

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Colombia 2018



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#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	17 April	Flew from the UK to Bogotá, city street art tour and Gold Museum.
2	18 April	Flew from Bogotá to Riohacha, visit to Santuario de Fauna y Flora Los Flamencos.
3	19 April	Visit to <i>Santuario de Fauna y Flora Los Flamencos</i> , lagoons and the old Camarones road.
4	20 April	Visit to scrubby desert, lunch near Buritaca, travel to El Dorado Lodge.
5	21 April	Visit to <i>La Cuchilla de San Lorenzo</i> and El Dorado Bird Reserve.
6	22 April	El Dorado Bird Reserve, Finca La Victoria, flew from Santa Marta to Bogotá.
7	23 April	Cerro de Monserrate, Bogotá.



Front cover - White-tipped Quetzal.

Above - sunrise over the Santa Marta Mountains.

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

Day One: 17 April. Flew from the UK to Bogotá, city street art tour and Gold Museum.

Following an overnight flight to Bogotá, we received a warm welcome to Colombia. Making our way to the city centre as Black Vultures soared silently high overhead, with the spine of the Andes stretching north-south alongside the city and away into the distance.

Our introduction to the Colombian capital was on a graffiti tour, which proved a fantastic insight to some of the country's cultural heritage. Eared Doves were milling about while the simple song of Rufous-collared Sparrows floated down from the street trees. Much of the street art depicts birds and other wildlife; serving to whet our appetites for the days to come.

We also paid a visit to the *Museo del Oro* (Gold Museum), which charts the use of gold in pre-Hispanic Colombia. The museum provides fascinating details about many of the indigenous peoples, across displays which continually emphasise how intertwined their lives were with the natural environment around them.

Society is viewed by Amerindian peoples as being united with nature. People, animals, plants and spirits together form a great cosmic society where relations all are identical to those of humans (display at the Museo del Oro).



Above - street art in Bogotá.

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

Day Two: 18 April. Flew from Bogotá to Riohacha, visit to *Santuario de Fauna y Flora Los Flamencos*.

Following breakfast we boarded our flight for Riohacha in La Guajira Department, touching down an hour and a half later on Colombia's Caribbean coast. During a lunch of local juice and fish overlooking the waves, a stream of Magnificent Frigatebirds sailed by; their long, angular wings seemingly motionless.

Soon we were on our way, headed out of the city west; past roadside stalls of colourful *Wayuu* woven bags and hats. Striking out of Riohacha we were soon passing through the dry tropical forest that characterises this area; the Crested Caracaras adorning roadside trees would become familiar sights.

Within 30 minutes we had reached our home for the next two nights at Boca de Camarones. A stone's throw from the Caribbean, we were well-located for visiting *Santuario de Fauna y Flora Los Flamencos* (Los Flamencos Sanctuary) and finding out more about the local *Wayuu* communities. After some time to enjoy some fresh *agua de coco*, we set off on our first visit to Los Flamencos; a reserve covering some 7,000 hectares.

Seasonally dry tropical forests, such as those found in this area of Colombia are amongst the world's most threatened habitats. Trees and shrubs including Verawood *Bulnesia arborea*, the olive *Capparis odoratissima*, Divi-divi *Libidibia coriaria*, White Manjack *Cordia dentata* and Manchineel *Hippomane mancinella*, are joined by palms, and *Peskia* and melon *Melocactus* cactuses.

Los Flamencos has particular importance for migrant birds and amongst a great range of species we found were Yellow Warbler, Summer Tanager and a group of Dickcissel, all of which were taking a pit stop during their northbound journey.

These were joined by residents of every colour including Yellow Oriole, Vermillion Flycatcher, Russet-throated Puffbird and Pileated Finch. The bright flashes of Squirrel Cuckoo and Straight-billed Woodcreeper could be seen weaving between the trees, whilst groups of Crested Bobwhites moved surreptitiously through the scrub. While we were watching a Solitary Sandpiper tiptoeing around a water hole, a small raptor darting by was revealed to be a Merlin; another migrant species here.

The scrub here provides good opportunities for more elusive species, but we still managed reasonable glimpses of Black-crested Antshrike, Chestnut Piculet and White-fringed Antwren as they skulked within the vegetation

A brief sheltered interlude during a tropical storm was followed by a walk around the village to the beach. At the back of the sand, blue butterflies flitted over stands of Sodom's Apple Milkweed *Calotropis procera*, (native to North Africa and southern Asia). As the sun set over the Caribbean, nightjars and bats began their nightly patrol, as crabs sprinted between holes in the sand.

Day Three: 19 April. Visit to *Santuario de Fauna y Flora Los Flamencos*, lagoons and the old Camarones road.

Cattle Tyrants were already patrolling the grounds of the hotel by first light, alongside the ubiquitous Carib Grackles. The day started with a walk to the beach where the fishermen were bringing their catch ashore under the watchful eye of Snowy and Great Egrets.

The scrub behind the beach was full of activity, and we quickly found a very vocal female Vermilion Cardinal, whilst Bananaquit flitted high in the palms. Then, the striking scarlet of the male Vermilion Cardinal was spotted, and in the same tree, a dainty Green-rumped Parrotlet. Returning along the beach, home for breakfast; Caspian Terns had joined the egrets on the beach.

We next took a short drive to another part of the reserve, passing by a pool stalked by Lesser Yellowlegs and Collared Plover. The forest here was dense at first, gradually giving way to more open scrub with cactuses and termite mounds. A pair of Pearl Kites studied us from a tree as we walked, along with a Ferruginous Pygmy-owl; I'm unsure if its disgruntled look was reserved for us or the iguana that had

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

invaded its roosting spot! An Orinoco Saltator was busily feasting on some of the bright pink fruits of a melon cactus. One final flash of colour was provided by a Rufous-tailed Jacamar sweeping through the trees. We were invited to meet several of the local *Wayuu* women who told us about the bags and hammocks they make, which can take up to three months to weave.

After more delicious local food we set out for the nearby *Laguna de Navio Quebrado* to take a boat trip on the shallow waters. The site is important for wintering birds, and although quieter at this time of year, we saw Tricoloured Heron and White Ibis amongst the egrets and Neotropic Cormorants. Many dragonflies and butterflies filled the sky, and an Osprey swooped past, clutching a fish, before a squadron of Roseate Spoonbills flew over. As we walked back along the shore a small group of Brown Pelicans circled the lagoon, and American Oystercatchers squabbled on the mudflats.

Our final stop was the old Camarones road, which passes through dry forest and over a shallow river. The shrieks of Southern Lapwing could be heard as we walked, and a Lineated Woodpecker was spotted, motionless; keeping guard from its nest hole. A Common Black Hawk sat trance-like over the water and the impressively large Ringed Kingfisher did several flybys, before the sun began to lower; rousing a cloud of Lesser Nighthawks into the sky.



Left to right - Burrowing Owl, Green-rumped Parrotlet, Lineated Woodpecker, Long-tailed Skipper, Vermilion Cardinal, Los Flamencos Sanctuary.

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

Day Four: 20 April. Visit to scrubby desert, lunch near Buritaca, travel to El Dorado Ec lodge.

Our final morning at the coast was spent where the tropical dry forest grades into scrubby desert; realm of the Burrowing Owl! As we walked we spotted Black-faced Grassquit and Brown-throated Parakeet, along with enticing glimpses of a Buffy Hummingbird as it flitted by, in search of cactuses.

This was a morning of raptors, and we were treated to fantastic views of Roadside Hawk, Peregrine Falcon and a Savanna Hawk; displaying its beautiful rufous underparts as it drifted over. An Aplomado Falcon took in the dry and open landscape from the top of a tree, whilst (perhaps) the stars of the show; several Burrowing Owls were seen flying low over the grass, with another stood on a prominent ridge, bobbing on its long legs.

As the temperature continued to rise, we began the next stage of our journey west towards Santa Marta, passing roadside stalls and banana plantations. A stop for lunch near Buritaca gave us the chance to dip our toes in the Caribbean, and stood on the sandy beach we could see our next destination, the Santa Marta Mountains rapidly rising up in the distance. A quick walk after lunch added Palm Tanager and Blue-headed Parrot to the list, before we were headed on our way.

Before long we reached the outskirts of Santa Marta, and were soon climbing up into the mountains. The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta is an isolated range, separate from the Andes that contains the highest peak in Colombia; some 5,775m. The National Park here was concluded to be the world's most irreplaceable nature reserve in a study published in Science in 2013; due to its exceptional levels of endemism and species diversity. Endemic species are unique to an area, and of more than 330 recorded bird species in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 27 cannot be found anywhere else on the planet, (all but two of these can be seen within El Dorado Bird Reserve).

A quick pit stop at 650m in Minca, with Pale-breasted Thrush, Orange-chinned Parakeet, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird and Yellow-bellied Elaenia, before we struck out along the windy and bumpy road to El Dorado. As we climbed higher into the subtropical rainforest we had a short stop to admire a pair of Black-and-white Owls roosting high in a tree. Higher still, and another stop gave us Blackburnian Warbler, Crimson-backed Tanager, Streaked Saltator, Thick-billed Euphonia, and a large flock of Eastern Kingbird flooded over; North America bound. With a little patience we tracked down the endemic Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner from its nervous chattering calls as it hopped through the vegetation.

Further along the road we stopped close to a tree adorned with Crested Oropendula nests; with several resident males displaying the bright yellow flash of their tails. A pair of Swallow Tanager was spotted; the bright blue male alongside the green scalloped female, with more colour in the form of a Gartered Trogon. As dusk started to fall around us the chorus of frogs accompanied our remaining drive to El Dorado Ec lodge. Arriving in the dark gave us our first encounters with some of the nocturnal wildlife here, including Gray-handed Night Monkey and Kinkajou, eating fruit far out of reach in the trees. Following dinner, the walk through the forest to the Kogihabs (traditional huts) provided opportunities to search for sun spiders and tarantulas, tucked safely in crevices.

Day Five: 21 April. Visit to *La Cuchilla de San Lorenzo*, El Dorado Bird Reserve.

Arriving at a new destination in the dark always gives the sense of anticipation for the morning's view. This would have to wait however, as we set out before dawn for *La Cuchilla de San Lorenzo*; at 2,600m the perfect viewpoint to watch sunrise over the mountains. After a bumpy hour or so in the cars, with frequent views across to the highest snow-capped peaks we arrived in the burgeoning light.

Fitting perhaps, that our first sighting was of three Santa Marta Parakeets moving through the palms; the endemic and endangered bird for which this reserve was first established. As we absorbed the landscape, a pair of strikingly coloured Santa Marta Mountain Tanagers sat prominently within the scrub, and the calls of Scarlet-fronted Parakeets were frequently heard.

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

Walking along the ridge we enjoyed a fantastic morning of birding. As a Slaty-backed Nightingale-thrush called from deep undercover, we had a flurry of endemic species; Rusty-headed Spinetail, White-lored Warbler, Streak-capped Spinetail, Santa Marta Bush-tyrant, Yellow-crowned Whitestart.

Time for breakfast with Scaly-naped Parrots flying over before we set off down the track, spotting Blue-and-white Swallow and Sickie-winged Guan from the car. We stopped at the park ranger's house for a very special appointment. The ranger has been leaving worms for the usually shy endemic Santa Marta Antpitta, and sure enough we enjoyed several moments with this russet-throated and heavily streaked little beauty.

From there we enjoyed a relaxed walk back to the Ecolodge, spotting many butterflies along the way including False Daggerwing and the large and impressive Blue Morpho, which drifted around a glade before settling on a leaf to reveal its brown ringed underside. We picked out the calls of the Masked Trogon and found a male high in a roadside tree, shortly followed by two Cinnamon Flycatchers, and a Montane Foliage-gleaner flying over, calling brightly.

And so to that view. Well worth waiting for; the expansive windows of the Kogihabs give views over the mountains and on to the Caribbean. Tempting as it is to linger and soak it up, the Ecolodge has a feeding station set up; the perfect location to relax with a coffee and practice your hummingbird identification. Crowned Woodnymph, Brown, Lesser, and Sparkling Violetears are frequent visitors, while with a little patience Lazuline Sabrewing, Steely-vented Hummingbird and the noticeably shier White-tailed Starfrontlet can also be seen. Other visitors to the garden included White-sided Flowerpiercer, Golden-crowned Flycatcher and the splash of colour that is Blue-naped Chlorophonia. While on the compost heap a Band-tailed Guan was feeding its chicks, as an Agouti dashed through.

Following a brief but impressive tropical downpour we took a walk to a nearby viewpoint and straight into a dispute between two White-tipped Quetzals over a nest hole. The apparent victor sat surveying the clearing with a fixed stare, while in nearby trees we spotted Black-capped Tanager, Red-billed Parrot and Golden-breasted Fruiteater. A Slate-throated Whitestart carrying food led us to its nest concealed in the vegetation; the chicks just visible inside, close to fledging.

Back at El Dorado, a Black-fronted Wood-quail was spotted creeping around in the undergrowth. Whilst we were waiting quietly for it to reappear, it sprang from the bushes, head down, in a mad dash across the patio, giving great views to all present! Soon the light was fading, providing a spectacular sunset over the mountains, and encouraging fireflies to take to the sky.

Following dinner, there was time for one further exploration in search of endemic species; this time the target was amphibians! The earlier rains had further animated the frog life and their songs filled the air. Searching the vegetation by torchlight we quickly found Solitaire Anole and the endemic Savage's Mushroomtongue Salamander. We tracked down both Santa Marta Robber Frog with its laughing call, and Ground Robber Frog reminiscent of stones being struck together, and in the last moments we struck gold; finding the stunning bright green Santa Marta Glass Frog; endemic to the mountains and classified as vulnerable.

Day Six: 22 April. El Dorado Bird Reserve, Finca La Victoria, flew from Santa Marta to Bogotá.

Following breakfast there was time for to enjoy a last hour at El Dorado, during which a Crab-eating Fox picking through the compost heap was joined by a Santa Marta Wood-wren, before we started back down the track. Along the way we spotted Groove-billed Toucanet before making a short stop at Finca La Victoria, a coffee farm established in 1892. Coffee farms have the potential to support many species, particularly where the crop is low intensity 'shade-grown' under a tree canopy, and at La Victoria we spotted many birds including Thick-billed Euphonia, White-lined Tanager and Black Phoebe during our visit.

On reaching Santa Marta, the first Spanish settlement in Colombia, there was time for a relaxed stroll through the old town and sunset on the beach before taking our flight back to Bogotá.

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018



Left to right - Crab-eating Fox; Blue-naped Chlorophonia; Black-and-white Owl; Masked Trogon; Slate-throated Whitestart; Santa Marta Glass Frog; Yellow-crowned Whitestart; False Daggerwing; Santa Marta Antpitta; White-tailed Starfrontlet; Black Phoebe; Red-tailed Squirrel; Santa Marta Mountain Tanager.

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

Day Seven: 23 April. Cerro de Monserrate, Bogotá.

Our final day in Colombia provided an opportunity to take the cable car to the 3,150m peak of Cerro de Monserrate. As well as spectacular views over Colombia's eight million-strong capital, the site provides opportunities for some easy birding within the flower-filled gardens.

While up to a dozen Black Vultures wheeled on thermals above us, we strolled through the gardens spotting Pale-naped Brushfinch, Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager and Masked Flowerpiercer. The flowers proved popular with hummingbirds and we spotted Sword-billed Hummingbirds feeding on Red Angel's Trumpet; with one particularly territorial individual repeatedly chasing off a Shining Sunbeam. Both male and female Black-tailed Trainbearer were seen, along with a House Wren enjoying a dustbath, and a pair of Andean Guan roosting in a tree.

All too soon, it was time to return back down to Bogotá, and onwards to the airport and our flights home.



Left to right - Shining Sunbeam; Pale-naped Brushfinch; Black-tailed Trainbearer; Red Angel's Trumpet; Andean Guan; Shining Sunbeam.

Thank you to WhereNext and ProColombia for organising, and to the local guides and all the other travellers for making, a great trip - a fantastic introduction to a fascinating country.

Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. May 2018.

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

COLOMBIA 2018: some highlights

E - endemic species; e - endemic subspecies;
 1 - Bogotá area; 2 - Camarones; 3 - Santa Marta Mountains;
 H - heard not seen

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3
BIRDS					
Family Cracidae (Chachalacas, guans and curassows)					
e	Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>			◆
e	Band-tailed Guan	<i>Penelope argyrotis</i>			◆
	Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	◆		
Family Odontophoridae (New World quails)					
	Crested Bobwhite	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>		◆	
e	Black-fronted Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus atrifrons atrifrons</i>			◆
Family Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)					
	American Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>		◆	
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and doves)					
	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columbia livia</i>	◆	◆	
	Bare-eyed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas corensis</i>		◆	
	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>			◆
	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>			◆
	Lined Quail-dove	<i>Zentrygon linearis</i>			◆
	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	◆		
	Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>		◆	
	Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>		◆	
Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos and anis)					
	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>		◆	
	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>		H	
	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>		◆	
Family Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)					
	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>		◆	
	Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>		◆	
Family Trochilidae (Hummingbird)					
	Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>			◆
	Lesser Violetear	<i>Colibri cyanotus</i>			◆
	Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>			◆
	Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>	◆		
	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>			◆
	Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>	◆		
E	White-tailed Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena phalerata</i>			◆
	Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>	◆		
	Lazuline Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus falcatus</i>			◆
	Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>			◆
	Buffy Hummingbird	<i>Leucippus fallax</i>		◆	
	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>			◆
	Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>			◆
Family Rallidae (Crakes and rails)					
	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>		◆	
Family Charadriidae (Plovers, dotterels and lapwings)					
	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>		◆	
	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>		◆	
Family Haematopodidae (Oystercatchers)					
	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>		◆	
Family Burhinidae (Thick-knees)					
	Double-striped Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>		◆	
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)					
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		◆	
	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		◆	
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		◆	
	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>		◆	
	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>		◆	
	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>		◆	
Family Laridae (Gulls, terns and skimmers)					

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		◆	
	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		◆	
	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>		◆	
Family Fregatidae (Frigatebirds)					
	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>		◆	
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)					
	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>		◆	
Family Pelecanidae (Pelicans)					
	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>		◆	
Family Ardeidae (Herons)					
	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		◆	
	Tricoloured Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>		◆	
	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>		◆	
	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>		◆	
Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises and spoonbills)					
	White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>		◆	
	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>		◆	
Family Cathartidae (Condors)					
	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		◆	◆
	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	◆	◆	
Family Pandionidae (Ospreys)					
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		◆	
Family Accipitridae (Hawks, eagles and vultures)					
	Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>		◆	
	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>		◆	
	Common Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>		◆	
	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>		◆	
	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>		◆	
Family Strigidae (True owls)					
	Black-and-white Owl	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>			◆
	Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>		◆	
	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>		◆	
Family Trogonidae (Trogons and quetzals)					
	White-tipped Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus</i>			◆
	Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>			◆
e	Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>			◆
Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)					
	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>		◆	
Family Galbulidae (Jacamars)					
	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>		◆	◆
Family Bucconidae (Puffbirds)					
	Russet-throated Puffbird	<i>Hypnelus ruficollis</i>		◆	
Family Ramphastidae (Toucans)					
	Groove-billed Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus sulcatus</i>			◆
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)					
	Chestnut Piculet	<i>Picumnus cinnamomeus</i>		◆	
	Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>		◆	
e	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>			H
	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>		◆	◆
Family Falconidae (Falcons and caracaras)					
	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>		◆	
	Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>		◆	
	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>		◆	
	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		◆	
	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>			◆
	Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>		◆	
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		◆	
Family Psittacidae (True parrots)					
	Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotoyeris juularis</i>			◆
e	Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus saturatus</i>			◆
	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstus</i>			◆
	Scaly-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>			◆
e	Green-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus passerinus cyanophanes</i>		◆	
E	Santa Marta Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i>			◆
	Brown-throated Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula pertinax</i>		◆	
	Blue-crowned Parakeet	<i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>		◆	
	Scarlet-fronted Parakeet	<i>Psittacara wagleri</i>			◆

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

Family Thamnophilidae (Antbirds)					
	Black-crested Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>		◆	
	White-fringed Antwren	<i>Formicivora grisea</i>		◆	
Family Grallariidae (Antpittas)					
E	Santa Marta Antpitta	<i>Grallaria bangsi</i>			◆
Family Furnariidae (Ovenbirds)					
	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>		◆	
e	Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>			◆
e	Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>			◆
E	Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner	<i>Clibanornis rufipectus</i>			◆
	White-whiskered Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis candei</i>		◆	
E	Rusty-headed Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis fuscorufa</i>			◆
E	Streak-capped Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca hellmayri</i>			◆
Family Tyrannidae (Tyrant flycatchers)					
	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>			◆
	Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>			◆
	White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	◆		
	Slender-billed Tyrannulet	<i>Inezia tenuirostris</i>		◆	
	Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>			◆
	Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>			◆
	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>		◆	◆
	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>			◆
	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>			◆
	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i>		◆	
E	Santa Marta Bush Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes pernix</i>			◆
e	Yellow-bellied Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca diadema</i>			◆
	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>		◆	
	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>		◆	
	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>			◆
	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>		◆	◆
	Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>			◆
	Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>		◆	
Family Cotingidae (Cotingas)					
e	Golden-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola aureopectus</i>			◆
Family Tityridae (Tityras and allies)					
	Cinereous Becard	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>			◆
Family Corvidae (Corvids)					
	Black-chested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>			◆
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and martins)					
	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>			◆
	Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>	◆		
	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>			◆
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		◆	
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)					
	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	◆		
	Bicolored Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>		◆	◆
E	Santa Marta Wood-wren	<i>Henicorhina anachoreta</i>			◆
Family Polioptilidae (Gnatcatchers)					
	Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>		◆	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)					
e	Slaty-backed Nightingale-thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>			◆
	Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>			◆
	Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>			◆
	Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	◆		◆
Family Mimidae (Thrashers, mockingbirds and tremblers)					
	Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>		◆	
Family Thraupidae (Tanagers)					
	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>		◆	
	Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>	◆		
	Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>			◆
	White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>			◆
	Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>	◆		
	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>			
	Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>			◆
e	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>			◆
	Pileated Finch	<i>Coryphospingus pileatus</i>		◆	
	Orinocan Saltator	<i>Saltator orinocensis</i>		◆	
e	Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>		◆	
	Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>			◆

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>		◆	
	Black-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>		◆	
E	Santa Marta (Black-cheeked) Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus melanogenys</i>			◆
	Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>	◆		
	Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinei</i>			◆
	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>			◆
	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>			◆
	Glaucous Tanager	<i>Thraupis glaucocolpa</i>		◆	
	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>			◆
Family Passerellidae (New World sparrows)					
E	Sierra Nevada Brushfinch	<i>Arremon basilicus</i>			◆
	Gray-browed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>	H		
	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	◆		◆
E	Santa Marta Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes melanocephalus</i>			◆
	Pale-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>	◆		
Family Cardinalidae (Cardinals, grosbeaks and saltators)					
	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>		◆	
	Vermilion Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis phoeniceus</i>		◆	
	Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>		◆	
Family Parulidae (New World warblers)					
	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>			◆
	Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>		◆	
E	White-lored Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis conspicillata</i>			◆
e	Slate-throated Whitestart (Redstart)	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>			◆
E	Yellow-crowned Whitestart (Redstart)	<i>Myioborus flavivertex</i>			◆
Family Icteridae (Orioles, grackles and cowbirds)					
	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>			◆
	Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>		◆	
	Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>		◆	
	Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>		◆	
Family Fringillidae (Finches)					
	Trinidad Euphonia	<i>Euphonia trinitatis</i>		◆	
	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>			◆
e	Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea psittacina</i>			◆
Family Passeridae (True Sparrows)					
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		◆	

E - endemic species; e - endemic subspecies;
1 - Bogotá area; 2 - Camarones; 3 - Santa Marta Mountains;
H - heard not seen

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3
LEPIDOPTERA - butterflies					
Family HesperIIDae (Skippers)					
	Long-tailed Skipper	<i>Urbanus proteus</i>		◆	
Family Papilionida (Swallowtails)					
Family Pieridae (Whites)					
	Cloudless Sulphur	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>		◆	
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, coppers and hairstreaks)					
Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, fritillaries and browns)					
	Blue Morpho	<i>Morpho sp.</i>			◆
	False Daggerwing	<i>Hypanartia dione</i>			◆

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3
AMPHIBIANS					
E	Santa Marta Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis sanctaemartae</i>			◆
E	Ground Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis insignitus</i>			◆
E	Santa Marta Glass Frog	<i>Ikakogi tayrona</i>			◆

Colombia recce trip report, 17 - 23 April 2018

E	Savage's Mushroomtongue Salamander	<i>Bolitoglossa savagei</i>			◆
MAMMALS					
	Gray-handed Night Monkey	<i>Aotus griseimembra</i>			◆
	Red Howler Monkey	<i>Aloutta seniculus</i>			H
	Kinkajou	<i>Potus flavus</i>			◆
	Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>			◆
	Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>			◆
	Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>			◆
REPTILES					
	Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>		◆	
	Solitaire Anole	<i>Anolis solitarius</i>			◆
	False Coral Snake	<i>Anilius scytale</i>			◆

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3
PLANTS					
E	Giant Colombian Red Mountain Sage	<i>Salvia libanensis</i>			◆
E	a heliconia	<i>Heliconia cf. mincana</i>			◆
	Red Angel's Trumpet	<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>	◆		