

**CERULEAN WARBLER SURVEYS IN THE LOWER YUNGAS
OF NORTHWEST BOLIVIA AND EXTREME SOUTHEAST
PERU: PHASE II**

Final Report

prepared by

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Survey areas

Cerulean Warbler surveys were carried out between 13 November 2005 and 27 February 2006 in three areas in the lower Yungas of northwest Bolivia and in one area in extreme southeast Peru. Field surveys were lead by **Victor Hugo García**, one of the best-trained Bolivian ornithologists for conducting bird surveys, who participated in the previous Cerulean Warbler expedition to Bolivia's Madidi National Park in February 2005. Victor was accompanied by a field assistant and trainee in each area of the following areas:

(1) Serranía Bellavista, prov. Nor Yungas, dpto. La Paz, Bolivia

Surveys on Serranía Bellavista took place at two localities found in close proximity of each other:

(a) El Choro

Survey dates: 14-22 November 2005 (9 days)

GPS location (UTM): 19 L 8267845 S, 660461 W; location accuracy 10 m; elevation 1363 m.
Surveys covered about 4.5 km of trails and elevations from 1231 m (19 L 8267455 S, 660748 W) up to 1456 m (19 L 8268006 S, 660306 W).

Percent slope: 15-20%.

Aspect of the slope: somewhat variable, but mostly around 90°.

Habitat: Humid montane forest, mostly primary.

(b) Colonia Cultural Unidos

Survey dates: 23 November to 1 December 2005 (9 days)

GPS location (UTM): 19 L 8266227 S, 660909 W; location accuracy 9 m; elevation 1360 m.
Surveys covered about 15 km of narrow dirt roads at elevations from 1231 m (19 L 8267455 S, 660748 W) up to 1426 m (19 L 8267430 S, 659080 W).

Percent slope: 20-25%.

Aspect of the slope: variable, mostly between 90° and 180°.

Habitat: 60-70% shade coffee plantations (traditional polyculture with native shade trees; other crops included citrus, banana and coca), mixed with patches of secondary or degraded forest. Trees of the genus *Inga* were common.

(2) Tunquini, prov. Nor Yungas, dpto. La Paz, Bolivia

Survey dates: 6-23 December 2005 (18 days)

GPS location (UTM): 19 K 8209090 S, 621056 W; location accuracy 10 m; elevation 1525 m.
Surveys covered about 25 km of trails and narrow dirt roads at elevations from 1286 m (19 K 8208216 S, 624329 W) up to 2065 m (19 K 8208909 S, 619988 W).

Percent slope: 20-25%.

Aspect of the slope: variable, mostly between 270° and 0°.

Habitat: Primary humid montane forest, mixed with some patches of secondary forest.

(3) Palmerani (Urubamba), prov. Sandia, dpto. Puno, Peru

Survey dates: 13-30 January 2006 (18 days)

GPS location (UTM): 19 L 8448622 S, 507017 W; location accuracy 9 m; elevation 1094 m.

Surveys covered about 30 km of narrow dirt road at elevations from 1026 m (19 L 8449182 S, 506103 W) up to 1440 m (19 L 8447134 S, 508174 W); end points of the survey road were 19 L 8446954 S, 509731 W (1194 m), and 19 L 8449182 S, 506103 W (1026 m).

Percent slope: 20-25%.

Aspect of the slope: variable, mostly between 10° and 120°.

Habitat: About 80% shade coffee plantations (traditional polyculture with native shade trees; other crops included citrus, banana and coca), mixed with small patches of secondary or degraded forest. Trees of the genus *Inga* were abundant.

(4) Maticuni (near Chicaloma), prov. Sud Yungas, dpto. La Paz, Bolivia

Survey dates: 10-26 February 2006 (18 days)

GPS location (UTM): 19 K 8179954 S, 662049 W; location accuracy 9 m; elevation 1643 m.

Surveys covered about 30 km of narrow dirt road and trails at elevations from 1384 m (19 K 8180266 S, 663019 W) up to 1934 m (19 K 8178209 S, 665126 W).

Percent slope: 25-30%.

Aspect of the slope: variable, mostly between 200° and 230° and between 30° and 60°.

Habitat: About 90% coca and shade coffee plantations (traditional polyculture with native shade trees; other crops included citrus and corn), some pasture, and a patch of degraded primary humid montane forest at the upper elevational end of the survey area.

Methods employed

Surveys took advantage of existing trails and narrow dirt roads. In the first three areas VHG was accompanied by field assistant and trainee Daniel Barja Manriquez, and at Maticuni he was accompanied by Rubén Roger Soto. Both observers usually worked together (except at Palmerani, as by that time DBM had received sufficient training to survey alone, thus maximizing survey effort), starting just before dawn at a new spot on most mornings. Daily surveys lasted until early afternoon and were resumed in late afternoon on most days. Observers searched for Cerulean Warblers using binoculars and frequent playback of the reference recordings provided by TNC. They paid particular attention to mixed-species foraging flocks in the canopy, observing and following each flock for as long as possible while broadcasting Cerulean Warbler reference recordings. To facilitate visual recognition and identification of Cerulean Warbler individuals, all observers carried an enlarged, high-quality color photocopy of the illustration of the species (in basic plumage) from the field guide “The Birds of Ecuador, Volume II” (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Cornell Univ. Press). Additionally, VHG was equipped with sound recording equipment and made extensive recordings of dawn choruses, mixed-species flocks, and individual birds. The presence of all other bird species observed also was noted by VHG.

All coordinates were taken with a Garmin Etrex Legend using WGS84 map datum. Survey dates stated above do not include travel to and from the study areas.

Results

Cerulean Warblers were encountered at Palmerani (Urubamba), but not at any of the other sites surveyed. The first observation at Palmerani was made of a solitary adult male on 13 January 2006. The bird was detected visually without playback approximately 3 m above ground in the lowermost branch of an *Inga* shade tree at the edge of a coffee plantation (traditional polyculture) and at the side of the narrow dirt road (no vehicular traffic during the rainy season). During the following 4-5 minutes the foliage-gleaning bird worked its way up in the same tree up to the crown at a height of about 20 m above ground. It was silent and did not show the slightest response to the playback of the reference recordings provided by TNC. Presumably the same male was observed in the same and surrounding *Inga* shade trees on a number of subsequent days displaying the same behavior.

The second record of a solitary bird displaying female plumage characteristics was made on 19 January 2006 about 3 km from the first record. The foliage-gleaning bird was first detected in a bush at the side of the road about 3-4 m above ground, and after a few minutes of observation flew into the crown of an *Inga* tree in a shade coffee plantation. Presumably the same individual was observed in the same and surrounding *Inga* shade trees on subsequent days displaying the same behavior.

The third record of a solitary adult male was made on 20 January 2006 approximately 1 km from the location of the first record. The foliage-gleaning bird was observed 6-8 m up in a small tree at the side of the road and at the edge of a shade coffee plantation. No further observations were made at this particular site.

Cerulean Warbler observations were made at various times of day, ranging from about 07:30 to 16:00 (Peruvian time). A list of all other species observed at the study site is included in Appendix 1. In addition to the Cerulean Warbler, four nearctic-neotropical migrants were observed during the surveys: Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes luteiventris*) at Palmerani, Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) on Serranía Bellavista and at Palmerani, Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*) at all four sites, and Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) on Serranía Bellavista, at Tunquini and at Palmerani. Unfortunately, the threatened Yellow-rumped Antwren (*Terenura sharpei*) was not recorded at any of the four sites.

Problems and changes

In August 2005 the management of Tunquini Biological Station (TBS), located in Cotapata National Park, decided to close the station temporarily due to disagreements and conflicts with the local peasant community of Tunquini. Therefore, surveys began on the Serranía Bellavista, rather than at Tunquini as planned originally. By late November 2005 it became clear that TBS probably would remain permanently inoperative, but that nonetheless some peasant communities in the vicinity were still sympathetic to the station's management and biological research in the area. Therefore, VHG set up base at the small village of Chairó (down-stream from Tunquini

with very degraded secondary habitats), and after three days of negotiations with the community of Tunquini he obtained permission work in the vicinity of TBS (although not based at the closed-down station).

An extraordinarily wet rainy season (austral summer) presented minor problems. Daily rain and dense morning fog (except at Maticuni) frequently resulted in low visibility, especially of the canopy. However, Cerulean Warblers were detected at Palmerani despite such weather conditions, so rain and fog probably were not responsible for the negative results from Serranía Bellavista and Tunquini.

Conclusions

A small Cerulean Warbler wintering population appears to occur in the Palmerani area, and the species may be a regular winter resident in this Andean foothill area. As in the northern portion of its wintering range, at Palmerani the Cerulean Warbler has an affinity for rustic shade coffee plantations with the native genus *Inga* as the dominant shade tree. The failure to record the Cerulean Warbler in Bolivia and the general scarcity of records from this country certainly seem to indicate that the species occurs only irregularly in Bolivia, where only a few overshooting individuals may be found in some years.

Appendix 1. Bird species observed in the four study areas (SB = Serranía Bellavista, 1230-1460 m; Tun = Tunquini, 1290-2070 m; Pal = Palmerani, 1030-1440 m; Mat = Maticuni, 1380-1930 m) from 14 November 2005 to 26 February 2006. *Relative abundance categories:* a = abundant, observed daily in moderate to large numbers; c = common, observed daily or almost daily in small numbers; f = fairly common, observed on most days in small numbers; u = uncommon, observed on 50% or less of days in small numbers (or flocks on less than five days for swifts); r = rare, observed only once or twice.

		SB	Tun	Pal	Mat
TINAMIDAE					
<i>Tinamus tao</i>	Gray Tinamou	c	r	c	
<i>Nothocercus nigrocapillus</i>	Hooded Tinamou	r	u		
<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>	Brown Tinamou	f	c	c	u
<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	Tataupa Tinamou				f
<i>Rhynchotus maculicollis</i>	Huayco Tinamou		r		u
CRACIDAE					
<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	Speckled Chachalaca	a	f	c	a
<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	Andean Guan		f	r	f
ODONTOPHORIDAE					
<i>Odontophorus speciosus</i>	Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail	c	f	u	u
<i>Odontophorus balliviani</i>	Stripe-faced Wood-Quail				r
ANATIDAE					
<i>Merganetta armata</i>	Torrent Duck		r		
ARDEIDAE					
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Rufescent Tiger-Heron			r	
PHALACROCORACIDAE					
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Neotropic Cormorant		r		
CATHARTIDAE					
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	f	c	c	a
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	u	r	u	f
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture			u	
<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor		r		
ACCIPITRIDAE					
<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Gray-headed Kite	r			
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	u		u	
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed Kite	r			
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	r	r	r	
<i>Harpyhaliaetus solitarius</i>	Solitary Eagle	r	r	r	
<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle				u
<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk	u	f	c	r
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk			r	
FALCONIDAE					
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Barred Forest-Falcon	f	r	u	r
<i>Micrastur gilvicollis</i>	Lined Forest-Falcon			r	
<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Bat Falcon		u	r	r
EURYPYGIDAE					
<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Sunbittern	r			
SCOLOPACIDAE					

<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Spotted Sandpiper			r	
COLUMBIDAE					
<i>Columba plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Pigeon	c	c	c	c
<i>Columba subvinacea</i>	Ruddy Pigeon	r		u	
<i>Columbina picui</i>	Picui Ground-Dove				u
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Blue Ground-Dove			r	
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove	f	f	c	c
<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>	White-throated Quail-Dove		f		
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove	f		u	
PSITTACIDAE					
<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw	r		c	
<i>Ara severa</i>	Chestnut-fronted Macaw			u	
<i>Aratinga mitrata</i>	Mitred Parakeet				a
<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	Green-cheeked Parakeet	u	a	u	a
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed Parrot	f	u	c	
<i>Pionus sordidus</i>	Red-billed Parrot				c
<i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>	Plum-crowned Parrot		u		
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot			c	
CUCULIDAE					
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	f	c	c	c
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani	r			u
<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>	Pavonine Cuckoo	r	r		
STRIGIDAE					
<i>Otus choliba</i>	Tropical Screech-Owl				c
<i>Otus ingens</i>	Rufescent Screech-Owl	u	r	u	
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl			r	
<i>Pulsatrix melanota</i>	Band-bellied Owl	f			
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	r			
NYCTIBIIDAE					
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Potoo			r	
CAPRIMULGIDAE					
<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Poorwill	u			
<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i>	Scissor-tailed Nightjar				u
APODIDAE					
<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	Chestnut-collared Swift		r		
<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	White-collared Swift	c	u		r
<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>	White-tipped Swift			u	u
TROCHILIDAE					
<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	Reddish Hermit			r	
<i>Phaethornis stuarti</i>	White-browed Hermit	u			r
<i>Phaethornis malaris</i>	Great-billed Hermit	c	c	c	f
<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>	Green-fronted Lancebill	r			
<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	Green Violet-ear		r		u
<i>Klais guimeti</i>	Violet-headed Hummingbird			r	
<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>	Rufous-crested Coquette	r		u	
<i>Discosura popelairii</i>	Wire-crested Thorntail			r	
<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>	Blue-tailed Emerald	r		r	f
<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	u	u	u	f

<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>	Golden-tailed Sapphire	f	f	r	
<i>Amazilia chionogaster</i>	White-bellied Hummingbird		r		u
<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	Speckled Hummingbird	u	r		
<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>	Violet-fronted Brilliant		u		u
<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>	Bronzy Inca		r	r	
<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	Collared Inca		r	r	
<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	Booted Racquet-tail	r	r		u
<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>	Black-eared Fairy			u	
TROGONIDAE					
<i>Trogon curucui</i>	Blue-crowned Trogon	f	f	f	r
<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Collared Trogon	r		u	
<i>Trogon personatus</i>	Masked Trogon		u		r
<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	Black-tailed Trogon			r	
<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>	Crested Quetzal		r	r	
MOMOTIDAE					
<i>Momotus momota</i>	Blue-crowned Motmot	u			f
<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>	Highland Motmot		f		
GALBULIDAE					
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar			f	
BUCCONIDAE					
<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>	White-necked Puffbird			r	
<i>Nystalus striolatus</i>	Striolated Puffbird	u	r	f	r
<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	White-eared Puffbird				f
<i>Malacoptila fulvogularis</i>	Black-streaked Puffbird	u	f		r
CAPITONIDAE					
<i>Eubucco versicolor</i>	Versicolored Barbet	f	c	r	f
RAMPHASTIDAE					
<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	Emerald Toucanet	u		r	
<i>Aulacorhynchus derbianus</i>	Chestnut-tipped Toucanet	f	u	u	u
<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>	Blue-banded Toucanet		u		u
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Chestnut-eared Aracari	f	u	u	
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed Toucan	f	u	f	
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	White-throated Toucan	f		u	
PICIDAE					
<i>Picumnus aurifrons</i>	Bar-breasted Piculet			u	
<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>	White-wedged Piculet				u
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	f		r	
<i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i>	Smoky-brown Woodpecker		r		
<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>	Red-stained Woodpecker			u	
<i>Piculus leucolaemus</i>	White-throated Woodpecker			f	
<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	Golden-olive Woodpecker	c	f		c
<i>Piculus rivolii</i>	Crimson-mantled Woodpecker		r		
<i>Celeus grammicus</i>	Scale-breasted Woodpecker			r	
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker	r	u	f	f
<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	Red-necked Woodpecker	f	u	f	
<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	r		r	
DENDROCOLAPTIDAE					
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	c	c	f	u

<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	u	r	u	
<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	Black-banded Woodcreeper			r	r
<i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Woodcreeper	c	c	u	u
<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>	Olive-backed Woodcreeper		r		
<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>	Montane Woodcreeper		r		
<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>	Lineated Woodcreeper			r	
<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	Red-billed Scythebill		r	u	r
FURNARIIDAE					
<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	Azara's Spinetail	u	f		u
<i>Synallaxis cabanisi</i>	Cabanis's Spinetail			r	
<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>	Plain-crowned Spinetail			c	
<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>	Spotted Barbtail		u		
<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>	Streaked Tuftedcheek		r		
<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>	Montane Foliage-gleaner	r	u		
<i>Simoxenops striatus</i>	Bolivian Recurvebill			r	
<i>Philydor rufum</i>	Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	f	f		
<i>Anabazenops dorsalis</i>	Dusky-cheeked Foliage-gleaner			f	
<i>Thripadectes holostictus</i>	Striped Treehunter		r		r
<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	u	u	r	
<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Plain Xenops	r			
<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	Streaked Xenops	u	u	f	u
THAMNOPHILIDAE					
<i>Taraba major</i>	Great Antshrike				u
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike	u			f
<i>Thamnophilus palliatus</i>	Chestnut-backed Antshrike	f	f	c	
<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	Plain-winged Antshrike			r	
<i>Thamnophilus aroyae</i>	Upland Antshrike	f	r	f	
<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>	Variable Antshrike		r		
<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	Plain Antwren	f	u	u	c
<i>Myrmotherula longicauda</i>	Stripe-chested Antwren	f	r	c	r
<i>Myrmotherula grisea</i>	Yungas Antwren			u	
<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antwren			u	
<i>Microrhophias quixensis</i>	Dot-winged Antwren			u	
<i>Drymophila devillei</i>	Striated Antbird			u	
<i>Drymophila caudata</i>	Long-tailed Antbird		r		r
<i>Cercomacra serva</i>	Black Antbird		r	c	
<i>Pyriglena leuconota</i>	White-backed Fire-eye	c	u	f	c
<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>	Black-faced Antbird			f	
<i>Hypocnemis cantator</i>	Warbling Antbird			a	
<i>Myrmeciza hemimelaena</i>	Chestnut-tailed Antbird	c		a	
FORMICARIDAE					
<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Black-faced Antthrush	u		c	
<i>Chamaeza campanisona</i>	Short-tailed Antthrush	u	f		u
<i>Grallaria erythrotis</i>	Rufous-faced Antpitta		u		
CONOPOPHAGIDAE					
<i>Conopophaga ardesiaca</i>	Slaty Gnateater	r	u	r	
RHINOCRYPTIDAE					
<i>Scytalopus parvirostris</i>	Trilling Tapaculo		r		

<i>Scytalopus bolivianus</i>	Bolivian Tapaculo	c	f		u
<i>Melanopareia maximiliani</i>	Olive-crowned Crescent-chest				r
TYRANNIDAE					
<i>Phyllomyias</i> sp. nov.	Undescribed species			c	
<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Forest Elaenia			f	
<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	Greenish Elaenia	c			
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Elaenia			r	
<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>	White-crested Elaenia		r		r
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	u	u	f	c
<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet				u
<i>Zimmerius bolivianus</i>	Bolivian Tyrannulet		r		
<i>Phylloscartes ophthalmicus</i>	Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	f	f		
<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	Streak-necked Flycatcher	r	u	r	r
<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i>	McConnell's Flycatcher	r	f	f	u
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	u	r	f	c
<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	Slaty-capped Flycatcher	c	c	r	
<i>Myiornis albiventris</i>	White-bellied Pygmy-Tyrant	u		f	
<i>Hemitriccus spodiops</i>	Yungas Tody-Tyrant	u	u	u	
<i>Hemitriccus flammulatus</i>	Flammulated Tody-Tyrant	r			
<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	r	u		f
<i>Hemitriccus rufigularis</i>	Buff-throated Tody-Tyrant			r	
<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher		r	u	
<i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i>	Fulvous-breasted Flatbill		u		
<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	u	f		c
<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher			c	
<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	Bran-colored Flycatcher	r	u		
<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher			r	
<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Flycatcher		u		r
<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>	Cliff Flycatcher		u		u
<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	Fuscous Flycatcher		r	u	
<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	Smoke-colored Pewee	u	u	f	
<i>Mitrephanes olivaceus</i>	Olive Flycatcher		r		
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe	u	f	r	u
<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>	Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant				r
<i>Colonia colonus</i>	Long-tailed Tyrant	r		r	
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Piratic Flycatcher	r		r	
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Social Flycatcher	u	u	u	
<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	u	c		u
<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher			u	
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Streaked Flycatcher	u	r	u	u
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Boat-billed Flycatcher	u			
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variegated Flycatcher	u	u	r	u
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird	u	f	r	c
<i>Casiornis rufus</i>	Rufous Casiornis	u			u
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	u	r	u	
<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>	Pale-edged Flycatcher		u		
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher	r		f	f
<i>Attila bolivianus</i>	Dull-capped Attila			r	

COTINGIDAE					
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Masked Tityra	u	u	u	r
<i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>	Thrush-like Schiffornis	u		r	
<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Becard	u	r	r	u
<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	White-winged Becard	r		f	
<i>Pipreola frontalis</i>	Scarlet-breasted Fruiteater		r		r
<i>Rupicola peruviana</i>	Andean Cock-of-the-Rock	f	f		u
<i>Lipaugus uropygialis</i>	Scimitar-winged Piha		r		
PIPRIDAE					
<i>Chiroxiphia boliviana</i>	Yungas Manakin	c	c	u	c
<i>Pipra chloromeros</i>	Round-tailed Manakin		r	r	
INCERTAE SEDIS					
<i>Piprites chloris</i>	Wing-barred Piprites	f	r	c	
VIREONIDAE					
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	u	r	f	u
<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	f	u	f	
<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	Brown-capped Vireo		u	u	
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	f		r	
<i>Hylophilus hypoxanthus</i>	Dusky-capped Greenlet			r	
CORVIDAE					
<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>	Violaceous Jay			a	
<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>	Purplish Jay	f	a		a
<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	Green Jay		r		
HIRUNDINIDAE					
<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Blue-and-white Swallow	u	u		a
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Southern Rough-winged Swallow			u	
TROGLODYTIDAE					
<i>Thryothorus genibarbis</i>	Moustached Wren	c	c	a	a
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	f	f	f	a
<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	Mountain Wren		r		
<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	Gray-breasted Wood-Wren		r		
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Scaly-breasted Wren	f		f	
CINCLIDAE					
<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>	White-capped Dipper		u		r
TURDIDAE					
<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	Andean Solitaire		f		u
<i>Catharus dryas</i>	Spotted Nightingale-Thrush	u	u		
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	c	c	a	c
<i>Entomodestes leucotis</i>	White-eared Solitaire		u		
<i>Turdus serranus</i>	Glossy-black Thrush		r		
<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	White-necked Robin	f	c		f
COEREBIDAE					
<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit	f	c	a	c
THRAUPIDAE					
<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>	Black-faced Tanager		u		u
<i>Cissopis leveriana</i>	Magpie Tanager	f	r	f	
<i>Hemispingus melanotis</i>	Black-eared Hemispingus	r	u		r
<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>	Orange-headed Tanager	r			

<i>Thlypopsis ruficeps</i>	Rust-and-yellow Tanager		r		
<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>	Black-goggled Tanager	u			
<i>Tachyphonus rufiventer</i>	Yellow-crested Tanager	u		u	
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager	c	a	a	a
<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	Sayaca Tanager	f	c	u	c
<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Palm Tanager	f	f	f	c
<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>	Blue-and-yellow Tanager		r		
<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	r	u		r
<i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>	Orange-eared Tanager	u			
<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	Paradise Tanager	f		f	
<i>Tangara arthus</i>	Golden Tanager	u	u		
<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>	Saffron-crowned Tanager	u	f		u
<i>Tangara chrysotis</i>	Golden-eared Tanager		r		
<i>Tangara xanthogastra</i>	Yellow-bellied Tanager	f	u	r	
<i>Tangara punctata</i>	Spotted Tanager	r	u	r	
<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Bay-headed Tanager	r		u	
<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>	Golden-naped Tanager		r		
<i>Tangara cyanotis</i>	Blue-browed Tanager	u	u		
<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	Blue-necked Tanager	f	u	c	
<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	Beryl-spangled Tanager		u		
<i>Tangara vassorii</i>	Blue-and-black Tanager				u
<i>Tangara argyrofenges</i>	Green-throated Tanager	r	r		
<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Swallow-Tanager	u	f	r	u
<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	Black-faced Dacnis			r	
<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis	u	f	f	u
<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Purple Honeycreeper	u	f		
<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Green Honeycreeper			r	
<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	Guira Tanager	u	u	f	u
<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>	Chestnut-vented Conebill			u	
<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>	Capped Conebill	u	u		
<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>	Masked Flowerpiercer		u		
<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	Common Bush-Tanager	u	u		r
<i>Chlorospingus parvirostris</i>	Short-billed Bush-Tanager	r	u		
<i>Piranga flava</i>	Hepatic Tanager	r		r	
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	r	r	c	
<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>	White-winged Tanager	u	u		
<i>Habia rubica</i>	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	u			
<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	Purple-throated Euphonia	r		r	
<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	Thick-billed Euphonia	u	u	u	u
<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>	Golden-rumped Euphonia			u	
<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	Golden-bellied Euphonia			u	
<i>Euphonia mesochrysa</i>	Bronze-green Euphonia	c	f	f	
<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Euphonia	r	u	r	
<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	Blue-naped Chlorophonia	f	c	f	r
EMBERIZIDAE					
<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Rufous-collared Sparrow	u	f		f
<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>	Yellow-browed Sparrow	r	r	c	u
<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Saffron Finch				u

<i>Embernagra platensis</i>	Great Pampa-Finch				r
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit		r	u	f
<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>	Black-and-white Seedeater			u	
<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>	Double-collared Seedeater				c
<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	Lesser Seed-Finch	u	u	f	r
<i>Tiaris obscurus</i>	Dull-colored Grassquit	r	u	c	a
<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	Pectoral Sparrow	r	r	f	u
<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>	Saffron-billed Sparrow				r
<i>Atlapetes rufinucha</i>	Rufous-naped Brush-Finch		u		
<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>	Red-crested Finch		r		c
CARDINALIDAE					
<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>	Black-backed Grosbeak	r	u	u	
<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Slate-colored Grosbeak			u	
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator	c	f	c	c
<i>Cyanocompsa cyanooides</i>	Blue-black Grosbeak	r		c	
PARULIDAE					
<i>Parula pitayumi</i>	Tropical Parula	f	c	c	f
<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler			u	
<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	Masked Yellowthroat	r	r		
<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Slate-throated Redstart	c	c	f	c
<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>	Spectacled Redstart		r		
<i>Basileuterus bivittatus</i>	Two-banded Warbler	f	a	f	c
<i>Basileuterus chrysogaster</i>	Golden-bellied Warbler			f	
<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>	Russet-crowned Warbler	u			
<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	Three-striped Warbler	f	f	r	u
<i>Phaeothlypis rivularis</i>	Riverbank Warbler	u		u	
ICTERIDAE					
<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	Russet-backed Oropendola	c	u	a	
<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>	Dusky-green Oropendola	f	c		c
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Crested Oropendola	a	a	a	a
<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>	Amazonian Oropendola	u		r	
<i>Cacicus chrysonotus</i>	Mountain Cacique		r		
<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow-rumped Cacique			r	
<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	Epaulet Oriole	r		r	
<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Giant Cowbird				u
FRINGILLIDAE					
<i>Carduelis olivacea</i>	Olivaceous Siskin		u	r	



