



## Southern ECUADOR Photo Tour

*A Tropical Birding CUSTOM tour*

**November 4<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014**



*The **Rainbow Starfrontlet** is one of the most dazzling of all Ecuadorian hummingbirds, and we got to enjoy an extended photo shoot with a number of these stunning creatures in Utuana.*

*Tour Leader: Sam Woods*

*Report & Photos by Sam Woods/Tropical Birding*

**Introduction:**

This tour was set up for two people coming all the way from Asia to shoot the spectacular tropical birds of Ecuador. One of them had already covered the bird-rich northwest region of the country, and so was keen to see another corner of Ecuador, with the specific aim that he would be able to photograph 100 new bird species in the process. To this end we were very successful, with that target achieved, and many quality birds and regional specialties featuring on our memory cards; like Horned Screamer, Gray-backed Hawk, Pale-

browed Tinamou (one of *three* tinamou species photographed well by the group); Jocotoco Antpitta (one of *three* antpitta species photographed at close range by all); Black-and-white, Peruvian Screech and Spectacled Owls; Rainbow Starfrontlet, Little Woodstar, Purple-throated Sunangel, White-tailed Jay, El Oro Parakeet, Coppery-chested Jacamar, Scarlet-backed Woodpecker, Masked and Ecuadorian Trogons, Whooping Motmot, Long-wattled Umbrellabird, Yellow-tailed and White-edged Orioles, Green-and-gold, Golden-eared and Magpie Tanagers, and Andean Cock-of-the-rock; the latter a shock last minute find that was shot as we had our final lunch of the tour, photographed right from the lodge's restaurant table!

*Thus, the tour was not about photographing few species well, in long photo shoots based around feeders, but more about chasing a high number of species to*

*photograph, and make sure that among them were a smattering of specialty species for which a visit to this region is necessary.*

### **Manglares Charute**

The tour started out just east of Guayaquil, with a boat trip and photo session in this mangrove and wetland reserve. The reserve's main attraction, the Horned Screamer, graced our compact flash cards, among other more widespread species like Cocoi Heron, Roseate Spoonbill, and Snail Kite as well as Peruvian Pygmy-Owl, (the latter a regional endemic). Unfortunately, a sloth in the reserve was curled up sleeping, and therefore did not make for great shots.

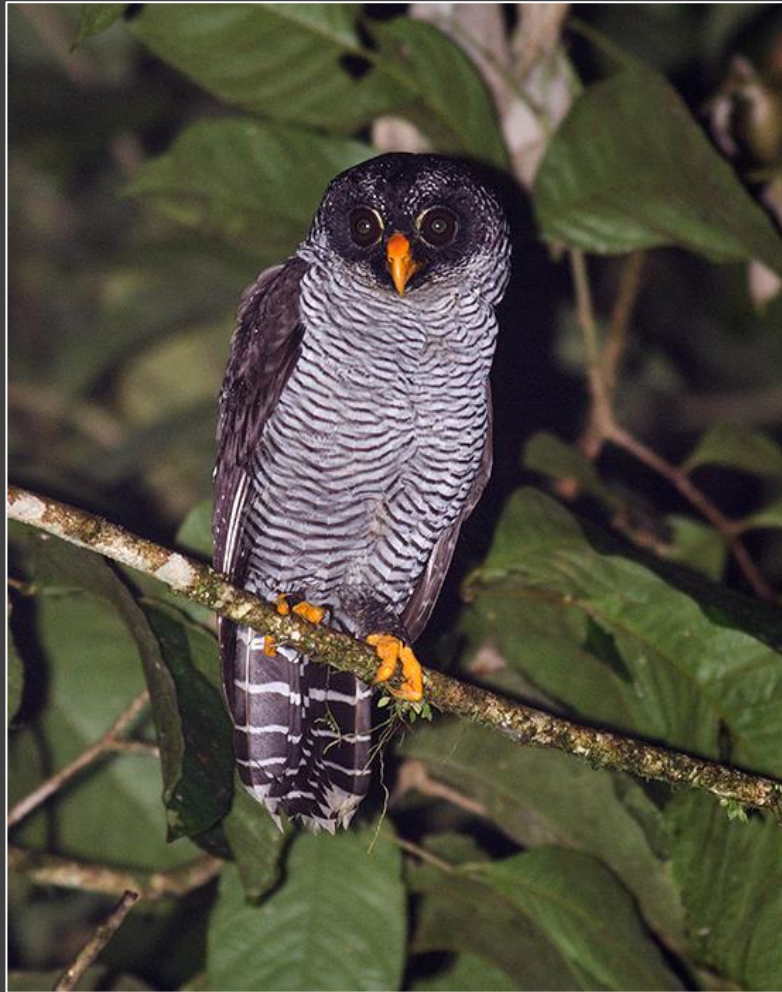


**Horned Screamers**, a local and scarce species in Ecuador.

After a morning in the lowlands near the coast, we moved south, and inland, working our way up into the foothills of the Andes, arriving at *Umbrellabird Lodge* within the Buenaventura reserve in the afternoon, and in time to take



full advantage of a photogenic **Black-and-white Owl** by the lodge on this first night.



## **BUENAVENTURA**

This wonderful reserve is owned by an Ecuadorian NGO, the Fundacion Jocotoco, in order to save important habitat for several rare birds. High among their priorities was saving the forest areas for local species like **El Oro Parakeet** (an endemic species only found in a tiny area in this region), *Long-wattled Umbrellabird*, and *Ochraceous Attila*. All of these special birds were photographed *well* by the group during our two-night stay in the reserve.



The other drawcard for both birders and bird photographers at Buenaventura, are the wonderful *hummingbird feeders*, which attract hundreds of birds daily right by the lodge restaurant. We had prolonged time with these around lunchtime, safe in the knowledge they would be active each and every minute of the day. Among the subjects that performed around the feeders was the **Brown Violet-ear**, pictured on the next page...



While the hummingbirds are the central attraction at Umbrellabird Lodge itself, in Buenaventura, there are also other birds too that are attracted to the other feeders they possess, like the glowing yellow **Saffron Finch**, shocking **Green Honeycreeper**, and the noisy **Rufous-headed Chachalaca**, the latter a specialty of the Tumbesian region-*only found in southern Ecuador and northern Peru.*





This **Saffron Finch** posed beautifully by the hummingbird feeders at Buenaventura; this area also proved good for photographing other species like a feisty *Common Tody-Flycatcher*, and a mammal too, in the form of the bold *White-nosed Coati*, which tried to snatch food items away from the bird feeders!

The reserve at Buenaventura boasts some of the busiest hummingbird feeders in southern Ecuador, with large dish feeders attracting literally hundreds of individual hummingbirds daily of the following species, while we were present: **Green-crowned Brilliant**, *Violet-bellied Hummingbird*, *White-necked Jacobin*, *Green Thorntail*, and *Brown Violet-ear*, as well as non-hummingbird nectar feeders, like *Green Honeycreeper* and *Bananaquit*.



This vividly colored male **Green Honeycreeper** (*next page*), was one of half a dozen or so of this species dropping into to steal sugar water away from the hummingbirds at the lodge feeders. Thankfully, there is a plentiful supply for both hummingbirds and honeycreepers, and these birds were present almost all day long to shoot at close quarters; this proved a good option for the humid middle portion of the day, when there was generally low bird activity in the surrounding forest.





This trip was not only about standing beside feeders for hours on end, but also venturing out into the forest, where the photography is more challenging, but the rewards are great. With trial and patience, we managed to photograph some of the species that this reserve was set up to save; as well as the *El Oro Parakeet* (*shown earlier on page 5*), we ran into two separate **Gray-backed Hawks**. This species is endemic to the *Tumbesian* region of northern Peru and southern Ecuador, and the reserve of Buenaventura arguably represents the best place in the world to photograph the species...



The **Common Tody-Flycatcher** is a tiny, and active little flycatcher. In spite of being common it is not often easy to photograph. However, this particular bird, presumably a male, had set up territory right at Umbrellabird Lodge in Buenaventura, allowing repeated looks of this handsome sprite, and excellent photo opps...This was one feature of this photo tour; some it was on the fly, reacting to bird situations that prevented themselves. With this approach, we ran into a good number of species, which are not regularly photographed, making for a fascinating 11-day photo shoot.





Trips out from the lodge to check the surrounding forest areas, and edges along the road produced some of the best photos of our time in Buenaventura. Along the road we were able to get cracking shots of an *Ochraceous Attila*, ( a rare and local species that is generally hard to find outside of Ecuador), a family party of *Scaled Fruiteaters*, a calling **Laughing Falcon**, a singing male *Olive-crowned Yellowthroat*, and this impressive **Chestnut-mandibled Toucan**...





Buenaventura is a great place for toucans with three different species in the reserve; this **Chestnut-mandibled Toucan** was the most co-operative of the three while we were there. Working the road on the forest edge can be productive for toucan-viewing, which is exactly how we got this shot.

Working the forest patches along the road worked well, not only for the toucan pictured, but also helped us to find several perched raptors; in addition to the aforementioned *Gray-backed Hawk* (one of the reserve's specialty birds), we also found a *Gray-lined Hawk*, and enjoyed this **Laughing Falcon**, which called in front of us...



This **Laughing Falcon** did what they are famous for; laughing! It was photographed along the entrance road to the reserve, where the sparser forest, and better light conditions, can be better than the deeper forest areas of the reserve for photography.

The **Squirrel Cuckoo** is one of the most striking of all tropical birds, and is not uncommon, but surprisingly difficult to photograph in general, as they are active birds and rarely seen sitting still. Thus, we were feeling truly gifted, when this bright rusty bird sat motionless for a whole set of photos to be reeled off. Another success from working the forest patches along the entrance road to the reserve, which particularly paid dividends for the person carrying a 600mm lens and a tripod, which was the perfect set up for this scenario.

## JORUPE

One of the undoubted breakthroughs when birding the south of Ecuador in recent years, is that an Ecuadorian non-profit conservation organization, the Fundacion Jocotoco, have purchased extensive land, creating vital reserves,

and providing fantastic accommodation within these. And so we moved from the wonders of one Jocotoco reserve, Buenaventura, to another, very different reserve, Jorupe. This reserve is comprised of dry deciduous woodland in the hills close to the border with Peru. Thus, much drier, and more open than our previous location, and with arguably the best feeder set up in the region...

The lodge at Jorupe reserve has been named after their flashiest local bird, the **White-tailed Jay**, which were a regular feature right around the lodge, posing for endless different shots...







There is no easier place on Earth, to both *see*, and *photograph* the endemic **White-tailed Jay**, which is common right beside the lodge, and frequently visits their grain feeder.

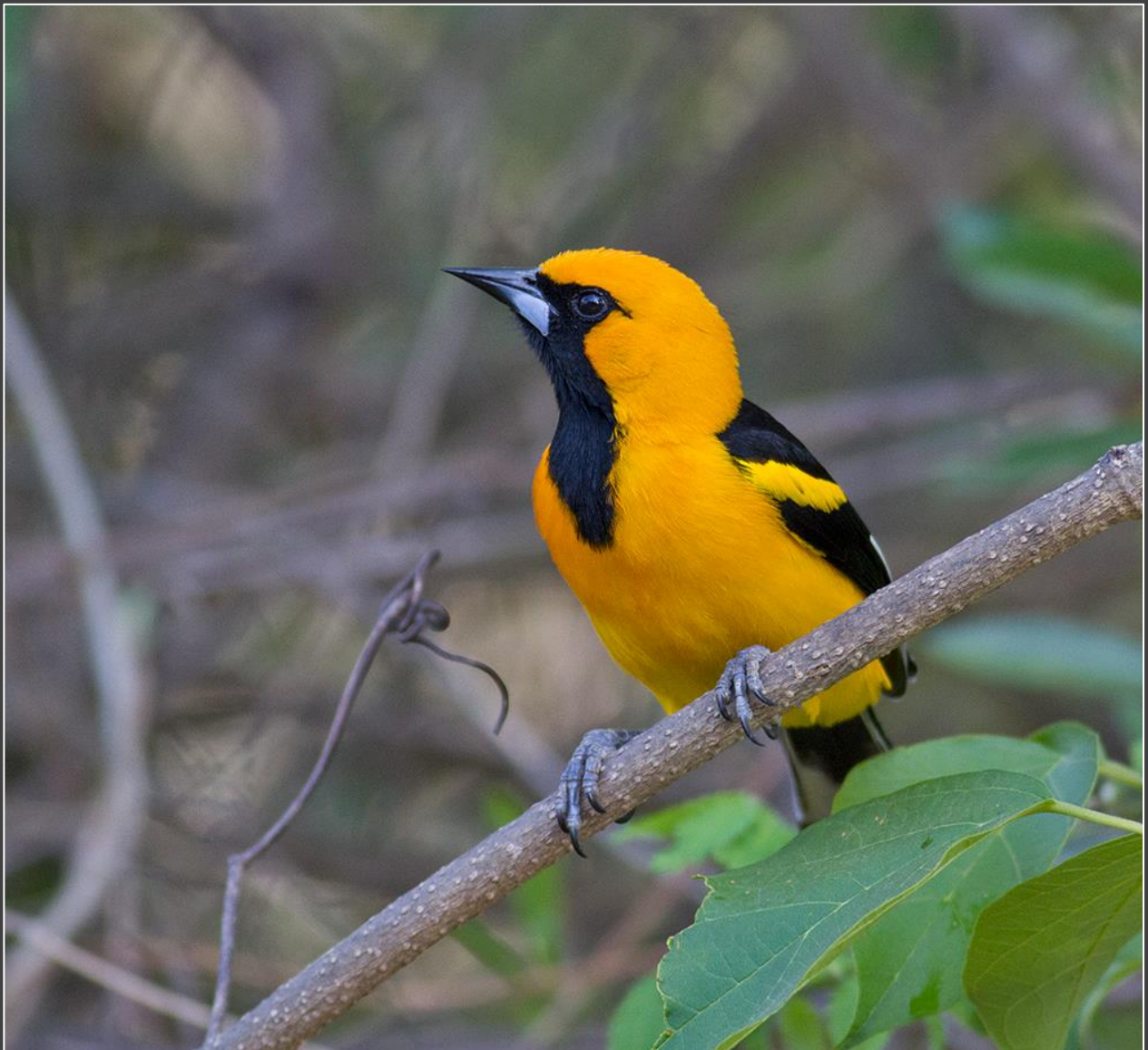
The best feeders of the trip were at Urraca Lodge in the Jorupe reserve, where *13 different species of birds* came in while we were there, and an attractive local species if squirrel too! All of these thirteen species of birds were photographed well by all the group, and included *Pale-browed Tinamou*, *Whooping Motmot*, the aforementioned *White-tailed Jays*, and two species of oriole... Many of these birds are only found at feeders at this one reserve, making it a special place for the birder and bird photographer...While the birds were most active right after dawn, many of the species came on and off through much of the day, meaning that for the most part, the species photographed, could all be shot in the best possible light too...



Tinamous are a family of extremely secretive, rarely seen, and even more rarely photographed, birds of wooded and forested areas, where they quietly walk along the forest floor, and generally avoid detection. The **Pale-browed Tinamou** is an especially rarely seen species within this elusive family, as it is local in its geographic range, being confined to southern Ecuador and northern Peru. In reality though, this reserve is the only regular place where they are seen with any regularity when they managed to habituate a particular bird, which has since dropped its normally shy tendencies for the and emerges into the open to take advantage of the corn laid out for it and other species. This has given birders and photographers the unique opportunity to photograph this species up close. So this is a species we were especially keen to photograph, and we did!



While at Buenaventura, the hummingbirds were an undoubted highlight, this was not the case at Jorupe, as expected. The drier habitat at Jorupe is not rich in hummingbirds, relative to the wetter forests of the Andes. However, that is not to say that hummingbird feeders are wasted there; instead they provided us with great chances to shoot **Yellow-tailed and White-edged Orioles**, which were visiting them instead of hummingbirds. On this occasion, I would call this a fair trade!...







The action at the hummingbird feeders was frantic at times, but there was not a hummingbird in sight; instead the **Yellow-tailed Orioles** (above), and the White-edged Orioles were both fighting to get at the feeders, singing, calling to each other and posing on open branches for uniquely fantastic opportunities to photograph these gaudy birds at very close range.



Several pairs of **Whooping Motmots** have become regular and reliable around the feeders at Uracca Lodg, in Jorupe reserve, where they are frequently tame and approachable, making them a must photograph species there! They are named for their “whoop!” calls. Motmots are one of the most exotic tropical families of birds, and so make for great photos the likes of which are only possible by traveling deep into the tropics.



A handful of **Guayaquil Squirrels** were also an ever-present at the Jorupe feeders; a handsome species that was named after the Ecuadorian city where this tour began...



While at Jorupe, we also ventured out of the reserve, during the hotter, and quieter times of day, when we took photographs of birds of open country placed nearby, which are more active throughout the day. Thus we spread our photography between the reserve itself an area of open country close within sight of Peru to the south....



This allowed us to get some great shots of a handsome young male **Peruvian Meadowlark**, in full song along a disused airfield...



The same area was good for getting shots of some of local **Pacific Parrotlets**; a species that is the size of a kinglet!





On the way to another Jocotoco reserve, we dropped into a different Jocotoco reserve on the way...Utuaana, a known hang out for some particularly startling hummingbirds...Just before leaving the lodge, an early morning owling session produced photos of **Peruvian Screech-Owl** (photo BEFORE the checklist at the end), and a Spectacled Owl within minutes of each other!

## UTUANA

The reason for coming to this reserve was simple; H-U-M-M-I-N-G-B-I-R-D-S!, and not just any hummingbird but arguably the most spectacular species in the region, if not the country...



**Rainbow Starfrontlet** is as striking in the flesh, as its name suggests; and is arguably one of the most beautiful of all the hummingbirds in the world. It is only found in northern Peru and southern Ecuador; Utuaana reserve provides unquestionably the best chance to photograph this exceptional bird. It is said to have the colors of the rainbow on its forehead, and it is hard to argue with that!

While at Utuaana for the few hours we were there (it is located between sites, with no nearby accommodation unfortunately, making it a place visited while in transit), we also got to shoot the other abundant hummingbird at their

feeders, the spectacular, if not equally spectacular, **Purple-throated Sunangel**, that at other sites would be the most impressive bird present!...



The hummingbird feeders at *Utuna* are low in diversity, but high in quality; we recorded just 3 species there (which is typical), but among these three are *Rainbow Starfrontlet* and **Purple-throated Sunangel**; well worth the nominal entrance fee for the chance to photograph these local and beautiful birds.

After leaving the dry forests of Jorupe, we climbed up on to the wetter slopes of the Andes; leaving *Utuna*, this climb continued higher still, to our fourth Jocotoco reserve of the trip, *Tapichalaca*. This reserve is set within wet and chilly temperate forest in contrast to what we had been in thus far on this tour. The increased altitude offered us plentiful new species to photograph, with some very special ones among them...



## TAPICHALACA

Our visit to this important reserve was simple: A-N-T-P-I-T-T-A-S; this is one of the best antpitta reserves in Ecuador and our visit only served to prove this. Antpittas are ordinarily shy and very tough species to see, let alone photograph, although a recent rash of feeding stations in Ecuador and South America has changed all of that, making formerly very difficult birds, not only easy to see, but easy to shoot too. This reserve was set up to save habitat for a bird that was unknown to science until 1997, the **Jocotoco Antpitta**, which was discovered on the reserve property and shot this corner of Ecuador to ornithological fame. The species remains very rare, and very patchy in its distribution with is very spottily across southern Ecuador and just into northern Peru. Tapichalaca remains the only reliable site for



the species on Earth, and thanks to the work of the local staff one or two individuals can now be seen daily at a worm feeder...we enjoyed long and protracted close ups of this celebrity bird...

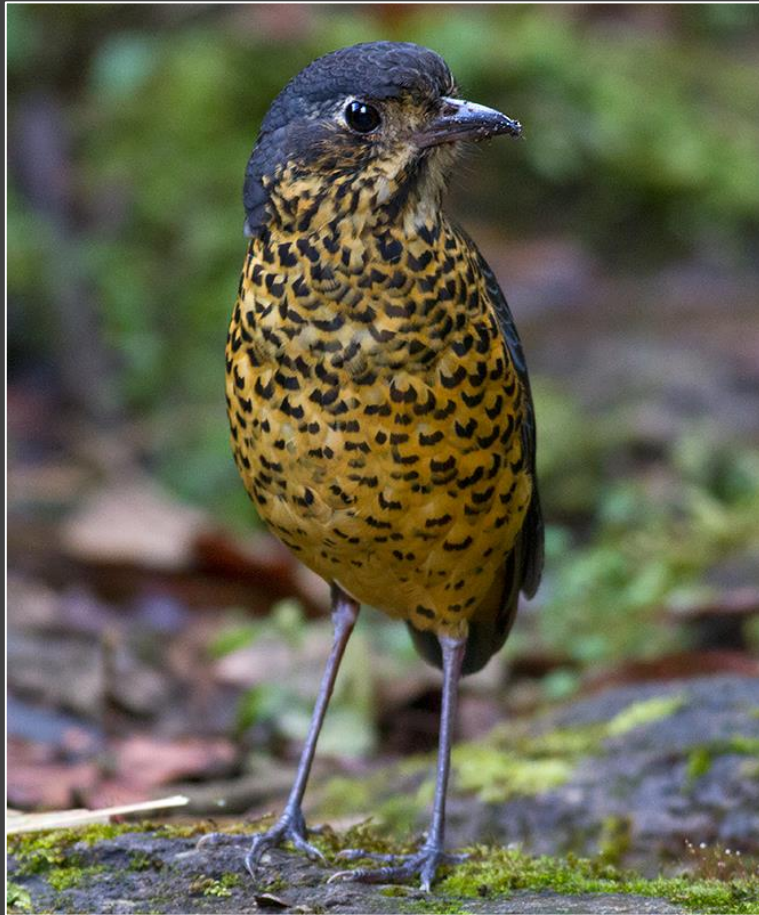
However, the Jocotoco Antpitta was only one of THREE separate antpittas seen *and photographed well* that day...2 other antpittas were being fed right behind the lodge, which afforded excellent views and great shots to be taken.



This **Chestnut-naped Antpitta** was the first of the three antpittas seen that morning during our full day at Tapichalaca; although the best light and photos came in the afternoon, when the same bird returned again. This bird was just behind the lodge making it very easy to get to!

The third antpitta, seen and shot, at Tapichalaca was an **Undulated Antpitta** that had only recently been visiting their worm feeder behind the lodge. The bird was nervous and careful to avoid the dominant Chestnut-naped Antpitta in the same area, sneaking in only when that bird was absent!...





The result of feeding antpittas their natural food, worms, can be extremely productive; allowing birders to get these birds on their life lists and photographers unrivaled opportunities to shoot wild birds that ordinarily do not allow such close approach. The results on the previous pages show what great results can be had with this spreading technique, being adopted by more and more reserves in not only Ecuador, but Peru, Colombia and Brazil.

Tapichalaca was not *only* about antpittas though, with a great set of photos achieved of a confiding **Spectacled Redstart** along the trail to the Jocotoco Antpitta feeding station...The use of playback of its call helped to bring it in closer for yet even better photos.







Around the lodge we had some good activity, courtesy of a passing flock that moved through, which held some co-operative **Rufous Wrens**, a very confiding and cute **Mountain Wren**, and a marvelous **Masked Trogon** (*see photo on page 2*); all of these were photographed right around the lodge, when we had to switch our cameras from these birds to the antpittas and also to the hummingbirds around the feeders, which included good numbers of *Chestnut-breasted Coronets*.

*Photos of some of these birds are shown on the following pages...*



This **Mountain Wren** was incredibly confiding and showy for this typically difficult to photograph, hyper-active, species, around the lodge at Tapichalaca.

A short walk along the forested road below the lodge led us to an impromptu encounter with this charming **Cinnamon Flycatcher**, (*photo on next page*), which had a fly clasped in its beak...





We also took a short drive downslope, to near the town of *Valladolid*. One of the great things about the Andes is that often, only a short drive can bring you into a very different area, the sudden change in altitude bringing a whole new suite of birds. This is the case with the Tapichalaca area; by driving 20 minutes south of the lodge you are transported out of the chilly temperate cloud forest into the humid Andean foothills, which brings a totally different set of birds into the equation...



A pair of **Olivaceous Siskins** were found feeding by the side of the road for more than ten minutes, by the tiny Andean town of Valladolid, (just south of Tapichalaca), giving us a great chance to shoot both males and females of the species...

Female **Olivaceous Siskins** lack the black hood displayed by the males...





Not far from the siskins, we also found a rather duller subject to photograph, an **Olive-chested Flycatcher**. This species is restricted to the foothills of the Andes, and only found on the eastern slope, from southern Ecuador into northeast Peru, and therefore has a fairly small range...



After a morning below the lodge, enjoying the distinctly warmer conditions to that around the lodge at Tapichalaca, we packed up and left for another area of the eastern foothills of the Andes, and the most popular lodge of the tour; *Copalinga Lodge*, perched on the edge of *Podocarpus National Park*...

### **COPALINGA LODGE**

Copalinga Lodge has been only been established for around 7 years, but in that has quickly gained a reputation as one of the best birding lodges in the country. Our host Catherine was as attentive as ever, providing great food and great tips for our photography needs too, being a birder herself. Our reason for including Copalinga on the itinerary was simple; tanagers! We wanted them for our lenses, and Copalinga provided them...The eastern foothills of the Andes in Ecuador are especially rich in this gaudy group of



birds; so much so that the lodge at Copalinga is even tanager-themed, with each cabin representing a different local tanager species.

Birders and bird photographers are often drawn to South America, and Ecuador, for the chance to see/photograph the vast array of colorful tanagers on offer. The **Palm Tanager** is one of the less colorful among them, but posed beautifully for us among its more colorful brethren all the same!



This **Golden-eared Tanager** at the Copalinga Lodge feeder was an early present, and early proof, of the wonderful tanagers that this part of the Andes has to offer...



The presence of this, and other **Sparkling Violet-ears** was both a *blessing* (to be able to photograph this species); and a *curse* too. For this species of



hummingbird is particularly aggressive, and often drove away some of the other scarcer species, making these others much harder to shoot! (*Photo page before*)

Shortly after arrival, having already shot the violet-ears and an assortment of tanagers, we ventured up the trails on the lodge property to attempt to photograph one of the lodge's latest central attractions; the rare, and ordinarily extremely difficult to see/photograph *Gray Tinamou* has been tempted into a grain feeder in recent times and so we visited a blind to try and get shots of it. Unfortunately, on this first try the Gray Tinamou did *not* show, although a smaller relative, which is ordinarily no easier to photograph, showed up instead-**Little Tinamou**-bringing just reward for our patient wait in the forest blind...On this tour, where the aim was to photograph a high number of species, to shoot rare and unusual species too, and constantly add new species to capture this was just what was needed, and a great start to our time at Copalinga...





The following day, during a return visit to the forest blind we met with success, and had extraordinary close ups of the *Gray Tinamou*, and so the group were able to get great shots of both tinamou species. On the first evening we also donned flashlights and got shots of the reliable local *Blackish Nightjar* as it hawked insects from the roadside.

**PLEASE NOTE:** While I, as the guide, did not get especially good shots of either of these tinamous, and some other species; the participants often did, with the higher ISO capability of their cameras over mine, and too, their better positioning for many of the birds. The photos in this report are merely the leader's photos, and therefore are of a lower standard to that achieved by the group. If intending to visit Copalinga Lodge and photograph these tinamous, there is no flash permitted, and so they are best shot at high ISOs, as the light levels in the forest is low when they visit, in the late afternoon. Bodies such as Canon 7D Mark II and upwards are able to get good shots of these birds in these conditions.







While we made some short forays from the lodge to look for other species, undeniably the best photography of the day came right at the lodge, where the fruit feeders were electric; bringing in a regular stream of visitors through the day. Among the visitors were Green-and-gold, Magpie, Blue-gray, Palm, White-lined, and Silver-beaked Tanagers; Thick-billed and **Orange-bellied Euphonias** (*the latter shown above*); Green Honeycreeper, and Russet-backed Oropendola.

Over lunchtime, during the heat of the day, when bird activity was generally at its lowest; the group took advantage of the hyper-active hummingbirds, which can be relied upon to be busy all day long, even when other birds are taking a siesta; among the species photographed were some spectacular ones, like Wire-crested Thorntail and Golden-tailed Sapphire, feeding on the *verbena* flowers in the garden; and the rare, in the form of a co-operative, and tiny, Little Woodstar that perched in full view for five whole minutes!

One of the most popular birds at the Copalinga Lodge fruit feeder was the **Green-and-gold Tanager**. It was not abundant, and only appeared several times in the days we were there, despite long periods on alert for it. However, when it appeared, a buzz went through the photographers assembled, who quickly lapped up the opportunity to see and photograph this canopy bird below eye level at close range...





The gorgeous **Silver-beaked Tanager** is a common species of forest edge in eastern Ecuador, in the foothills and lowlands. Several birds regularly dropped on to the feeders at Copalinga Lodge, including this “Malbec-tinted” male.



While we had already seen, and photographed **Blue-gray Tanagers** around Jorupe and Buenaventura earlier on the tour, the birds on the east side of the Andes in Ecuador, like those at Copalinga Lodge, are markedly different, showing white in the wing and colored more strongly blue all over, fooling the unaware that they are looking at a completely different species. Thus photographing this very different looking form was a must, while they dropped on to the bananas there (*first photo, next page*)...

At night the loud cries of the **Common Pauraque** helped us to track down this master of camouflage near our cabins, with the aid of a spotlight (second picture, next page)









**Thick-billed Euphonias** visited the feeders along with the similar Orange-bellied Euphonia (pictured on page 38); though males differ from that species in the larger bill size and the yellow, not dark, throat.

The lodge garden and trails at Copalinga were a hive of activity, as well as the hummingbirds like *Sparkling Violet-ear*, *Violet-fronted Brilliant*, *Green and Gray-chinned Hermits* visiting the feeders; and *Golden-tailed Sapphire*, *Little and White-bellied Woodstars*, *Wire-crested Thorntail*, *Fork-tailed Woodnymph*, and *Violet-headed Hummingbirds* visiting the *Porterweed* flowers on the property; a **Coppery-chested Jacamar** was nesting not far from the cabins (*photo next page*), allowing great photos to be taken, and an *Orange-billed Sparrow* hopped around in front of the “tinamou blind” nearby.

One of the most striking eastern tanagers is the **Maggie Tanager**, two of which were regular drop ins at Copalinga Lodge, where some well-placed bananas attracted 14 different bird species in our time there!





**Coppery-chested Jacamar** is a restricted range species confined to the eastern foothills of the Andes in Ecuador and Peru. This one, on our final morning was part of a fantastic finale to this photo tour. This was one of two different individuals of the species



photographed in and around Copalinga Lodge in two days on site...

The tour finished with a flourish, when one of the participants froze in the middle of eating his lunch at Copalinga Lodge, then frantically gestured to a bright red shape perched in view of the restaurant: **ANDEAN COCK-OF-THE-ROCK**, a fitting end bird for the tour, before we headed back to Guayaquil to close the tour!



**BIRDS PHOTOGRAPHED ON THIS TOUR:**

<b>TINAMOUS</b>	<b>TINAMIDAE</b>
Gray Tinamou	<i>Tinamus tao</i>
Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>
Pale-browed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus transfasciatus</i>
<b>SCREAMERS</b>	<b>ANHIMIDAE</b>
Horned Screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>
<b>GUANS, CHACHALACAS, CURASSOWS</b>	<b>CRACIDAE</b>
Rufous-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis erythroptera</i>
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>
<b>HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNS</b>	<b>ARDEIDAE</b>
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>
<b>IBIS AND SPOONBILLS</b>	<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>
White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>
<b>NEW WORLD VULTURES</b>	<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
<b>OSPREY</b>	<b>PANDIONIDAE</b>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
<b>HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES</b>	<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
Gray-backed Hawk	<i>Pseudastur occidentalis</i>
Gray-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>
<b>STILTS AND AVOCETS</b>	<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>



<b>JACANAS</b>	<b>JACANIDAE</b>
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
<b>SANDPIPERS</b>	<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
<b>PIGEONS AND DOVES</b>	<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>
Ecuadorian Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina buckleyi</i>
Croaking Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina cruziana</i>
Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>
<b>CUCKOOS</b>	<b>CUCULIDAE</b>
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>
<b>OWLS</b>	<b>STRIGIDAE</b>
Peruvian Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops roboratus</i>
Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>
Peruvian (Pacific) Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium peruanum</i>
Black-and-white Owl	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>
<b>NIGHTJARS</b>	<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Blackish Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>
<b>HUMMINGBIRDS</b>	<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
Violet-headed Hummingbird	<i>Klais guimeti</i>
Wire-crested Thorntail	<i>Discosura popelairii</i>
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>
Violet-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Damophila julie</i>
Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>
Violet-fronted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>
Rainbow Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena iris</i>
Little (Flame-throated) Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus micraster</i>
Purple-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus viola</i>
Rainbow-bearded Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma herrani</i>
Little Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>
<b>TROGONS</b>	<b>TROGONIDAE</b>
Ecuadorian Trogon	<i>Trogon mesurus</i>
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>
<b>MOTMOTS</b>	<b>MOMOTIDAE</b>
Whooping (Blue-crowned) Motmot	<i>Momotus subrufescens argenticinctus</i>
<b>KINGFISHERS</b>	<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
<b>JACAMARS</b>	<b>GALBULIDAE</b>
Coppery-chested Jacamar	<i>Galbula pastazae</i>
<b>NEW WORLD BARBETS</b>	<b>CAPITONIDAE</b>
Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>
<b>TOUCANS</b>	<b>RAMPHASTIDAE</b>
Black-mandibled (Chestnut-mandibled) Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus swainsonii</i>

<b>WOODPECKERS</b>	<b>PICIDAE</b>
Ecuadorian Piculet	<i>Picumnus sclateri</i>
Scarlet-backed Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis callonotus</i>
Guayaquil Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus gayaquilensis</i>
<b>FALCONS AND CARACARAS</b>	<b>FALCONIDAE</b>
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>
<b>PARROTS</b>	<b>PSITTACIDAE</b>
Pacific Parrotlet	<i>Forpus coelestis</i>
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>
<b>TYPICAL ANTIBIRDS</b>	<b>THAMNOPHILIDAE</b>
Western Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>
<b>ANTPITTAS</b>	<b>GRALLARIIDAE</b>
Undulated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria squamigera</i>
Jocotoco Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ridgelyi</i>
Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nuchalis</i>
<b>OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS</b>	<b>FURNARIIDAE</b>
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>
Pale-legged (Pacific) Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus</i>
<b>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</b>	<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>
Pacific Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis subplacens</i>
Mottle-backed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia gigas</i>
Ecuadorian Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes gualaquiza</i>
Golden-faced (Loja) Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops flavidifrons</i>
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Yellow-olive Flycatcher (Flatbill) (west)	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens aequatorialis</i>
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>
Olive-chested Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus cryptoxanthus</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Smoky Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>
Ochraceous Attila	<i>Attila torridus</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
<b>COTINGAS</b>	<b>COTINGIDAE</b>
Scaled Fruiteater	<i>Ampelioides tschudii</i>
Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>
Long-wattled Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>
<b>VIREOS</b>	<b>VIREONIDAE</b>
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
<b>CROWS JAYS AND MAGPIES</b>	<b>CORVIDAE</b>
White-tailed Jay	<i>Cyanocorax mystacalis</i>
<b>WRENS</b>	<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>
Fasciated Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus fasciatus</i>
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>
Speckle-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius sclateri</i>
Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>
<b>GNATCATCHERS</b>	<b>POLIOPTILIDAE</b>
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>



<b>THRUSHES AND ALLIES</b>	<b>TURDIDAE</b>
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>
<b>MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS</b>	<b>MIMIDAE</b>
Long-tailed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>
<b>NEW WORLD WARBLERS</b>	<b>PARULIDAE</b>
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitaiayumi</i>
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>
Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart)	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>
Gray-and-gold Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fraseri</i>
<b>TANAGERS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
Flame-rumped (Lemon-rumped) Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus icteronotus</i>
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Silvery (Silver-backed) Tanager	<i>Tangara viridicollis</i>
Golden-eared Tanager	<i>Tangara chrysotis</i>
Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Dull-colored Grassquit	<i>Tiaris obscurus</i>
<b>BUNTINGS AND NEW WORLD SPARROWS</b>	<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>
Black-capped Sparrow	<i>Arremon abeillei</i>
Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
<b>TROUPIALS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>ICTERIDAE</b>
Peruvian Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella bellicosa</i>
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives warszewiczi</i>
White-edged Oriole	<i>Icterus graceannae</i>
Yellow-tailed Oriole	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
<b>SISKINS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
Bronze-green Euphonia	<i>Euphonia mesochrysa</i>
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>
<b>MAMMALS</b>	
Guayaquil Squirrel	<i>Sciurus stramineus</i>