

Report on a Birdwatching trip to the Andes of Mérida, Venezuela 21–24 July, 2007

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Important observations

- **Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher** was observed at a **new location**, for the first time in Sierra La Culata. It has never before been reported on the Western slope of the Venezuelan Andes.
- New **altitudinal records for Ochre-bellied Flycatcher** at 2300m, **Carib Grackle** at >2000m, **Shiny Cowbird** at 3200m and **Stripe-throated Bush-Tyrant** nesting at ca. 3700m, as well as rare occurrence of **Pied-billed Grebe** at >2000m. Such a large number of new altitude records may be an indication of global warming which drives populations higher up.
- **Insufficiently known species (as per Venezuelan Red Book, 1999): Rose-crowned Parakeet and Lesser Goldfinch** in fair numbers, both observed as expected.
- **Vulnerable species (as per Venezuelan Red Book, 1999): Scaly-naped Parrot**, one flock observed as expected.
- Several **endemic species: Rose-crowned Parakeet, Mérida Wren, White-fronted Whitestart, Gray-capped Hemispingus and Mérida Flowerpiercer**, all observed as expected.

Report

Our group started birding at dawn on 21 July at **Hacienda Santa Filomena**, a charming old coffee farm in the immediate vicinity of Jají, a well-preserved small town with its white-and-blue buildings about 90 minutes drive from Mérida. This Hacienda usually takes only large groups. We walked across the river, up the hill and down towards the dairy in the middle of the fields. Several good birds could be seen directly from the breakfast veranda of the Hacienda. Observations included Black Vulture, Roadside Hawk, Northern Crested Caracara, Yellow-headed Caracara, Sooty-capped Hermit, Yellow-bellied Elaenia, **Torrent Tyrannulet**, Black Phoebe, Cattle Tyrant, Social Flycatcher, Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Tropical Kingbird, Blue-and-White Swallow, Southern Rough-winged Swallow, House Wren, Pale-breasted Thrush, Tropical Mockingbird, **White-fronted Whitestart**, Bananaquit, Blue-gray Tanager, Palm Tanager, Thick-billed Euphonia, Black-headed Tanager, Burnished-Buff Tanager, Saffron Finch, Rufous-collared Sparrow and Lesser Goldfinch. During the walk the following species were also seen: White-tipped Dove, **Rufous-tailed Hummingbird**, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Inca Jay, Tropical Parula, Yellow-backed Oriole and Gray Seedeater. We also heard Striped Cuckoo and Gray-breasted Wood-Wren.

Having noted that most of these species were fairly regular Northern Cordillera ones we left early for Posada La Bravera which was only about 20 kms away. On the way we stopped at a lagoon quite near the road where we could see **Pied-billed Grebe**, one adult and one juvenile. According to Hilty, this species normally occurs up to 500m, while there is a record at Laguna Mucubají at 3600m and a similar record by Elliott in 2005. There was also a flock of about 20 Whispering Ibis which is known to be vagrant up to 3600m. We saw **Carib Grackles** at the petrol station above Jají (ca. 1800m) and at the lake. This species seems to have expanded its territory radically upwards, as both Hilty and Restall mention that it reaches only up to 850m. Upon returning on 23 July, we also saw Great Egret (according to Hilty, it can be observed

occasionally up to 3000m) and Brown-bellied Swallows at this lake. At a stop near to the lake we saw **Moustached Brush-Finches** and some tanagers in the bushes, and heard Yellow-legged Thrush near-by.

Arriving at **Hacienda La Bravera** (2360m) was an overwhelming experience with dozens of hummingbirds buzzing all around us. The owners, Jorge and Ivon Bravo have installed many feeders from which about eight litres of sugar-water are consumed daily. We had our lunch marveling at the magnificent performance by Lazuline Sabrewing, Green Violetear, Sparkling Violetear, **Collared Inca**, **Buff-tailed Coronet**, **Orange-throated Sunangel**, and the amazing, bee-like **Gorgeted Woodstar**. According to Jorge, six others species have been seen in the garden. These hummers were just amazing: one sat on David's camera when he was shooting, another was sipping juice just 30 cm from Emma's nose, they sat on our chairs while we sat too, and just could not care less about our presence.

During the two early mornings we watched lifers in the hedges and flowers right in the courtyard: **Rufous Spinetail** (like Black-chinned without a conspicuous black bib) and **Slaty Brush-Finch** and our newly seen **Moustached Brush-Finch**, Common Bush-Tanager and House Wren. In the same garden we also saw a regularly visiting Emerald Toucanet plus Venezuelan Tyrannulet, Tropical Mockingbird, Bluish Flowerpiercer, **White-sided Flowerpiercer**, and shortly after dusk, **Rufous-banded Owl** was heard calling further down the road.

From the posada there is a convenient walk through the San Eusebio cloud forest to the *páramo* which here comes as low as 2600m. The forest was pretty quiet which we believed was probably due to the breeding season. We managed to see a couple of mixed hunting parties with Emerald Toucanet, White-throated Tyrannulet, **Green-and-Black Fruiteater**, Andean Solitaire, Common Bush-Tanager, Blue-capped Tanager, Blue-Gray Tanager, and Beryl-Spangled Tanager. Three male fruiteaters (one a juvenile) actually came down, attracted by play-back, and stayed a good while in clear view. Otherwise, the only species that responded to play-back was Gray-breasted Wood-Wren and once a Russet-crowned Warbler (seen by David McL only) responded to hissing. We also saw individuals of **Andean Guan**, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Glossy-black and Black-hooded Thrush, and White-fronted Whitestart. At the posada we heard beautiful dawn songs that we were unable to recognize.

Birding on the main road just outside the posada was excellent, with an abundance of species in the secondary forest and clearings. Mountain Elaenia and Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush were singing. There was an impressive mixed flock including Emerald Toucanet, Long-tailed Sylph, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Pearled Treerunner, White-throated Tyrannulet, Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Common Bush-Tanager, Oleaginous Hemispingus, Blue-capped Tanager, Blue-and-black Tanager, Black-capped Tanager, Blue-necked Tanager, Beryl-spangled Tanager and Moustached Brush-Finch. From the road we could see flocks of **Rose-crowned Parakeets**, the largest one containing about a dozen birds and nicely perched below us. David S. took some excellent photographs. We had heard them while we were walking inside the forest, but not seen them. Stattersfiel et al. (1998) consider this species near-threatened, but the Venezuelan Red Book (1999) regards it only as data-deficient.

Some of us saw two small parrots with a flash of white and we wondered whether they could be White-capped Parrots – a rare and unpredictable species. There were also large parrots heard, but Mikko was the only one who saw a flock right at the posada and identified them as Scaly-naped Parrots (vulnerable in Venezuela, according to the Venezuelan Red Book). By the roadside, many Moustached Brush-Finches and White-sided Flowerpiercers seemed as if territorial. Rufous-collared Sparrows were everywhere. Band-tailed Pigeons flew over.

In the *páramo* proper the only species seen was Sparkling Violetear, whilst we heard several Chestnut-crowned Antpittas from the nearby forest and briefly saw one Andean Guan in the edge trees. No other antpittas responded to play-back.

A half-day **trip to La Azulita** was successful even while we had much rain and fog in the higher part of the road. We heard a tapaculo in a bend with bamboo and the bird was also briefly seen. It subsequently responded briskly to the call of White-browed Spinetail and we concluded that it was **Mérida Tapaculo**. When the rain momentarily stopped at the Mirabel road junction 10 kms north of La Azulita (at ca. 1600m), we had a memorable mixed flock including the highlight of our visit, a glimpse (but a good one, seen unfortunately by only Mikko and David S.) of **Rufous-crowned Tody-Tyrant**, subspecies *melanomystax*. According to Hilty, in Venezuela this species has been recorded in only three locations in Táchira and in northern Mérida, and never on the western slope where we were. We all had beautiful views of Blue-naped Chlorophonia. Other species in the flock included Speckled Hummingbird, Dusky-capped Flycatcher, Blue-capped Tanager, Beryl-spangled Tanager, Burnished-buff Tanager, Blue-necked Tanager, Scrub Greenlet, Golden-fronted Greenlet, and Three-striped Warbler. We also heard Plain Antvireo and it responded to play-back, coming briefly into view.

Driving further down we saw several very handsome **Black-mandibled Toucans**, Eared Dove, three Magpie Tanagers and an increasing number of **Crimson-backed Tanagers**, Crested Oropendolas, Lesser Goldfinches with some seedeaters (Yellow-bellied?), and we heard Rufous-browed Peppershrike. In **La Azulita** (at ca. 1100m) we went straight to the grounds of the University, about 500m along the road past the *alcabala* (police guard post) and took the road to the right. We drove a few kms along that road down to about 1000m. As Mary Lou Goodwin has indicated, many parakeets, parrots and macaws started coming to roost after 5 pm. We saw many Chestnut-fronted Macaws, large numbers of Scarlet-fronted Parakeets, and a couple of flocks of Orange-chinned Parrotlets. Best for us, however, were 1+2 **Bronze-winged Parrots** seen really well with telescope while sitting in naked treetops. There were also a few Orange-winged Parrots. Other birds seen around the University grounds and farmland were Yellow-headed Caracara, American Kestrel, White-tipped Dove, Smooth-billed Ani, Striped Cuckoo (heard only), Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, Lineated Woodpecker, Red-crowned Woodpecker, Crimson-crested Woodpecker (noisy!), Wedge-billed and Straight-billed Woodcreepers, Black Phoebe, Cattle Tyrant, Social Flycatcher, Bare-eyed Thrush, **Crimson-backed Tanager**, Thick-billed Euphonia, Burnished-buff Tanager, Southern Grayish Saltator, Yellow-bellied Seedeater, Ruddy-breasted Seedeater, Crested Oropendola, and Lesser Goldfinch. During the entire day, Tropical Kingbird and Blue-gray Tanager were omnipresent.

While David McL. went with his relatives to the Mérida teleférico, the rest of us birded in the high *páramo*, driving first to the Mifafí Condor Centre at >3550m. **Bar-winged Cinclodes** was abundant, and we soon spotted **Mérida Flowerpiercer** in the flower-beds of the visitors' centre. We decided to park our car some 50m below the visitors' centre and that was really a good decision. We spotted **Stripe-throated Bush-Tyrant** at a record altitude of >3550m, while Hilty gives its occurrence to 3200m "and probably more". David S. started photographing it and discovered it had a nest with nestlings. Meanwhile, Emma spotted the famous *Chivito de los Páramos* (**Bearded Helmetcrest**), of which David got fabulous pictures, and we could also follow it through telescope while it sat on its favourite boulders. As suggested by Hilty, there were flowering yellow frailejones (*Espeletia*) where the Helmetcrest occurred. This may be the best time of the year to look for it, and David also saw another male near-by. He was able to take amazing close-up portraits of this species (see www.tropicalbirdphotos.com). Mikko spotted on the far hillside a pair of **Plain-colored Seedeaters**. Several **Andean Tit-Spinetails**, **Brown-backed Chat-Tyrants** and **Plumbeous Sierra-Finches** were present. There were occasional White-collared Swifts in the highlands. Black Vulture was common at all altitudes up to about 3000m.

We saw a **Black-chested Buzzard Eagle** from the Apartaderos petrol station (flying over the observatory domes), and again a little higher up along the roadside. When driving up to Paso del Aguila we saw in the rain, from the car, a **Páramo Pipit**. We took the road towards Piñango and made stops around the highest point (>4100m), where play-back brought to us **Streak-backed Canastero**. We also saw Mérida Flowerpiercer, as well as more sierra-finches and chat-tyrants.

That night we stayed at **Hotel Los Frailes** (2900m), a very attractive modernized old monastery, which has resident Sparkling Violetear, Brown-bellied Swallows and lots of Great Thrushes. There was also a **Glossy**

Flowerpiercer. We made one evening trip and one morning trip to Gustavo's Trail (2800m) just below the Las Tapias tourist complex nearby. Birds were exceptionally quiet, except for Great Thrush, Mérida Tapaculo and perhaps also White-browed Spinetail, which we did not see for full confirmation. We saw a small flock of **Andean Siskins**. In the bushes and occasional trees along the trail we had many mixed hunting parties with good species: **Orange-throated Sunangel**, Tyrian Metaltail, Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant, **Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant**, White-throated Tyrannulet (the most common species), Black-crested Warbler (singing briskly in the morning), Three-striped Warbler, **Blue-backed Conebill** (at one time they seemed to be wherever we looked!), Superciliaried Hemispingus, Oleagineous Hemispingus and **Gray-capped Hemispingus**, several **Lacrimose Mountain-Tanagers**, Blue-and-black Tanager, **Masked Flowerpiercer**, **Glossy Flowerpiercer**, **White-sided Flowerpiercer**, **Slaty Brush-Finch**, Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch and Rufous-collared Sparrow. While we ended our morning walk in a hurry, we heard some whistles that apparently were by **Ocellated Tapaculo** – David Ascanio (pers. comm.) confirmed to us its presence precisely here, and that it is vocal early in the morning.

We were getting worried about not seeing any Ochre-browed Thistletail or **Mérida Wren** in spite of frequent play-back everywhere at suitable altitude and medium-high vegetation. On the last day 24 July, when David McL. had already left for Mérida, however, play-back gave us a sight record of a very timid **Mérida Wren** in scrub along a stream-side trail near to the road from Los Frailes to Mucubají (in the next bend just up from the trail that goes to Laguna Victoria), and in the same place a bird responded to the play-back of Thistletail. We also got a vocal response by the **Mérida Wren** by the roadside before we reached the turn-off for Laguna Mucubají. These two species must have been in the middle of the most critical breeding period and therefore extremely shy, which they should not normally be.

On the way back to Mérida on our last day we birded around Laguna Mucubají where there were four **Andean Teal** (one was also in a pond just above Hotel Los Frailes) and two Neotropical Cormorants. Our best observation was Peregrine Falcon which flew over, exactly at the record height mentioned by Hilty, 3600m. We did not spend much time around the lake because so few birds were seen: Andean Tit-Spinetail, Brown-Backed Chat-Tyrant and Rufous-collared Sparrow.

Driving down towards Mérida, the restaurant at Giovanni and partner's Casa del Páramo in Apartaderos (3200m) had a sizeable flock of **Shiny Cowbirds**, which Hilty mentions as only reaching 1600m and Restall some 2700m, whilst at Monumento Perro Nevado we saw the only Turkey Vultures of our trip.

Our last birding spree was at the start of the **Humboldt Trail** (2300m) in La Mucuy, just off the town of El Tabay. It started raining heavily. But when the rain stopped we saw the greatest bird riot of our entire expedition – flycatchers, treerunners, woodcreepers, and tanagers dashing back and forth in a frenzy which made it impossible to focus on individual birds. We could gather the following: Sparkling Violetear, Long-tailed Sylph, Emerald Toucanet, Montane Woodcreeper, Pearled Treerunner, Venezuelan Tyrannulet, White-throated Tyrannulet, Olive-striped Flycatcher, **Ochre-bellied Flycatcher** (according to Hilty only up to 1400m., according to Restall up to 1800m.), Slaty-capped Flycatcher (at normal range limit of 2300m), Smoke-coloured Pewee, Black Phoebe, Streaked Flycatcher (at normal range limit of 2300m), Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Red-eyed Vireo, Brown-capped Vireo, Inca Jay, Great Thrush, Common Bush-Tanager, Golden-rumped Euphonia, Blue-capped Tanager, Saffron-crowned Tanager and Beryl-spangled Tanager. A nearby gorge held Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush and Gray-breasted Wood-wren. Rufous-collared Sparrow was common in open areas.

Deeper into the forest we saw several Andean Guans in the treetops, Strong-billed Woodcreeper devastating a bromeliad, and Mikko in a quiet moment at a treefall was checked by a **Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant** at one metre's distance! We also heard Chestnut-crowned Antpitta, but no other Antpitta responded to play-back.

Back in Mérida we spent our last night at **Hotel Belensate** which has been recently refurbished. It was very pleasant with good food. As it is an old hacienda it also has many trees and bushes, and we could see that a

flowering tree (could have been Cuji Clavellino *Cesalpina* or maybe Cimbrapetro *Calliandra*) in the courtyard in front of our rooms) had many hummers which we could not identify in the dark. It might have had Mérida Sunangel which we had looked for so earnestly, without success! We all feel tempted to return to Mérida, because of the many other special species we failed to meet, such as Andean Condor, White-rumped Hawk, Black-and-Chestnut Eagle, Wattled Guan, Plumbeous Pigeon, Rusty-faced Parrot, Green-fronted Lancebill, Narrow-tailed Emerald, Short-tailed Emerald, Mountain Velvetbreast, Golden-bellied Starfrontlet, Coppery-bellied Puffleg, Crimson-mantled Woodpecker, Great Antpitta, Undulated Antpitta, Grey-naped Antpitta, Black-capped Tyrannulet, Golden-faced Tyrannulet, Red-ruffed Fruitcrow, Collared Jay, Grey-breasted Warbler, Slaty-backed Hemispingus, Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia, Plushcap and Páramo Seedeater. Some of us have seen some of these species already, but all of us still have much to see.

Some final observations on seasonality: Several species had nestlings they were feeding, with Rufous-tailed Hummingbird having two young in their nest and a pair of Streak-throated Bush-Tyrants feeding one or more nestlings. Scarlet-fronted Parakeet was sitting in a nest hole peeping out, not discouraged by what obviously were lots of bullet marks around the hole. Juvenile birds were following and/or fed by adult Pied-billed Grebe, Rose-headed Parakeet, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Green-and-black Fruiteater, Blue-and-white Swallow, House Wren, Three-striped Warbler, Crimson-backed Tanager, Moustached Brush-Finch, Slaty Brush-Finch, and Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch.

Some of the conclusions of our trip are that:

- July is a good time to visit Mérida and birds can be seen whenever rain gives a break. Not many birds are singing and some (Ochre-browed Thistletail, Antpittas, Mérida Wren, Warblers, Hemispinguses) are exceptionally and extremely shy probably due to their breeding cycle.
- Laguna Mucubají was a disappointment and we would not recommend it as a birding site for more than seeing the Andean Teal – at least in this season.
- We were alarmed to see how few intact natural ecosystems are left particularly in the border area between forest fringe and low *páramo*.

Multiple sightings of common, low altitude species such as Carib Grackle and Shiny Cowbird at higher than expected elevations in the Andes may point to an upward progression of their range in response to a combination of climate change, land use changes or other phenomena and may represent a threat to incumbent species due to *inter alia* increased competition for limited resources in these harsher upper elevations or nest parasitism. While we raise the question as to whether global warming has contributed to the apparently new, higher altitude records of several species, we must also point out that there are very few if any trip reports from Mérida in the rainy season. Local ornithologists might be in the best position to indicate whether these altitude records are new or not. Some of the absences (White-banded Tyrannulet, Black-capped Tyrannulet) may also indicate seasonal movements.

Paolo Ramoni-Perazzi has sent us a comment that a large-scale invasion by Carib Grackle up to the *páramo* - almost to the Paso del Águila - has already been witnessed by Mérida ornithologists. One wonders whether this is likely to displace some local species. Particular concern about the appearance at higher elevations of Shiny Cowbird (given its nest parasite habits) may justify intensive monitoring of whether it starts parasitising nests of some of the high altitude species. In her messages to Ovum, Rosa María Cuesta has also given information about her own observations of several previously low-altitude species starting to appear in the high Andes, just as Paolo Ramoni-Perazzi has done. We hope they will publish a comprehensive report on this phenomenon which should be of wider, international interest for anybody following the impacts of global warming.

Some practical notes: We had our own cars (they were 4WD, but one can manage with an ordinary car). We had nobody to guide us, but we all have experience of birding in Venezuela where we live or have lived.

Literature

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List of species seen in systematic order

A = La Azulita

B = Posada La Bravera

F = Hotel Los Frailes

S = Hacienda Santa Filomena

G = Gustavo's Trail

H = Humboldt Trail

L = Laguna Mucubají

P = Paso del Aguila, Mifafí

› See separate spreadsheet in [PDF](#) or [XLS](#) format.

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- **Hotel Los Frailes:** Oficina de reservación y ventas de Hoturvensa en Caracas: Tel. +58 (212) 976.0530 / Fax. 976.4984 e-mail: info@hoturvensa.com.ve
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Los Andes, Estado Mérida

21-24 July 2007

Combined group observation list for: ML = Mikko Pyhälä, DMK = David McLachlan-Karr, ED = Emma Doyle, DS = David Southall

A = La Azulita

B = Posada La Bravera

F = Hotel Los Frailes

S = Hacienda Santa Filomena

G = Gustavo's Trail

H = Humboldt Trail

L = Laguna Mucubají

P = Paso del Aguila, Mifafi

	21,7	22,7	23,7	24,7
PIED-BILLED GREBE <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	B			
NEOTROPICAL CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax olivaceus</i>			L	L
ANDEAN TEAL <i>Anas andium</i>			L	L, F
GREAT EGRET <i>Ardea alba</i>	B			
BARE-FACED (WHISPERING) IBIS <i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	B			
BLACK VULTURE <i>Coragyps atratus</i>	S,B	B, A		
TURKEY VULTURE <i>Cathartes aura</i>				H
BLACK-CHESTED BUZZARD-EAGLE <i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>			P	
ROADSIDE HAWK <i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	S			
NORTHERN CRESTED-CARACARA <i>Caracara cheriway</i>	S			
YELLOW-HEADED CARACARA <i>Milvago chimachima</i>	S	A		
AMERICAN KESTREL <i>Falco sparverius</i>		A		
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus</i>				L
ANDEAN GUAN <i>Penelope montagnii</i>	B			H
BAND-TAILED PIGEON <i>Columba fasciata</i>		B		
PALE-VENTED PIGEON <i>Columba cayennensis</i>		A		
RUDDY PIGEON <i>Columba subvinacea</i>		B		
EARED DOVE <i>Zenaida auriculata</i>		A		
RUDDY GROUND-DOVE <i>Columbina talpacoti</i>		A		
WHITE-TIPPED DOVE <i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	S	A		
CHESTNUT-FRONTED MACAW <i>Ara severa</i>		A		
SCARLET-FRONTED PARAKEET <i>Aratinga wagleri</i>		A		
ROSE-CROWNED PARAKEET <i>Pyrrhura rhodocephala</i>		B		
GREEN-RUMPED PARROTLET <i>Forpus passerinus</i>		A		
WHITE-CAPPED PARROT <i>Pionus seniloides</i>		?B?		
BRONZE-WINGED PARROT <i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>		A		
ORANGE-WINGED PARROT <i>Amazona amazonica</i>		A		
SCALY-NAPED PARROT <i>Amazona mercenaria</i>		B		
SMOOTH-BILLED ANI <i>Crotophaga ani</i>		A		
STRIPED CUCKOO <i>Tapera naevia</i>	S (heard)	A (heard)		
RUFIOUS-BANDED OWL <i>Strix albitarsis</i>		B (heard)		
WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT <i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>			P	
SOOTY-CAPPED HERMIT <i>Phaethornis augusti</i>	S			
LAZULINE SABREWING <i>Campylopterus falcatus</i>	B	B		
GREEN VIOLETEAR <i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	B	B		

SPARKLING VIOLETEAR <i>Colibri coruscans</i>	B	B	F	H
RUFIOUS-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD <i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	S	A		
SPECKLED HUMMINGBIRD <i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>		A		H
COLLARED INCA <i>Coeligena torquata</i>	B	B		
BUFF-TAILED CORONET <i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	B	B		
ORANGE-THROATED SUNANGEL <i>Heliangelus mavors</i>	B	B	G	
TYRIAN METALTAIL <i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>			G	G, H
BEARDED HELMETCREST <i>Oxygogon guerinii</i>			P	
LONG-TAILED SYLPH <i>Agelaiocercus kingi</i>	B	B		H
GORGETED WOODSTAR <i>Chaetocercus heliodor</i>	B	B		
EMERALD TOUCANET <i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	B	B		H
BLACK-MANDIBLED TOUCAN <i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>		A		
GOLDEN-OLIVE WOODPECKER <i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	S	B		
LINEATED WOODPECKER <i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>		A		
RED-CROWNED WOODPECKER <i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>		A		
CRIMSON-CRESTED WOODPECKER <i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>		A		
BAR-WINGED CINCLODES <i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>			P	
ANDEAN TIT-SPINETAIL <i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>			P	
RUFIOUS SPINETAIL <i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>		B		
WHITE-BROWED SPINETAIL <i>Hellmayrea gularis</i>			?G (heard)?	
STREAK-BACKED CANASTERO <i>Asthenes wyatti</i>			P	
PEARLED TREERUNNER <i>Margarornis squamiger</i>		B		H
WEDGE-BILLED WOODCREEPER <i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>		A		
STRONG-BILLED WOODCREEPER <i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>				H
STRAIGHT-BILLED WOODCREEPER <i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i>		A		
MONTANE WOODCREEPER <i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>				H
PLAIN ANTVIREO <i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>		A		
CHESTNUT-CROWNED ANTPITTA <i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>	B (heard)			H (heard)
MÉRIDA TAPACULO <i>Scytalopus meridanus</i>		A	G (heard)	
VENEZUELAN TYRANNULET <i>Zimmerius improbus</i>		B		H
YELLOW-BELLIED ELAENIA <i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	S	B		
MOUNTAIN ELAENIA <i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	B			
WHITE-THROATED TYRANNULET <i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	B	B	G	G, H
TORRENT TYRANNULET <i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	S			
OLIVE-STRIPED FLYCATCHER <i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>				H
OCHRE-BELLIED FLYCATCHER <i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>				H
SLATY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER <i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>				H
RUFIOUS-CROWNED TODY-FLYCATCHER <i>Poecilotriccus ruficeps</i>		A		
COMMON TODY-FLYCATCHER <i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	S			
SMOKE-COLORED PEWEE <i>Contopus fumigatus</i>				H
BLACK PHOEBE <i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	S	A		H
BROWN-BACKED CHAT-TYRANT <i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>			P, G	G, L
YELLOW-BELLIED CHAT-TYRANT <i>Ochthoeca diadema</i>			G	H
STREAK-THROATED BUSH-TYRANT <i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>			P	
CATTLE TYRANT <i>Machetornis rixosus</i>	S	A		
DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER <i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>		A		
GREAT KISKADEE <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	S			
SOCIAL FLYCATCHER <i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	S	A		
STREAKED FLYCATCHER <i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>				H
GOLDEN-CROWNED FLYCATCHER <i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	S	B		H
TROPICAL KINGBIRD <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	S	A		
GREEN-AND-BLACK FRUITEATER <i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	B	B		
RUFIOUS-BROWED PEPPERSHRIKE <i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>		A (heard)		
RED-EYED VIREO <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>				H
BROWN-CAPPED VIREO <i>Vireo leucophrys</i>				H
SCRUB GREENLET <i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>		A		
GOLDEN-FRONTED GREENLET <i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i>		A		

INCA JAY <i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	S			H
BROWN-BELLIED SWALLOW <i>Notiochelidon murina</i>	B		F	
BLUE-AND-WHITE SWALLOW <i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	S			
SOUTHERN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	S			
MÉRIDA (PARAMO) WREN <i>Cistothorus meridae</i>				F
WHISKERED WREN <i>Thryothorus mystacalis</i>		A		
HOUSE WREN <i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	S	B	B	
GRAY-BREASTED WOOD-WREN <i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	S (heard)	B		H
ANDEAN SOLITAIRE <i>Myadestes ralloides</i>		B		
SLATY-BACKED NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH <i>Catharus fuscater</i>	B (heard)			H
YELLOW-LEGGED THRUSH <i>Platycichla flavipes</i>	B (heard)			
GREAT THRUSH <i>Turdus fuscater</i>		B	F, G, L	F, G, L, H
GLOSSY-BLACK THRUSH <i>Turdus serranus</i>		B	B	
BLACK-HOODED THRUSH <i>Turdus olivater</i>		B		
BARE-EYED THRUSH <i>Turdus nudigenis</i>		A		
PALE-BREASTED THRUSH <i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	S			
TROPICAL MOCKINGBIRD <i>Mimus gilvus</i>	S	B	B	
PARAMO PIPIT <i>Anthus bogotensis</i>			P	
TROPICAL PARULA <i>Parula pitayumi</i>	S			
WHITE-FRONTED WHITESTART <i>Myioborus albifrons</i>	S	B		
SLATE-THROATED WHITESTART <i>Myioborus miniatus</i>		A		
BLACK-CRESTED WARBLER <i>Basileuterus nigrocristatus</i>				G
THREE-STRIPED WARBLER <i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>		A	G	
RUSSET-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>		B		
BANANAQUIT <i>Coereba flaveola</i>	S			
BLUE-BACKED CONEBILL <i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>			G	G
MAGPIE TANAGER <i>Cissopis leveriana</i>		A		
COMMON BUSH-TANAGER <i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>		B	B, G	G, H
SUPERCILIARIED HEMISPINGUS <i>Hemispingus superciliaris</i>			G	
OLEAGINOUS HEMISPINGUS <i>Hemispingus frontalis</i>	B		G	
GRAY-CAPPED HEMISPINGUS <i>Hemispingus reyi</i>			G	
CRIMSON-BACKED TANAGER <i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>		A		
BLUE-GRAY TANAGER <i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	S	B, A		
PALM TANAGER <i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	S			
BLUE-CAPPED TANAGER <i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>	B	B, A		H
LACRIMOSE MOUNTAIN-TANAGER <i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>			G	G
GOLDEN-RUMPED EUPHONIA <i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>				H
THICK-BILLED EUPHONIA <i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	S	A		
BLUE-NAPED CHLOROPHONIA <i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>		A		
SAFFRON-CROWNED TANAGER <i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>				H
BERYL-SPANGLED TANAGER <i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>		B, A		H
BLUE-AND-BLACK TANAGER <i>Tangara vassorii</i>		B	G	
BLACK-CAPPED TANAGER <i>Tangara heinei</i>		B		
BLACK-HEADED TANAGER <i>Tangara cyanooptera</i>	S	B		
BURNISHED-BUFF TANAGER <i>Tangara cayana</i>	S	A		
BLUE-NECKED TANAGER <i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>		B, A		
BLUIISH FLOWERPIERCER <i>Diglossopsis caerulescens</i>			B	
MASKED FLOWERPIERCER <i>Diglossopsis cyanea</i>			G	
GLOSSY FLOWERPIERCER <i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>			F, G	
MÉRIDA FLOWERPIERCER <i>Diglossa gloriosa</i>			P	
WHITE-SIDED FLOWERPIERCER <i>Diglossa albilatera</i>		B	B, G	
SOUTHERN GRAYISH-SALTATOR <i>Saltator coerulescens</i>		A		
GRAY SEEDEATER <i>Sporophila intermedia</i>	S			
BLACK-AND-WHITE SEEDEATER <i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>		B		
YELLOW-BELLIED SEEDEATER <i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>		A		
RUDDY-BREASTED SEEDEATER <i>Sporophila minuta</i>		A		
PLAIN-COLORED SEEDEATER <i>Catamenia inornata</i>			P	

PLUMBEOUS SIERRA-FINCH <i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>			P	
SAFFRON FINCH <i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	S			
MOUSTACHED BRUSH-FINCH <i>Atlapetes albobrenatus</i>	B	B	B	
SLATY BRUSH-FINCH <i>Atlapetes schistaceus</i>		B	B, G	
CHESTNUT-CAPPED BRUSH-FINCH <i>Buarremon brunneinuchus</i>		B	B, F, G	
RUFOUS-COLLARED SPARROW <i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	S, B	B, A	B, G, F	F, G, L, H
CARIB GRACKLE <i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	S			
SHINY COWBIRD <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>				L (Apartaderos)
YELLOW-BACKED ORIOLE <i>Icterus chrysater</i>	S			
CRESTED OROPENDOLA <i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>		A		
ANDEAN SISKIN <i>Carduelis spinescens</i>			G	
LESSER GOLDFINCH <i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	S	A		
daily total	62	93	43	42