming almost effortless against what was clearly a strong current. The male unfortunately disappeared almost immediately, though we did have the bonus of second, slightly closer female bird.



A female Torrent Duck, a species we were all pleased to see.

Several Torrent Tyrannulets were seen along the river and the adjacent riverside trees revealed a selection of species, and as always at the beginning of the trip even the less unusual were welcomed with enthusiasm. A flash of blue revealed an Andean Motmot,

flying into perch conveniently on a nearby exposed branch. Tanagers included Blue-gray, Bay-headed, Golden and Flame-rumped, along with Yellow-bellied Siskin, Saffron Finch, Thick-billed Euphonia and Black-billed Thrush. Parrots were represented by a pair of Blue-headed and a diminutive Spectacled Parrotlet, and Hummingbirds with a pair of Western Emeralds. We continued, arriving at the village of La Florida where we left the bus to climb into three 4X4 vehicles to start our journey along a steep rough track leading up through the rain forest. We parked and walked sections of the track regularly during the morning, with our first another river stop where we noted Black Phoebe, Northern Waterthrush, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird and Scrub Tanager. An impressive array of species was seen during the morning, with Red-ruffed Fruitcrow one of the more notable. Often challenging to see, with us doing particularly well noting around six birds with most showing nicely for us.



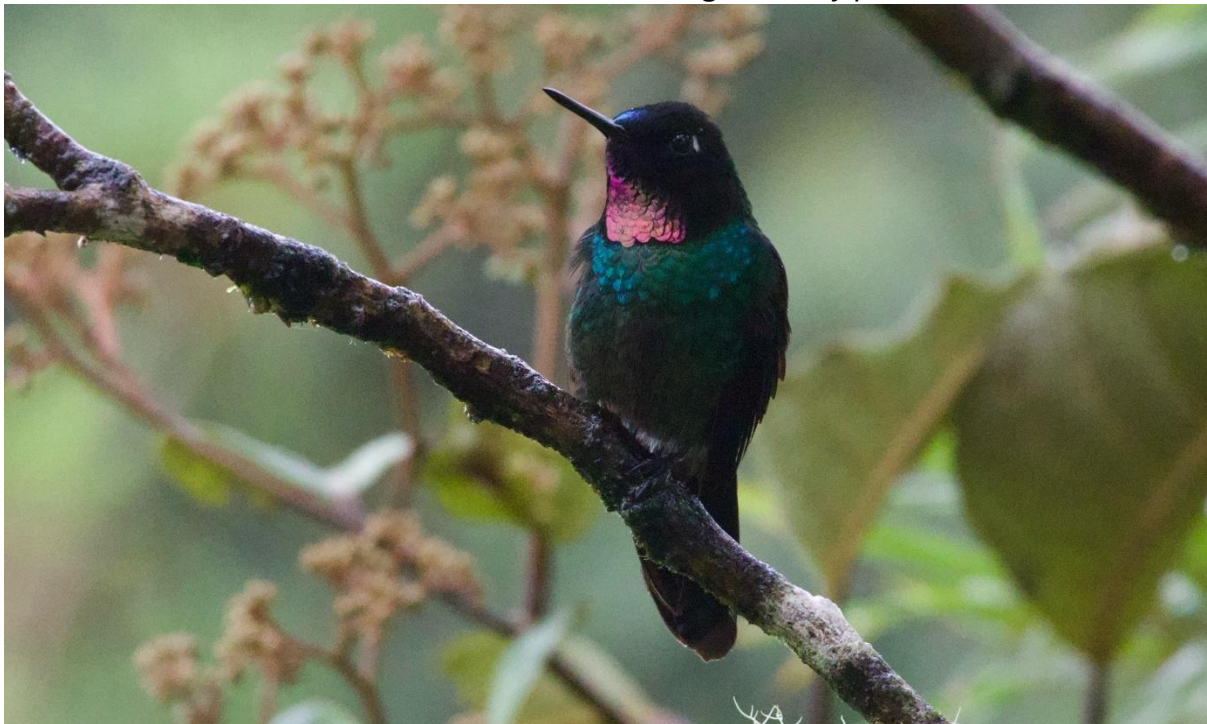
We had some particularly nice views of Red-ruffed Fruitcrow.

A surprise find here was a male Andean Cock-of-the-Rock, with most of the group managing to see it when we climbed out the vehicles. Cauca Guan is another special bird of the area, and we managed some nice views of again at least half a dozen. Other species seen during the morning included a showy Rufous-breasted Flycatcher, Common Tody-flycatcher, Green Jay, Multi-coloured Tanager, a pair of Red-headed Barbet, Blackburnian and Canada Warbler, Crested Ant-tanager and Montane Woodcreeper. Lunch followed, eaten at a local Colombian Restaurant before we started our journey to our base for the next two nights, Hotel Recinto on the outskirts of the city of Manizales. We checked in, with a chance to unpack and freshen up before the checklist and dinner. We did regroup slightly earlier for a short birding session around the car park, which proved a good move with several new birds for the day added. These

included a female Great Thrush, which as its name suggests whilst somewhat plain looking, was massive, a female type American Redstart, a male Black-capped Tanager and views of a House Wren for those who'd missed the one early.

Wednesday 18TH February

An early start this morning, with us heading out before it was light to drive through the city of Manizales to our destination for the day, the Rio Blanco reserve. We made good time, arriving ten minutes before the local guide was due to meet us to let us into the site. We climbed out the bus and unsurprisingly spent our time waiting, looking for birds. Dawn had only just broken, and the light was still poor, but a Guan sat high in a nearby tree could still be identified as Sickie-winged, a new one for us. We initially planned to have breakfast straight away, but we chose instead to make better use of the first hour of the day and head to the carpark that was nestled at a height of around 8,600 feet. Initially it seemed like the lack of light would work against us, but we needn't have worried the birds came thick and fast and we noted one new bird after another, a roosting Stygian Owl, Metallic Green, Grass Green and Safron-crowned Tanagers, Masked Trogon, Collared Inca, Cinnamon and Pale-edged Flycatchers and Masked Saltator, this latter bird very much hoped for but a tricky to see species. Breakfast was followed by a look at the nearby hummingbird feeders as we familiarised ourselves with the species visiting. Most numerous were Buff-tailed Coronet, which had a curious habit of raising its wings as it landed. Lesser Violetear, Tourmaline Sunangel and Speckled Hummingbirds were the next numerous, followed by the Bronzy Inca, Fawn-breasted Brilliant, White-bellied Woodstar and Long-tailed Sylph.



Tourmaline Sunangel

One of the prime attractions to the area is the Antpittas in residence there. Over the years the birds have been fed, with the birds now both used to this and equally familiar with the voice that calls them in. They are fed at specific times with the first of these shortly after our breakfast, so we joined a gathered group of birders hoping to see our

first Antpitta, Chestnut-headed, or to use the bird's local name "Pancho". We settled down and we didn't have to wait long before the bird appeared, clearly hungry but also suspected of feeding its nearby family.



Our first Antpitta was a rather smart one, Chestnut-headed.

We then walked back up the hill with a second Antpitta in our sights, though unsurprisingly with a few distractions along the way, namely Black and Green Fruiteater, Southern Emerald Toucanet and Beryl-spangled Tanager. Our second hoped for Antpitta was Slate-crowned, or again to use its local name again "Nanna". Once again, we had success, with the bird bounding into view almost immediately on hearing its name, keen to accept the mealworms on offer. We returned along the track we'd walked in along, and as always, with the flocks of birds continually on the move you never quite know what you'll encounter even though you'd only walked the track half an hour earlier. A calling flock of White-capped Tanagers could be heard approaching so we positioned ourselves to hopefully intercept them. We met with a degree of success with the birds appearing, but constantly moving, so most of us only achieved flight views. We had better success with both Slate-throated and Golden-fronted Redstarts which were followed by two Black-billed Mountain Toucans, a female Golden-headed Quetzal and a large-billed Woodcreeper, the latter a notably large and chunky beast. Unfortunately, the weather had now taken a turn for the worst and a few spots of rain in the air quickly turned into a deluge, so we jumped on the bus to head to shelter, the spot we'd had breakfast at. We then spent the next hour or so enjoying the birds appearing at the feeders with the rain seemingly making little impact on their want or need to feed. One of the seemingly commoner and more regular visitor was Blue-

winged Mountain Tanager, a real stunner and both Chestnut-capped and Grey-browed Bush Tanagers and Northern Slaty Brushfinches were seen too.



Northern Slaty Grey Brushfinch.

Masked and White-side Flower-piercers frequented the nearby flowering bushes, and two further hummingbirds were noted, Tyrian Metaltail and White-throated Daggerbill. The rain had now eased, which coincided with a short walk to the last Antpitta feeding area. The target here was Brown-banded Antpitta, a Colombian Endemic, and we settled as before in a small, seated area in the hope the bird would appear. This Antpitta's local name was "Pollo" meaning Chicken, with a recording used of the voice of the father of the person who now feeds the bird to draw it in. The bird clearly wasn't as keen as the previous two, and after twenty-five minutes it still hadn't appeared. Suddenly a movement at the rear of the tunnelled area we were looking into signalled its arrival, and it hopped out into view. Lunch followed and with the rain having now stopped completely, we spent the remainder of our time revisiting the route we'd taken earlier. We again encountered a selection of new birds, Black-billed Peppershrike, Pearly Tree-runner, Streaked Tufted-cheek, Buff-breasted Mountain Tanager, plus better views of Golden-headed Quetzal, this time a male. Our last stop of the day was at the bottom of the hill where there was a small water treatment area. Torrent Tyrannulet and Black Phoebe were the first birds noted, then we set out for a short walk along the river and the edge of a large settling pool. The pool was bird less and unfortunately setting the trend for the rest of our walk, that is until we turned to walk back. At this point a Dipper was spotted seemingly swimming on the edge of the pool, with a second stood on the edge of a concrete sided water channel nearby. As we watched the Dippers, we were aware of a smaller bird with them, quickly identified as a Green-fronted Lancebill. We returned to the bus noting a raptor soaring above us, a pale morph Short-tailed Hawk.

Thursday 19th February

A change of location and habitat for us today, with us checking out after breakfast, then headed to the outskirts of Manizales, and onto the Paramo area that borders the volcano of Nevada de Ruiz. We went straight to the highest point, at around 13000 ft, which understandably brought a drop in temperature, but also low cloud cover. On arrival at the visitors centre we spent some time looking out over the adjacent bushes and scrubs, the habitat we were to find this altitude. The first birds we saw were several Plumbeous Scrub Finches, which were clearly used to people, with individuals often approaching within a few feet of us.



Plumbeous Scrub Finch, very tame and approachable.

One of our hoped-for targets here was Buffy Helmetcrest, a large, high elevation hummingbird and we didn't have to wait long too long to find one. Viewing unfortunately was to degree through a mist of cloud clover, but it still made an impressive sight perched out preening on the edge of a small bush. The location and habitat mean birds are generally present in a smaller number and selection, making the resident birds more selective and to a degree unique, and with this in mind we set off along the roadside to see what we could see. A successful couple of hours followed with us enjoying good views of species such as Andean tit-spinetail, Grass Wren, Stout-billed Cincloides, Brown-backed Chat-tyrant and a vocal and showy Tawny Antpitta. Our last stop before heading onto lunch was to a Mirador overlooking a small lake, though the low cloud had virtually obscured it, with only the near edge visible through the murk. The shape of a small duck could be made out sat on the edge, with fortunately enough detail just visible to identify it as an Andean Teal. As we looked the low cloud started to clear and the lake appeared in view, which revealed two more Andean Teal but also a

pair of Andean Ruddy Duck. Lunch followed at a traditional Colombian restaurant, after which we headed on to our next destination and accommodation for the night, the Hacienda de Bosco. We were greeted by the owner and staff and after a welcome drink, we were shown to our respective cabins, regrouping a short while later to head down to a view a selection of nearby bird feeders. We then spent the next hour or so admiring and photographing the birds there, with again most of them new species for us. Hummingbirds featured strongly with arguably some of the most impressive we had seen on the trip so far, with species such as Sword-billed Hummingbird, Shinning Sunbeam, Buff-winged Starfrontlet and Sparkling Violetear. A pair of Grey-breasted Mountain Toucans regularly appeared, along with Hooded Mountain Tanager, White-throated Quail Dove and two species of Guan, Andean and Sickle-winged.



Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan

Friday 20th February

A reasonably leisurely start this morning, with us breakfasting shortly after daybreak, then packing our bags on the bus, before heading off for some local birding at the site. Our focus was another Antpitta, Equatorial, with a small feeding area having been set up nearby. We took a steep winding path down the valley, before settling in a small seating area in the hope the bird would show. This bird's name was Pablo, and we took the now familiar approach of the local guide calling his name to try and entice him in. A pair of Gray-browed Brush finch were the first birds to appear, initially tolerated, but then the local guide took the unusual approach of producing a water pistol to 'shoo' them away. As hoped the Antpitta soon bounded out, eager to be fed, with it transpiring there were two birds, a pair, though the female remained largely hidden from view. We retraced our steps back to the road, walking a short distance to another feeding area. We settled ourselves down, hoping for the appearance of a second Antpitta species.

We weren't to be as lucky here, but in consolation we saw some rather smart birds, primarily Yellow-bellied Chat-tyrant, Lacrimose Mountain Tanager and Mountain Wren, though the most impressive was arguably a rather smart female Barred Fruiteater.



Female Barred Fruiteater

The time had now come for us to start our journey to our next destination, Montezuma Lodge. Our journey took around five hours with a break in the middle for lunch, as well as several unscheduled roadside stops. One of these was due to a Piratic Flycatcher being spotted sat in a roadside tree. We climbed out the bus, at which point the bird promptly disappeared, but we were rewarded with a plethora of other species, such as Yellow-backed Oriole, Cattle Tyrant, Fork-tailed Flycatcher, Vermillion Flycatcher and Red-crowned Woodpecker, with the Piratic Flycatcher making a reappearance towards the end. We arrived at the town of Pueblo Rico, where we transferred to three 4X4 vehicles which took us on to the lodge, and our accommodation for the next three nights. Our journey took around an hour, giving us a taster as to the road conditions we would encounter over the coming days, as we drove up the steep muddy and rutted entrance road. As we neared the lodge a White-capped Dipper was seen as we crossed the river bridge, and on arrival at the lodge we headed straight to the bird feeders there. A frantic half hour followed, with us trying to get to grips with a range of new hummingbirds such as White Booted Racket-tail, Rufous-gaped Hillstar, Purple-bibbed Whitetip, White-necked Jacobin, Green Thorntail and Violet-tailed Sylph. Our first Central American Agouti was seen, a creature we would encounter regular during our time there, plus a more unusual sighting in the form of a Tayra.

Saturday 21st February

An early pre-dawn start for us today, along with coffee and tea plus another new mammal, a Kinkajou, seen in the half light on the nearby feeders by the restaurant.

We set off in the three 4x4 vehicles to head higher up the mountain to start our exploration of the adjacent Tatama National park. The journey took around an hour, with us bouncing along the rough, and often muddy track, with our first stop at a viewing platform set at an altitude of around 6,700 ft. Our first task on arrival, was check out the birds in the immediate vicinity, with several hummingbird feeders conveniently positioned nearby. These revealed birds such as Empress Brilliant, Violet-purple Coronet, Brown Inca, Greenish Puffleg and Violet-tailed Sylph, with the nearby bushes revealing Choco Brush-finch and Gold-ringed Tanager.



Adult male, Violet-tailed Sylph.

Breakfast followed, which was both tasty and wholesome, washed down with a hot drink, with us then set to go. Our strategy this morning, was to walk back down the hill, with the trucks following on behind. Birding got off to a busy start, with birds such as Black-chinned Mountain Tanager, White-sided and Bluish Flowerpeckers, Slate-throated Redstart and a pair of rather smart Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia. We enjoyed a steady morning's birding, with new birds appearing regularly as we walked along, though understandably quietened to a degree as the time progressed and the weather started to pull in around us, eventually shrouding us in low cloud. This fortunately coincided with lunch, and we sat on a large wooden covered platform, which was handy as the rain wasn't too far behind. Bird wise the mornings highlights included Golden-collared Honeycreeper, Red-faced Spinetail, Ornate Flycatcher, Glistening-green Tanager, Fulvous-dotted Treerunner, Spotted Barbtail, Purple-mantled Tanager and a pair of Ochre-breasted Antpittas. With the rain falling we had an extended lunch break, whilst waiting for it to stop, noting a Sickle-winged Guan as we

ate. We resumed our walk down the hill, with Southern Emerald Toucan and a rather smart Toucan-barbet starting us off, though with the low cloud coming and going, viewing the latter was like seeing it through a set of net curtains. Birds seen during the afternoon included an elusive Olive Finch, Bronze-olive Flycatcher, Black and gold Tanager, a Colombian endemic, and Fulvous-breasted flycatcher, which initially posed an ID challenge but was resolved satisfactorily in the end. We encountered more light drizzle calling a stop to the day once the light had dropped off, then reboarding the vehicles to head back to the lodge. A last stop at a small road bridge revealed several more species, a perched Green-fronted Lancebill, two White-capped Dippers and a Black Phoebe, the latter both as expected on the boulders in the river. A new bird for our trip, was a Golden-bellied flycatcher, found perched in the top of an adjacent tree.

Sunday 22nd February



Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, was to be a successfully seen endemic today.

A predawn start as yesterday for coffee, with the rain starting just as we boarded the trucks to set off again up the mountain, with an impromptu stop along the way, enabling us to add two roadside Tanager Finches to our list. Our destination today was the highest accessible part of the mountain, which is at some 8,600ft, and adjacent to a large military base. The rain had stopped on our journey up, but now had started falling again, so we head straight into a large, canopied viewing area which was to be our breakfast spot. Several hummingbird feeders were positioned nearby, and we enjoyed the visiting birds as we ate. These were largely species we were now familiar with such as Purple-violet and Buff-tail Coronets, Collared Inca and Violet-tailed Sylph. Masked Flowerpiercers were present too, joined as we'd hoped by a much sort after

Flowerpiercer at this elevation, Chestnut-bellied. With no break in the weather, we continued birding from the shelter, with the most notable bird seen a chunky, and well-marked Flammulated Treehunter. After a while we boarded the trucks and headed back down the mountain to the next viewing platform. On our arrival we were greeted by several Grass-green Tanagers and while at we were watching them a pair of Green and Black Fruiteaters appeared too. With the rain now having stopped we took the opportunity to walk, which was welcome from leg stretching perspective but also importantly birding opportunities too. We managed around forty minutes before the rain started again, which enabled us to gain good views of Munchique Wood-wren. This is an elevation species, split from Grey-breasted Wood-wren, looking identical though with a different song. Several previously encountered species were also seen, which included Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant, Cinnamon Flycatcher and Barred Friuteater.



Yellow-bellied Chat-tyrant, a subtly smart little bird.

We had lunch at the next platform, as the rain started again, where there wasn't much of a view, but the hummingbird feeders kept us occupied, with a steady supply of visiting hummingbirds and three flowerpiercer species. A Purple-mantled Tanager appeared in a nearby bush, the bush set slightly lower than us and giving us an opportunity to appreciate birds 'purple sheened' mantle. Other birds seen before and equally appreciated included Yellow-ringed Tanager, a feeding pair of Chestnut-bellied Chlorophonia, Chestnut-capped Brushfinch and a perched 'sheltering from the rain' male Green and Black Fruiteater. After lunch we climbed into the trucks to head back down, hoping the weather was different at a lower level. Unfortunately, the rain got heavier, and as it was to transpire set now for the afternoon and well into the early hours of the morning.



Purple-mantled Tanager, showing its purple sheen.

We arrived back at the Lodge to find the power had failed too, but this didn't affect us, with us spending the remainder of the afternoon birding from the shelter of the building, making use of the hummingbird and banana feeders there. We did very well, with more new birds added to our list, that included Silver-throated Tanager, Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, Chestnut-headed Oropendola, Thick-billed Euphonia, Green-crowned Woodnymph, Tawny-fronted and White-whiskered Hermits, with the latter being our nineteenth Hummingbird of the day. With the power still not back on, we headed to our rooms, returning with torches to find the lodge had a plan 'B', with a generator having been supplied for the use of the kitchen and candles and a rechargeable light supplied for our dining table.

Monday 23rd February

The rain had finally stopped overnight though the power hadn't returned, and we collected as the previous days for a predawn coffee before setting off for a walk around the grounds of the Lodge. When I say grounds, we basically walked a hundred yards along one of the tracks and a hundred yards back! Our first bird was a Buff-rumped Warbler, flashing its buff rump for us in the typical manner for the species. Our route took us past some fish pools with the first of these revealing a Blackish Rail, working its way along one of the nearby water channels. We had a generous view out over the area with a selection of trees and bushes nearby, and birds were constantly appearing and disappearing in them. One fruiting tree was particularly appealing to the tanagers, with us noting a broad selection that included Golden, Silver -throated, Bay-headed and Scrub, along with the seemingly commonest and ever-present Flame-rumped. Several Chestnut Wood-quails could be heard calling nearby, though unsurprisingly remained

hidden with us having more luck with more obvious birds in the taller trees, such as Choco Toucan, Broad-winged Hawk and a small flock of around six Black-chested Jays. Breakfast followed, after which we spent some time around the feeders, noting the usual generous spread of hummingbirds and associated species, and a new Oropendola, Rufous-backed, with Chestnut-headed in attendance too, offering a nice comparison.



Rufous-backed Oropendola, one of two Oropendola species we saw.

The trees nearby, revealed Blue-necked Tanager and Masked Tityra, the latter a new bird for the trip. We then went for a short walk along the entrance track, noting several Green-fronted Lancebills active over the river, plus a Bay Wren a new bird for us. The highlight here though was our first Manikin and what a smart little bird it was, a male Club-winged, which we all got to see well. Time had slipped by, so we returned to our rooms, collected our luggage, saying our goodbyes to the Lodge staff, before setting off again in the 4X4s, to make the return journey to Pueblo Rico to reunite with the bus and our driver Andreas. Two Swallow-tailed Kites were a bonus on the way, with the journey back seeming rather tame now compared to our travelling over the last two days. We broke our journey to Cali and our next lodge, 'Lolita', with a lunch stop midway, a traditional restaurant with traditional Colombian food which was both extremely tasty and equally generously portioned. Birding local wasn't too shabby either, with a small, wooded area opposite and some isolated trees near the restaurant itself. These revealed a small flock of Scarlet-fronted Parakeets, several Blue-headed Parrots, Piratic Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Yellow-backed Oriole and a pair of Red-crowned Woodpeckers.

Tuesday 24th February

We had breakfast at Lolita, before making the twenty-minute journey to our destination for today, La Florida, a small private reserve, connected to an area of

protected forest, with viewing verandas and several feeders. We had several key species we'd hoped to see at the site, with first of these, Multi-coloured Tanager appearing a short time after our arrival. The first a female, was very much a taster for the much brighter, 'multi-coloured' male that appeared a short while later.



A hoped-for bird for our lists, a male Multicoloured Tanager.

The feeders were busy with Tanagers, with other equally smart species in attendance, such as Safron-crowned, Golden-naped and Golden, along with a pair of Green Honeycreepers. We moved to view a second set of feeders which had a large moth trap nearby, the latter always a draw for the birds which in many ways is a shame when you realised how big and bright the resident moths are. Golden-bellied Flycatcher, a pair of Plain Antvireos and a Spotted Barbtail were all tucking in when we arrived, joined a short while later by a male Canada Warbler, Gray-breasted Wood-wren and Slate-throated Whitestart. Our second key species here was Chestnut Wood-quail and we were told they generally arrive around 8 o'clock, if they are going to appear. Several of the group sat in expectation, while the rest of us moved back to the other feeder. Time ticked by, with the Wood-quail clearly behind schedule, as was no sign as 8 o'clock came and went. A tense fifteen minutes followed, though we needn't have worried as the first bird appeared shortly after. A female first along with a young bird, and as they started to feed two more young birds came into view.



Our second hoped for species, Chestnut Wood-quail

The birds came and went, after which we spent a while enjoying the other birds that were appearing. A pair of Red-faced Spinetails were nest building in a nearby hanging vine and an Andean Motmot, which was clearly a regular at the feeders, proceeded to Hoover up any moths that had been missed by the earlier birds. A pair of Crimson-rumped Toucans appeared to feast on the bananas, and a pair of Golden-winged Manikins were discovered in the foliage behind. We moved onto the hummingbird feeding area next, where we increased our total to an impressive fifteen species of hummingbird for the day, with Green Hermit and Brown Violetear new ones for the trip. Lunch followed, after which we set off for a walk along the entrance road. This turned out to be surprisingly productive, revealing species such as Brown-capped Vireo, Yellow-vented Woodpecker, Andean Solitaire, Metallic Green Tanager, Lineated Foliage-gleaner and Band-tailed Seedeater.

Wednesday 25th February

Our day started with fruit and coffee at an earlier time than usual, with a full day ahead of us, with a visit to a Cock-of-the-rock lek, and a plane to catch to Santa Marta. Unfortunately, as we'd found is often the case early morning, the rain was falling hard as we loaded the bags on the bus, not an ideal start from the lek perspective but coming early enough in the day to hopefully stop. After an hour or so travelling we entered the approach road to the restaurant we needed to park at to then suddenly pull to a halt, the reason, a large fallen tree across the road! It was clear we weren't going anywhere and with only a small window of time, about an hour, that the birds are active, our thoughts turned to one of disappointment. As we

sat there a vehicle appeared the other side of the blockage, and we were told staff from the area were on the way to clear it. After a short wait a chainsaw was heard to start up and with the help of the staff that were arriving for work on our side of the road the tree was, to our relief, cleared, with impressive speed and efficiency. We drove onto our destination, a further five kilometres, and on arrival quickly set off down the side of the hillside, with the rain having now stopped too. We took the steep path down, walking for around ten minutes, before reaching a covered viewing area. We could tell we'd arrived in time, with the noise the birds were making audible as we approached. We stood in stunned silence as we watched the five males 'strutting their stuff' as they attempted to impress the female sat above them in the canopy. The display went on for around ten minutes, highlighting how close we'd come to missing it, with the birds suddenly just stopping, and largely melting away.



Up close and personal, and a memorable experience, male Cock-of-the-Rock.

The downside of every down is there's often an up, and in today's case it was a steep one! That said everyone took their time and paced themselves, and we were soon sitting enjoying breakfast in the restaurant at the top of the hill, Dona Doras. After breakfast we spent an hour checking out the birds visiting the various feeders, and as we'd previously found a selection of birds we were familiar with, but also some new ones. Species such as Rufous-throated Tanager, Spot-crowned Barbet, Yellow-throated Chlorospingus and Scarlet-rumped Cacique were all new, with us gaining improved views of species such as Toucan Barbet, Choco Brushfinch and Glistening-green and White-lined Tanagers.



A very much improved view of Toucan Barbet.

The Airport and our transfer flight to Santa Marta took the remainder of the day though we did manage another new bird, Buff-necked Ibis, with several frequenting the grassy edges to the runway there.

Thursday 26th February

We started our day as the previous days before dawn, though with the luxury of a short lay in after yesterday's early start and long day. Breakfast was followed by us meeting with three 4X4 vehicles, which were to be our transport for our time in Santa Marta. Vocal and showy Pale-breasted Thrush and Bi-coloured Wrens started our day list off, with us boarding the vehicles to take a ten-minute drive to our destination for the morning, Reserva Gairama. On our arrival we took a forested track along a ridge, overlooking a large expanse of wooded valley and hills below us. Our mornings route saw us walking along the track birding as we went, with the morning coming to an end as the temperature rose and bird activity stopped. A new area brought, as we'd hoped, new birds so we were kept occupied. A pair of Crimson-crested Woodpeckers, Blue Dacnis and Rose-breasted Grosbeak were our first additions, followed shortly after by a male Black-backed Antshrike, that we all eventually got good views of. Wing-snapping of White-bearded Manikins could be heard in the dense tangle of vegetation alongside us, at least three birds, but seeing them was a different matter with most of us gaining no more than brief glimpsed views. More confiding was a Cocco Woodcreeper, followed a short while after by a loosely similar Plain Xenops. Other equally confiding birds included Whooping Motmot, Panama Flycatcher, Swallow Tanager, Gartered Trogon and Rufous-tailed Jacamar.



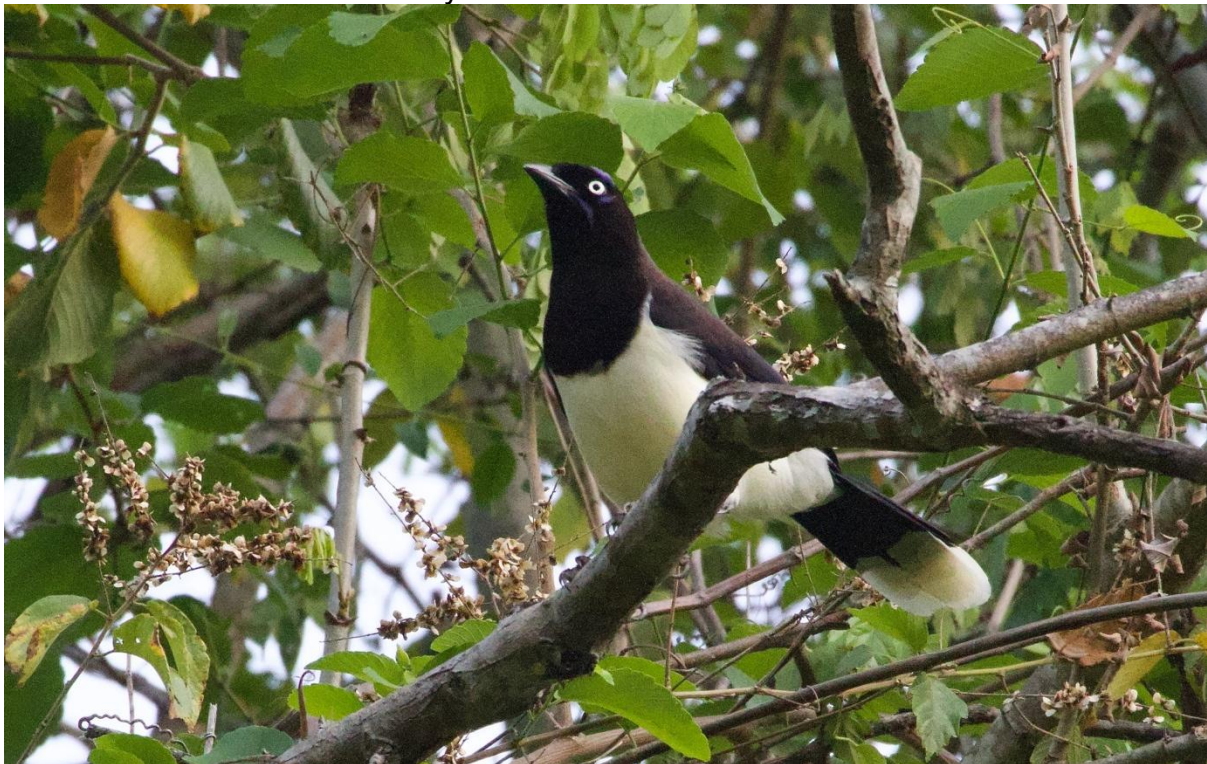
We enjoyed nice views of this male Swallow Tanager

As the heat increased raptors started to appear, initially vultures, which included Turkey, a species we surprisingly hadn't seen up until this point. Two pale-phased Short-tailed Hawks circled up over us, and a short walk further along the track revealed a circling adult Black-hawk Eagle. The eagle landed, then moved again coming in closer, with us enjoying some nice, perched views. Our last addition was King Vulture, with three birds circling above us in amongst a small kettle of Black Vultures. We returned to the Lodge and spent our time before lunch enjoying the birds coming to the feeders viewable from the veranda there. A rather smart Prothonotary Warbler was followed by Yellow Warbler, Yellow-throated Vireo and Yellow Oriole. Hummingbirds included White-naped Jacobin, a species we were familiar with, but also White-vented Plumeleteer and Steely-vented Hummingbird. Lunch gave us a short respite and a chance to relax, after which we headed back out, this time in the opposite direction to the morning. Once again at one of the higher areas, we spent the next couple of hours birding along the roadside there. The temperature was perfect, the large over hanging vegetation offering us some welcome shade. The birds seem to appreciate it too and we once again enjoyed a nice range of largely new species. Notable additions included a soaring Plumbeous Kite, that appeared above us as we exited the vehicles, and a pair of Golden-winged Sparrows, which to say were smart birds is somewhat of an understatement. A Chestnut-capped Warbler showed nearby, which again is a rather striking resident South American species. A calling male Barred Antshrike eventually did the decent thing and showed itself, followed by Tennessee Warbler, Yellow-legged Thrush and our final bird of the afternoon, Grey-headed Tanager.

Friday 27th February

Another transfer day today, but with only a short journey ahead of us to the next lodge we had time for some local birding too. We started the day at the ridge we'd

visited the morning before, though this time we headed straight to the point we'd finished at. The other big difference was we'd arrived at dawn, with a hoped-for target here Military Macaw. The Macaws are difficult to see and invariably needs a dawn visit to hopefully see the birds as they leave their roost site to head off to feed for the day. News on the birds is always it seems sketchy, so very much a case of "if you don't try you won't see". It was well worth the effort, as the first birds appeared, two calling birds over ahead in the half light. Several more followed, then a distant flock of around thirty birds flew over the valley in front of us and with the backdrop of the mountain behind, a degree of colour could just be made out too. As the light improved other birds became more active, two species of Manikin, White-bearded again but also a pair of Lance-tailed, followed by a perched calling Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, a luminous 'orange' headed Orange-crowned Oriole and several vocal Black-chested Jays.



Smart looking and often vocal, Black-chested Jay.

We walked along the track for a while, noting more species such as Long-billed Gnat Wren, Blue-black Grosbeak and finally a rather smart perched Scaled Pigeon. We headed back for breakfast, after which we checked out, repacking our luggage into the 4x4 vehicles. Local birds around the car park delayed our departure, namely Social Flycatcher, Bi-coloured Wren and Long-billed Hermit, with a Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift noted overhead. The journey to our next accommodation, Mountain House, was a relatively short one, though with us gaining height new bird species were available so we made several stops, mainly in the hope of seeing some of the Santa Marta endemics. We did well on this front managing decent views of the Santa Marta Brushfinch, Antbird and Tapaculo, this latter bird watched repeatedly crossing over a small culvert in front of us. Other birds seen included a supporting cast of Scaled Piculet, Cinnamon Becard, Gartered Trogon and some squabbling Rufous-breasted Wrens. On arrival at Mountain House, we wasted no time, and headed straight to the Veranda, looking out over the valley and trees below, but also as is

often the case, the hummingbird and banana feeders there too. Black-headed Tanager and Blue-naped Chlorospingus were new birds for us, but the main hoped for target species were two hummingbirds, Santa Marta Blossomcrown and Lazuline Sabrewing.



Male Black-headed Tanager

There was no shortage of other hummingbirds for us to watch, largely three Violetear species, and eventually our hoped targets appeared too. Our birding this afternoon, was local, to Casa Café hospedaje, literally only a ten-minute drive away. On arrival a male Santa Marta Woodstar was found sat co-operatively on some bare branches at the top of a nearby tree, which was a nice start. We then headed around to a small feeding area where hopefully further Wood-quail and Antpitta species would appear. It wasn't to be our lucky day, with neither playing ball, though consolation came in the form of Orange-billed Nightingale Thrush, Black-hooded Thrush and Santa Marta Brushfinch again. We returned to the vehicles, and as we did so a Golden-olive Woodpecker appeared, and whilst watching this two Groove-billed Toucans hopped into view.

Saturday 28th February

A very early start for us today, our destination, the fabled San Lorenzo ridge. The journey is a slow arduous one, taking close to two hours, bouncing along the rough steep entrance track and after an hour we stopped at a suitable area to look for the Santa Marta Screech Owl. We heard two birds, and with some encouragement some of us gained brief views of one, but unfortunately this was as good as it was to get. We arrived at the top of the ridge, with two showy Yellow-crowned Whitestarts getting our birding underway. Leaving the vehicles we continued along the track on foot, as we started our search for the various species that are resident there. Birds started appearing almost immediately, the first of these, several Santa Marta Brushfinches and Black-cheeked Mountain Tanagers. A Santa Marta Warbler put in appearance too, found in amongst a small strip of bamboo, its favoured habitat. As

we walked, we'd heard a call that reminded us of a Great Kiskadee, but it clearly wasn't right, with the culprit turning out to be Rusty-headed Spinetail, which was a surprisingly smart little bird. A singing Hermit Wren appeared next, followed by the most 'dazzling' bird of the morning, an adult male Golden Grosbeak. We'd now reached a more open area littered with dead palm trees, the result we were told of a fire several years before hand. This had created ideal breeding habitat for the Parakeets residing there, the commoner one, which we saw easily, but also the rarer Santa Marta Parakeet. We initially searched in vain for the latter, until one was found glinging on to the side of broken palm trunk. Good scope views followed before the bird flew off and out of sight. We returned to the vehicles for breakfast, after which we walked for a while down the track we'd driven up on. This proved as equally productive as our route before breakfast, with us seeing Santa Marta Bush-tyrant, Brown-rumped Tapaculo and Sierra Nevada Antpitta, before we were collected by the vehicles to start our journey back down. We stopped several more times as we journeyed back down, the first for another Antpitta, Santa Marta, which was met with mixed success, though the next stops were a complete contrast, with a perched roadside pair of White-tipped Quetzals followed by a pair of Masked Trogons. Lunch at the Lodge was followed by a short rest before we headed out once again. Having spent so much time in the vehicles, we opted for a short walk down the hill leading from the lodge to start the afternoon off. Birds seen as we went included two species from the morning, White-tipped Quetzal and Masked Trogon along with a much appreciated, though surprisingly tricky to see, male Golden-bellied Fruiteater.



We enjoyed nice views of this obliging male, White-tipped Quetzal.

After our lack of success yesterday with the Wood-quail and Antpitta, we decided to return for another attempt. A similar supporting cast of birds as yesterday kept us occupied whilst we waited, with addition of a new bird for us White-lored Warbler, another welcome Colombian Endemic. With no sign of the Wood-quail we were starting to give up hope, until the Antpitta, a Rusty-breasted, started to call nearby.

Initially we were met with the normal frustrating of hearing it but not being to see it, then it appeared on a nearby branch, giving everyone a chance to see it well. We ended the afternoon enjoying a drink at the small coffee bar there, adding several other nice birds for the day. The first a perched Scaled Pigeon, the second an equally confiding male Merlin. Returning to the Lodge we spent the last part of the day by the banana feeders where a Band-tailed Guan appeared, with the bonus of several Black-chested Wood-quail heard calling as we watched it.

Sunday 1st March

A more leisurely start to the day for us, birding from the veranda both as the dawn broke, but also after breakfast before we had to check out. We enjoyed a range of birds we'd seen previously which included a pair of Masked Tityra, Black-headed Tanager, Blue-necked Chlorophonia as well as the usual array of hummingbirds. We manged two new species as well, the first a rather smart Lined Quail-dove, that crept along between the bushes on the ground below us, the second a rather aptly named Spectacled Tyranulet.



Lined Quail-dove

Shortly after mid-morning we set off as a group, the plan being to walk to the lower part of the hill and meet the vehicles, complete with luggage, further down. Initially we only managed fifty yards as the cry of eagle went up, with the bird flying across in front of us and heading to the distant treeline. The bird, a Black and Chestnut Eagle, banked back round when it reached the distant slope dropping to perch in the trees below. We set off again, with our next bird another raptor, being a somewhat unexpected Collared Forest Falcon, which nervously worked its way up the trunk of a large tree before finally taking off and disappearing over the canopy above us. We continued our walk down, which was more productive than we'd hoped, with several sightings being of birds previously seen but not seen well. This included birds such

as Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner and Antbird, White-lored and Golden-crowned Warblers and Montane Woodcreeper.



An unusually confiding Santa Marta Antbird.

We boarded the trucks and set off to our lunch stop, the previously visited La Casona Lodge. We had lunch sat on the large veranda, enjoying the birds appearing at the hummingbird feeders and tables below. The last part of our journey took us down towards and around the city of Santa Marta, to our last accommodation of the trip, Senda Koguiwa Hotel. We checked in and after an opportunity to freshen up, some of us went for a walk around the hotel grounds. The grounds were extensively manicured so we headed straight to the nearby river and spent out time looking for birds there. It wasn't overly productive, but we managed to find a few decent birds, a pair of Green Kingfishers, two Spotted Sandpipers, Boat-billed Flycatcher and Baltimore Oriole were amongst the best. We then headed back convening with the remainder of the group who were sat by the pool, and while we were chatting two Military Macaws flew over, not the bird we were expecting to finish the day with!

Monday 2nd March

Our final morning in Colombia, with our surroundings and hotel allowing us a slightly more relaxed start to the day. We still had time for some birding though, with a slight change of tack planned to concentrate on shore and wetland birds, which until this point had been noticeably lacking. To achieve this though we had to head towards and past the airport then west out of Santa Marta for a thirty minutes' drive. This took us onto a large peninsula with us passing a lagoon surrounded by Mangroves, where Great and Snowy Egrets were easily noted, perched out on the trees and bushes followed by our first stop at the mouth of a nearby estuary. Immediately obvious were the Brown Pelican and Neotropical Cormorants lining a nearby bridge. Several Magnificent Frigatebirds and Royal terns appeared over the sea, and the nearby bushes revealed an American Kestrel plus Vermillion and Common Tody-flycatchers.

We stopped at several shallow tidal lagoons next and spent the next hour or so working through the birds present. A long line of short sticks stretched out across the first lagoon, with a tern perched on each one, with others on the further shoreline too. The majority were Royal, but checking through them revealed Sandwich and Common too. Several Gull-billed were picked out as well, along with a few Laughing Gulls, some now sporting complete black hoods. Shorebirds were well represented, the most numerous being Semi-palmated Sandpiper with several large flocks periodically taking off and settling again along the edge of the lagoons. Other birds present in lesser numbers included Turnstone, Black-bellied and Semi-palmated Plovers, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Black-necked Stilt, Willet and single Collared Plover and Tri-coloured Egret. Time was marching by, so we started the journey back to Santa Marta and the airport, stopping for lunch in between. We checked in for our first flight and in contrast to our outward journey, our return was thankfully straight forward, with us arriving back in the UK as scheduled.



The group, with local guides Luis (front) and Roberto (side).

Colombia 2026

Colombia 2026			DATE		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	
			DAY		6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	Notes
1	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>														H				
2	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>																	X	
3	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	X	X														X	X	
4	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>																	X	
5	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>									X								X	
6	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>																	X	
7	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>									X								X	
8	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	X	X	X		X				X		X							
9	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>			X														X	
10	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		X																
11	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>											X						X	
12	Bare-faced (Whispering) Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	X	X	X	X	X				X									
13	Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>		X																
14	Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>				X														
15	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>																	X	
16	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>																	X	
17	Andean Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>				X														
18	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
19	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>												X	X	X	X	X	X	
20	King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>												X				X		
21	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>									X							X		
22	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>												X						
23	Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X							
24	Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	X								X	X			X					

[illegible]

53	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>															X	
54	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>															X	
55	Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>															X	
56	Laughing Gull	<i>Larus atricillus</i>															X	
57	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>															X	
58	Cabot's Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis acufavidus</i>															X	
59	Royal Tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>															X	
60	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>															X	
61	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	X	X	X	X	X			X		X				X	X	
62	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>												X	X			
63	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>			X													
64	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
65	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	X	X							X	X				X	X	
66	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>											X	X	X	X		
67	Lined Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon linearis</i>														X		
68	Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>												H				
69	Military Macaw	<i>Ara militaris</i>												X		X		
70	Scarlet-fronted Parakeet	<i>Aratinga wagleri</i>								X						X	X	
71	Santa Marta Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i>														X		
72	Golden-plumed Parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>			H													
73	Spectacled Parrotlet	<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>		X			X											
74	Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>											X	X		X		
75	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>		X			X			X			X	X				
76	Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	X															
77	Scaly-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>			X											X		
78	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>		X						X							X	
79	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>		X			X			X								
80	Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>						H	H	H								

81	Santa Marta Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops sp</i>														X			
82	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>											H						
83	Stygian Owl	<i>Asio stygius</i>			X														
84	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>							X										
85	Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Cypseloides rutilus</i>	X																
86	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X			
87	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	<i>Panyptyla cayennensis</i>												X					
88	Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>				X	X												
89	White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>						X	X										
90	Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>								X	X								
91	Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>			X			X	X	X	X								
92	White-throated Daggerbill	<i>Schistes albogularis</i>			X														
93	Lazuline Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus falcatus</i>											X	X	X				
94	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
95	Brown Violet-ear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>								X	X		X	X	X				
96	Sparkling Violet-ear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>				X	X						X	X	X				
97	Lesser Violet-ear	<i>Colibri cyanotus</i>			X								X	X	X				
98	Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>		X				X	X	X									
99	Green-crowned Wood-nymph	<i>Thalurania fannyi</i>						X		X	X		X	X	X				
100	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X		X			
101	Andean Emerald	<i>Agyrtria franciae</i>		X			X	X	X	X	X	X							
102	Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Saucerottia saucerottei</i>		X				X		X			X	X	X	X			
103	Santa Marta Blossomcrown	<i>Anthocephala floriceps</i>												X	X	X			
104	White-vented Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>											X	X		X			
105	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>			X						X								
106	Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>			X		X	X	X		X								
107	Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>			X		X	X	X										
108	Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>					X	X	X	X		X							

109	Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>				X	X											
110	Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>				X	X											
111	Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>			X						X							
112	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>			X	X	X		X	X								
113	Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>				X	X											
114	Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>			X	X	X		X									
115	Greenish Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>						X	X		X							
116	White Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>					X	X	X		X							
117	Rufous-gaped Hillstar	<i>Urochroa bougeri</i>					X	X	X	X		X						
118	Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>					X	X	X			X						
119	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>			X	X										X		
120	Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus kingi</i>			X						X							
121	Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus coelestis</i>					X	X	X	X								
122	Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox mitchellii</i>					X	X	X	X	X							
123	White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>			X	X												
124	Santa Marta Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus astreans</i>												X				
125	Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>											X	X				
126	Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>		H	X											X		
127	Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>			X													
128	White-tipped Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus</i>														X		
129	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>							X	H								
130	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>															X	
131	Whooping Motmot	<i>Momotus subrufescens</i>											X					
132	Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>		X	X				X		X							
133	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>											X	X				
134	Spot-crowned Barbet	<i>Capito maculicoronatus</i>										X						
135	Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>	X	X					X	X	X	X						
136	Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>						X				X						

137	Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>										X						
138	Groove-billed Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus sulcatus</i>												X				
139	Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>											H			H		
140	Southern Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>			X			X							X			
141	Scaled Piculet	<i>Picumnus squamulatus</i>												X				
142	Grayish Piculet	<i>Picumnus granadensis</i>							X									
143	Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	X	X	X		X				X							
144	Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>							X	X								
145	Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>			X		X			X			X			X	X	
146	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis fumigates</i>			X			X										
147	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>												X				
148	Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rivolii</i>			X													
149	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>											X					
150	Stout-billed Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>				X												
151	Andean Tit-Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>				X												
152	Rusty-headed Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis fuscorufa</i>													X			
153	Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	X		X													
154	Streak-capped Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca hellmayri</i>												X				
155	Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>						X	X	X	X							
156	Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>			X													
157	Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>			X	X												
158	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>											X					
159	Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>												X				
160	Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner	<i>Hylocryptus rufipectus</i>												X		X		
161	Flammulated Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes flammulatus</i>							X									
162	Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>									X							
163	Tyrannine Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla tyrannina</i>			X													
164	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>												X				

165	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>							X								
166	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>			X												
167	Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>										X	X				
168	Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>		X	X										X		
169	Black-backed Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus melanonotus</i>										X					
170	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>										X					
171	Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>								X							
172	Santa Marta Antbird	<i>Drymophila hellmayri</i>											X		X		
173	Scaled Antpitta	<i>Grallaria guatemalensis</i>								H							
174	Sierra Nevada Antpitta	<i>Grallaria spatiator</i>													X		
175	Santa Marta Antpitta	<i>Grallaria bangsi</i>													X		
176	Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>			X												
177	Equatorial Antpitta	<i>Grallaria saturata</i>				H	X										
178	Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>				X											
179	Brown-banded Antpitta	<i>Grallaria milleri</i>			X												
180	Slate-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula nana</i>			X												
181	Rusty-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula ferruginepectus</i>													X		
182	Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis orthonyx</i>					H										
183	Blackish Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latrans</i>			H												
184	Santa Marta Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus sanctaemartae</i>											X	X			
185	Brown-rumped Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latebricola</i>												X			
186	Spillman's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i>					H	H	H								
187	Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>			X				X								
188	Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>					X		X								
189	Golden-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola aureopectus</i>												X			
190	Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>		X													
191	White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>								X		X	X				

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220	Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>				X												
221	Santa Marta Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes pernix</i>												X				
222	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>		X			X											
223	Fulvous-breasted Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i>						X										
224	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>															X	
225	Panama Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>											X	X				
226	Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>			X													
227	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
228	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>														X		
229	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>		X	X		X		X	X								
230	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>											X			X		
231	Golden-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes hemichrysus</i>						X			X							
232	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculates</i>											X					
233	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>					X			X								
234	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	
235	Dusky Piha	<i>Lipaugus fuscocinereus</i>					X											
236	White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	X															
237	Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>								X						X		
238	Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>															X	
239	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X						
240	Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon murina</i>			X		X		X									
241	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	X	X			X			X	X		X				X	
242	Bicolored Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>											X	X		X		
243	Sharpe's Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>			X													
244	Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus rutilus</i>											X					
245	Bay Wren	<i>Thryothorus nigricapillus</i>							X		X							
246	Rufous-and-white Wren	<i>Thryothorus rufalbus</i>											H	H				

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274	Northern Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica aestiva</i>											X			X	X
275	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
276	Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>														X	
277	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	X		X				X								
278	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>		X								X					
279	Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>										X	X		X		
280	Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadephia</i>							X								
281	Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>		X	X					X							
282	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>			X					X	X						
283	Golden-fronted Whitestart	<i>Myioborus ornatus</i>			X	X	X		X								
284	Yellow-crowned (St Marta) Whitestart	<i>Myioborus flavivertex</i>													X		
285	Santa Marta Warbler	<i>Basileuterus basilicus</i>												X			
286	White-lored Warbler	<i>Basileuterus conspicillatus</i>												X	X		
287	Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>								X							
288	Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>											X		X		
289	Chestnut-capped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus delatirii</i>										X	X				
290	Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	X	X													
291	Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus fulvicauda</i>						X	X								
292	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
293	Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys</i>						X	X								
294	Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>											X	X	X		
295	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>		X				X	X		X	X	X				
296	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	X	X				X	X	X	X	X					
297	Purplish-mantled Tanager	<i>Iridosornis porphyrocephalus</i>						X	X								
298	Black and Gold Tanager	<i>Bangsia melanochlamys</i>						X									
299	Gold-ringed Tanager	<i>Bangsia aureocincta</i>						X	X								

300	Flame-rumped Tanager	Ramphocelus flammigerus	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X					
301	Summer Tanager	Piranga rubra		X	X		X	X	X		X		X		X	
302	Crested Ant-tanager	Driophlax cristata		X												
303	White-lined Tanager	Tachyphonous rufus								X	X	X		X	X	
304	White-capped Tanager	Sericossypha albocristata			X											
305	Yellow-throated Chlorospingus	Chlorospingus flavigularis									X					
306	Dusky Chlorospingus	Chlorospingus semifuscus					X	X								
307	Gray-hooded Bush-Tanager	Cnemoscopus rubrirostris			X	X										
308	Oleaginous Hemispingus	Hemispingus frontalis			X											
309	Glistening-green Tanager	Chlorochrysa phoenicotis					X				X					
310	Gray-headed Tanager	Eucometis penicillata										X				
311	Crimson-backed Tanager	Ramphocelus dimidiatus					X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
312	Blue-gray Tanager	Thraupis episcopus	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
313	Blue-capped Tanager	Thraupis cyanocephala			X	X										
314	Palm Tanager	Thraupis palmarum		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
315	Rufous-throated Tanager	Ixothraupis rufigula									X					
316	Hooded Mountain-Tanager	Buthraupis montana				X										
317	Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	Anisognathus lacrymosus					X									
318	Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	Anisognathus somptuosus			X						X					
319	Black-cheeked Montain-tanager	Anisognathus melanogenys												X		
320	Black-chinned Mountain-tanager	Anisognathus notabilis						X								
321	Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager	Dubusia taeniata			X											
322	Fawn-breasted Tanager	Pipraeidea melanonota	X								X					
323	Multicolored Tanager	Chlorochrysa nitidissima	X	X							X					
324	Saffron-crowned Tanager	Tangara xanthocephala			X						X					
325	Flame-faced Tanager	Tangara parzudakii						X								

326	Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	X	X	X					X	X	X						
327	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	X	X						X	X	X	X	X		X		
328	Scrub Tanager	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i>	X	X						X	X							
329	Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>									X	X						
330	Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i>	X		X						X							
331	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	X	X					X	X	X							
332	Blue and Black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>			X													
333	Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>			X						X							
334	Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>							X	X		X						
335	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>											X					
336	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
337	Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>						X										
338	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>											X	X	X			
339	Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>				X												
340	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	X	X			X				X							
341	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	X	X	X		X				X			X	X			
342	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>					X											
343	Thick-billed Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus funereus</i>												X				
344	Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>									X							
345	Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>				X												
346	Paramo Seedeater	<i>Catamenia homochroa</i>				X	X											
347	Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	X								X							
348	Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>	X															
349	White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>			X			X	X					X	X	X		
350	Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>					X	X										
351	Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossopsis cyanea</i>			X	X	X		X	X								
352	Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i>							X									
353	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	X	X	X	X	X				X	X						

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