

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



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#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	18 November	Departure from the UK.
2	19 November	Arrival in Santiago and visit to El Yeso Valley.
3	20 November	Departure for Robinson Crusoe (<i>Más a Tierra</i>). Explore San Juan Bautista.
4	21 November	Juan Fernández National Park - Plazoleta del Yunque.
5	22 November	Boat trip to Morro Juanango. Santuario de la Naturaleza Farolela Blanca.
6	23 November	San Juan Bautista. Boat to Bahía del Padre. Return to Santiago.
7	24 November	Departure for Chiloé. Dalcahue. Parque Tepuhueico.
8	25 November	Parque Tepuhueico.
9	26 November	Parque Tepuhueico.
10	27 November	Dalcahue. Quinchao Island - Achao, Quinchao.
11	28 November	Puñihuil - boat trip to Isla Metalqui. Caulin Bay. Ancud.
12	29 November	Ferry across Canal de Chacao. Return to Santiago. Farellones.
13	30 November	Departure for Easter Island (<i>Rapa Nui</i>). Ahu Tahai. Puna Pau. Ahu Akivi.
14	1 December	Anakena. Te Pito Kura. Anu Tongariki. Rano Raraku. Boat trip to Motu Nui.
15	2 December	Hanga Roa. Ranu Kau and Orongo. Boat trip to Motu Nui.
16	3 December	Hanga Roa. Return to Santiago.
17	4 December	Cerro San Cristóbal and Cerro Santa Lucía. Return to UK.

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

LIST OF TRAVELLERS

Leader

Laurie Jackson

West Sussex

Guides

Claudio Vidal

Josie Nahoe

Far South Expeditions

Haumaka Tours

Front - view of the Andes from Quinchao.

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

Days One and Two: 18 - 19 November. Travel from the UK to Santiago, visit to El Yeso Valley.

After a flight passing through Paris, we had an early arrival into Santiago, which had already reached a hot and sunny 34°C. Claudio and Laurie met the group at the airport, and from there we headed into downtown Santiago to meet up with the rest of the group who'd travelled to Chile early. We had some time to settle into our hotel before we headed south-east out of Santiago with our driver Patrice towards San José de Maipo, the city quickly giving way to the Andes.

As we drove we could see the tall endemic cactus *Echinopsis chiloensis* growing in the valley sides, and higher up the slopes, the narrow crowns of Chilean Cedar *Austrocedrus chilensis* could also be spotted. Alongside us in the road verges the dazzling orange of California Poppy *Eschscholzia californica* was frequently seen. This species would become a familiar site during our stay; introduced from the United States around the late 19th Century, it is an invasive species in Chile that often forms dense stands, which can exclude native plants.

After a stop in San José de Maipo for a welcome lunch of traditional *empanadas y vino*, we continued our drive into the Andes, in the shadow of the sleeping San José volcanoes. Chilean Swallows swooped along the road, their white rumps visible as they flew, and an Andean Condor was spotted soaring high above us.

As we approached the *Embalse el Yeso* (El Yes Reservoir) at some 2,600m above seal level we encountered a hold up in the form of *huasos* (cowboys) steadily driving cattle and horses towards their summer pastures. An invigorating drive along the reservoir's southern flank, eventually led us to an area of Andean bog with low vegetation among the boulder-strewn slopes.

Walking alongside the wetland, we spotted both Cinereous and White-browed Ground-tyrants on the ground, with their characteristic upright posture and tail-flaring behaviour. Both species are fairly muted in colour, and blend well into their surrounding landscape. Two stocky and short-legged birds were spotted on the rocks above us - a pair of Grey-breasted Seedsnipes, which showed their scalloped and streaked upperparts, along with the rich grey breast of the male, and contrasting white throat. Among tussocks of vegetation we also spotted both Bar-winged and the darker Grey-flanked Cinclodes, before a flock of Greater Yellow-finches flew into a roost among the rocks, chattering noisily. As we turned to leave a couple of people had brief views of two Magellanic Tapaculos as they dived in to vegetation. The Andean population is unusual, quite different to those found in temperate rainforest in ecology and appearance; something for the taxonomists to debate!

One of the species we had hoped to find at the bog was the high altitude specialise Diademed Sandpiper-plover. Sadly the area of we had come to explore had clearly experienced some recent disturbance, and the bird's absence highlighted the threat that activities such as overgrazing and recreational activity present, even here. As we left Yellow-rumped Siskins could be seen hopping between rocks, before we rejoined the mountain road back along the reservoir and onwards to Santiago, with the *huasos* still busy at work.

Day Three: 20 November. Departure for Robinson Crusoe (Más a Tierra). San Juan Bautista.

We had an early start this morning, ahead of our journey to Santiago's small Tobalaba Airport, the first stop on our trip to Robinson Crusoe (*Más a Tierra*). Another bright and sunny day greeted us, and we spent some time watching a White-crested Elaenia feeding, while a Chimango Caracara was hassled out of its perch in a tree by an irate Chilean Mockingbird - providing great views of both species, before a group of four Monk Parakeets bustled through.

Soon, it was on to the scales for both us and our luggage, and upon confirmation that none of us had eaten too much for breakfast, we were split between two six-seater propeller planes for our flight some 670km west over the Pacific Ocean. After around two hours, land was spotted, and we had our first views of Robinson Crusoe's rugged, volcanic terrain, as we flew along its southern extent, before landing at its small air strip.

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

Robinson Crusoe is part of the Juan Fernández Islands, a group of volcanic peaks rising out of the Pacific Ocean. Along with Alexander Selkirk (*Más Afuera*), Santa Clara (*Islote de Santa Clara*) and the islets in the area, Robinson Crusoe was declared part of the Juan Fernández Biosphere Reserve in 1977, and the majority of the archipelago is also included within the Juan Fernández National Park. The islands are recognised as a distinct ecoregion, with a subtropical climate influenced by the cold Humboldt Current flowing north between them and mainland Chile. Although exact figures vary depending on source, what is universally recognised is the importance of the archipelago for its unique flora with high levels of endemism. Of around 213 native plant species on the islands, around 137 are endemic (~64%); this includes twelve endemic genera and one endemic family. Whilst terrestrial animal diversity on the islands is low, there are three endemic birds, and important populations of several seabirds.

The archipelago is also recognised as ecologically vulnerable; threatened by invasive plants and animals that out-compete and consume native species, leading to indirect impacts such as soil erosion, compaction and changes in vegetation communities. Many of the endemic plants have been reduced to low populations, and it is estimated that more than 50% are threatened.

Robinson Crusoe was 'discovered' in 1574 by the Spanish, but is probably better known for the arrival of Alexander Selkirk in the early 18th Century. The young Scottish mariner was marooned on the island for more than four years following a disagreement with the captain of his ship *Cinque Ports*. It is thought Selkirk's story was one of the main inspirations behind the novel *Robinson Crusoe*, and shortly after his abandonment, the *Cinque Ports* was wrecked, as Selkirk had predicted.

After our flight, to the island we all elected to walk the kilometre or so to the harbour for the next stage of our journey, being as we were, here but not there! Walking alongside fields adorned with Opium Poppy *Papaver somniferum*, we quickly got a feel for some of the island's interesting and dramatic geology. The tiny Santa Clara, just 1.5km from Robinson Crusoe was visible, along with the large caldera that forms *Bahía del Padre*, for which we were headed. Upon the gusts of wind, strange wails were carried to us, and reaching a view point over the bay the source was quickly evident; Juan Fernández Fur Seals! These relatively small endemic fur seals were heavily hunted for their fur and meat, and were believed extinct until a small group was rediscovered in 1965. There are now an estimated 16,000 adults or 16 for each of Robinson Crusoe's 1,000 residents.

Walking down slopes clad with glasswort *Salicornia* sp. and the endemic sandspurry *Spergularia confertifolia*, we soon reached the bay, where we had a little time to enjoy the constant bickering and squabbling among the seals before we joined our boat for the final stage of the journey. A boat ride from *Bahía del Padre* is the easiest way to reach the island's only town San Juan Bautista, on the north coast. Setting off alongside sheer cliffs carved with signs of ancient larva flows, we hadn't left the shelter of the bay before we saw our first Black-browed Albatross, soaring effortlessly on long wings. The journey provided us with a good selection of seabirds: as well as the albatrosses, there were many Pink-footed Shearwaters gliding alongside the boat. We also had our first Pterodroma petrel: Masatierra (De Filippi's) Petrels, which showed well their upperwing markings as they banked. Flying fish were also spotted, along with two Humpback Whales travelling east-west, and a raft containing both Northern (Hall's) and Southern (Antarctic) Giant-petrels, which took to the skies as we passed.

Within an hour we had reached San Juan Bautista, its buildings clustered around Cumberland Bay and up the more modest slopes. After settling into our rooms and enjoying a lunch of locally caught ceviche and octopus, we took a walk towards the entry of the National Park. We quickly met our first endemic plant and what better than the yellow-flowered Cabbage Tree *Dendroseris littoralis*, a species quite literally clawed back from the brink of extinction, and still considered critically endangered. This was quickly followed by Chonta Palm *Juania australis*, one of the southernmost palms on Earth, and the tubular-flowered *Rhaphithamnus venustus*, alongside non-native species such as Tasmanian Bluegum *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Abutilon pictum*.

The high-pitched squabbling notes of hummingbirds filled the air. The first birds we saw were Green-backed Firecrown, found both here and on the mainland, but it wasn't long until our first Juan Fernández

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

Firecrown was spotted - a resplendent chestnut-red male, perched within *Abutilon*. This large hummingbird is the only endemic species of hummingbird known from an oceanic island, and is critically endangered, with estimates that only between 200 and 2,000 birds remain. The firecrown is threatened both by predation from introduced species such as Coati and feral cats; being particularly vulnerable as it often perches on low hanging flowers to feed, but also from changing vegetation. Introduced plant species such as Elmleaf Blackberry *Rubus ulmifolius* has flowers that are too small for the hummingbird to feed on, and also outcompetes native flora. In addition the Elmleaf Blackberry, along with fellow invasives Macqui *Aristotelia chilensis* and Chilean Guava *Ugni molinae*, produces appetising fruits that promote their spread by birds such as the Austral Thrush through areas previously opened up by woodland clearance. Other invasive species are visited by the hummingbird, which can disrupt plant-pollinator interactions in a system where they appear to have an important pollinating role; something we witnessed first hand with hummingbirds frequently seen feeding in *Abutilon*. The complicated ecology of native and invasive species just goes to emphasize why the ecosystem of the archipelago is considered so threatened, and why conservation here is such a priority.

Rafts of albatross could be seen offshore bobbing gently among the fishing boats as we returned to the hotel with its promise of pisco sours.

Day Four: 21 November. Juan Fernández National Park - Plazoleta del Yunque.

Waking up to a calm harbour, we set off after breakfast on a walk through Plazoleta del Yunque in the National Park. Reaching a small clearing we heard the metallic calls of the Juan Fernández Tit-tyrant, and with a little patience spotted three of the birds, with their heavily streaked underparts, hopping between branches. Our walk continued up with the delicate *Erigeron fernandezianum* growing in the verges, and along boardwalks overtopped by *Gunnera bracteata*, while curious Juan Fernández Firecrowns hovered close above our heads. This area comprises sub-tropical forest with native trees such as *Fagara mayu* and the white-flowered *Drimys confertifolia*, along with shrubs *Boehmeria excelsa*, and ferns such as *Blechnum schottii*, and our walk led us along a corridor through an area with occasional views out over Cumberland Bay, as the peak of *Cerro El Yunque* (The Anvil) above us began to emerge from the mist.

After some time to relax at the hotel, we took a walk to the harbour with islander Marcello who told us a little of the marine environment here. The economy of Robinson Crusoe is heavily dependent on fishing alongside tourism, and the Juan Fernández Rock Lobster *Jasus frontalis* plays a key role in this. Earlier this year some of the waters around the archipelago were designated as a Marine Park and Marine Protected Area. It is hoped this move will help to safeguard the ecosystem and the fishery here, and promote low-impact artisanal fishing and sustainable tourism.

Continuing our walk, we took a look at the dozing Coscoroba Swan that has recently taken up residence on the island; more commonly found in southern Chile and Argentina, this bird could be considered more than a little lost! We then continued to the far side of Cumberland Bay, passing an American Kestrel (an endemic subspecies here) sat on a post, to an area where a shell can be seen buried in the cliff. This is one of several that remain from the Battle of Más a Tierra, which took place here in 1915. The *SMS Dresden* anchored in the bay was fired upon by *HMS Kent* and *HMS Glasgow* before being scuttled by its crew, and making its way to the sea floor where it remains. Marcello also told us about the tsunami that struck the island in 2010 following a large earthquake off of coastal Chile that killed 16 of the island's inhabitants.

Day Five: 22 November. Morro Juanango. Santuario de la Naturaleza Farolela Blanca.

Following breakfast we made our way to the harbour to take to the seas! Meeting up with Marcello and Michael our crew for the morning, we set off on the *Marlin 222*, heading briefly north-east, before turning to follow the coast north-west and around its north-most point towards *Morro Juanango*. As we travelled we enjoyed fantastic close ups of Black-browed Albatross and Pink-footed Shearwater, as well as the 'Ferrari of the sea'; the fast-flying Juan Fernández Petrel with its striking white underparts, and the smaller Masatierra (De Filippi's) Petrel with its fluttering flight. A trio of Sooty Shearwaters were spotted along with White-bellied Storm Petrel, with a flurry of activity around an 800m deep marine canyon that was clearly an important feeding area for the seabirds. This area, and in particular Alexander Selkirk are among the

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

most important sites for breeding petrels in the eastern Pacific, and contains the only known breeding sites for Juan Fernández and Stejneger's Petrel. Our destination this morning was the islet of *Morro Juanango*, a nesting site for Kermadec Petrel and Masatierra (De Filippi's) Petrel, and we spotted the latter flying high above the towering rock. Pockets of *Dendroseris pruinata* and *Ochagavia elegans* were spotted clinging to the steep rocks, and a few Juan Fernández Fur Seals were hauled out, the males distinguished by their thicker necks and gold-tinged ruffs.

Safely back on *terra firma*, we took a walk during the afternoon to *Santuario de la Naturaleza Farolela Blanca*, a nesting colony of Pink-footed Shearwaters on Labrador Ridge overlooking Cumberland Bay. Nesting sea birds on all the islands are threatened by introduced rats, cats and Coatis, as well as rabbit-induced habitat change. The site aims to generate community interest in the plight of the area's seabirds, and showcase solutions such as the green-shaded streetlights here that aim to reduce light pollution that causes disorientation of dispersing fledglings. Marcello also told us about measures being implemented by local fisherman including weights on the vertical lines that cause them to sink rapidly to a depth outside of the foraging range of seabirds.

Day Six: 23 November. San Juan Bautista. Bahía el Padre and return to Santiago.

There was time for a relaxed breakfast this morning before we said goodbye to Carolina and Filipe who had looked after us (and fed us!) so well during our stay. We had some time to stroll around San Juan Bautista before we set off on our boat journey back to the airport in the late morning. Turning into Bahía el Padre the waters again were churning with Juan Fernández Fur Seals, and we enjoyed some time on the beach here in the company of these charming pinnipeds before boarding our flight back to Santiago.



Above - Cumberland Bay, Robinson Crusoe.

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018



Top - Juan Fernández Fur Seals. Middle - Black-browed Albatross; Western Painted Lady; Coscoroba Swan; Juan Fernández Firecrown; *Erigeron fernandezianum*; Cabbage Tree *Dendroseris littoralis*

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

Day Seven: 24 November. Departure for Chiloé. Dalcahue. Parque Tepuhueico.

Another day, another flight, and this morning we were headed south! Our journey this morning took us to the large island of Chiloé (*Isla Grande de Chiloé*) some 200km long and our home for the next few days. It was noticeably cooler and damper when we landed in Castro in the early afternoon, and we set off through a lush and gently rolling landscape.

Our first stop was the port of Dalcahue. Claudio explained that many of the place names originate from the original peoples, and this city is named after the wooden canoes (*dalcas*) they used to navigate the many islands of the area. We had some time to explore the local artisan market replete with woven and wooden goods, along with delicacies such as *piure* (sea squirts), before enjoying lunch in a local restaurant.

We continued south; Southern Lapwings stationed in every field we passed. A short stop to look at some of Chiloé's colourful stilt houses, with *Libertia chilensis* growing in the verge, and a small group of green-eyed Neotropic Cormorant, and before long we had reached *Lago Tepuhueico* (Lake Tepuhueico), the gateway to our next destination. A half hour boat trip across the bay gave a fantastic vista of *Parque Tepuhueico*, 20,000ha of temperate rainforest.

The park's owner Patricio was ready to welcome us to the lodge, completed in 2001 and constructed from local *Podocarpus nubigenus* and Guaitecas Cypress *Pilgerodendron uviferum* wood. Rising up in a clearing among the trees, the veranda of the lodge provided a perfect place to survey our new home (with a glass of wine!). Among the trees we spotted Austral Blackbird, Patagonian Sierra Finch and Black-chinned Siskin, and a cacophony of Slender-billed Parakeet calls could be heard. As we waited a chunky Southern Pudu (the second smallest deer in the world) delicately picked its way into view beneath us; we had both female and male (with their short spiked antlers) that evening. After dinner the star hunters among us spent an inevitably chilly evening under clear skies putting the night sky in order and hunting down the Southern Cross, as the frogs chorused below us.

Day Eight: 25 November. Parque Tepuhueico.

This morning our exploration of the Valdivian temperate rainforest of Tepuhueico commenced. This ecoregion is found in the narrow strip between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, and these forests have experienced an extensive period of isolation from other forested ecoregions that has led to substantial endemism.

For the early risers, a pre-breakfast walk took us around the local area among singing Patagonian Sierra-finch and White-crested Elaenia. Chilean Pigeons flew overhead - their deep chests obvious in side profile. Some patience in more densely vegetated areas provided us with fleeting glimpses of some of the area's (skulking) specialities - Des Murs's Wiretail, Chucao Tapaculo and Ochre-flanked Tapaculo.

After a well-earned breakfast, we were soon back out in the park, on a walk along one of its many trails. There was a new set of plants to enjoy here with a range of woody species including *Nothofagus nitida*, *Weinmannia trichosperma* and Chilean Myrtle *Luma apiculata* with its orangey, flaking bark. Shrubs in the understory and more open areas included Cranberry Myrtle *Myrteola nummularia*, *Luma Amomyrtus luma*, Hummingbird Fuchsia *Fuchsia magellanica* and the orange-flowered Darwin's Barberry *Berberis darwinii*, along with dense patches of Quila *Chusquea quila*. Ferns were well-represented including *Blechnum penna-marina*, *Lophosoria* sp., *Hymenophyllum dicranotrichum* and *Blechnum magellanicum*, along with abundant Chilean Rhubarb *Gunnera tinctoria*.

Ground cover included Coral Bead Plant *Nertera granadensis*, *Rubus geoides* and the delicate White Dog Orchid *Codonorchis lessonii*. As we walked we occasionally saw the impressively large orange bumblebee *Bombus dahlbomii* bombing along as it searched for flowers, with Chilean Firebush *Embothrium coccineum* and bell-flowered Prickly Heath *Gaultheria mucronata* appearing to be firm favourites.

Prior to our visit, the park had received a substantial amount of rain, and when we reached the *Rio Bravo* and its waterfall it was an impressive site as the water rushed past filling the air with a fine mist. Continuing our journey we passed through a clearing with several large *Podocarpus nubigenus*, believed to

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

be around 800 years old, before spotting a Chile Lantern Tree *Crinodendron hookerianum*, resplendent with crimson, nodding flowers, and the tufted white flowers of Christmas Bush *Baccharis magellanica*.

Following lunch we drove to an area north of the lodge. The reeling call of Des Murs's Wiretail heralded some good views of this diminutive bird with its distinctive, elongated tail, as it hopped around a patch of Quila, along with the 'little streaky one' Thorn-tailed Rayadito. As we walked through the humid woodland, we seemed to be almost constantly accompanied by the loud calls of Chucao Tapaculo, which remained ever-elusive amid the vegetation. We did however enjoy magical views of Black-throated Huet-huet as it determinedly scratched its way along the track ahead of us, searching for food. As it disappeared into the vegetation, and with the feeling we were being spied upon; we spotted a cheeky Chucao Tapaculo watching us inquisitively from behind. After dinner, there was a nocturnal outing around the lodge for those who wanted to enjoy the stars and frogs on what was a rather chilly night!

Day Nine: 26 November. Parque Tepuhueico.

Another early morning bird walk rewarded us with more convincing views of Ochre-flanked Tapaculo, as we found a pair of birds diving between dense pockets of vegetation. The bird activity seemed to have picked up on yesterday, and we enjoyed good views of a noisy group of Slender-billed Parakeets relaxing and preening at the top of a dead tree. The parakeet, along with the large Chilean Pigeon, suffered huge population declines during the last century due to a combination of hunting, habitat loss and disease. Fortunately both species seem to now be recovering. We found Tufted Tit-tyrant before a Rufous-tailed Hawk soared effortlessly overhead, and a Chilean Hawk zoomed through the vegetation. We also spent some time watching a Chilean Flicker perched in a dead tree upon which the epiphytic Chilean Pitcher Flower *Sarmienta repens* was spotted growing, before we found a pair of Patagonian Tyrants, one perched right over our heads. We also had the opportunity to try *nalca* the edible young stems of Giant Rhubarb, although its reception was mixed!

A walk along one of the more abandoned tracks paved with the tiny *Gunnera magellanica*, and frogs calling from among the vegetation, affording just the briefest of glimpses as the burrowed away, led us to a couple of Guaitecas Cypress, the world's southernmost conifer. During our explorations of the park we had found several signs of two of the area's special mammals, Kodkod and Darwin's Fox, including fresh scat and footprints. Spurred on by these signs we spent the early evening searching for these elusive carnivores before dinner, but with no luck. A later night walk did reward us with six Southern Pudu feeding close to the lodge, along with an interesting (!) bioluminescent worm. Again, the clear skies produced a fantastic show of stars, and the Magellanic Clouds.

Day Ten: 27 November. Dalcahue. Quinchao Island - Achao, Quinchao.

Our early morning walk provided a highlight of ten Slender-billed Parakeets chasing a Chimango Caracara, and a Great Grebe paddling serenely over the lake, under sunny skies. It was then time for our final breakfast at Tepuhueico, before it was time to say goodbye and make our way back across the lake.

We made our way back north, with a quick stop in Castro to visit the large *Iglesia de San Francisco*, arriving just in time for the midday bells (preceded by a siren!). It was then back to Dalcahue to take the short ferry ride to *Isla Quinchao*. We drove on through rolling hills full of cattle, flanked by lush green woodland, enjoying views over the Gulf of Corcovado. A stop in Curaco de Vélez for a walk along a coastal boardwalk produced American Oystercatcher, Hudsonian Godwit, Hudsonian Whimbrel and a Chiloé Wigeon with four chicks, before we enjoyed an enthusiastic courtship display from a Dark-bellied Cinclodes.

We continued south-east towards enjoying beautiful views of the islands and on towards the Andes including the snow-capped Yate Volcano before we reached the village of Quinchao. From the beach we spotted Imperial Cormorant and some smart-looking Silvery Grebes, before we looked at the wooden *Iglesia de Quinchao*, which, along with the *Iglesia e Santa María de Loreto de Achoa* that we would visit next in Achao, was built by Jesuit missionaries. It was then time to take the ferry back to *Isla Grande*, spotting South American Sea Lions and South American Terns before we headed to Quilquico, and our home for the next two nights.

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

Day Eleven: 28 November. Puñihuil - boat trip to Isla Metalqui. Caulin Bay. Ancud.

It was an early start this morning, as we set off northwest under darkness to Puñihuil. We arrived as light was breaking on the bay, and were soon boarding the *Titanic III* ready for a boat trip around the local islets. Our journey first took us south along the coast, passing the northern extent of Chiloé National Park before reaching Isla Metalqui. Hauled on the beaches and rocks were South American Sea Lions, the large dominant males dwarfing the females within their harems. Over the coming months the numbers in this area would peak at some 25,000 sea lions. Dolphin Gulls kept a careful eye on the sea lions, with who they associate to scavenge on food, dung and other detritus. Both Black and Turkey Vultures were perched on rocks, allowing a good comparison to be made, and as we made our way alongside the island we spotted a large mixed group of vultures feasting on a dead sea lion.

Making our way back towards the bay we encountered a feeding raft of Sooty and Pink-footed Shearwaters, with porpoising penguins occasionally spotted among them, before a Chilean Skua speeded over. Reaching the bay we spent some time enjoying the Puñihuil Islets. Good numbers of Red-legged Cormorant could be seen dotted in cracks and crevices, and we had good views of Flightless Steamer Duck and Kelp Goose on rocks and in the water. Groups of penguins were nestled on the rocks. These were predominantly Magellanic Penguin, with many throwing their heads back and displaying. A lone Humboldt Penguin was spotted among one group, and following a barrage of pecks it shuffled off towards the waves. As we headed back for shore we passed an Imperial Cormorant standing sentinel on a rock, watching us with piercing blue eyes. Then it was time for lunch to warm up after a bracing but action packed boat trip.

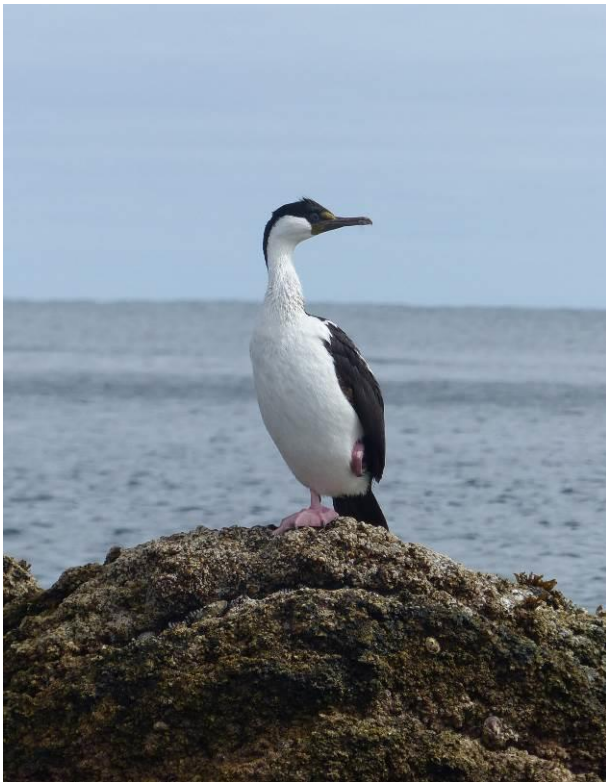
Our afternoon was spent around Ancud and Caulin Bay. We first paid a visit to an area where several locals were busy collecting seaweed, spotting Yellow-billed Pintail and Black Skimmer, before a Southern Caracara flew close overhead. A stop on the bridge to admire an obliging Ringed Kingfisher perched on a fallen tree, which turned as we watched, as if to ensure we had seen it from every glorious angle. Moving a little further we found an area full of Hudsonian Godwit, Black-necked Swan and Sanderling, with Red Knot and Baird's Sandpiper spotted among them.

A stop at a small lake in Ancud gave us Red Shoveler and Speckled Teal, with squabbling Red-gartered Coot, and among them a few White-winged Coot. White-tufted Grebe patrolled the vegetated edge, and a Great Egret stalked among the reeds. Turning our attentions to the grassland behind us we spotted a desperately displaying Grassland Yellow Finch being seemingly ignored, and a striking Spectacled Tyrant, its large yellow eye rings giving it a wide-eyed appearance.



Above - Chiloé stilt houses.

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018



Top - Southern Pudu. Middle - Imperial Cormorant; Chucao Tapaculo; Magellanic Penguin. Bottom - *Crinodendron hookerianum*; South American Sea-lion; Fire-eyed Duicon

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

Day Twelve: 29 November. Ferry across Canal de Chacao. Return to Santiago. Farellones.

It was another early start this morning, heading north to Chacao to catch the ferry back to the mainland and onwards to Puerto Montt. Having escaped Chiloé's famous rain, it did turn up to see us on our way. The half hour ferry journey gave a good opportunity for birdwatching as we crossed the Canal de Chacao. As Peruvian Pelicans flew close by, we spotted the fluttering flight we had been looking for - storm petrels. These were Pincoya Storm Petrels; a species described in 2013 and only known from the waters around Chiloé, leading to its naming after the island's mythical mermaid. We managed to spot six of the storm petrels, along with a Common Diving Petrel and Sooty Shearwater.

Arriving back in Santiago we took advantage of a free afternoon to take another trip into the Andes, headed this time for the area around ski resort Farellones. A winding journey over around 40 hairpin bends unravelled more stunning Andean scenery as we passed slopes adorned with cacti, puya and *Alstroemeria spathulata*. As we travelled we spotted two curious Culpeo on a corner, before we stopped for a walk along one of the mountain tracks. We were treated here to fantastic close views of Black-chested Buzzard-eagle and Andean Condor as they casually drifted through the sky.

There was time here to enjoy a range of alpine plants including *Argylia adscendens*, *Calceolaria thyrsiflora*, *Lathyrus subandinus*, *Rhodophiala advena* and the hemiparasitic *Quinchamalium chilense*. A good range of birds were spotted with Mourning Sierra-finch and twittering flocks of Yellow-rumped Siskins, along with the endemic Moustached Turca that delighted several people as it hopped by, tail cocked. Reaching Farellones itself, at an altitude of some 2,300m we enjoyed the piercing gaze of a large Magellanic Horned Owl at roost in a tree, before turning our attentions to birds on the boulder-strewn ground around us. A Cordilleran Canastero came bobbing over rocks, and Rufous-banded Miner joined ground-tyrants and cinclodes on the ground. A White-sided Hillstar was spotted, but perhaps the star of the show here, was a sleepy-looking Viscacha, of which we had good views as it relaxed upon a large rock.



Top - Magellanic Horned Owl; *Quinchamalium chilense*. Bottom - *Calceolaria thyrsiflora*; Viscacha.

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

Day Thirteen: 30 November. Departure for Easter Island. Ahu Tahai. Puna Pau. Ahu Akivi.

This morning we were once again headed for the airport, destined for one of the world's most isolated islands, nestled in the Pacific, and a place that captivates many - Easter Island (*Rapa Nui*); 'the navel of the world'. After crossing around 2,300 miles of ocean west from mainland Chile, we were welcomed upon our early afternoon arrival by our local guide Josie, bearing colourful garlands of bougainvillea.

Easter Island was 'discovered' by the Dutch in 1722 but of course its history begins much earlier when it was settled during the migration of Polynesian peoples. The best estimate of date for this is around 1100, with the settlers most likely to have originated in the Marquesas Islands in the southern Pacific Ocean. It was this culture that we had come to find out about, and the effect that this and the following settlements of the island had had upon the wildlife found here. Easter Island is effectively a collaboration of three major volcanoes - Poike (the oldest) to the north-east, Rano Kau in the south and Terevaka (the youngest) in the north-west. The population today is around 8,000, although in 1877 it reached an all-time low of 111 following the departure of the Christian missionaries, along with many of the Rapa Nui.

After a little time to settle in to our cliff-top hotel, we met up with Josie to make our first visit to Rapa Nui National Park, with a trip to the ceremonial site of *Tahai*. This is one of a number of sites restored by the archaeologist Dr. William Mulloy, who also happened to be Josie's grandfather. And then we were stood in front of our first authentic *moai* at *Ahu Ko Te Riku*, the only *moai* with (restored) eyes. As we stood under its gaze, Josie began to explain some of the key parts of Rapa Nui culture. It is thought the *moai* represented the deified ancestors of the Rapa Nui, and their role was to harness *mana* (energy) and protect the villages. The *moai* were housed on an *ahu*, a platform fronted by smooth rocks, reserved for those with important roles such as chiefs. Close by were *Ahu Tahai* and *Ahu Vai Ure*, which between them showed the different styles of *moai* produced over the course of the 300 years or so this form of ancestor worship was happening.

We continued on to *Puna Pau*, the site of a small quarry that was the source of red scoria, a volcanic rock used by the Rapa Nui to crat the *pukao* (topknots) that balanced on top of the *moai*. It is thought that the topknots represented long hair tied in a bun and served to focus the *mana*. From here we also had good views across the island, with an open, rolling landscape interspersed with introduced trees such as *Eucalyptus* sp. and Chinaberry *Melia azedarach*; leaving us to imagine what it would have been like covered in native subtropical forest before the land was cleared for agriculture and settlements.

Our final visit of the afternoon was to *Ahu Akivi*, considered unusual as the seven *moai* found here face out to sea. There are inevitably theories about why this may be, including a legend that these represent the seven Polynesian settlers who first found Rapa Nui. Interestingly the *moai* here are astronomically aligned with the sun at the equinoxes.

Day Fourteen: 1 December. Anakena. Te Pito Kura. Anu Tongariki. Rano Raraku.

This morning we set off for the north of the island, stopping en route to enjoy a view of the back of Rano Raraku, with *moai* clearly visible inside the crater. Our first stop was at Anakena, one of only two sandy beaches on Easter Island, and according to oral history, the landing place of the first Polynesian settlers. Walking through a Coconut *Cocos nucifera* grove, we soon reached the site of the two *ahus* of Anakena - *Ahu Ature* with a single *moai*, and *Ahu Nao-Nao* with seven. The *moai* of *Ahu Nao-Nao* are particularly well preserved as the site had been covered with the white coral sand prior to its restoration. As we explored the site a Chimango Caracara sat squealing in a lone tree, and a Great Frigatebird circled high above us.

Our next stop was *Te Pito Kura*, home to *Paro* the largest *moai* ever erected. *Paro* was almost 10m high and weighed over 80 tonnes, and it is thought may have been the last *moai* standing on Easter Island. It can now be found face down at the site, but is still an impressive site. There are also a number of other artefacts here including *hare moa* (chicken houses), thought to have been used when resources started becoming scarce and tensions rose. Among the rocks we saw a small Paper Mulberry *Broussonetia papyrifera*, which was used for making material by the islanders. Finally we paid a visit to the beach where the large rounded stone *Te Pito O Te Heuna* (the navel of the world) was found, spotting the endemic subspecies of Oceania Snake-eyed Skink *Cryptoblepharus poecilopleurus* before we left the site.

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

We moved on to *Ahu Tongariki* in the south-east, the largest on the island, compete with 15 *moai*, from where we had good views towards Rano Raraku. It is thought that this site was an important ceremonial site, perhaps for all of the clans in this part of the island. The site also has a number of well-preserved petroglyphs depicting *Makemake* (the creator of humanity), turtles, tuna and *tangata manu* (the birdman). Finally it was time to move onto the volcanic crater of Rano Raraku that had been quietly present all day. We started with a fantastic barbeque before making our way to the outer slopes.

Rano Raraku is the main source of the volcanic tuff that was used to carve the majority of the *moai*. As we walked around the outer slopes we were greeted by the site of dozens of *moai*, many partially buried, while others lay face down on the slopes; abandoned in transit. Even more intriguing were the partially carved statues visible within the rocks high above us, including the largest that was ever carved; some 21m tall. As we walked we heard the loud whistling call of a Chilean Tinamou, and spotted one of these birds picking its way through the grassland around the fallen giants. After a visit to the unusual *tukuturi* kneeling *moai*, we took the climb up to the inside of the crater filled with its lake stuffed with Totoro *Schoenoplectus californicus tatora*, a floating sedge that was used for roofing dwellings and making watercraft. It is estimated that there are around 900 *moai* at Rano Raraku, and we had a fantastic glimpse of the process from carving to transport.

This afternoon gave us an opportunity to get back out on the water as we took a short boat trip from the harbour south, to the *Islotes Motu Iti*, *Motu Nui* and *Motu Kao Kao*. Passing along the coast we spotted White-tailed Tropicbirds with their long streamers, hugging close into the cliff. As we approached the islets, we could see groups of birds perched on rocky ledges and platforms, nesting Masked Booby, joined by Brown Noddy and Great Frigatebird, with male, female and juvenile plumage birds. Wheeling high over the island, petrels zoomed through, and with the light against us we could only make out Kermadec, Herald and the darker Phoenix Petrel, before we made our way back to dry land.

Day Fifteen: 2 December. Hanga Roa. Rano Kau and Orongo. Boat trip to Motu Nui.

There was some free time this morning to explore the town of Hanga Roa, its museum, church and markets before we met up for a fantastic restaurant overlooking the beach and harbour patrolled by Green Turtles and pufferfish. We then set out to explore the south of the island, namely Rano Kau and Orongo village. Rano Kau is an extinct volcano whose crater stretches almost a mile across and with a lake again covered in Totoro. As we soaked up the breath-taking views across the volcano, Josie told us about the birdman cult for which this was an important site. The birdman cult involved a competition between the island's chiefs to attain the first egg from a Sooty Tern returning to the Islet of Motu Nui to breed each year. Of course the chiefs sent *hopu* (swimming birds) in their place; these men had to descend the volcano's steep crater before their swim to the island, in order to try and scale the rocky slopes to find a tern nest. The ceremonial village of Orongo close by was the centre of the cult, where the chiefs would wait for the outcome of the competition, and the site was peppered with petroglyphs of birdman.

We had the opportunity to return once again to the Islets by boat this afternoon, where we could look up at Rano Kau and Orongo with new understanding and appreciation of its cultural history. Once again we had some close flybys from Great Frigate Birds, and in much better light could make out the wing patterns and other markings on the Kermadec, Herald and Phoenix Petrels.

Day Sixteen: 3 December. Hanga Roa. Return to Santiago.

There was some free time this morning before we needed to head back to the airport, which provided a good opportunity to visit the local Conaf nursery, which is leading efforts to restore some of the native flora of the island including *Lycium sandwicense* and Toromiro *Sophora toromiro*. We then made our return journey back over the Pacific Ocean, for a late dinner in Santiago.

Day Seventeen: 4 December. Cerro San Cristóbal and Cerro Santa Lucía. Return to UK.

A final morning in Chile gave us a chance to head into the city and explore two of Santiago's greenspaces - Cerro San Cristóbal and Cerro Santa Lucía. Unfortunately the weather had decided to acclimatise us ready

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

for our return to the UK, and under cloudy skies, amazingly the Andes were nowhere in sight! One final lunch and we were back at the check-in counter, ready for our return, following a very special trip.



Top - Brown Noddy; Ahu Nao-Nao. Middle - Ahu Akivi; Bottom - Rano Raraku; Anakena

Thank you to all the travellers for joining us on our exploration of Chile's islands, and to our fantastic guide Claudio - I hope you will take many fond memories from the trip!

Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. December 2018.

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

Chile 2018: some highlights

E - endemic species; e - endemic subspecies; H - heard not seen; I - introduced

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
BIRDS																		
Family Tinamidae (Tinamous)																		
E	Chilean Tinamou	<i>Nothoprocta perdicaria</i>											H	◆				
Family Odontophoridae (New World Quails)																		
	California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	◆															
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, Swans)																		
	Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>										◆						
	Coscoroba Swan	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆											
	Black-necked Swan	<i>Sthenelides melancoryphus</i>						◆			◆	◆						
	Kelp Goose	<i>Chloephaga hybrida</i>										◆						
	Magellanic Steamer-Duck	<i>Tachyeres pteneres</i>									◆	◆						
	Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>	◆															
	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>										◆						
	Speckled Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>									◆	◆						
	Chiloe Wigeon	<i>Anas sibilatrix</i>									◆	◆						
	Red Shoveler	<i>Anas platalea</i>										◆						
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)																		
	White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>										◆						
	Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>									◆	◆						
	Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>									◆							
Family Phaethontidae (Tropicbirds)																		
	White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>													◆			
Family Columbidae (Pigeons)																		
	Feral Pigeon/Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Chilean Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas araucana</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	◆	◆										◆			◆	
	Picui Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>		◆														
	Black-winged Ground-Dove	<i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i>	◆										◆					
Family Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)																		
	Green-backed Firecrown	<i>Sephanoides sephanoides</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆						
	Juan Fernandez Firecrown	<i>Sephanoides fernandensis</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆											
	White-sided Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus leucopleurus</i>											◆					
Family Rallidae (Rails)																		
	White-winged Coot	<i>Fulica leucoptera</i>										◆						
	Red-gartered Coot	<i>Fulica armillata</i>										◆						
Family Spheniscidae (Penguins)																		
	Humboldt Penguin	<i>Spheniscus humboldtii</i>										◆						
	Magellanic Penguin	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>										◆						
Family Oceanitidae (Southern Storm-Petrels)																		
E	Pincoya Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanites pincoyae</i>											◆					
	White-bellied Storm-Petrel	<i>Fregetta grallaria</i>				◆												
Family Diomedidae (Albatrosses)																		
	Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆					◆	◆					
Family Procellariidae (Petrels and Shearwaters)																		
	Northern (Hall's) Giant-Petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>		◆		◆	◆											
	Southern (Antarctic) Giant-Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>		◆		◆						◆	◆					
	Masatierra (De Filippi's) Petrel	<i>Pterodroma defilippiana</i>		◆		◆	◆											
	Kermadec Petrel	<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>				◆									◆	◆		
	Herald Petrel	<i>Pterodroma heraldi</i>													◆	◆		
	Phoenix Petrel	<i>Pterodroma alba</i>													◆	◆		

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
	Juan Fernandez Petrel	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>				◆												
	Pink-footed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆					◆	◆					
	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>				◆						◆						
Family Pelecanoididae (Diving-Petrels)																		
	Common Diving-Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>											◆					
Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises)																		
	Black-faced Ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i>						◆	H		◆	◆	◆					
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)																		
	American Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius egretta</i>										◆						
Family Pelecanidae (Pelicans)																		
	Peruvian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>										◆	◆					
Family Fregatidae (Frigatebirds)																		
	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>													◆	◆		
Family Sulidae (Gannets and Boobies)																		
	Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>													◆	◆		
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)																		
	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>						◆			◆	◆						
	Red-legged Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax gaimardi</i>										◆						
	Rock (Magellan) Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax magellanicus</i>						◆				◆						
	Imperial Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i>						◆			◆	◆	◆					
Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)																		
	Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>										◆						
	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>									◆	◆						
Family Charadriidae (Plovers)																		
	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	◆	◆				◆			◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆
Family Thinocoridae (Seedsnipes)																		
	Grey-breasted Seedsnipe	<i>Thinocorus orbignyianus</i>	◆															
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)																		
	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>									◆							
	Hudsonian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>									◆	◆						
	Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>									◆	◆						
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>										◆						
	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>										◆						
	Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	◆									◆						
Family Laridae (Gulls)																		
	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
	Dolphin Gull	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>										◆						
	Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>						◆			◆	◆	◆					
	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>										◆						
Family Sternidae (Terns)																		
	Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>													◆	◆		
	Grey Noddy	<i>Anous albivitta</i>															◆	
	South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>									◆	◆	◆					
Family Stercorariidae (Skuas)																		
	Chilean Skua	<i>Stercorarius chilensis</i>										◆						
Family Strigidae (Owls)																		
	Magellanic Horned Owl	<i>Bubo magellanicus</i>											◆					
	Rufous-legged Owl	<i>Ciccaba rufipes</i>								H								
	Austral Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium nanum</i>											H					
Family Cathartidae (New World Vultures)																		
	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>						◆			◆	◆	◆					
	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
	Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	◆										◆					

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)																		
	Chilean Hawk	<i>Accipiter chilensis</i>								◆	◆	◆						
	Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>											◆					
	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>											◆					
	Rufous-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo ventralis</i>								◆								
Family Cerylidae (Water Kingfishers)																		
	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle torquata</i>									◆	◆						
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)																		
	Chilean Flicker	<i>Colaptes pitius</i>							◆	◆			H					
	Striped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis lignarius</i>							H									
Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)																		
	Southern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>										◆	◆					
	Chimango Caracara	<i>Milvago chimango</i>	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		◆	◆													
Family Psittacidae (Parrots)																		
E	Slender-billed Parakeet	<i>Enicognathus leptorhynchus</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆							
	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	◆	◆													◆	◆
Family Rhinocryptidae (Tapaculos)																		
	Black-throated Huet-huet	<i>Pterotochos tarnii</i>						H	◆									
E	Moustached Turca	<i>Pterotochos megapodius</i>											◆					
	Chucazo Tapaculo	<i>Scelorchilus rubecula</i>						H	◆	◆	◆	H						
	Ochre-flanked Tapaculo	<i>Eugralla paradoxa</i>						H	H	◆								
	Magellanic Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus magellanicus</i>	◆						H	◆	◆							
Family Furnariidae (Ovenbirds)																		
	Rufous-banded Miner	<i>Geositta rufipennis</i>											◆					
	White-throated Treerunner	<i>Pygarrhichas albogularis</i>							H	◆								
E	Crag Chilia (=Crag Earthcreeper)	<i>Ochetorhynchus melanura</i>											◆					
	Buff-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>	◆										◆					
	Grey-flanked Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes oustaleti</i>	◆										◆					
	Dark-bellied Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus</i>									◆	◆						
	Thorn-tailed Rayadito	<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>						H	◆	◆								
	Des Mur's Wiretail	<i>Sylviorthorhynchus desmursii</i>							◆		◆							
	Plain-mantled Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura aegithaloides</i>										◆						
	Cordilleran Canastero	<i>Asthenes modesta</i>											◆					
Family Cotingidae (Cotingas)																		
	Rufous-tailed Plantcutter	<i>Phytotoma rara</i>										◆						
Family Tyrannidae (Tyrants)																		
	Spectacled Tyrant	<i>Hymenops perspicillata</i>										◆						
	White-browed Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola albilora</i>	◆										◆					
	Cinereous Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola cinerea</i>	◆															
	Austral Negrito	<i>Lessonia oreas</i>										◆						
	Patagonian Tyrant	<i>Coloramphus parvirostris</i>									◆							
	Fire-eyed Diucon	<i>Xolmis pyrope</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆							
	Chilean (White-crested) Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>		◆				◆	◆	◆	◆							◆
	Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>								◆	◆							
	Juan Fernandez Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes fernandezianus</i>			◆													
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)																		
	Chilean Swallow	<i>Tachycineta meyeri</i>	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					◆
	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	◆	◆								◆	◆					
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)																		
	Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis hornensis</i>									◆							
	Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>						◆	H	H	H	◆	H					
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)																		
	Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falcklandii</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					◆

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Family Mimidae (Mockingbirds and Thrashers)																		
	Chilean Mockingbird	<i>Mimus tenca</i>		◆				◆					◆					◆
Family Thraupidae (Tanagers and relatives)																		
	(Misto) Grassland Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis luteola luteiventris</i>										◆						
	Greenish Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>											◆					
	Greater Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis auriventris</i>	◆										◆					
	Grey-hooded Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus gayi</i>	◆										◆					
	Patagonian Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus patagonicus</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆						
	Mourning Sierra-Finch	<i>Rhopospina (Phrygilus) fruticeti</i>											◆					
	Common Diuca-Finch	<i>Diuca diuca</i>										◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Passerellidae (American Sparrows)																		
	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	◆	◆							H		◆					
Family Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)																		
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	◆					◆			◆		◆	◆	◆	◆		
Family Fringillidae (Finches)																		
	Black-chinned Siskin	<i>Carduelis barbatus</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
	Yellow-rumped Siskin	<i>Carduelis uropygialis</i>	◆										◆					
Family Icteridae (New World Blackbirds and Orioles)																		
	Austral Blackbird	<i>Curaeus curaeus</i>	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆					◆
	Long-tailed Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella lovca</i>	◆								◆							

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Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
HYMENOPTERA (Ants, Bees, Sawflies and Wasps)																		
	a bumblebee	<i>Bombus dahlbomii</i>						◆	◆	◆								
I	Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>						◆	◆	◆								
LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)																		
	Western Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa carye</i>		◆	◆	◆												

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
FERNS			
Aspleniaceae (Spleenwort Family)			
	<i>Blechnum chilense</i>	Chilean Hard Fern	Chiloé
E	<i>Blechnum cycadifolium</i>		Endemic to Juan Fernández archipelago (not on Santa Clara)
	<i>Blechnum magellanicum</i>	<i>Costilla de vaca</i>	Chiloé
	<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	Antarctic Hard Fern	Chiloé
E	<i>Blechnum schottii</i>	a hard fern	Endemic to Juan Fernández archipelago (not on Santa Clara) - fern of undergrowth
Dicksoniaceae (Tree Fern Family)			
	<i>Lophosoria quadripinnata</i>	Diamondleaf Fern	Chiloé
Dryopteridaceae (Wood Fern Family)			
	<i>Polystichum chilense</i>		Chiloé
E	<i>Rumohra berteriana</i>		Endemic to archipelago (not on Santa Clara) - terrestrial or epiphytic
Hymenophyllaceae (Filmy Fern Family)			
E	<i>Hymenophyllum dicranotrichum</i>		Chiloé
Tectariaceae (Snail Fern Family)			
E	<i>Arthropteris altescendens</i>		Endemic to Juan Fernández archipelago
ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTYLEDONS			
Aextoxicaceae (Aextoxicon Family)			
	<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i>	Olivillo	Chiloé
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth Family)			
E	<i>Chenopodium crusoeanum</i>	a goosefoot	Endemic to Robinson Crusoe - forest edge, low altitude
I	<i>Salicornia</i> sp.	a glasswort	Robinson Crusoe
Alstroemeriaceae (Peruvian Lily Family)			
E	<i>Astroemeria spathulata</i>		Farellones
	<i>Luzuriaga radicans</i>		Chiloé
Asteraceae (Daisy Family)			
	<i>Baccharis magellanica</i>	Christmas Bush	Chiloé
	<i>Baccharis patagonica</i>	Patagonian Groundsel Tree	Chiloé
I	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow Star-thistle	Farellones
	<i>Cotula scariosa</i>		Chiloé
E	<i>Dendroseris littoralis</i>	Cabbage Tree	Endemic to Robinson Crusoe - critically endangered, hummingbird pollinated
E	<i>Dendroseris pinnata</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe
E	<i>Dendroseris pruinata</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe and Santa Clara - marine cliffs and rocks
I	<i>Emilia</i> sp.	a tassleflower	Easter Island
E	<i>Erigeron fernandezianum</i>		Endemic to Juan Fernández archipelago (not on Santa Clara)
I	<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown Daisy	Robinson Crusoe
I	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>		Chiloé

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
	<i>Senecio acanthifolius</i>		Puñihuil - growing on the islets
Atherospermataceae (Southern Sassafras Family)			
	<i>Laureliopsis philippiana</i>	Tepa	Chiloé
Balsaminaceae (Balsam Family)			
I	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	Busy Lizzie	Robinson Crusoe
Berberidaceae (Berberis Family)			
	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's Barberry	Chiloé
	<i>Berberis empetrifolia</i>	Heath Barberry	Farellones
	<i>Berberis microphylla</i>	Box-leaved Barberry	Chiloé
Bignoniaceae (Bignonia Family)			
E	<i>Argylia adscendens</i>		Farellones
Boraginaceae (Borage Family)			
I	<i>Cynoglossum cf creticum</i>	a hound's-tongue	Farellones
I	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not	Robinson Crusoe
Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)			
I	<i>Brassica napus</i>	Oilseed Rape	Farellones
Cactaceae (Cactus Family)			
E	<i>Echinopsis chiloensis</i>		Maipo River valley on the way to El Yeso
Calceolariaceae (Calceolaria Family)			
E	<i>Calceolaria thyrsiflora</i>	Capachito	Farellones
Campanulaceae (Bellflower Family)			
	<i>Lobelia tupa</i>	Devil's Tobacco	Native to Chile but introduced to Robinson Crusoe
Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle Family)			
I	<i>Cetranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	Robinson Crusoe
Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)			
I	<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	Robinson Crusoe
E	<i>Spergularia confertifolia</i>	a sandspurry	Endemic to Juan Fernández archipelago - on rocks and coast
Cunoniaceae (Wattle Family)			
	<i>Caldcluvia paniculata</i>	Tiaca	Chiloé
	<i>Eucryphia cordifolia</i>		Chiloé
	<i>Weinmannia trichosperma</i>		Chiloé
Elaeocarpaceae (Elaeocarpus Family)			
	<i>Aristotelia chilensis</i>	Macqui	Native to Chile but introduced and invasive on Robinson Crusoe
E	<i>Crinodendron hookerianum</i>	Chile Lantern Tree	Chiloé
Ericaceae (Heath Family)			
	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>	Prickly Heath	Chiloé
Escalloniaceae (Escallonia Family)			
E	<i>Escallonia callcottiae</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe
	<i>Escallonia rubra</i>		Chiloé
I	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Bean	Easter Island
Fabaceae (Pea Family)			
	<i>Anarthophyllum elegans</i>		Farellones
I	<i>Crotalaria grahamiana</i>	Rattlepod	Easter Island
I	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea	Robinson Crusoe
E	<i>Lathyrus subandinus</i>		Farellones
I	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>		Easter Island
I	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>		Easter Island
I	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Sweet Clover	Easter Island
E	<i>Sophora fernandeziana</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe
I	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Common Gorse	Chiloé
Gesneriaceae (Gesneriad Family)			
E	<i>Sarmienta repens</i>	Chilean Pitcher Flower	Chiloé - epiphyte with red flowers

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
	Grossulariaceae (Currant Family)		
	<i>Ribes magellanicum</i>		Chiloé
	Gunneraceae (Gunnera Family)		
E	<i>Gunnera bracteata</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe
	<i>Gunnera magellanica</i>		Chiloé
	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Chilean Rhubarb	Robinson Crusoe and Chiloé - eaten as <i>nalca</i>
	Haloragaceae (Watermilfoil Family)		
E	<i>Haloragis masatierrana</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe
	Malvaceae (Mallow Family)		
I	<i>Abutilon pictum</i>		Robinson Crusoe
	Meliaceae (Mahogany Family)		
I	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry	Easter Island
	Moraceae (Fig Family)		
I	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper Mulberry	Easter Island
I	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common Fig	Robinson Crusoe
	Myrtaceae (Myrtle Family)		
	<i>Amomyrtus luma</i>	Luma	Chiloé
I	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Bluegum	
	<i>Luma apiculata</i>	Chilean Myrtle	Chiloé - tree with peeling bark
	<i>Myrteola nummularia</i>	Cranberry Myrtle	Chiloé
	<i>Ugni molinae</i>	Chilean Guava	Native to Chile but introduced to Robinson Crusoe
	Nothofagaceae (Southern Beech Family)		
	<i>Nothofagus nitida</i>		Chiloé
	Nyctaginaceae (Four O'clock Family)		
I	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Great Bougainvillea	Easter Island
	Onagraceae (Willowherb Family)		
	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Hummingbird Fuschia	Chiloé
E	<i>Oenothera acaulis</i>	Chilean Evening Primrose	Farellones
	Papaveraceae (Poppy Family)		
I	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	Invasive species found widely
I	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	White Ramping Fumitory	Robinson Crusoe
I	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	Robinson Crusoe
	Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)		
I	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Common Foxglove	Chiloé
I	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	Found widely
	Primulaceae (Primrose Family)		
I	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Found widely
	Proteaceae (Protea Family)		
	<i>Embothrium coccineum</i>	Chilean Firebush	Chiloé
	Rosaceae (Rose Family)		
E	<i>Kageneckia oblonga</i>	Bollen	On our way to El Yeso Valley
	<i>Rubus geoides</i>		Chiloé
I	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Elmleaf Blackberry	Introduced and invasive on Robinson Crusoe
	Rubiaceae (Madder Family)		
	<i>Nertera granadensis</i>	Coral Bead Plant	Chiloé
	Rutaceae (Rue Family)		
E	<i>Fagara mayu</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe
	Sapindaceae (Soapberry Family)		
	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	Soapberry	Easter Island
	Schoepfiaceae (Schoepfia Family)		
	<i>Quinchamalium chilense</i>		Farellones - hemiparasitic
	Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)		
	<i>Buddleja globosa</i>	Orange Ball Tree	Chiloé

Chile, species list and trip report, 18 November to 5 December 2018

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	<i>Verbascum cf. virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	Robinson Crusoe
Solanaceae (Nightshade Family)			
I	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Cape Gooseberry	Robinson Crusoe
E	<i>Solanum fernandezianum</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe - forest edges
Tropaeolaceae (Nasturtium Family)			
I	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	Robinson Crusoe
Urticaceae (Nettle Family)			
E	<i>Boehmeria excelsa</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe
Verbenaceae (Vervain Family)			
I	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Yellow Sage	Robinson Crusoe; Easter Island
E	<i>Rhaphithamnus venustus</i>	Juan Bueno	Endemic to Juan Fernández archipelago (not on Santa Clara) - important for Juan Fernández Firecrown
I	<i>Verbena litoralis</i>	Seashore Vervain	Easter Island
Winteraceae (Winter's Bark Family)			
E	<i>Drimys confertifolia</i>		Endemic to Juan Fernández archipelago (not on Santa Clara)
	<i>Drimys winteri</i>	Winter's Bark	Chiloé
ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTYLEDONS			
Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis Family)			
	<i>Leucocoryne ixoides</i>	a glory-of-the-sun	Farellones
E	<i>Rhodophiala advena</i>	Wild Amaryllis	Farellones
Arecaceae (Palm Family)			
I	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut	Easter Island
E	<i>Juania australis</i>	Chonta Palm	Endemic to Robinson Crusoe - one of the southern most palms on Earth
Bromeliaceae (Bromeliad Family)			
	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Pineapple	Easter Island
E	<i>Fascicularia bicolor</i>		Chiloé
E	<i>Ochagavia elegans</i>		Endemic to Robinson Crusoe - rocks and cliffs
E	<i>Puya berteroniana</i>	a puya	Farellones
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)			
I	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Tall Flatsedge	Easter Island
	<i>Schoenoplectus californicus tatora</i>	Tatora	The 'floating reed' growing in the crater lakes on Easter Island
Iridaceae (Iris Family)			
	<i>Libertia chilensis</i>		Robinson Crusoe and Chiloé
Juncaceae (Rush Family)			
	<i>Juncus procerus</i>		Chiloé
Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)			
	<i>Codonorchis lessonii</i>	White Dog Orchid	Chiloé
Poaceae (Grass Family)			
	<i>Chusquea quila</i>	Quila	Chiloé - the bamboo found in the understory
	<i>Poa flabellata</i>	Tussock Grass	Chiloé
GYMNOSPERMS: CONIFERS			
Cupressaceae (Cypress Family)			
	<i>Austrocedrus chilensis</i>	Chilean Cedar	On our way to El Yeso Valley - high on slopes
E	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	Guaitecas Cypress	Chiloé
Podocarpaceae (Podocarp Family)			
	<i>Podocarpus nubigenus</i>		Chiloé