



Female Birders Flocking to Colombia – Fam Trip

3rd December – 10th December, 2019



©Tico Angulo

Nature Colombia tour leader: Diana Balcázar-Niño

This tour was for women and by women! This means that it was exclusively designed for female birders, offered by a Colombian company owned by two women, and guided by a woman. And at the same time that it was focused on something that we really like –which is watching birds! – it was aimed to support life projects -related to conservation- that women do in Colombia to get ahead with

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their families and their community under very difficult social and economic conditions.

The tour, which responds to a totally innovative concept was created and organized by Nature Colombia, with the support of Procolombia. In this first version it was a fam trip for media influencers and owners of birdwatching companies. We took participants to the northern Colombia (the Caribbean Coast), one of the most interesting regions of the country for nature lovers and famed for its high level of endemic bird species. We recorded 209 bird species, including 16 endemics and 14 near endemics.

In parallel, we visited two local communities, one of afro people in the village of La Boquilla, next to the famous walled city of Cartagena, and another of members of the Wayuu ethnic group, in the department of La Guajira.

It was a trip full of emotions, joys, adventures, fellowship, discoveries, beautiful and admirable people, incomparable landscapes, and birds that delighted us with their songs, colors and mysteries! A trip in which all the objectives were met. And we want to do it again!

Our group was constituted by Wendy Clark, of Bird Watcher's Digest, Ruth Miller, of Birdwatching Trips, Eliana Ardila, of Birding by Bus, and Bryony Angell, writer and social media influencer; as well as by Juliana Torres, of Procolombia, Angela Gómez, General Manager of Nature Colombia, and Luisa Fernanda Conto, Commercial Director of Nature Colombia. The tour leader was Diana Balcázar-Niño.

We deeply thank to all those ladies who accepted our invitation to come to Colombia, and to all the people who, in communities, transport services, natural reserves, hotels and restaurants along the way contributed to make this a true success!



The group at Camarones. ©Tico Angulo

Itinerary

Day	Date	Morning	Afternoon	Overnight
1	03/12/19	AM and PM Arrival to Cartagena	Cartagena city tour	Radisson Cartagena
2	04/12/19	La Boquilla	Universidad del Norte	Barranquilla Plaza Hotel
3	05/12/19	Km 4 and Isla de Salamanca NP	Minca narrow road	Los Colores de la Sierra Hotel
4	06/12/19	Los Colores de la Sierra trail	El Dorado Nature Reserve	El Dorado Nature Reserve
5	07/12/19	San Lorenzo Ridge	El Dorado Nature Reserve	El Dorado Nature Reserve
6	08/12/19	Drive to Las Acacias Restaurant	Tocoronama community	Emerawa Hotel
7	09/12/19	Camarones	Transfer to	Barranquilla

		and Los Flamencos NP	Barranquilla	Plaza Hotel
8	10/12/19	Fly back home	Fly back home	

TOUR SUMMARY

Day 1. December 3. Arrival to Cartagena and city tour

Upon arrival in Cartagena by international flights, a city tour was offered to visitors.

Cartagena is a city founded as a major port in 1533, located on the northern coast of Colombia in the Caribbean Coast Region. It was strategically located between the Magdalena and Sinú rivers and became the main port for trade between Spain and its overseas empire, establishing its importance by the early 1540s. During the colonial era it was a key port for the export of Peruvian silver to Spain and for the import of African slaves. In order to defend it against pirate attacks in the Caribbean, great castles and walls were built throughout the city. Cartagena's colonial walled city and fortress were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. After enjoying the great city of Cartagena, we had a welcome dinner.

Day 2. December 4. Birding at the mangroves of La Boquilla and workshops with the community

Early in the morning we visited La Boquilla, fishing village of African descendants that for more than 200 years have had a heroic struggle of cultural resistance to preserve its ancestral traditions and its environment of marshes and mangroves.

There, we navigated peacefully on boats by a well-preserved area of mangroves where we saw a lot of shorebirds on its beaches and many other birds in the vegetation. Some of the many birds we recorded were Black-necked Stilt, Semipalmated Plover, Marbled Godwit, Least, Semipalmated, Spotted and Solitary sandpipers, Lesser and Greater yellowlegs, Willet, Black Skimmer, and Caspian, Royal and Large-billed terns. We also saw a variety of herons as Great-Blue, Reddish and Tricolored, and we enjoyed the yellow touches of at least three Prothonotary Warblers in the roots and branches of the mangroves.

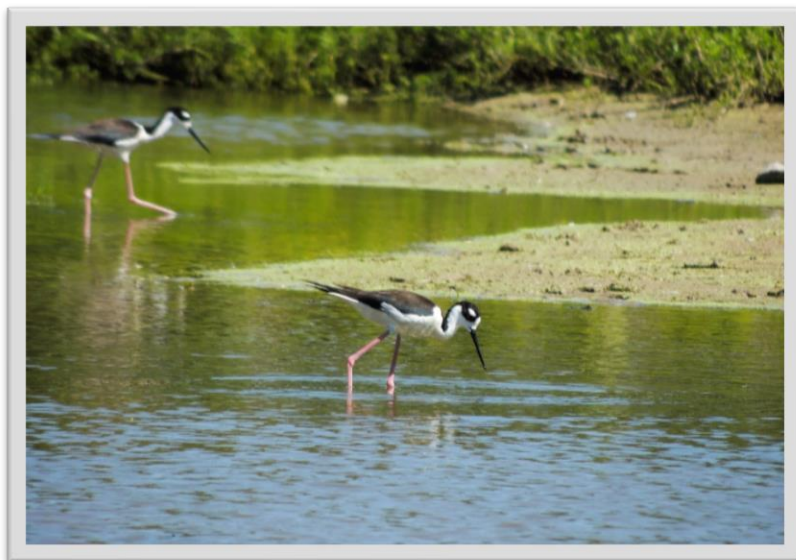
Later in the morning we visited two great conservation initiatives led by women. The first one was the DAMARTES (Damas y Madres del Arte), an association composed of seven women who produce jewelry, vases, containers, belts and accessories using coconut as raw material. They are the first women in La Boquilla

to produce their own income. There, we learned how to make a handicraft from coconut.

The second activity was to learn how to make a turban as it is used by the afro-descendant women. This activity was led by Dulce -of Ébano Cartagena-, a young student of Social Communication who is investigating about the ancestral meaning of the use of turbans in the afro community and the techniques to elaborate it, and offers workshops on the subject to the women.

She says that: “Clothing has always been a fundamental component for the formation of identity, status and others. This practice has adapted very well to the system of capitalist cultural industries. However, it offers the possibility of highlighting values close to Afro-descendant culture. Consequently, I have designed a project called Ébano Cartagena, as a strategy to reaffirm the aesthetics of Afro subjects and their historical heritage for humanity, taking as a generating action a very important ancestral element for black culture such as the turban. At the moment, it is focused on Cartagena de Indias, a city with several Afro community councils and different cultural manifestations of our population, but with low rates of self-recognition. We reach the public through workshops, conversations, audiovisual pieces and, of course, clothing that highlights our value.”

The activity of learning how to make turbans and getting to know Dulce was challenging and inspiring and we had a lot of fun doing it.



Black-necked Stilt. © Roger Rodríguez

In the afternoon, we visited BATAMBORA, a project led by young entrepreneurs from the Afro-descendant community of La Boquilla, committed to human and

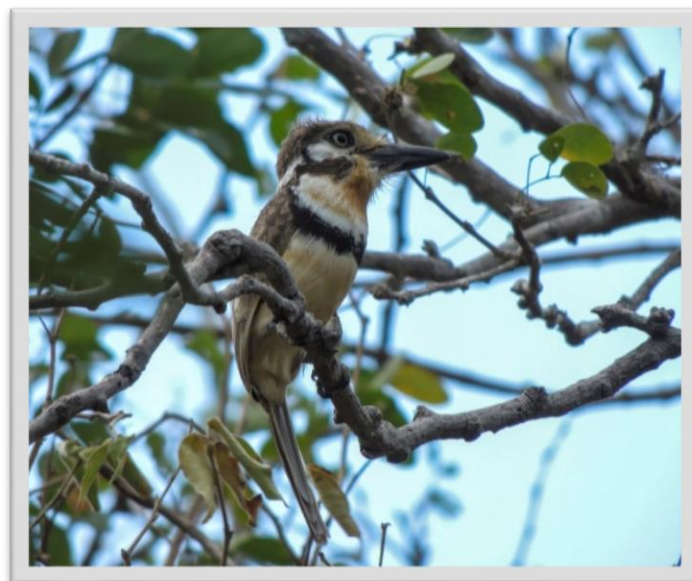
economic development aimed at rescuing and preserving the cultural traditions of the African heritage. With them, we learned how to play “los tambores”, their traditional drums, soul of their traditional music.

In the late afternoon we moved to the city of Barranquilla, but before arriving to our hotel we stop briefly at the dry scrub next to the Universidad del Norte. The objective was to look for the endemic Chestnut-winged Chachalaca, which we found in the company of Yellow Oriole, Greyish Saltator, Whooping Motmot, Brown-Throated Parakeet, Scrub Greenlet and others.

Day 3. December 5. Km 4, Isla de Salamanca National Park and Minca

The first stop this day was at the flat KM 4 road which is surrounded by lagoons and marshes. Walking with the temperature still cool of early morning, we were glad to find a very good number of species including more Chestnut-winged chachalacas, Northern Screamer, Blue-winged Teal, Scaled Dove, Ruddy and Common ground doves, Purple Gallinule, Limpkin, several sandpipers as Semipalmated and Spotted, Pied and Russet-throated puffbirds, Black-crested Antshrike, Pied Water-Tyrant and Stripe-backed and Bicolored wrens.

We spent the rest of the morning in the extensive wetlands and mangroves of the Isla de Salamanca National Park. This park is right in the middle of the Barranquilla-Santa Marta highway and protects the most significant area of mangroves in the Colombian Caribbean. There, we saw Bicolored Conebill, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Bare-throated Tiger-Heron, Straight-billed Woodcreeper and Panama Flycatcher, among several other birds.



Russet-throated Puffbird. ©Roger Rodríguez

In the late morning we started driving East through the park and later we climbed into the foothills of the Santa Marta Mountains to a little town called Minca, where we had lunch. At the restaurant bird feeders, we enjoyed seeing Steely-vented Hummingbird, White-vented Plumeleeter and White-necked Jacobin, as well as Pale-breasted Thrush at the fruit feeder.

After lunch we walked by a narrow road next to the town and found Orange-chinned Parakeet, Summer and Blue-grey tanagers, Rusty-margined Flycatcher, Crested Oropendola and Ochre-bellied Flycatcher. Earlier, before starting the walk, we saw two very active Boat-billed flycatchers and a Buff-throated Saltator at the parking lot of the restaurant-hotel.



Blue-gray Tanager ©Roger Rodríguez

Later we drove to Los Colores de la Sierra Hotel to spend the night there, not without having a great stop to look for Black-and-White Owl, which we saw (in fact, we saw two of them!).

Day 4. December 6. Trail at Los Colores de la Sierra Hotel, road to the El Dorado Nature Reserve and birding on its surroundings

Early in the morning we walked by one of the trails that depart from our hotel. The place offered us excellent birding time with species as Keel-billed Toucan, the endemic Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner, Rufous-breasted and Rufous-and-white wrens, Black-crowned Tityra, Yellow-backed Oriole, several warblers as Black-and-White, Tennessee and Blackburnian, and American Redstart. The always beautiful Crimson-backed Tanager also made his show.

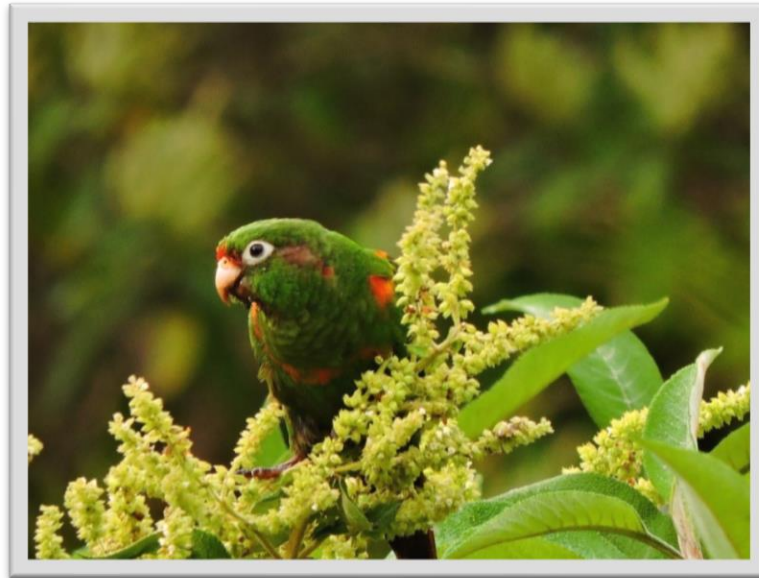
Later, we moved to El Dorado Nature Reserve and arrived there for lunch. It wasn't long before we started enjoying the great array of birds of this place, with hummingbird at the feeders as Crowned Woodnymph and Brown, Sparkling and

Lesser violetears. Later some of us saw the gorgeous endemic White-tailed Starfrontlet. The compost pile, looking from the veranda, was a great and easy way to see Band-tailed and Sickie-winged guans, Sierra Nevada Brush-Finch and Black-chested Jay.

Later, when we were having dinner, the reserve staff called us telling that Grey-handed Night Monkeys (*Aotus griseimembra*) and Kinkajous (*Potus flavus*) were arriving to the banana feeder located next to the restaurant, on a tree. Immediately we stop eating and went to see this great spectacle, before going to sleep on our comfortable beds at El Dorado Nature Reserve.

Day 5. December 7. Top of the San Lorenzo Rigde and El Dorado Nature Reserve.

The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (or Santa Marta Mountains), a UNESCO-declared Biosphere Reserve, and a well-known Pleistocene refuge, is an isolated mountain range, set apart from the Andes. Reaching an altitude of 5775 meters (18942 feet) above sea level, the Sierra Nevada is the world's highest costal peak that holds the highest degree of endemism in the world per area unity. Now days, there are about 24 Santa Marta endemic birds recognized, species you cannot see anywhere else on earth, although taxonomic changes can increase this number in the near future.



Santa Marta Parakeet. ©Roger Rodríguez

We left the lodge at 4:30 AM and spent two and a half hours at the highest elevations that hold most of the endemic bird species of the Sierra Nevada. Very soon after our arrival where we lucky to see a group of the endemic and critically endangered Santa Marta Parakeet coming to feed on berries to several fruiting trees next to the parking area. We were also glad to see Santa Marta Warbler, Santa

Marta (or Black-Cheeked) Mountain-Tanager, Santa Marta Brush-Finch, Yellow-crowned Whitestart, Rusty-headed and Streak-capped spinetails, Scaly-naped Amazon, the very shy Hermit Wood-Wren, and Tyrian Metaltail.



Santa Marta Brushfinch. ©Roger Rodríguez

Birding down the road to El Dorado and, later, walking around the lodge, we saw White-throated Toucanet, Montane Woodcreeper, Montane Foliage-gleaner, Golden-breasted Fruiteater, Black-hooded Trush, Black-capped Tanager, and White-sided Flowerpiercer, among others birds.

We then went to the parking lot of the 4X4 vehicles and wait some time until getting very happy to have great views of a White-tipped Quetzal female that, with her pair, often crosses the parking lot near sunset. We were hoping that they don't miss the appointment that day, and they didn't!

To finish a great day, after dinner we went to look for the endemic Santa Marta Screech-Owl, of which we were very lucky to have at least a quick look, which is not always possible!

Day 6. December 8. Visit to the "Ranchería Tocatorama" of the Wayuu community to participate in a cultural demonstration.

This morning before leaving El Dorado Nature Reserve and moving to Santa Marta and Riohacha, our breakfast was completed with great views of the stunning Blue-naped chlorophonias having their own breakfast at the banana feeders, and several Black-chested jays came very near to our window.

We then head North-East to the town of Camarones and its surrounding area, where we arrived at mid-afternoon to the Tocoronama community, belonging to the Wayuu ethnic group. There, we were received by one of their leaders, Angel Pushaina, who plays the role of ‘palabrero’, a person that with the power of words and of dialog helps solve the disagreements inside the community.

The Wayuus or Guajiros, which are an indigenous community of the peninsula of La Guajira, on the Caribbean Coast, inhabit territories of Colombia and Venezuela. Although the contact with the European conquerors dates from the 16th century, the Wayuus were not conquered until the independence of Colombia and Venezuela. This was influenced both by indigenous resistance and by the harsh environmental conditions of the desert, which served as a refuge for the Wayuus. The different daily activities, festivities and rituals widely imply the use of traditional music. The work of grazing is accompanied by music produced by flutes or canutillas. Whistles made of elements of the environment such as dried lemon are used in livestock activities.

The indigenous yocna or yonna dance is used in celebrations related to the development of women and involves steps where she advances in defiance of the man, who recoils trying not to fall.

This day we had the opportunity to watch and enjoy that dance, to taste local food specially prepared for us and to see the handicrafts made by the women.

At evening we drove to the city of Riohacha where we had a pleasant walk by its colorful pier in front of the Caribbean Sea before going to our hotel.

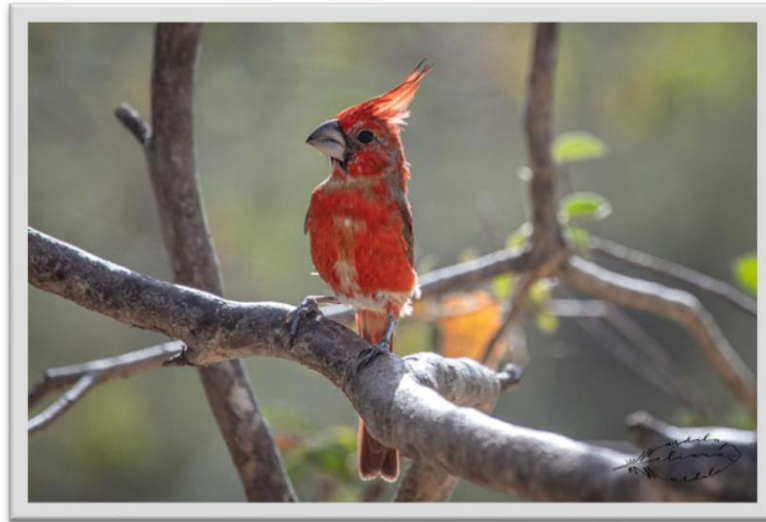
Day 7. December 9. Dry scrub habitat of Camarones and its near beach, and farewell lunch.

The Wayuu ethnicity is a matriarchal community where the children inherit mother’s names and not men’s. Here, women are the ones who, since ancient times, have taken control of their culture. The weaving of backpacks, bags and colored blankets is the activity that is related to the essence and vision of women and their offspring. Since very young age, they are trained in this art, nonetheless for the past few years a group of five women have been interested in birdwatching and when their time permits, they will be local guides. In order to stimulate her work, today we went birding with one of them, Yerlis Pushaina, with the support of a more experienced male guide of the region, Jhonis Alarza.

Early in the morning we walk with them by the xerophytic scrub habitat of Camarones, which is the natural habitat of very attractive regional specialties. There we saw Buffy Hummingbird, Red-billed Emerald, Russet-throated Puffbird, Chestnut Piculet, Slender-billed Inezia, White-whiskered Spinetail, Grey Pileated

Finch, Tocuyo Sparrow, Northern White-fringed Antwren, Rufous Jacamar, and others.

Later we visited a property where the owner, Eliberto Durán, better known as Don Erick, has food feeders visited by Vermillion Cardinal and Orinoco Saltator, birds hard to see in the forest but that here they come very quietly!



Vermilion cardinal. ©Eliana Ardila

Finally, we visited a nearby beach at Los Flamencos Sanctuary of Flora and Fauna and enjoyed watching a good diversity of waders and shorebirds as American Oystercatcher, Sanderling, Least and Semipalmated sandpipers, Willet, Black Skimmer, Caspian, Royal, Least, Common and Sandwich terns, as well as Wood Stork, Magnificent Frigatebird, Scarlet Ibis, Redish and Tricolored Heron, Little Blue Heron, and Snowy Egret.



Royal Terns. ©Eliana Ardila

Once finished our great birding morning, we move to Finca La Jorará Eco Hotel, where we had a very nice farewell lunch before heading back to our hotel in Barranquilla, for the last night of our tour.

Day 8. December 10. Flights back home.

The tour finished today and participants were transferred to the airport for their national or international flights.

Birds List

Chachalacas, Curassows & Guans <i>Cracidae</i>
Chestnut-winged Chachalaca <i>Ortalis garrula</i>
Band-tailed Guan <i>Penelope argyrotis</i>
Sickle-winged Guan <i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>
Screamers <i>Anhimidae</i>
Northern Screamer <i>Chauna chavaria</i>
Ducks, Geese & Swans <i>Anatidae</i>
White-faced Whistling Duck <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
Muscovy Duck <i>Cairina moschata</i>
Blue-winged Teal <i>Spatula discors</i>
Hummingbirds <i>Trochilidae</i>
Lazuline Sabrewing <i>Campylopterus falcatus</i>
White-necked Jacobin <i>Florisuga mellivora mellivora</i>
Brown Violetear <i>Colibri delphinae</i>
Lesser Violetear <i>Colibri cyanotus cyanotus</i>
Sparkling Violetear <i>Colibri coruscans coruscans</i>
Red-billed Emerald <i>Chlorostilbon gibsoni</i>
Crowned Woodnymph <i>Thalurania colombica</i>

Shining-green Hummingbird <i>Lepidopyga goudoti</i>
Buffy Hummingbird <i>Leucippus fallax</i>
Steely-vented Hummingbird <i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird <i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
White-vented Plumeleteer <i>Chalybura buffonii</i>
White-tailed Starfrontlet <i>Coeligena phalerata</i>
Tyrian Metaltail <i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>
Cuckoos <i>Cuculidae</i>
Smooth-billed Ani <i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Groove-billed Ani <i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo <i>Piaya cayana</i>
Pigeons and Doves <i>Columbidae</i>
Rock Dove <i>Columba livia var. Domestica</i>
Band-tailed Pigeon <i>Patagioenas fasciata albilinea</i>
Scaled Dove <i>Columbina squammata ridgwayi</i>
Common Ground Dove <i>Columbina passerine</i>
Ruddy Ground Dove <i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
White-tipped Dove <i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Rails, Crakes & Coots <i>Rallidae</i>

Purple Gallinule <i>Porphyrio martinica</i>
Limpkin <i>Aramidae</i>
Limpkin <i>Aramus guarauna guarauna</i>
Oystercatchers <i>Haematopodidae</i>
American Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus palliatus palliatus</i>
Stilts and Avocets <i>Recurvirostridae</i>
Black-necked Stilt <i>Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus</i>
Plovers and Lapwings <i>Charadriidae</i>
Southern Lapwing <i>Vanellus chilensis cayennensis</i>
Semipalmated Plover <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
Killdeer <i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Jacanas <i>Jacanidae</i>
Wattled Jacana <i>Jacana jacana</i>
Sandpipers and Allies <i>Scolopacidae</i>
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i>
Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa fedoa</i>
Sanderling <i>Calidris alba rubida</i>
Least Sandpiper <i>Calidris minutilla</i>
Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i>
Spotted Sandpiper <i>Actitis macularius</i>

<p>Solitary Sandpiper <i>Tringa solitaria solitaria</i></p>
<p>Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i></p>
<p>Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i></p>
<p>Greater Yellowlegs <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i></p>
<p>Gulls, Terns & Skimmers <i>Laridae</i></p>
<p>Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger cinerascens</i></p>
<p>Laughing Gull <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i></p>
<p>Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i></p>
<p>Sandwich Tern <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i></p>
<p>Royal Tern <i>Thalasseus maximus maximus</i></p>
<p>Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i></p>
<p>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i></p>
<p>Large-billed Tern <i>Phaetusa simplex</i></p>
<p>Storks <i>Ciconiidae</i></p>
<p>Wood Stork <i>Mycteria americana</i></p>
<p>Frigatebirds <i>Fregatidae</i></p>
<p>Magnificent Frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens</i></p>
<p>Cormorants and Shags <i>Phalacrocoracidae</i></p>
<p>Neotropic Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus brasilianus</i></p>
<p>Anhingas <i>Anhingidae</i></p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Anhinga <i>Anhinga anhinga</i></p>
<p>Ibises, Spoonbills <i>Threskiornithidae</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bare-faced Ibis <i>Phimosus infuscatus berlepschi</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">American White Ibis <i>Eudocimus albus ramobustorum</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Scarlet Ibis <i>Eudocimus ruber</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Roseate Spoonbill <i>Platalea ajaja</i></p>
<p>Hérons, Egrets, and Bitterns <i>Ardeidae</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bare-throated Tiger Heron <i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yellow-crowned Night Heron <i>Nyctanassa violacea cayennensis</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Green Heron <i>Butorides virescens virescens</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Striated Heron <i>Butorides striata striata</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Western Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea Herodias</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Great Egret <i>Ardea alba egretta</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Reddish Egret <i>Egretta rufescens rufescens</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Tricolored Heron <i>Egretta tricolor ruficollis</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i></p>

Pelicans <i>Pelecanidae</i>
Brown Pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
New World Vultures <i>Cathartidae</i>
Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i>
Black Vulture <i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Osprey <i>Pandionidae</i>
Western Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i>
Kites, Hawks & Eagles <i>Accipitridae</i>
Grey-headed Kite <i>Leptodon cayanensis cayanensis</i>
Snail Kite <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis sociabilis</i>
Savanna Hawk <i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
Roadside Hawk <i>Rupornis magnirostris magnirostris</i>
Owls <i>Strigidae</i>
Santa Marta Screech Owl <i>Megascops gilesi</i>
Black-and-white Owl <i>Strix nigrolineata</i>
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl <i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
Trogons <i>Trogonidae</i>
White-tipped Quetzal <i>Pharomachrus fulgidus festatus</i>
Kingfishers <i>Alcedinidae</i>
Amazon Kingfisher <i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>

Ringed Kingfisher <i>Megaceryle torquata torquata</i>
Motmots <i>Momotidae</i>
Whooping Motmot <i>Momotus subrufescens</i>
Jacamars <i>Galbulidae</i>
Rufous-tailed Jacamar <i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
Puffbirds <i>Bucconidae</i>
Pied Puffbird <i>Notharchus tectus subtectus</i>
Russet-throated Puffbird <i>Hypnelus ruficollis</i>
Toucans <i>Ramphastidae</i>
White-throated Toucanet <i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>
Keel-billed Toucan <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus brevicarinatus</i>
Woodpeckers <i>Picidae</i>
Chestnut Piculet <i>Picumnus cinnamomeus</i>
Red-crowned Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes rubricapillus rubricapillus</i>
Red-rumped Woodpecker <i>Veniliornis kirkii cecilia</i>
Golden-olive Woodpecker <i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>
Falcons and Caracaras <i>Falconidae</i>
Northern Crested Caracara <i>Caracara cheriway</i>
Yellow-headed Caracara <i>Milvago chimachima cordata</i>
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius</i>

<p>Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus cassini</i></p>
<p>African & New World Parrots <i>Psittacidae</i></p>
<p>Orange-chinned Parakeet <i>Brotogeris jugularis</i></p>
<p>Blue-headed Parrot <i>Pionus menstruus</i></p>
<p>Scaly-naped Amazon <i>Amazona mercenarius canipalliata</i></p>
<p>Santa Marta Parakeet <i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i></p>
<p>Brown-throated Parakeet <i>Eupsittula pertinax</i></p>
<p>Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers <i>Furnariidae</i></p>
<p>Cocoa Woodcreeper <i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i></p>
<p>Straight-billed Woodcreeper <i>Dendroplex picus</i></p>
<p>Streak-headed Woodcreeper <i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i></p>
<p>Montane Woodcreeper <i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i></p>
<p>Montane Foliage-gleaner <i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i></p>
<p>Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner <i>Clibanornis rufipectus</i></p>
<p>Streak-capped Spinetail <i>Cranioleuca hellmayri</i></p>
<p>Yellow-chinned Spinetail <i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i></p>
<p>White-whiskered Spinetail <i>Synallaxis candei</i></p>
<p>Rusty-headed Spinetail <i>Synallaxis fuscorufa</i></p>
<p>Antbirds <i>Thamnophilidae</i></p>

<p>Northern White-fringed Antwren <i>Formicivora intermedia</i></p>
<p>Black-crested Antshrike <i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i></p>
<p>Santa Marta Antbird <i>Drymophila hellmayri</i></p>
<p>Antpittas <i>Grallariidae</i></p>
<p>Santa Marta Antpitta <i>Grallaria bangsi</i></p>
<p>Rusty-breasted Antpitta <i>Grallaricula ferrugineipectus</i></p>
<p>Tapaculos <i>Rhinocryptidae</i></p>
<p>Brown-rumped Tapaculo <i>Scytalopus latebricola</i></p>
<p>Tyrant Flycatchers <i>Tyrannidae</i></p>
<p>Mountain Elaenia <i>Elaenia frantzii</i></p>
<p>Southern Beardless Tyrannulet <i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i></p>
<p>White-throated Tyrannulet <i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i></p>
<p>Coopmans's Tyrannulet <i>Zimmerius minimus minimus</i></p>
<p>Olive-striped Flycatcher <i>Mionectes olivaceus</i></p>
<p>Ochre-bellied Flycatcher <i>Mionectes oleagineus</i></p>
<p>Northern Scrub Flycatcher <i>Sublegatus arenarum</i></p>
<p>Slender-billed Inezia <i>Inezia tenuirostris</i></p>
<p>Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant <i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i></p>
<p>Pale-eyed Pygmy Tyrant <i>Atalotriccus pilaris</i></p>

Common Tody-Flycatcher <i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Vermilion Flycatcher <i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i>
Pied Water Tyrant <i>Fluvicola pica</i>
Cattle Tyrant <i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher <i>Myiozetes cayanensis</i>
Great Kiskadee <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Golden-crowned Flycatcher <i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>
Streaked Flycatcher <i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher <i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Tropical Kingbird <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Grey Kingbird <i>Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis</i>
Panama Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>
Brown-crested Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus</i>
Bright-rumped Attila <i>Attila spadiceus</i>
Cotingas <i>Cotingidae</i>
Golden-breasted Fruiteater <i>Pipreola aureopectus decora</i>
Tityras, Becards <i>Tityridae</i>
Black-crowned Tityra <i>Tityra inquisitor</i>
Vireos, Greenlets <i>Vireonidae</i>

Rufous-browed Peppershrike <i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
Red-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Scrub Greenlet <i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>
Crows, Jays, and Magpies <i>Corvidae</i>
Black-chested Jay <i>Cyanocorax affinis affinis</i>
Swallows <i>Hirundinidae</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Wrens <i>Troglodytidae</i>
Stripe-backed Wren <i>Campylorhynchus nuchalis pardus</i>
Bicolored Wren <i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>
Rufous-breasted Wren <i>Pheugopedius rutilus</i>
Rufous-and-white Wren <i>Thryophilus rufalbus</i>
House Wren <i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Grey-breasted Wood Wren <i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>
Hermit Wood Wren <i>Henicorhina anachoreta</i>
Gnatcatchers <i>Poliptilidae</i>
Tropical Gnatcatcher <i>Poliptila plumbea</i>
Mockingbirds, Thrashers <i>Mimidae</i>
Tropical Mockingbird <i>Mimus gilvus</i>
Thrushes and Allies <i>Turdidae</i>

Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush <i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>
Black-hooded Thrush <i>Turdus olivater</i>
Pale-breasted Thrush <i>Turdus leucomelas</i>
Old World Sparrows <i>Passeridae</i>
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>
Finches <i>Fringillidae</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia <i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
Blue-naped Chlorophonia <i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>
New World Buntings and Sparrows <i>Passerellidae</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Tocuyo Sparrow <i>Arremonops tocuyensis</i>
Sierra Nevada Brushfinch <i>Arremon basilicus</i>
Santa Marta Brushfinch <i>Atlapetes melanocephalus</i>
Oropendolas, Orioles & Blackbirds <i>Icteridae</i>
Crested Oropendola <i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Yellow-backed Oriole <i>Icterus chrysater giraudii</i>
Yellow Oriole <i>Icterus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>
Carib Grackle <i>Quiscalus lugubris lugubris</i>
Great-tailed Grackle <i>Quiscalus mexicanus peruvianus</i>
New World Warblers <i>Parulidae</i>

Northern Waterthrush <i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>
Black-and-white Warbler <i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
Tennessee Warbler <i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>
American Redstart <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Blackburnian Warbler <i>Setophaga fusca</i>
Santa Marta Warbler <i>Myiothlypis basilica</i>
Rufous-capped Warbler <i>Basileuterus rufifrons mesochrysus</i>
Yellow-crowned Whitestart <i>Myioborus flavivertex</i>
Cardinals, Grosbeaks and allies <i>Cardinalidae</i>
Summer Tanager <i>Piranga rubra rubra</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
Vermilion Cardinal <i>Cardinalis phoeniceus</i>
Tanagers and allies <i>Thraupidae</i>
Crimson-backed Tanager <i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>
Blue-grey Tanager <i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Glaucous Tanager <i>Thraupis glaucocolpa</i>
Palm Tanager <i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Santa Marta Mountain Tanager <i>Anisognathus melanogenys</i>

<p>Bay-headed Tanager <i>Tangara gyrola</i></p>
<p>Black-capped Tanager <i>Tangara heinei</i></p>
<p>Bicolored Conebill <i>Conirostrum bicolor bicolor</i></p>
<p>White-sided Flowerpiercer <i>Diglossa albilatera albilatera</i></p>
<p>Grey Pileated Finch <i>Coryphospingus pileatus</i></p>
<p>Saffron Finch <i>Sicalis flaveola flaveola</i></p>
<p>Buff-throated Saltator <i>Saltator maximus</i></p>
<p>Greyish Saltator <i>Saltator coerulescens</i></p>
<p>Orinoco Saltator <i>Saltator orenocensis</i></p>
<p>Thick-billed Seedfinch <i>Sporophila funerea</i></p>
<p>Bananaquit <i>Coereba flaveola</i></p>
<p>Black-faced Grassquit <i>Tiaris bicolor</i></p>