

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Chile 2023



Chile 2023: trip report and species lists

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	29 th November	Travel to Santiago de Chile.
2	30 th November	Laguna de Bатуco, Farellones.
3	1 st December	Farellones, Valle Nevado.
4	2 nd December	San José de Maipo, Lagunillas.
5	3 rd December	Río Clarillo National Park.
6	4 th December	Vilches, Piedras Tacitas: Altos de Lircay National Reserve.
7	5 th December	Lago Colbún, Cascada Invertida.
8	6 th December	Altos de Lircay National Reserve.
9	7 th December	Laguna del Laja National Park.
10	8 th December	Laguna del Laja National Park.
11	9 th December	Conguillío National Park.
12	10 th December	Conguillío National Park.
13	11 th December	Conguillío National Park.
14	12 th December	Parque Futangue.
15	13 th December	Laguna Pichi.
16	14 th December	Frutillar. Lahuen Ñadi.

Guides

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A gallery of photos from the trip is at

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72177720313090368/>

Days One and Two: 29th - 30th December. Travel to Chile, Laguna de Bатуco, Farellones.

Our evening flight from London Heathrow brought us straight to Santiago de Chile, the seven-million strong capital of Chile early the following morning, where Santiago Airport provided the scene for a meeting with our local guide Jorge and driver Rodolfo.

Before long we were on our way, skirting the edges of the city, as we made our way north to Laguna de Bатуco, under a warm sun and blue Chilean sky. The lake and its surrounding wetlands cover an area of around 300ha and are recognised for their bird diversity and abundance.

A long dirt road led to the wetland, and we spotted our first Snowy Egret, which flashed its startling yellow feet at us as it flew away at close range, along with a couple of Southern Lapwing, which held their nerve. Further along, a Burrowing Owl fixed a piercing stare on us from a fence post, whilst another sat on the ground near their burrow entrance. Chilean Swallows swooped around us, their white rumps glinting, as we carried on the final stretch to the wetland.

A large patch of the introduced Globe Artichoke *Cyanra cardunculus* provided a bright welcome to the reserve, and after admiring its architecture we walked out into the wetland amongst the reeds, as the Andes waited in the distance.

On the water a Red-gartered Coot weaved among the vegetation and open channels and a Cocoli Heron stood motionless in the water, whilst a Great White Egret flapped over the wetland edge, uttering a few of its strange, guttural calls as it came in to land.

We continued along another boardwalk, with the occasional brief call of Many-coloured Rush-tyrant enticing us ever further: despite its bold colours, we only snatched a few glimpses of the *Siete Colores* as it darted across our path. Another area of open water offered up a White-tufted Grebe and its much larger cousin the Great Grebe. It seemed the heat was driving the birds deep into the vegetation today, and the building mosquito numbers made it an easy decision to retrace our steps.

A female Yellow-winged Blackbird carrying food back to her nest was a welcome sight, her clandestine behaviour contrasting greatly with the boisterous males we had already spotted flying around and singing atop the vegetation. Our final sighting was a Cinereous Harrier, a beautifully pale bird, streaking over the car park as we left.

We continued our circumnavigation of Santiago, turning east now as we took the road into the mountains. After more than 40 hairpin turns as we wound our way up slopes dotted with *Puya alpestris*, the tall columns of *Leucostele chiloensis* and patches of bright orange *Alstroemeria ligtu* subsp *simmsii*, along with extensive golden splashes of the introduced California Poppy *Eschscholzia californica*, we arrived at the ski resort of Farellones, at around 2,430m and 33° South. The first stop was a welcome lunch, before we took a short walk to explore the village and its surrounds.

At a viewpoint just outside the village we found Rufous-banded Miner, Rufous-collared Sparrow and Buff-winged Cinclodes picking amongst the rocks and vegetation. There was also time to take-in the rugged peaks and glaciers of this part of the Andes. Walking further along the road we spotted our first Andean Condors soaring overhead, and found a large, white-flowered evening primrose *Oenothera acaulis* clinging to the rocky slopes. The first of our endemic Chilean reptiles were also

seen here, with basking *Liolaemus nigroviridis*, and a pair of the larger, blotched *Liolaemus leopardinus* entertaining us with their antics as we tried to decipher between courtship and rivalry. Our final sighting was a Southern Viscacha doing its best impression of a large rock as it dozed among large rocks.

Day Three: 1st December. Farellones, Valle Nevado.

We set off this morning to explore a nearby *sendero* where an abundance of summer alpine were dotted along the boulder-strewn slopes. As we arrived a sharp call alerted us to a Giant Hummingbird, the largest member of its family, flying overhead.

The larger shrubs here included the spiny, yellow-flowered *Chuquiraga oppositifolia*, *Tetraglochin alatum* with its pink, papery seeds, *Kageneckia angustifolia* with its long, serrated leaves and *Guindilia trinervis*. The white, and occasionally purple-streaked flowers of *Leucocoryne ixioides* were widespread, and among them we found the deep-pink *Stachys gilliesii* and tufts of *Schizanthus hookeri*. A Band-tailed Sierra Finch twittered brightly from a bush, and we spotted both Fire-eyed Duicon and the migrant White-crested Elaenia flitting between perches. The Andean Condors were again on top form as we had fly overs from both adults and juveniles, allowing us to pick out some of the differences between male, female and youngsters.

Reaching a rockier area we found a selection of new flowers including the bright pinks of *Olsynium philippi*, *Oxalis squamata* and the 'slipper flower' *Calceolaria purpurea*, along with the still unfurling *Phacelia secunda* and our first of many Acaenas here, with a patch of *Acaena splendens*. A single small cushion of the cactus *Eriosyce curvispina* was tucked under a rock, and we found a trio of lizards: two *Liolaemus nitidus*, accompanied by a *Liolaemus monticola*, basking on a rock.

Reaching our turning point, we found a low-growing patch of spiny *Azorella prolifera* along with a large bush of *Ephedra chilensis* and a patch of the yellow-flowered daisy *Haplopappus velutinus*. We then retraced our steps and continued to the nearby area of Valle Nevado (snowy valley).

Our first priority was lunch at the Plaza de los Pumas, pondering the rocky surroundings of an area haunted by the elusive Andean Mountain Cat. The local birds soon came to investigate what scraps might be on offer, allowing us close views of Rufous-banded Miner, Rufous-collared Sparrow and Grey-hooded Sierra Finch.

After lunch we explored a nearby wet flush where the large-flowered barberry *Berberis montana* was growing in profusion. Close to the water we found the white 'flowering rush' *Olsynium junceum*, and more of the pink *Olsynium philippi*. *Oxalis squamata* was more abundant here, alongside the small *Ephedra frustillata* and purple-flowered bulb *Solenomelus segethii*. After a little searching, along with some patience, we were treated to the sight and sound of a male White-sided Hillstar as he passed through on his rounds, pausing briefly to give us a better look.

We continued to the ski resort at 3,000m, stopping briefly to scan burrows on the slope beneath us for Cururo: no luck this time, but we were treated to a brief sighting of a Culpeo as it trotted away behind some rocks. There was time here to enjoy the mountain views and read more about *el niño del cerro el plomo*; the well-preserved remains of an Inca child found nearby, who was sacrificed as part of the important Inca ceremony of Capacocha.

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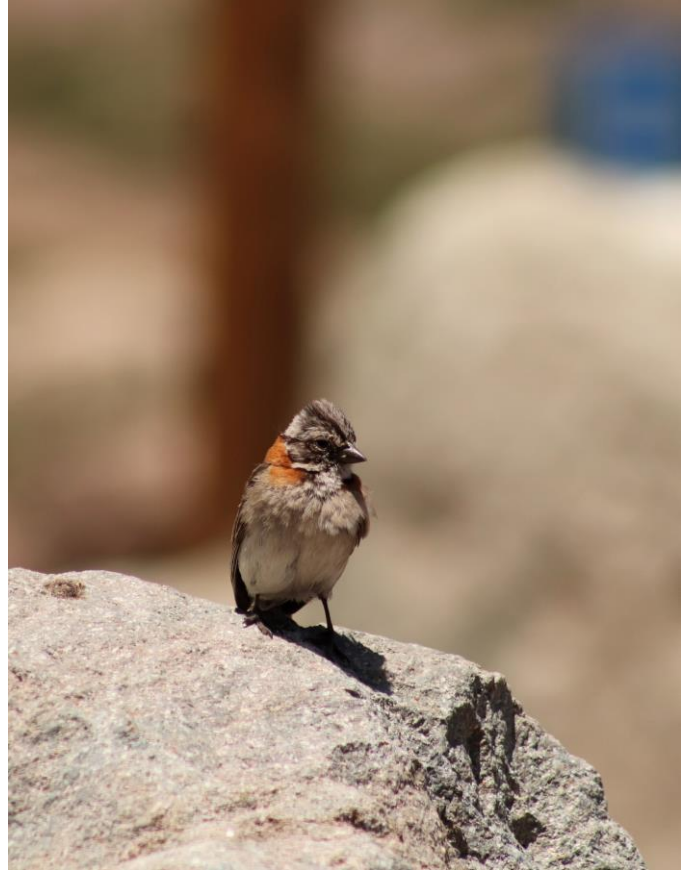
An Andean Condor did its best to distract us as it preened on a nearby building ledge, and a female White-sided Hillstar appeared, snatching a drifting feather before promptly disappearing again, presumably to line an unseen nest on the nearby mountainside. After a short stop to admire a Magellanic Horned Owl snoozing in a tree, and spot both Yellow-rumped Siskin and Black-chinned Siskin feeding together, it was back to our hotel for our final night in Farellones, with some of us re-emerging in the night to visit the local population of Warty Toads in the ditches.



Top to bottom: Burrowing Owl; *Liolaemus leopardinus*; Andes near Farellones.



Top to bottom: *Schizanthus hookeri*; *Leucocoryne ixioides*; *Phacelia secunda*; *Solenomelus segethi*.



Top to bottom: *Liolaemus nitidus*; Rufous-collared Sparrow; Magellanic Horned Owl; *Rhinella spinulosa* (Jorge Valenzuela).

Day Four: 2nd December. San José de Maipo, Lagunillas.

We were joined by Claudio this morning and began our descent from Farellones, headed back west towards Santiago. Along the way we stopped for a closer look at some of the plants growing alongside the road, including the large yellow flowers of *Calceolaria thyrsiflora*, *Alstroemeria ligtu*, and the globular yellow flowers of the hemiparasitic *Quinchamalium chilense*. Whilst we were looking at the dangling flowers of *Loasa triloba*, descending notes caught our attention, and we had good views of a Moustached Turca in song, before continuing on our way to San José de Maipo.

After a lunch of *ensalada Chilena* with locally caught fish for some and the traditional Chilean corn pie *Pastel de Choclo* for others, there was a chance to see some of the restaurant's wildlife, as a colourful *Liolaemus tenuis* clambered up a nearby tree and a loud group of Monk Parakeets passed overhead (the parakeets were introduced to Chile in the 1970s).

The final part of our journey took us alongside a small stretch of the 160-mile Maipo River to our lodge. After some time to settle in, we took a short drive into the mountains at Lagunillas, which had an entirely different feel to where we'd started the day, and noticeably less California Poppy!

At our first stop we found the exaggerated trumpet-flowers of *Nicotiana corymbosa* as an exuberant Band-tailed Sierra Finch song-flighted around us. A short way further big tufts of purple-flowered *Solanum crispum* started to appear, and searching among them we found the rose-flushed and orange-throated trumpets of *Tropaeolum sessilifolium* along with several rosettes of *Viola subandina*. Along the verges we found the small pink flowers of *Verbena laciniata*, along with the yellow-flowered *Loasa placei*, and perhaps the star-find (for Claudio at least) the introduced Brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*. It was then time to retrace our steps for a well-earned rest.



Top to bottom: *Quinchamalium chilense*; Moustached Turca



Top to bottom: *Nicotiana corymbosa*; *Tropaeolum sessilifolium*; *Solanum crispum*.

Day Five: 3rd December. Río Clarillo National Park.

We headed west again today, bound for Río Clarillo National Park, created in 1982 to conserve some 13,000ha of Central Chile's sclerophyllous forest, including the Near Threatened Cordilleran Cypress *Austrocedrus chilensis*.

After settling the paperwork at the park's entrance and making our way to the first stop, it turned out to be hard to pull ourselves away from the car park, with *Puya coerulea* in fine flower, squabbling Chimango Caracaras, a vocal Giant Hummingbird circulating above us, both Black-chested Buzzard-eagle and Variable Hawk soaring overhead, and a chance to finally get up close to the towering *Leucostele chiloensis* cacti. Claudio took the opportunity to introduce us to 'Señor Lithrum' the Litre Tree *Lithraea caustica*, an endemic shrub whose sap can cause rashes. And all the while, a group of Chilean Potter Wasps *Hypodynerus chiliensis* were quietly collecting mud for their nests alongside a puddle.

Our first visit was to the magnificent arboretum, which showcased the flora of these Mediterranean forests, as well as providing some welcome shelter from the sun (and some helpful labels!). Trees and shrubs included Maqui *Aristotelia chilensis*, *Persea lingue*, Arrayán Blanco *Luma chequen*, *Crinodendron patagua*, Canelo *Drimys winteri*, various *Azara*, *Sophora microphylla* and the climbing Quilo *Muehlenbeckia hastulata*, with splashes of colour provided by *Alstroemeria*, *Clarkia tenella*, *Schizanthus porrigens*, *Montiopsis sericea* and various *Adesmia*.

Whilst not native to this part of the country we also found Olivillo *Aextoxicon punctatum* and Chilean Wine Palm *Jubaea chilensis*, and our first Hualo *Nothofagus glauca* and Monkey Puzzle trees *Araucaria araucana*, although Claudio advised us not to make eye contact with the latter; knowing what we had in store later in our trip!

It was then time for a welcome lunch break, with a 'Chilean Iguana' *Callopiastes maculatus* (not an iguana), spotted lurking in the shade nearby, and a brief appearance from a majestic Gold Rim Swallowtail gliding along the treeline, before we moved on for a walk down towards the banks of Río Clarillo itself.

The habitat here was more open and we found several new plants including the white-flowered daisy *Leucheria tomentosa*, tufts of *Calceolaria integrifolia*, *Alstroemeria angustifolia* and the 'propeller' flowers of a *Cynanchum*. Dotted around were tall spikes of the orchid *Chloraea bletioides*, with a chance to contemplate life in the endless flow of the river.

Starting our return journey there were stops to appreciate the views and more *Puya* tussocks, along with the yellow-flowered Palqui *Cestrum parqui* and the delicate purple bells of *Conanthera campanulata*, as a noisy Austral Blackbird took on the Chimango Caracaras back at the car park.



Top to bottom: *Puya coerulea*; *Alstroemeria angustifolia*; *Chloraea blettioides*; *Conanthera campanulata*.



Top to bottom: *Callopistes maculatus*; Río Clarillo National Park.

Day Six: 4th December. Vilches, Piedras Tacitas: Altos de Lircay National Reserve.

On the road again today, we headed south, stopping en-route to pick up Jorge and some local wine, with a brief appearance from a Fasciolata Skipper on a flowery verge. Our destination was Vilches, 35° South, in Chile's wine-producing Maule Region, and perfectly located to explore the temperate southern beech forests of Altos de Lircay National Reserve.

After settling into our hotel, with time to meet some of its resident wildlife including an impressive Chilean Rose Tarantula relaxing on a wall and plenty of Green-backed Firecrowns squabbling over the feeders and *Abutilon* flowers, we took a short journey up the road to visit the reserve. Altos de Lircay National Reserve was created in 1996 and covers an area of around 12,000ha of forest, Andean steppe and lagoons.

Our walk this afternoon introduced us to the community of this forest, starting with some of its birds as the high trills alerted us to the presence of the delightful Thorn-tailed Rayadito, whilst a White-throated Treerunner quietly worked its way up a nearby trunk.

We soon found Coigue, the evergreen *Nothofagus dombeyi*, along with both *Nothofagus obliqua* and *Nothofagus alpina*, and high on several limbs we spotted the edible llao llao *Cyttaria* sp. fungus. Shrubs included *Drimys andina*, Avellano, the 'Chilean Hazelnut' *Gevuina avellana*, the orange-flowers of Calafate *Berberis microphylla* and *Azara andina*, illuminated in a clearing among the high forest.

From the trees both *Liolaemus septentrionalis* and *Liolaemus tenuis* lizards spied on us, along with noisy Austral Parakeets, as our walk led us towards a stream with a small patch of *Fuchsia magellanica*, before we called it a day and returned to enjoy the surroundings of the hotel.

Day Seven: 5th December. Lago Colbún, Cascada Invertida.

After breakfast we readied ourselves for our journey south-east to explore the nearby lakes and mountains. Upon reaching Lago Colbún, the largest artificial reservoir in Chile, we found it had been swelled immensely by recent rains, submerging surrounding trees, and helpfully bringing the waterbirds much closer.

After our fill of Chiloe Wigeon, Yellow-billed Pintail, Yellow-billed Teal, Red-gartered Coots and Neotropic Cormorants, plus a displaying Spectacled Tyrant occasionally flashing his white primaries, we continued. The road weaved alongside the Maule River, and we hopefully scoured suitable areas of churning water for signs of the area's resident Torrent Ducks, to no avail. A short stop alongside the river did bring us a great opportunity to see (and hear) a small group of Burrowing Parrot as they loafed near a bank. Continuing on, we passed Black-faced Ibis, Southern Lapwing and Chimango Caracaras aplenty in the fields, along with a group of Andean Gulls mingling with cattle.

Gradually winding our way up there were plenty of opportunities to stop and enjoy the flowers and other wildlife along the roadside, and we uncovered the tiny red flowers of *Collomia biflora*, alongside *Alstroemeria ligtu* subsp *ligtu*, until everything paled before a veritable river of *Alstroemeria presliana* tumbling down the hillside. After some time spent admiring the spectacle, we found the large yellow flowers of *Oxalis carnosa* and the scrambling *Mutisia spinosa*, as Jorge nobly wrangled a large *Hyles annei* hawk moth for all to see, before sending it on its way.

Stopping again we found the thorny *Discaria articulata* with its white, bell flowers and the colourful scramble of *Tropaeolum tricolor*, before continuing our ascent, always following the river. Cordilleran Cypress started to appear above us, with waterfalls meandering down the slopes as we made our way into the Andean steppe, passing through Valle de los Cóndores, where three obliging Andean Condors were poised to give us a fantastic view.

We reached our lunch stop perched with views across the landscape crafted by glaciers and volcanoes. Alongside the ever-hopeful Grey-hooded Sierra Finches and Rufous-collared Sparrows, on hand as soon as thoughts turned to sandwiches, we found our first Lobo's Rocky Lizard *Phymaturus loboii*; a large female sprawled across a nearby rock.

There was then time for a walk to the nearby Cascada Invertida, named as a result of the tendency of the strong winds here to reverse the flow of the waterfall. We passed *Berberis* bushes and a good scattering of plants including *Acaena pinnatifida*, the thrift *Armeria curvifolia* and a cushion of *Gamocarpha scapigera*, but the real star here was the abundance of bright yellow *Chloraea alpina*.

After time to enjoy the views from Cascada Invertida, which did not disappoint as the spray drifted our way, and the nearby Salto Maule waterfall, it was time to continue, although the appearance of a vivid green male Lobo's Rocky Lizard did halt us briefly. After a stop at Los Monjes Blancos viewpoint to enjoy the rock formations, whether or not you could make out the monks, we struck out for our final stop at Laguna Maule next to the border with Argentina.

Things were fairly quiet on the water with a pair of dozing Upland Geese, a pair of Crested Duck and a pair of Andean Gulls. A gang of Greater Yellow Finches hopped over for a closer look at us, whilst the shyer Plumbeous Sierra Finches kept their distance among the boulders. It was then definitely time to start our retreat back to Vilches and a well-earned dinner.

Day Eight: 6th December. Altos de Lircay National Reserve.

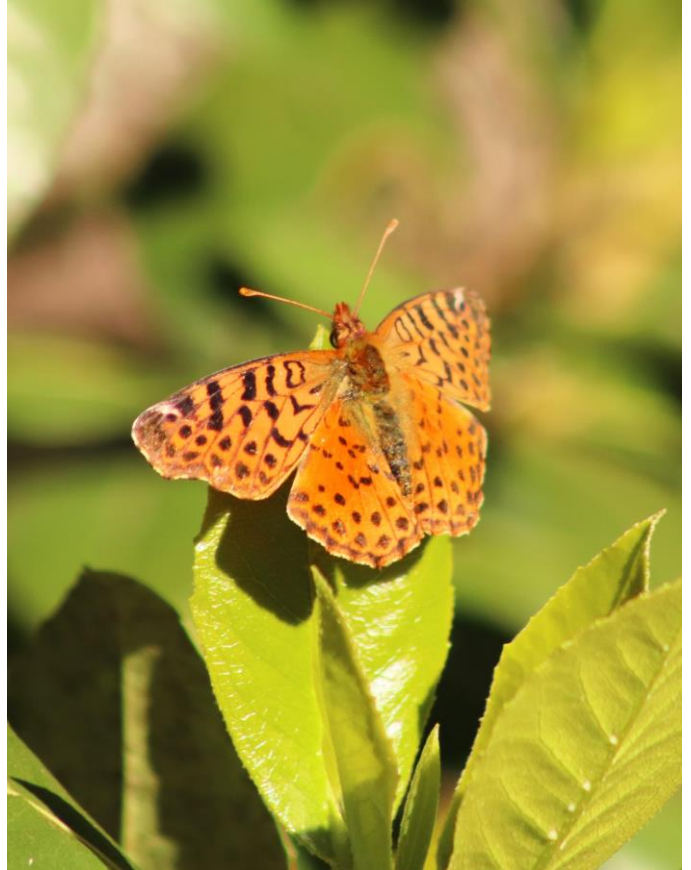
After our travels yesterday, we returned again to Altos de Lircay today to explore the reserve further. Almost straight away the interesting tubular flowers of Radal *Lomatia hirsuta* drew our attention, and as we walked, we enjoyed bright yellow patches of *Calceolaria integrifolia* and a stream of patrolling spider-hunting wasps. Chilean Strawberry *Fragaria chiloensis* grew alongside Patagonian Yellow Violet *Viola reichei*, and we added another *Acaena* to our list with the globular flower heads of *Acaena magellanica*, before spotting the bright red flowers of another *Mutisia*.

Rounding a corner, a movement in a hollow at the base of a tree alerted us to the presence of a lizard, an extremely shy one. With a little patience, a head began to emerge from the shadows, revealing itself as a Southern Growler *Pristidactylus torquatus*. As we moved deeper into the forest there were tantalising calls from Chucao Tapaculo and Chestnut-throated Huet-huet, but both were destined to remain firmly on our heard but not seen list.

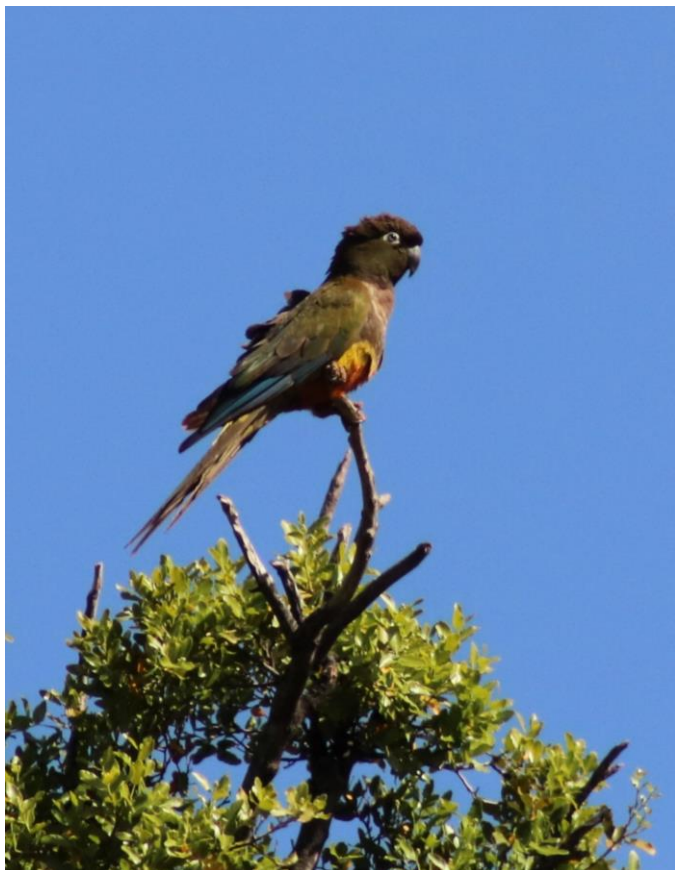
That afternoon we explored a different part of the reserve, home to some impressive *Nothofagus* and plenty of bright green *Brachysternus prasinus* chafer beetles. During our walk we found a large patch of *Gavilea araucana*, just one of which was flowering, and another Southern Growler: a resplendent orange male, basking on a rock before demonstrating his agility as he leapt onto a nearby tree and disappeared up the trunk.

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After dinner with the opportunity to try a selection of local red wines, several of us ventured out again to try our luck with the nocturnal wildlife. In one of the hotel's ponds we heard, and eventually saw, a Chilean Four-eyed Frog *Pleurodema thaul*, however the star find was in a group of trees nearby. Jorge played us the strange chuckling sounds of a Rufous-legged Owl after hearing a brief call, and after a short wait any scepticism evaporated as an owl replied loudly nearby before gliding silently overhead and out of sight.



Top to bottom: *Viola reichii*; *Yramea cytheris*; Salto del Maule.



Top to bottom: Burrowing Parrot; *Alstroemeria presliana*; *Tropaeolum tricolor*; *Chloraea alpina*.



Top to bottom: Greater Yellow Finch; Plumbeous Sierra Finch; *Pristidactylus torquatus*.

Day Nine: 7th December. Laguna del Laja National Park.

Today brought our next jump south as we journeyed down the Pan-American Highway to our next hotel, nestled alongside Salto del Laja, 37° South, in Chile's Biobío Region. A hot sunny afternoon welcomed us, and there was time for a short exploration of the hotel's surroundings or simply to enjoy the sight and sound of the Río Laja as it rushed 35m over the falls.

Our walk around the grounds weaved us through some interesting areas of wet grassland and woodland. We spotted a duet of vibrant purple flowers: *Pasithea caerulea* and *Conanthera bifolia*, along with the large 'shuttlecocks' of *Blechnum magellanicum* along the woodland edges. Reaching the Río Laja, where a Dark-bellied Cinclodes was sorting through the mud at the water's edge, it was then time to head back to the hotel.

Day Ten: 8th December. Laguna del Laja National Park.

We struck out east this morning for a day exploring Laguna del Laja National Park in the Andean foothills. The park was created in 1958 and includes 11,600ha of temperate rainforest, along with Laguna del Laja, set amid a stark volcanic landscape.

Along the way we passed plantations of Monterey Pine, before stopping in the village of Antuco to stretch our legs and pick up some lunch supplies. Our visit fell on an important religious holiday in Chile: Immaculate Conception Day, and the procession was in full swing as we passed through.

As we neared the park, the snow-capped peak of Antuco veered into view, as we made stops along the way to spot plants including *Quinchamalium chilense* and *Azorella prolifera*, with small groups of White-browed Ground Tyrants and Plumbeous Sierra Finches flitting amongst the rocks.

We stopped at El Santuario to admire one of many small waterfalls tumbling down towards the Río Laja, before reaching the bright waters of Laguna del Laja. Our first exploration was among the volcanic debris that formed the lake's surroundings: Antuco's last eruption was in 1869 but the vegetation here remained sparse, mainly comprising tufts of *Senecio*. As we walked, lizards darted into rifts in the rocks, careful not to catch the eye of a patrolling American Kestrel.

Relocating closer to the lake, we found an area richer in wild flowers including patches of *Lathyrus magellanicus*, *Adesmia retusa*, *Euphorbia collina*, the large flowers of *Calceolaria corymbosa* and the understated *Gamocarpha scapigera*, with a wonderful cluster of *Anemone multifida* and the tiny pink flowers of *Microsteris gracilis*.

After lunch in the bus to evade the enthusiastic wind outside, we started our return journey, stopping first to enjoy a large patch of the tiny cactus *Maihuenia poeppigii*, one of the southernmost cacti species and full of yellow flowers, and then again for a pair of basking *Phymaturus vociferator*. These lizards are a recent 'split' and this is the only area that they are currently known from: a great find indeed!

We explored a damp flush by the roadside, filled with clumps of *Mimulus* and the shocking pink flowers of *Montiopsis gayana*, before walking alongside a small stream, finding a low-growing mat of *Phylla nodiflora*, *Sisyrinchium pearcei*, the small evergreen *Lomatia dentata*, and the orchids *Chloraea fonkii* and *Gavilea glandulifera*.



Top to bottom: *Conanthera bifolia*; *Anemone multifida*; *Gavilea glandulifera*; *Chloraea fonkii*.



Top to bottom: Laguna del Laja; *Phymaturus vociferator*.

Days Eleven to Twelve: 9th-10th December. Conguillío National Park.

Today brought a much anticipated day as we were on the road again, this time headed for Conguillío National Park, 38° South, in Chile's Araucanía region, and just south of the country's centre point. Conguillío was declared a National Park in 1950, and encompasses 60,000ha of ancient *Nothofagus* and *Araucaria* forests. The final approach to our lodge took us through the lava field of Llaima, one of Chile's largest and most active volcanoes that last erupted in 2009, with tantalising views of large Monkey Puzzles clinging to the mountainsides above us.

We spent our time here exploring Conguillío's forests and lakes, and allowing time to simply marvel at the site of its magnificent Monkey Puzzle trees. Among the forests we found a quartet of *Berberis* shrubs: *Berberis trigona*, *Berberis microphylla*, *Berberis darwinii* and *Berberis empetrifolia*, along with *Nothofagus alpina*, Chilean Podocarp *Podocarpus nubigena*, *Gavilea odoratissima*, *Misodendrum punctulatum* a hemiparasite on *Nothofagus* trees, and the evergreen shrubs *Baccharis magellanica* and *Gaultheria poeppigii*.

Day Thirteen: 11th December. Conguillío National Park.

We couldn't resist the temptation of a final walk amongst the Monkey Puzzles this morning, as we ventured back into the temperate rainforest. Although these forests are notably quieter than their tropical counterparts, we could hear the calls of Thorn-tailed Rayadito around us, with the briefest of glimpses of a Des Murs's Wiretail, calling indignantly from deep within the bamboo.

Llaima was emerging from the clouds as we made our way out of the National Park, once again headed south, with our final destination Parque Futangue, 40° South in Los Ríos Region. We stopped along the way in Villaricca to enjoy some Peruvian cuisine, accompanied of course by a Peruvian Pisco Sour, which unlike the Chilean Pisco Sour tends to include egg white and Angostura bitters. As we made our way back to the bus, we spotted a group of Slender-billed Parakeets in a tree next to a petrol station. Not their classic habitat perhaps, but good to see this endemic species nevertheless.

Our ongoing quest for a Torrent Duck also came to an end today, as eagle-eyed Rodolfo spotted one in a river below us. This was the male with his striking black-and-white head markings, and despite a good scan around we couldn't spot a female in the area. Some consolation came from another wonderful sighting of a silvery male Cinereous Harrier zooming past.

We reached Parque Futangue later that afternoon. Nestled alongside Lago Ranco, one of Chile's largest lakes, the private park is home to a large tract of forest-clad peaks and lakes.

Day Fourteen: 12th December. Parque Futangue.

After a comfortable first night with some delicious food, we had the chance today to explore more temperate rainforest, accompanied this morning by one of Futangue's rangers who was taking us to search for one of the park's most special inhabitants.

We made our way to the start of a trail, with a checkpoint for sanitising our boots before proceeding into the forest. We were here in search of the diminutive and Endangered, Darwin's Frog: a small species with an uncanny resemblance to the leaf litter on its woodland floor home. And our luck was really in, as our guide quickly found a Darwin's Frog amongst the vegetation, and

then another, and another. We found frogs of varying colours from beige to bright green, and sizes, from tiny to small, but the standout moment was the discovery of a male, demonstrating just what makes this species stand out amongst amphibians. After fertilising a female's eggs, a male Darwin's Frog will swallow them and brood the developing young within his vocal sacs, and amazingly we could see his vocal pouch writhing from his progeny inside.

After our time with the frogs we continued our way carefully along the trail: the population is continuing to expand here. We found Tineo *Weinmannia trichosperma*, with its ornate toothed leaves, which along with Ulmo *Ucryphia cordifolia*, is one of the key forage plants for the introduced Honey Bees in the area. We also spotted a selection of interesting climbers amongst the trees and shrubs, including *Mitraria coccinea* with its red, pitcher-flowers, *Luzuriaga radicans* with its white flowers and red fruits, and the fascinating *Boquila trifoliata*, which can change its shape to mimic its host species.

After lunch we explored a different trail with more open habitat and views out over Río Pichi and its series of rapids and waterfalls. A small clump here was formed by a photogenic trio of Chilean Fire Bush *Embothrium coccineum*, *Buddleja globosa* and *Fuchsia magellanica* and to our delight a huge orange bumblebee flew in to join the masses of introduced Honey Bees feeding. This was a Moscardón *Bombus dahlbomii*, one of the largest bee species in the world, whose populations have plummeted, at least in part due to the introduction of European bumblebee species, which can outcompete them and spread disease. Invertebrates continued to be the stars of the afternoon as we continued, with the discovery of a handful of large Chilean Rose Tarantulas wandering around in the grass.

Day Fifteen: 13th December. Laguna Pichi.

We headed back to the trail we had started yesterday afternoon, passing again through the open fields prowled by Black-faced Ibis with their 'black shorts and red stockings'. A juvenile Crested Caracara was picking around the ground close to the road, and as we watched, it was divebombed by a much smaller Chimango Caracara: surprising us all!

Our intention was to push deeper into the forest towards Laguna Pichi, but we were distracted almost immediately with the discovery that the tarantula 'migration' was still in full swing, with several large spiders going wherever large spiders go. A colourful click beetle *Semiotus luteipennis* on a log caught our attention next, and on closer inspection was found to be carrying a hitchhiker, giving us an introduction to the wonderful world of phoresy: where one species uses another for the purposes of transportation. In this case, a pseudoscorpion was clinging to the beetle's leg, presumably not having yet reached its stop!

Finally we headed into the rainforest, spotting the beautiful, red tubular flowers of *Asteranthera ovata* scrambling up a nearby trunk and the red pitcher flowers of *Sarmienta scandens*. In a bank we found the orange berries of *Nertera granadensis* and a pleasing selection of bryophytes cloaked the woodland.

The loud calls of Black-throated Huet-huet and Chucao Tapaculo reverberated around us, and whilst we never managed to see the huet-huet, we did finally spot the tapaculo as it brazenly tried to sneak across the trail behind us!

The trail gave us lots of glimpses of the Río Pichi further and further below, before finally we rounded a corner with the view opening out across the expanse of Laguna Pichi. This seemed a fitting turning point, ensuring we were back at the hotel in time to compare a Maqui Sour with the previous night's Temu Sour, both of course incorporating local plants from the beautiful rainforest around us.

Day Sixteen: 14th December. Frutillar. Lahuen Ñadi.

As we enjoyed our final breakfast in Futangue's comfortable conservatory, we spotted a Ringed Kingfisher preening on a nearby wire as, like us, it readied itself for the day ahead.

Alas our time in Chile was drawing to an end and we packed up for the final time and set off south once more. We had a break in Frutillar for a coffee overlooking Lake Llanquihue, before continuing on towards Puerto Montt.

With time to spare, we visited Lahuen Ñadi. Tucked away from the bright lights of Puerto Montt, this tiny gem of a reserve is home to a surviving fragment of the Alerce *Fitzroya cupressoides* forest that would once have been much more widespread in this part of the country. A well-built boardwalk weaved its way through the temperate rainforest filled with *Nothofagus dombeyi*, Tepa *Laureliopsis philippiana* and *Gevuina avellana*, with a scattering of *Podocarpus nubigena* and the scarlet bells of Chilean Lantern Tree, or Chaquihue, *Crinodendron hookerianum*, as well as the opportunity to get up close to some superb Alerce trees with their thick, silver bark.

The Chucao Tapaculo had again reverted to somehow being close at hand, whilst still unseen, but after a little persistence we enjoyed close views of a tiny Patagonian Tyrant as it called and fidgeted its way through the branches overhead.

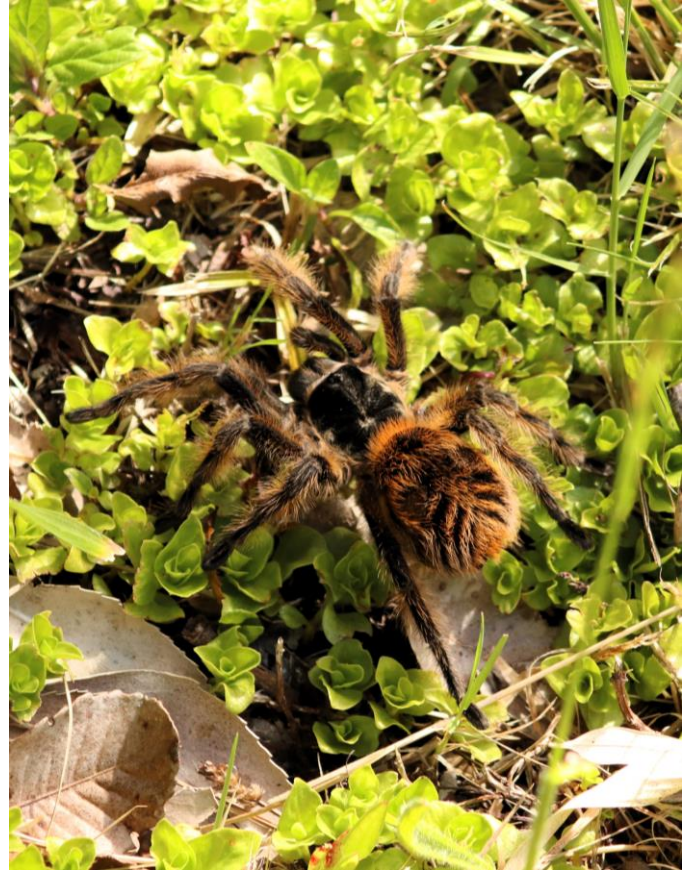
Our final treat before we left for the airport was the sight of a Magellanic Woodpecker meticulously but silently tearing into a trunk, in search of something tasty within. Spotting the bright starburst flowers of the mistletoe *Tristix* along the woodland edge, it then really was time to go to the airport and our flight back to Santiago, and the following afternoon, onwards to London.

Thank you to our travellers for joining us, and to all our friends in Chile for your help with our visit.

Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. February 2024.



Top to bottom: Conguillío National Park; Darwin's Frog.



Top to bottom: *Bombus dahlbomii*; Chilean Rose Tarantula; Chimango Caracara; *Asteranthera ovata*.



Top to bottom: *Semiotus luteipennis* carrying a pseudoscorpion; Laguna Pichi.

CHILE 2023: some highlights

PLANTS

This checklist follows the taxonomy published by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew **Plants of the World Online** as updated by <https://powo.science.kew.org>

Most plant species do not have English names and even when they do, these vary according to author. A common name is given as a guide to help those who are not familiar with the scientific name. Plant families are in alphabetical order, for simplicity: the English name of a family member is also given so you can relate the family to plants you may know.

A useful website detailing the endemic plants of Chile can be found at <https://chileanendemics.rbge.org.uk/>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
Acanthaceae (acanthus family)		
I <i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's Breeches	Commonly planted.
Aextoxicaceae		
<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i>	Olivillo	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum, Altos de Lircay.
Alismataceae (water-plantain family)		
I <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	Salto del Laja.
Anacardiaceae (sumac family)		
<i>Lithraea caustica</i>	Litre Tree/Llithi	Señor Lithrum the 'poison ivy' shrub.
E <i>Schinus latifolia</i>		Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Schinus polygama</i>		Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Apiaceae (carrot family)		
<i>Azorella prolifera</i> (= <i>Mulinum spinosum</i>)		Spiny shrub, Farellones and Laguna del Laja.
<i>Azorella ruizii</i>		Low-growing shrub, Farellones.
<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i> (= <i>chilensis</i>)		Altos de Lircay, Conguillío.
Araucariaceae (araucaria family)		
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey Puzzle Tree	Conguillío.
Arecaceae (palm family)		
E <i>Jubaea chilensis</i>	Chilean Wine Palm	Young trees, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Aspleniaceae (spleenwort family)		
<i>Blechnum cordatum</i> (= <i>chilense</i>)	Chilean Hard Fern	Large, once-pinnate fern, Futangue.
<i>Blechnum magellanicum</i>		Salto del Laja.
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	Antarctic Hard Fern	Smaller fronds, Conguillío, Futangue.
Asteraceae (daisy family)		
I <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Meadows in Futangue.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<i>Adenocaulon chilense</i>		Conguillío.
<i>Baccharis linearis</i>	Romerillo	Narrow-leaved shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum, Conguillío.
<i>Baccharis magellanica</i>		Conguillío.
<i>Baccharis nivalis</i>		Laguna del Laja.
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>		Narrow-leaved shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Chaetanthera chilensis</i>		Yellow-flowered daisy, Río Clarillo.
<i>Chuquiraga oppositifolia</i>	Hierba Blanca	Yellow-flowered shrub, Farellones.
I <i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Globe Artichoke	Laguna de Batuco.
<i>Haplopappus velutinus</i>		Yellow-flowered daisy, Farellones.
<i>Leucheria gilliesii</i>		Pale-lilac flowers, Maule.
E <i>Leucheria</i> (=cerberoana) <i>tomentosa</i>		White flowers, Río Clarillo.
E <i>Moschardia pinnatifida</i>		White flowers, Farellones.
<i>Mutisia sinuata</i>		Farellones.
<i>Mutisia spinosa</i>		Climber in the verge near Lago Colbún.
<i>Mutisia macrophylla</i>		Climber growing low down, Altos de Lircay.
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i> (=Gnaphalium) <i>viravira</i>		
Atherospermataceae (southern sassafras family)		
E <i>Laurelia sempervirens</i>	Tihue	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum, Altos de Lircay.
Berberidaceae (barberry family)		
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>		Conguillío.
<i>Berberis empetrifolia</i>		Conguillío.
<i>Berberis montana</i>		Large-flowered barberry, Farellones, Maule.
<i>Berberis microphylla</i>	Calafate	Laguna del Laja, Conguillío.
<i>Berberis trigona</i>		Conguillío.
E <i>Berberis valdiviana</i>		Maule.
Boraginaceae (borage family)		
<i>Phacelia secunda</i>		White-flowered <i>phacelia</i> , Farellones.
Brassicaceae (cabbage family)		
<i>Weberbaueria</i> (=Draba) <i>chillanensis</i>		The small white brassica, Altos de Lircay.
Cactaceae (cactus family)		
E <i>Eriosyce curvispina</i>		The small cushion, Farellones.
E <i>Leucostele</i> (=Trichocereus) <i>chiloensis</i>		The tall columnar cactus.
<i>Maihuenia poeppigii</i>	Maihuén	The yellow-flowered cushion, Laguna del Laja.
Calceolariaceae (slipper flower family)		
E <i>Calceolaria corymbosa</i>		Laguna del Laja.
E <i>Calceolaria integrifolia</i>		Altos de Lircay, Río Clarillo.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
E <i>Calceolaria purpurea</i>		The purple slipper flower, Farellones.
E <i>Calceolaria thyrsiflora</i>		Farellones.
Calyceraceae		
E <i>Gamocarpha scapigera</i> (= <i>Nastanthus spathulatus</i>)		Maule and Laguna del Laja.
Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle family)		
I <i>Valeriana officinalis</i>		Altos de Lircay.
<i>Valeriana polemonifolia</i>		Conguillío.
Cardiopteridaceae		
E <i>Citronella mucronata</i>	Huillipatagua	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Caryophyllaceae (pink family)		
I <i>Cerastium arvense</i>		Conguillío.
Celastraceae (staff vine family)		
<i>Maytenus boaria</i>	Mayten	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Coriaria ruscifolia</i>		Shrub, Futangue.
Cunoniaceae		
<i>Caldcluvia paniculata</i>	Tiaca	Evergreen tree with serrated leaves, Lahuen Ñadi.
<i>Eucryphia cordifolia</i>	Ulmo	Tree used commercially for producing ulmo honey, Futangue.
<i>Weinmannia trichosperma</i>	Tineo	Evergreen tree with pinnate leaves, temperate rainforest.
Cupressaceae (Cypress family)		
<i>Austrocedrus chilensis</i>	Chilean Cedar	Conifer, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Cyatheaceae (scaly tree fern family)		
<i>Lophosoria quadripinnata</i>	Diamondleaf Fern	Multiple-pinnate fern, Futangue.
Dioscoreaceae (yam family)		
<i>Dioscorea brachybotrya</i>		The 'bryony', Altos de Lircay, Conguillío.
Elaeocarpaceae		
<i>Aristotelia chilensis</i>	Maqui	Río Clarillo arboretum, Altos de Lircay.
E <i>Crinodendron hookerianum</i>	Chilean Lantern Tree	Shrub, Lahuen Ñadi.
E <i>Crinodendron patagua</i>		Shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Ephedraceae (joint pine family)		
<i>Ephedra chilensis</i>		The larger joint pine, Farellones, Río Clarillo.
<i>Ephedra frustillata</i>		The smaller joint pine at the Valle Nevado lunch stop.
Ericaceae (heath family)		
<i>Gaultheria insana</i>	Prickly Heath	Altos de Lircay.
<i>Gaultheria phillyreifolia</i>		Futangue.
<i>Gaultheria poeppigii</i>		Conguillío.
Escalloniaceae (escallonia family)		
E <i>Escallonia illinita</i>		Shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum, Altos de Lircay.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<i>Escallonia myrtoidea</i>		Shrub in wet flushes, Farellones.
E <i>Escallonia pulverulenta</i>		Río Clarillo.
<i>Escallonia rubra</i>		Shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)		
<i>Colliguaja integerrima</i>		Shrub, Farellones.
E <i>Colliguaja odorifera</i>		Shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Euphorbia collina</i>		Laguna del Laja, Conguillío.
Fabaceae (pea family)		
E <i>Adesmia confusa</i>		Río Clarillo arboretum, Altos de Lircay.
<i>Adesmia longipes</i>		The large yellow-flowered pea, Altos de Lircay.
<i>Adesmia retusa</i>		Small yellow, crimson-streaked pea, Laguna del Laja.
<i>Adesmia volckmannii</i>		Spiny, woody, yellow-flowered pea, Laguna del Laja.
<i>Astragalus palenae</i>		The white-flowered <i>Astragalus</i> , Altos de Lircay.
<i>Lathyrus magellanicus</i>		Large purple-flowered pea, Laguna del Laja.
E <i>Lathyrus subandinus</i>		Large purple and white flowers.
<i>Neltuma (=Prosopis) alba</i>	Algarrobo Blanco	Tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Neltuma (=Prosopis) chilensis</i>	Algarrobo Chileno	Tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Sophora macrocarpa</i>		Yellow-flowered shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>		Yellow-flowered shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Strombocarpa (=Prosopis) burkartii</i>		Tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Vachellia (=Acacia) caven</i>		Yellow-flowered shrub, Farellones, Río Clarillo.
Francoaceae		
<i>Viviania marifolia</i>		
Geraniaceae (geranium family)		
<i>Geranium core-core</i>		Conguillío.
Gesneriaceae		
<i>Asteranthera ovata</i>	Estrellita	Red, tubular-flowered epiphyte, Futangue.
<i>Mitraria coccinea</i>		Red, pitcher-flowered climber with toothed leaves, Futangue.
E <i>Sarmienta scandens</i> (= <i>repens</i>)	Chilean Pitcher Flower	Red, pitcher-flowered epiphyte, Futangue.
Grossulariaceae (currant family)		
<i>Ribes cucullatum</i>		The currant in Altos de Lircay.
Gunneraceae		
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Giant Rhubarb	From Laguna del Laja, South.
Lamiaceae (mint family)		
<i>Stachys gilliesii</i>		The 'betony' on the <i>sendero</i> , Farellones
E <i>Teucrium bicolor</i>		On the road to Farellones.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
Lardizabalaceae (lardizabala family)		
<i>Boquila trifoliata</i>	Chameleon Vine/Voqui	The vine that can change its shape to mimic its host, Futangue.
Lauraceae (laurel family)		
E <i>Beilschmiedia berteroa</i>	Southern Acorn Tree	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum, Laguna del Laja.
E <i>Beilschmiedia miersii</i>	Northern Acorn Tree	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Cryptocarya alba</i>	Peumo	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Persea lingue</i>		Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Loasaceae (stickleaf family)		
E <i>Loasa placei</i>		Yellow flowers, Lagunillas.
<i>Loasa tricolor</i>		White flowers, on the road to Farellones.
<i>Loasa triloba</i>		White flowers, on the road to Farellones.
<i>Scyphanthus elegans</i>		Yellow flowers, on the road to Farellones.
Loranthaceae (showy mistletoe family)		
<i>Tristerix</i> sp.		The yellow-flowered 'mistletoe'
Malvaceae (feathery mistletoe family)		
I <i>Abutilon</i> sp.		Vilches hotel
Misodendraceae (mallow family)		
<i>Misodendrum punctulatum</i>		Hemiparasite on <i>Nothofagus</i> , Conguillío.
Monimiaceae		
<i>Laureliopsis philippiana</i>	Tepa	Evergreen tree with toothed leaves, Futangue.
E <i>Peumus boldus</i>	Boldo	
Montiaceae		
<i>Calandrinia affinis</i>		White flowers, Maule.
<i>Montiopsis gayana</i>		Pink flowers, Laguna del Laja.
E <i>Montiopsis sericea</i>		Purple flowers, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Myrtaceae (myrtle family)		
E <i>Amomyrtus meli</i>	Meli	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Legrandia concinna</i>		Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Luma apiculata</i>	Chilean Myrtle/Arrayán	Altos de Lircay.
E <i>Luma chequen</i>	Arrayán Blanco	Evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Myrceugenia exsucca</i>	Petra	Evergreen shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Myrceugenia lanceolata</i>	Arrayancillo	Evergreen shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Temu</i> (=Blepharocalyx) <i>cruckshanksii</i>		Shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Ugni molinae</i>		Evergreen shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Nothofagaceae (southern beech family)		
<i>Nothofagus alpina</i>	Rauli	Altos de Lircay, Conguillío.
<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i>	Antarctic Beech	Laguna del Laja.
<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>	Coigue	Evergreen, Altos de Lircay, Lahuen Ñadi.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
E <i>Nothofagus glauca</i>	Hualo	Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble	Altos de Lircay
Onagraceae (evening primrose family)		
<i>Clarkia tenella</i>		Río Clarillo.
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>		Widespread.
E <i>Oenothera acaulis</i>		The large white-flowered evening primrose, Farellones.
Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)		
I <i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartisa	In the lawn near the waterfall, Salto del Laja.
Oxalidaceae (wood-sorrel family)		
<i>Oxalis magellanica</i> (= <i>carnosa</i>)		Large yellow-flowered oxalis in the verge near Lago Colbún.
<i>Oxalis squamata</i>		Pink-flowered oxalis at the Valle Nevado lunch stop.
<i>Oxalis valdiviensis</i>	Chilean Yellow-sorrel	Large yellow-flowered oxalis, Altos de Lircay, Conguillío.
Papaveraceae (poppy family)		
I <i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Californian Poppy	Widespread invasive species.
<i>Philesia magellanica</i>	Magellan Austral Bellflower	Scrambling shrub, Lahuen Ñadi.
Pinaceae (pine family)		
I <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	Planted around Laguna de Laja.
Plantaginaceae (plantain family)		
I <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	Futangue.
I <i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	Futangue.
I <i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	Lagunillas.
Plumbaginaceae (leadwort family)		
<i>Armeria curvifolia</i> (=andina)		Maule.
Podocarpaceae (podocarp family)		
<i>Podocarpus nubigenus</i>	Chilean Podocarp	Small evergreen tree, Conguillío, Lahuen Ñadi.
<i>Prumnopitys andina</i>	Chilean Plum Yew	Conifer, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Polemoniaceae (phlox family)		
<i>Collomia biflora</i>		Red flowered plant in the verge near Lago Colbún.
<i>Microsteris gracilis</i>		The tiny pink flower, Laguna del Laja.
Polygonaceae (knotweed family)		
<i>Muehlenbeckia hastulata</i>	Quilo	Climbing shrub, Río Clarillo.
Protaceae		
<i>Embothrium coccineum</i>	Chilean Fire Bush	Conguillío, Futangue.
<i>Gevuina avellana</i>	Chilean Hazelnut	Altos de Lircay, Lahuen Ñadi.
<i>Lomatia dentata</i>	Piñol	Shrub, Laguna del Laja stream trail.
<i>Lomatia hirsuta</i>	Radal	Shrub in Altos de Lircay.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
Ranunculaceae (buttercup family)		
<i>Anemone multifida</i>	Pacific Anemone	Laguna del Laja, Conguillío.
Rhamnaceae (buckthorn family)		
<i>Colletia hystrix</i>		Spiny shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Discaria articulata</i>		Thorny shrub, Maule.
<i>Discaria chacaye</i>		Conguillío.
E <i>Retanilla trinervia</i>		Shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Rosaceae (rose family)		
<i>Acaena magellanica</i>		Tall with globular flower head Altos de Lircay.
<i>Acaena ovalifolia</i>		Conguillío.
<i>Acaena pinnatifida</i>		Maule.
<i>Acaena splendens</i>		Farellones.
<i>Fragaria chilensis</i>	Chilean Strawberry	The strawberry in Altos de Lircay, Conguillío.
<i>Geum magellanicum</i>		Conguillío.
E <i>Kageneckia angustifolia</i>	Frangel	Shrub with narrow serrated leaves, Farellones.
E <i>Kageneckia oblonga</i>	Bollen	Shrub with oblong serrated leaves, Farellones.
<i>Rubus radicans</i>		Ground flora, Lahuen Ñadi.
<i>Tetraglochin alata</i>		Shrub with pink papery seeds, Farellones, Maule.
Rubiaceae (madder family)		
<i>Nertera granadensis</i>		The small shrub with orange-red berries in the banks at Futangue.
Salicaceae (willow family)		
<i>Azara alpina</i>		Altos de Lircay.
E <i>Azara dentata</i>		Yellow-flowered shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Azara petiolaris</i>		Yellow-flowered shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Azara serrata</i>	Saw-toothed Azara	Yellow-flowered shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Santalaceae (sandalwood family)		
<i>Myoschilos oblongus</i>		Shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Sapindaceae (soapberry family)		
<i>Guindilia trinervis</i>		Shrub with clumps of green/red fruits, Farellones and Lagunillas.
Schoepfiaceae		
<i>Quinchamalium chilense</i>		The globular yellow flower on the road to Farellones and Laguna del Laja.
Scrophulariaceae (figwort family)		
<i>Buddleja globosa</i>	Orange Ball Tree	Río Clarillo, Altos de Lircay, Futangue.
I <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>		Farellones.
Solanaceae (nightshade family)		
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Palqui	Yellow-flowered shrub, Río Clarillo.
<i>Fabiana imbricata</i>		The shrub with the pale pink trumpet flowers on the way to Cascada Invertida.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<i>Nicotiana corymbosa</i>		Lagunillas.
E <i>Nierembergia repens</i>		White flowers near the stream, Laguna del Laja.
<i>Schizanthus hookeri</i>		The <i>sendero</i> in Farellones.
E <i>Schizanthus porrigens</i>		Río Clarillo.
<i>Solanum crispum</i>	Chilean Nightshade	The purple-flowered shrub in Fallerones and Lagunillas.
Tropaeolaceae (nasturtium family)		
E <i>Tropaeolum sessilifolium</i>		Lagunillas.
E <i>Tropaeolum tricolor</i>	Chilean Nasturtium	Maule.
Verbenaceae (vervain family)		
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>		Low-growing pale-pink flowers, Laguna del Laja.
<i>Rhaphithamnus spinosus</i>	Prickly Myrtle	Tubular, purple-flowered shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
<i>Verbena</i> (=Glandlaria) <i>laciniata</i>		The small verbena in the bank, Lagunillas.
Violaceae (violet family)		
<i>Viola reichei</i>	Patagonian Yellow Violet	Altos de Lircay.
<i>Viola subandina</i>		Rosette, Lagunillas.
Winteraceae		
<i>Drimys andina</i>		Altos de Lircay.
<i>Drimys winteri</i>	Winter's Bark/Canelo	Small evergreen tree, Río Clarillo arboretum.
Zygophyllaceae (caltrop family)		
E <i>Porlieria chilensis</i>		Shrub, Río Clarillo arboretum.
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Alstroemeriaceae (Peruvian lily family)		
E <i>Alstroemeria angustifolia</i>		Pink <i>Alstroemeria</i> , Río Clarillo.
E <i>Alstroemeria ligtu</i> ssp. <i>simsii</i>		The orange <i>Alstroemeria</i> first seen on the road to Farellones.
<i>Alstroemeria ligtu</i> ssp. <i>ligtu</i>		White-flowered form seen on the verge near Lago Colbún.
<i>Alstroemeria presliana</i>		Pink <i>Alstroemeria</i> seen on the verge near Lago Colbún.
<i>Luzuriaga radicans</i>	Quilineja	Evergreen climber with white star-shaped flowers and red berries, Parque Futangue.
Amaryllidaceae (amaryllis family)		
E <i>Leucocoryne ixioides</i>		White bulb, Farellones.
E <i>Zephyranthes tenuiflora</i>		
Asphodelaceae (Asphodel family)		
<i>Pasithea caerulea</i>		Violet bulb, Salto del Laja.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
Bromeliaceae (bromeliad family)		
E <i>Fascicularia bicolor</i>		The bromeliad in Altos de Lircay and Futangue (not-flowering).
E <i>Ochagavia carnea</i>		Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Puya alpestris</i>		The <i>Puya</i> seen on the road to Farellones.
E <i>Puya chilensis</i>		Río Clarillo arboretum.
E <i>Puya coerulea</i>		The violet-flowered <i>Puya</i> , Río Clarillo.
Iridaceae (iris family)		
<i>Libertia chilensis</i>	Chilean Iris	
<i>Olsynium junceum</i>		The white 'flowering rush' by the stream in Farellones
E <i>Olsynium philippii</i>		Pink flowers at the Valle Nevado lunch stop.
<i>Sisyrinchium azureum</i>	Blue Eyed Grass	
E <i>Sisyrinchium pearcei</i>		Yellow-flowered, Laguna del Laja stream trail.
<i>Sisyrinchium striatum</i>	Pale Yellow-eyed Grass	Farellones.
<i>Solenomelus segethii</i>		Purple flowers at the Valle Nevado lunch stop.
Orchidaceae (orchid family)		
<i>Chloraea alpina</i>		The yellow-flowered orchid Maule.
E <i>Chloraea bletioides</i>		The orchid close to the river, Río Clarillo.
<i>Chloraea fonkii</i> (= <i>gaudichaudii</i>)		White orchid, Laguna del Laja stream trail.
<i>Gavilea araucana</i>		Altos de Lircay.
<i>Gavilea glandulifera</i>		The smaller-flowered orchid, Laguna del Laja stream trail.
<i>Gavilea odoratissima</i>		Conguillío.
Poaceae (grass family)		
E <i>Chusquea quilla</i>	Quila	Bamboo in temperate rainforest.
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	
Tecophilaeaceae		
E <i>Conanthera bifolia</i>		Salto del Laja.
E <i>Conanthera campanulata</i>		The purple 'bells' as we were leaving Rio Clarillo.

BIRDS

This checklist follows the taxonomy published in the **HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World**, as updated by www.birdsoftheworld.org

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th
Family Tinamidae (Tinamous)																
E Chilean Tinamou	<i>Nothoprocta pericaria</i>			H					H							
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Swans)																
Upland Goose	<i>Chloephaga picta</i>						◆									
Ashy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga poliocephala</i>											◆				
Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>						◆									
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>												◆			
Chiloe Wigeon	<i>Mareca sibilatrix</i>						◆									
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>						◆									
Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>						◆						◆			
Lake Duck	<i>Oxyura vittata</i>	◆														
Family Odontophoridae (New World Quails)																
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>			◆	◆											
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)																
White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>	◆														
Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>	◆					◆									
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)																
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>								◆							
Chilean Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas araucana</i>						◆	◆	◆				◆		◆	
Picui Ground Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>	◆	◆													
Black-winged G-Dove	<i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i>	◆	◆	◆			◆									
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	◆		◆	◆		◆		◆							
Family Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)																
Green-backed Firecrown	<i>Sephanoides sephaniodes</i>						◆	◆	◆					◆	◆	
White-sided Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus leucopleurus</i>	◆	◆													
Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>		◆		◆											
Family Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules and Coots)																
Red-gartered Coot	<i>Fulica armillata</i>	◆					◆									
Family Charadriidae (Plovers and Lapwings)																
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	◆		H	◆		◆		◆				◆	◆	◆	
Family Laridae (Gulls, Terns and Skimmers)																
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>						◆									
Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>	◆											◆			◆
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)																

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Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	◆					◆						◆	◆		◆
Family Ardeidae (Herons, Egrets and Bitterns)																
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	◆														
Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba egretta</i>	◆							◆							
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	◆											◆			
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>								◆							
Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises and Spoonbills)																
Black-faced Ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i>						◆						◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Cathartidae (New World Vultures)																
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	◆	◆	◆			◆									
American Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>							◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>						◆	◆					◆			◆
Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Kites)																
Cinereous Harrier	<i>Circus cinereus</i>	◆											◆			
Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>	◆	◆		◆		◆						◆			
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Gernoaetus melanoleucus</i>				◆		◆									
White-throated Hawk	<i>Buteo albigula</i>	◆						◆								
Family Strigidae (Owls)																
Magellanic Horned Owl	<i>Bubo magellanicus</i>		◆													
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	◆														
Rufous-legged Owl	<i>Strix rufipes</i>							◆								
Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)																
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>														◆	◆
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)																
Magellanic W'pecker	<i>Campephilus magellanicus</i>												◆			
Chilean Flicker	<i>Colaptes pitius</i>							◆								
Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)																
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>												◆		◆	◆
Chimango Caracara	<i>Daptrius chimango</i>	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆
Mountain Caracara	<i>Daptrius megalopterus</i>		◆				◆									
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>												◆			◆
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>						◆									
Family Psittacidae (Parrots)																
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>			◆	◆				◆							
Austral Parakeet	<i>Enicognathus ferrugineus</i>					◆	◆	◆						H	H	
E Slender-billed Parakeet	<i>Enicognathus leptorhynchus</i>												◆	H		◆
Burrowing Parakeet	<i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>						◆	◆								
Family Rhinocryptidae (Tapaculos)																
Chestnut-throated Huet-huet	<i>Pteroptochos castaneus</i>							H								

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th
Black-throated Huet-huet	<i>Pteroptochos tarnii</i>														H	H
E Moustached Turca	<i>Pteroptochos megapodius</i>	H	H	◆	H											
Chuca Tapaculo	<i>Scelorchilus rubecula</i>							H					H	◆	◆	H
Family Furnariidae (Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers)																
Rufous-banded Miner	<i>Geositta rufipennis</i>	◆	◆	◆			◆									
White-throated Treerunner	<i>Pygarrhichas albogularis</i>							◆								
Wren-like Rushbird	<i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>	◆														
Scale-throated Earthcreeper	<i>Upucerthia dumetaria</i>		◆													
Buff-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>	◆														
Dark-bellied Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus</i>								◆							
Thorn-tailed Rayadito	<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>					◆		◆							H	◆
Des Murs's Wiretail	<i>Sylviorthorhynchus desmursii</i>												◆			
Cordilleran Canastero	<i>Asthenes modesta</i>	H														
Family Cotingidae (Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers)																
Rufous-tailed Plantcutter	<i>Phytotoma rara</i>	◆							◆							
Family Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)																
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>				◆	◆		◆	◆				◆			◆
(Chilean) White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps chilensis</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆
Spectacled Tyrant	<i>Hymenops perspicillata</i>						◆									◆
White-browed Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola albilora</i>	◆														
Fire-eyed Diucon	<i>Pyrope pyrope</i>		◆				◆									
Black-billed Shrike-Ty't	<i>Agriornis montanus</i>		◆													
Patagonian Tyrant	<i>Colorhamphus parvirostris</i>															◆
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows)																
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	◆	◆				◆						◆			
Chilean Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucopyga</i>	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				◆		◆	◆
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)																
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>		◆		◆		◆	◆	◆							
Family Mimidae (Mockingbirds and Thrashers)																
Chilean Mockingbird	<i>Mimus thenca</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆							◆	◆	◆
Family Turdidae (Thrushes and allies)																
Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falcklandii</i>	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)																
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	◆	◆	◆					◆							◆

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th
Family Fringillidae (Finches)																
Yellow-rumped Siskin	<i>Spinus uropygialis</i>		◆													
Black-chinned Siskin	<i>Spinus barbatus</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆							
Family Passerellidae (New World Sparrows)																
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆									
Family Icteridae (Troupials and Allies)																
Long-tailed Meadowlark	<i>Leistes loyca</i>												◆		◆	◆
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>						◆									◆
Austral Blackbird	<i>Curaeus curaeus</i>			◆	◆			◆					◆	◆		◆
Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>	◆														
Family Thraupidae (Tanagers and Allies)																
Grey-hooded Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus gayi</i>	◆	◆				◆									
Patagonian Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus patgonicus</i>						◆	◆	◆							
Diuca Finch	<i>Diuca diuca</i>	◆		◆	◆		◆		◆							
Plumbeous Sierra Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>						◆									
Mourning Siera Finch	<i>Rhopospina fruticeti</i>	◆	◆	◆			◆									
Band-tailed Sierra Finch	<i>Rhopospina alaudina</i>	H	◆	◆												
Greater Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis auriventris</i>						◆									

AMPHIBIANS

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th
Chilean Four-eyed Frog	<i>Pleurodema thaul</i>					◆		◆								
Warty Toad	<i>Rhinella spinulosa</i>	◆	◆													
Darwin's Frog	<i>Rhinoderma darwinii</i>													◆		

MAMMALS

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th
Rodents																
Southern Viscacha	<i>Lagidium viscacia</i>	◆	◆													
Olive Grass Mouse	<i>Abrothrix olivacea</i>	◆														
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	◆	◆		◆											
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>															◆
Carnivores																
Culpeo	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>		◆													
Chilla/South American Grey Fox	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>												D			

REPTILES

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th
E Spotted False Monitor	<i>Callopiastes maculatus</i>				◆											
E Leopard Lizard	<i>Liolaemus leopardinus</i>	◆														
E Mountain Lizard	<i>Liolaemus monticola</i>		◆													
E Black-green Lizard	<i>Liolaemus nigroviridis</i>	◆														
E Shining Tree Iguana	<i>Liolaemus nitidus</i>		◆													
Painted Lizard	<i>Liolaemus pictus</i>														◆	
E Northern Painted Lizard	<i>Liolaemus septentrionalis</i>					◆		◆								
E Jewel Lizard	<i>Liolaemus tenuis</i>			◆		◆		◆	◆			◆				
E Lobo's Rocky Lizard	<i>Phymaturus lobo</i>						◆									
E Laja Rocky Lizard	<i>Phymaturus vociferator</i>									◆						
E Southern Growler	<i>Pristidactylus torquatus</i>				◆			◆								

INVERTEBRATES

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th
Arachnids																
Chilean Rose Tarantula	<i>Grammostola cf rosea</i>					◆								◆	◆	
a pseudoscorpion															◆	
a scorpion	<i>Brachistosternus</i> sp.						◆		◆							
Coleoptera: beetles																
a weevil	<i>Aegorhinus albolineatus</i>							◆								
a soft-winged flower beetle	<i>Astylus gayi</i>							◆								
a scarab beetle	<i>Brachysternus prasinus</i>							◆								
Adonis Ladybird	<i>Hippodamia variegata</i>			◆												
Black Vine Weevil	<i>Otiorhynchus sulcatus</i>							◆								
Chilean Pine Spider Weevil	<i>Rhyephenes humeralis</i>							◆								
a click beetle	<i>Semiotus luteipennis</i>														◆	
Hymenoptera: ants, bees, sawflies, wasps																
Giant Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus dahlbomii</i>													◆	◆	
a seed-eating ant	<i>Camponotus</i> sp.						◆									
	<i>Epiclopus lendlianus</i>									◆						
	<i>Diphaglossa gayi</i>													◆	◆	
Chilean Potter Wasp	<i>Hypodynerus chiliensis</i>				◆											

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a tarantula hawk	<i>Pepsis</i> sp.							◆						◆	◆	
Lepidoptera: butterflies, moths																
Gold Rim Swallowtail	<i>Battus polydamus</i>				◆											
Fasciolata Skipper	<i>Hylephila</i> cf <i>fasciolata</i>					◆								◆		
a hawk moth	<i>Hyles annei</i>						◆									
	<i>Pseudolucia chilensis</i>						◆									
	<i>Tatochilla mercedes</i>		◆													
Subtropical Lady	<i>Vanessa carie</i>	◆														
	<i>Vanessa</i> sp.					◆										
	<i>Yramea cytheris</i>					◆										
	<i>Yramea</i> sp.	◆														
Odonata: damselflies, dragonflies																
a dragonlet	<i>Erythrodiplax connata</i>					◆	◆									