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## E N D E M I C S   B O N A N Z A   T O U R



The Tanager Finch (*Oreothraupis arremonops*) - Currently categorized as Vulnerable by BirdLife International and it has a patchy distribution on the Pacific slope of the West Andes in Colombia and northwest Ecuador.

(Picture by Roger Rodriguez Ardila)

Colombia is a birder's paradise waiting to be discovered. Thanks to its wide variety of landscapes and climates, Colombia is a megadiverse country with some of the highest biodiversity on the planet. Regardless of size, Colombia holds almost 20% of all birds in the planet (1,930 species, with new species still being discovered).

This tour takes you to the most important biodiversity hotspots within the most interesting ecosystems of the country; such as the Paramo, montane and coastal wetlands, montane forest, tropical rain forests of the Chocó, tropical dry forest and the unique isolated mountain range of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta.

On this exciting tour it is possible to see around 600 species, including more than 50 Colombian endemics, as well as a number of interesting mammal species and exquisite landscapes.

We choose for you the most spectacular birding reserves across the country, that protect the vulnerable biological diversity of Colombia and which offer well preserved forests, facilities for photography (i.e. bird feeders) and comfortable accommodations. All of them are run by Colombian NGO's, and part of your payment is reinvested into local conservation initiatives, such as species and habitat preservation, and local communities.

Day	Activity	Overnight	Elevation	
			m.a.s.l	Feet
1	Arrival to Bogotá	Bogotá	2600	8530
2	Birding La Florida Park and Chicaque Park / Transfer to Ibagué (Birding along the way)	Ibagué	1270	4166
3	Birding Combeima Canyon and Transfer to Rio Claro Reserve	Rio Claro Reserve	350	1148
4	Full day at Rio Claro Reserve	Rio Claro Reserve	350	1148
5	Morning at Rio Claro reserve and Transfer to Chestnut- capped Piha Reserve (Birding on route)	Chestnut- capped Piha Reserve	1500	4921
6	Full day at Chestnut- capped Piha Reserve	Chestnut- capped Piha Reserve	1500	4921
7	Morning at Chestnut-capped Piha Reserve and transfer to Jardin	Jardin (Antioquia)	1750	5741
8	Birding at Yellow-eared Parrot Reserve and Visit to Andean Cock-of-the-rock Lek	Jardin (Antioquia)	2600	8530
9	Transfer to Rio Blanco reserve / Birding Bolombolo Area	Manizales (Caldas)	2153	7063
10	Full day at Rio Blanco Reserve	Manizales (Caldas)	2153	7063
11	Birding Los Nevados Natural Park / Transfer to Otún Quimbaya	Otún Quimbaya Reserve	1850	6069
12	Birding at Otún Reserve / Transfer to Montezuma Reserve	Montezuma Reserve	1650	5413
13	Full day Montezuma Reserve	Montezuma Reserve	3500	11482
14	Full day Montezuma Reserve	Montezuma Reserve	1650	5413
15	Transfer to Pereira's Airport and Flight to Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Sea level	
16	Birding Isla Salamanca and Minca	Minca	650	2132
17	Full day birding on the road towards El Dorado	El Dorado Reserve	2000	6561
18	Full day at El Dorado Reserve	El Dorado Reserve	2000	6561
19	Transfer to La Guajira (Birding on route)	Rioacha (La Guajira)	Sea level	
20	Birding La Guajira Area	Palomino (La Guajira)	Sea level	
21	Birding Tayrona Area / Flight to Bogotá	Bogotá	2600	8530
22	Birding Sumapaz National Park	End of services	3700	12139
23	Extension: Chingaza National Park & Hummingbirds observatory			

## Detailed itinerary

### DAY 1

#### Arrive in Bogota.

Your international flights are likely to arrive in the early morning or late afternoon and you will be taken to your hotel.

Accommodation at Blue suites hotel

### DAY 2

#### La Florida park

La Florida Park is a wetland area located in the northwestern part of Bogotá at 2600 meters above sea level. Although it has been heavily impacted by development, the region still contains small remaining natural areas which are an excellent place to find the secretive and endemic Bogota Rail. Other target species including: the Apolinar's Wren (right picture), Silvery-throated Spinetail, Yellow-hooded Blackbird, and small numbers of Spot-flanked Gallinule. Rufous-browed Conebill can also occasionally be found in the surrounding Eucalyptus trees and parkland. After leaving La Florida we will make a stop at Chicaque Park where we will look for the near endemic Golden-bellied Starfrontlet. We also have a chance to find Moustached Brusfinch and will look out for mixed flock in the cloud forest reserve.

During the transfer to Ibagué, we will stop in the Payandé area, which is situated on the eastern side of Ibagué, in the Magdalena Valley. Most of this area is scattered secondary dry forest, but there are some well-developed patches where we will look for Olivaceous Piculet, White-bellied Antbird, the endemic Apical Flycatcher and Colombian Chachalaca. The forest edges and open track attract birding in this area. Much easier to see will be mixed flocks, of tanagers including, Crimson-back, Blue-necked, Blue-gray, Bay-headed, Scrub, Black-capped, Lemon-rumped, Tanagers.



Additionally, we will observe special species such as the Rufous-browed Peppersrike, Scrub Greenlet, Pale-breasted spinetail, Red-breasted Meadowlark, Red-crowned woodpecker, White-bellied Antbird, Golden-olive woodpecker, Golden-faced Tyrannulet and black billed thrush.

Accommodation at Ambala Hotel, Ibagué.

### **DAY 3**

#### **Combeima Canyon**

We will spend the morning in the lovely cloud forest of the Combeima Canyon near Ibagué at 1865 meters (6119 feet) of altitude, where we will look mainly for three endemics: the recently split Tolima Blossomcrown, Yellow-headed Brushfinch and the skulking Tolima Dove. We also have a chance to observe more common species including, Long-tailed Sylph, Collared Inca, Booted Racket-tail, Torrent Tyrannulet, Grass-green Tanager, Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager, Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager, Fawn-breasted Tanager and Andean Motmot.

In the afternoon we will make the long drive up the Magdalena Valley to the Rio Claro Reserve.

Accommodation at Rio Claro Reserve.

### **DAY 4**

#### **Rio Claro Reserve**

Rio Claro is one of the most notable birding hotspots in Colombia. Thanks to its interesting geography and geographical history. Its tropical rain forests are very special forests, where the vegetation and the fauna are adapted to a very unique ecosystem niche, characterized by limestone and marble soil, and rich in calcium and other minerals. The high degree of biological endemism is due precisely to the uniqueness of these ecosystems.

The main attraction at Cañon del Rio Claro are the odd and mysterious Oilbirds, which we can easily see in a cave along the river where they roost.

Also, we will look for 5 more endemic birds: Magdalena Antbird, Antioquia Bristle-tyrant, Beautiful Woodpecker, White-mantled Barbet and Sooty Ant-tanager; plus the near-endemic Saffron-headed Parrot. Other targets include Broad-billed Motmot, Barred Puffbird, Slaty-winged Foilage-Gleaner, Pacific Antwren, One-colored Becard, among others.

Accommodation at Rio Claro Reserve.

### **DAY 5-6**

#### **Chestnut-capped Piha Reserve**

After spend the morning of day 5 birding around Rio Claro Reserve and looking for the species that we could have missed the day before, we will head towards El Roble, Anorí (Antioquia), to the Chestnut-capped Piha Reserve.



This reserve was created to protect the habitat of Chestnut-capped Piha (**Left Picture**). It has an area of approximately 3,271 acres, with an altitude between 1,400 and 1,850 m above sea level and is classified as an Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site.

The reserve has a great trail system that is well marked, there we will be searching for the endemics Chestnut-capped Piha, Colombian Chachalaca, Parker's Antbird, Red-bellied Grackle, Multicolored Tanager and Stiles's Tapaculo; The near-endemics Sooty-headed Wren, Purplish-mantled Tanager, Scarlet-and-white Tanager and Bar-crested Antshrike. Also, we will be looking for Guira Tanager, Buff-fronted Foliage-Gleaner, Black-winged Saltator, Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant, Pale-edged Flycatcher, Green-fronted Lancebill, Speckled Tanager, Green-crowned Brilliant,

Olive-backed Woodcreeper and Yellow-throated Chlorospingus.

Accommodation at Chestnut-capped Piha Reserve.

## DAY 7- 8

### Jardín, Antioquia

Jardín (English: Garden), is a charming town in the southwest region of Antioquia. Jardín is known for its preserved colonial architecture, lush vegetation, and abundant rivers and streams.

Besides the rural architecture, which is indeed beautiful and obviously inspired by old Spanish houses, we will have good birding opportunities around the town.

Ventanas Area is located 45 minutes away from the Township of Jardín, (Antioquia) on the road that links this municipality with Riosucio, Caldas. It has altitudes ranging from 1,900 to 2,600 m above sea level. We will spend a full day there. Our main target will be the Endemic and endangered Yellow-eared Parrot (**Right Picture**), but we will also look for other species such as the near-endemic Golden-fronted Redstar, the rare Chestnut-crested Cotinga, plus Metallic-green Tanager, Black-billed Mountain-toucan,



Sword-billed Hummingbird, White-bellied Woodstar, Mountain Velvetbreast, Mountain Cacique and Rufous Spinetail.

We'll also visit the site which is perhaps the best spot to see Andean Cock-of-the-rock ([Picture below](#)). It is Lek (an aggregation of male animals gathered to engage in competitive displays) into a private property right next to the town.

Accommodation at Valdivia Hotel, Jardín



## Day 9

### Cauca's Valley (Bolombolo area) & Transfer to Manizales

We will leave Jardín early and make birding stops in the Cauca valley, more specifically in the Bolombolo area, where we hope to find three endemics: the Greyish Piculet ([Picture below](#)), Apical Flycatcher and Antioquia Wren. Plus the near-endemic Scrub-tanager and several low-altitude species as Squirrel Cuckoo, Tropical Gnatcatcher, Bay-headed Tanager, Scrub Greenlet and many more.

We will then continue up the valley and enter to the bird rich central Andes of Colombia.

Accommodation at Recinto del Pensamiento, Manizales.



## Day 10

### Rio Blanco Reserve

Rio Blanco is one of the best birding sites in Colombia; In particular it is a mecca for lovers of skulking species. Rio Blanco was the first birding location in Colombia to develop feeders for birds especially for antpittas.

It is located three kilometers northeast of Manizales (2150 m to 3700 m). It is an area of Cloud Forest with high biodiversity and protects numerous endangered species. There are 362 species of birds here, including 13 of Colombia's endemics.

We will walk in to the reserve and begin with the local warden taking us to multiple feeding areas where we can get close views of the endemic and once almost impossible Brown-banded Antpitta, the near-endemic Bicolored Antpitta, The Chestnut-crowned Antpitta and the charismatic Slaty-crowned Antpittas.

The hummingbird feeders provide good and new species such as Long-tailed Sylph, Speckled Hummingbird, Bronzy Inca, Buff-tailed Coronet and Fawn-breasted Brilliant.

Other species that we'll look for include the near-endemic White-throated Wedgebill, Pearled Treerunner, Black-capped and Black-eared Hemispingus, Streak-headed Antbird, Lachrymose



Mountain-tanager,  
Blue-winged  
Mountain-Tanager  
(picture below),  
Andean Motmot,  
Grass-green  
Tanager, Golden-  
plumed Parakeet,  
Slaty brush-finch,  
Green-and-black  
Fruiteater, Bar-  
bellied and  
Crimson-Mantled  
Woodpeckers and  
Grey-browed  
Brush-finch.

Further searching should reveal Masked saltator, Plushcap, Yellow-billed Cacique, Ash-colored Tapaculo, and Ocellated Tapaculo.

Accommodation in Manizales.





## DAY 11

### Los Nevados National Park

Paramo del Ruiz is a protected area situated below the Ruiz Volcano between 2800 m and 4000 m. It is a combination of paddocks, elfin forest, patches of bamboo and Paramos.

One of the highlights of this stunning mountain is the delightful endemic Buffy Helmetcrest ([Picture below](#)), we will look for this amazing bird in flowering bushes.



The elfin forest and paramos of this massive park are home to other specialties including the endemic, rare and local Rufous-fronted Parakeet, and the near-endemic Black-thighed Puffleg. Small roving flocks may include golden fronted Whitestart, Sedge wren, Plain-coloured Seedeater, Paramo Seedeater, Andean pygmy-owl, White-browed Spinetail, Brown-backed Chat-tyrant, Andean Tit-spinetail and White-chinned Thistletail. Also here should be the vocal and often showy Tawny Antpitta, alongside Stout-billed Cinclodes, Andean Tit-spinetail, Crowned Chat-tyrant, and Many-striped Canastero.

We'll visit some hummingbird feeders where Shining Sunbeam, Golden-bellied Puffleg, Great Sapphirewing, Buff-winged Starfrontlet, Mountain Velvetbreast are common visitors and Rainbow-bearded Thornbill and Purple-backed Thornbill less common but possible.

Depending how we feel we can search for the Colombian screech owl at Otun Quimbaya Reserve.

Accommodation at Otun Quimbaya Sanctuary

## DAY 12

### Otun Quimbaya Sanctuary

Otún Quimbaya is located on the western flank of the Central Cordillera in the department of Risaralda. About 90% of the protected area corresponds to natural forests, in different states of succession, and mature forests.

After breakfast, and no doubt with the distraction of the sound of the Howler Monkeys, we will take a walk along an open quiet road to connect with several sought after birds including the impressive Red-ruffed Fruitcrow, followed by such delights as the Andean Motmot, White-naped Brush-finch and White-capped Tanager. Other species could include the White-winged Becard, Saffron-crowned, Fawn-breasted and Flame-rumped Tanagers, Black-winged Saltator, Green-fronted Lancebill, Marble-faced and Variegated Bristle-tyrants and Rufous-breasted Flycatchers.

We will search for the endemic Cauca Guan ([Picture below](#)), and have a chance to see the Multi-coloured Tanager and Crested Ant-tanager in mixed flocks.

As we leave the area a few strategic stops along the way could have us look at a nearby tumbling river where we may find Torrent Tyrannulet, Torrent Duck, White-capped Dipper. Continuing on, we will make our way to the Tatamá National Park (Montezuma Lodge).

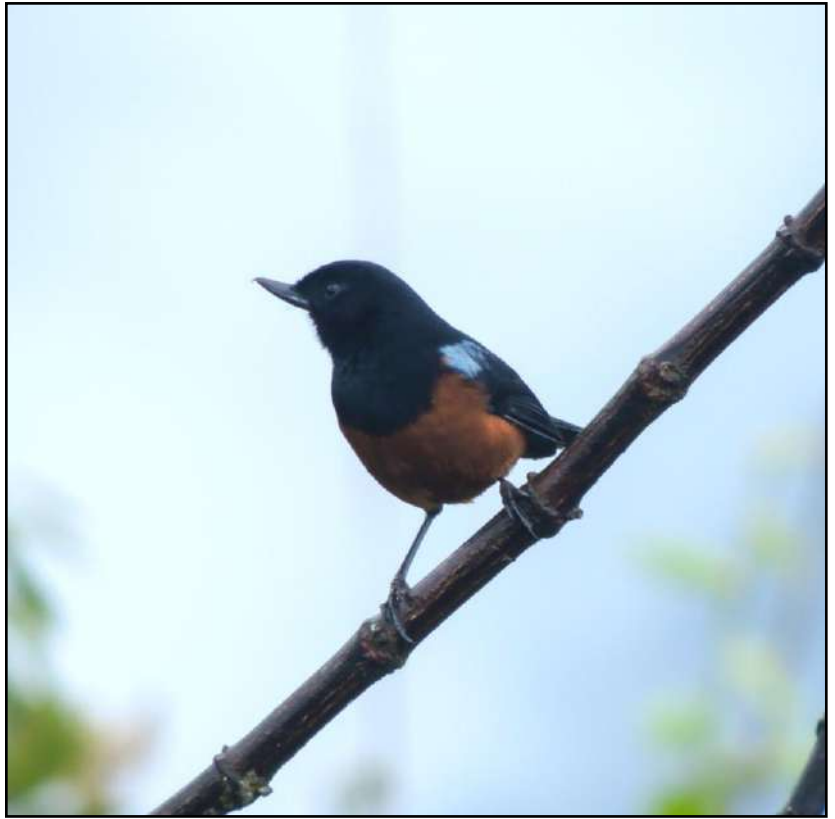
Accommodation at Montezuma Lodge



**DAY 13- 14****Tatamá National Park (Montezuma Lodge).**

Tatamá National Park is located in the Western Cordillera, between the departments of Chocó, Valle del Cauca and Risaralda. It is known for its rugged geography and steep slopes.

During these two days we will have spectacular birding opportunities along the road. The first section of this solitary road goes to through deforested farmland at around 1400 m. We will mostly bird along the road, with opportunities to see the endemics: Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer (right picture), Munchique Wood-wren, Black-and-gold Tanager, Chestnut Wood-quail, Multicoloured Tanager, Crested Ant-tanager (Picture below), Parker's Antbird, Alto-pisones Tapaculo, Gold-ringed Tanager and Red-bellied Grackle.



Other species here, Black Solitaire, Choco vireo, Fulvous-dotted Treerunner, Toucan barbet, Bicoloured antvireo, Scarlet-and-white Tanager, Golden-chested Tanager, Choco Toucan, Plumbeous Pigeon, Western-immaculate Antbird, swallow-tailed Kite, Choco Tyrannulet, Variable Seedeater, Scarlet-rumped and Lemond-rumped Tanagers, Marble-face Bristle Tyrant, Ornate Flycatcher, Metallic-green Tanager, Scaly-breasted Wren, Guira Tanager, Bay Wren, Russet-backed Oropendola, Masked Tityra, Andean cock-of-the-rock, Bar-crested Antshrike, Bran-coloured Flycatcher, Rufous-browed Tyrannulet, Red-faced Spinetail, Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant, Lineated Foliage-gleaner, Nariño Tapaculo, Tricoloured Brush-finch, Dusky Bush-tanager, White-shoulder Tanager, Glistening-green Tanager, Beryl-spangled Tanager, Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser, Wing-barred Piprite, White-headed Wren, Yellow-breasted Antpitta, Yellow-throated Vireo, Sylver-throated and Rufous-throated Tanagers, Purplish-mantled Tanager, Club-winged Manakin, Chestnut-capped Brush-finch, Black-chinned Mountain-tanager, Lemond-browed Flycatcher, Beautiful Jay, Olivaceous Piha, Chestnut-breasted



Wren, Indigo Flowerpiercer, Ruddy Foliage-gleaner, Orange-breasted Fruiteater, Barred Fruiteater, Ochre-breasted Antpitta (Left picture), Scaled Fruiteater, Golden Tanager and the Tanager Finch.

The reserve has a number of hummingbird feeders either in high, middle and low elevations that are visited by near-endemics Velvet-purple Coronet, Violet-tailed Sylph, Purple-bibbed Whitetip, Purple-throated Woodstar and Western Emerald. Other interesting hummingbirds

found at the feeders are: White-tailed Hillstar, Andean Emerald and Greenish Puffleg.

Accommodation at Montezuma Lodge

## DAY 15

### Transfer to Santa Marta, Magdalena

We might do some short stops to catch some species that we could have missed the last two days, before we head to Pereira's airport to take a flight to Santa Marta.

Accommodation at Costa Azul Hotel

## DAY 16

### Salamanca National Park & Minca

The Salamanca National Park is adjacent to the Ciénaga Grande, right in the middle of the Barranquilla-Santa Marta highway. It protects the most significant area of mangroves in the Colombian Caribbean. This region offers good chances to see the endemic and Critically Endangered Sapphire-bellied Hummingbird. Other species we may encounter include the Bicolored Conebill, Black-crested Antshrike, Golden-green and Red-rumped Woodpeckers, Pied Puffbird, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Bronzed Cowbird and Striped-backed Wren. Aquatic species possible include, White-cheeked Pintail, and the American Pygmy Kingfisher.

Minca, is a little village located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The birding from the dry scrub below Minca up to the shade-coffee plantations area, encompasses lots of different habitats that yield a large number of birds, including near-endemics Golden-winged Sparrow, Scaled Piculet and Red-

billed Emerald. Other species could include, Keel-billed Toucan, Pale-eyed Pygmy-tyrant, Rufous-and-white Wren and Black-headed Tanager. The restaurant Hummingbird feeders attract White-vented Plumeleteer, Rufous-breasted Hermit, Steely-vented Hummingbird, White-necked Jacobin and Black-throated Mango with Whooping Motmot **(Right picture)** visiting the fruit feeders. All of them can be photographed easily.

Accommodation at Minca Hotel

## DAY 17

### Ride to El Dorado Bird Reserve

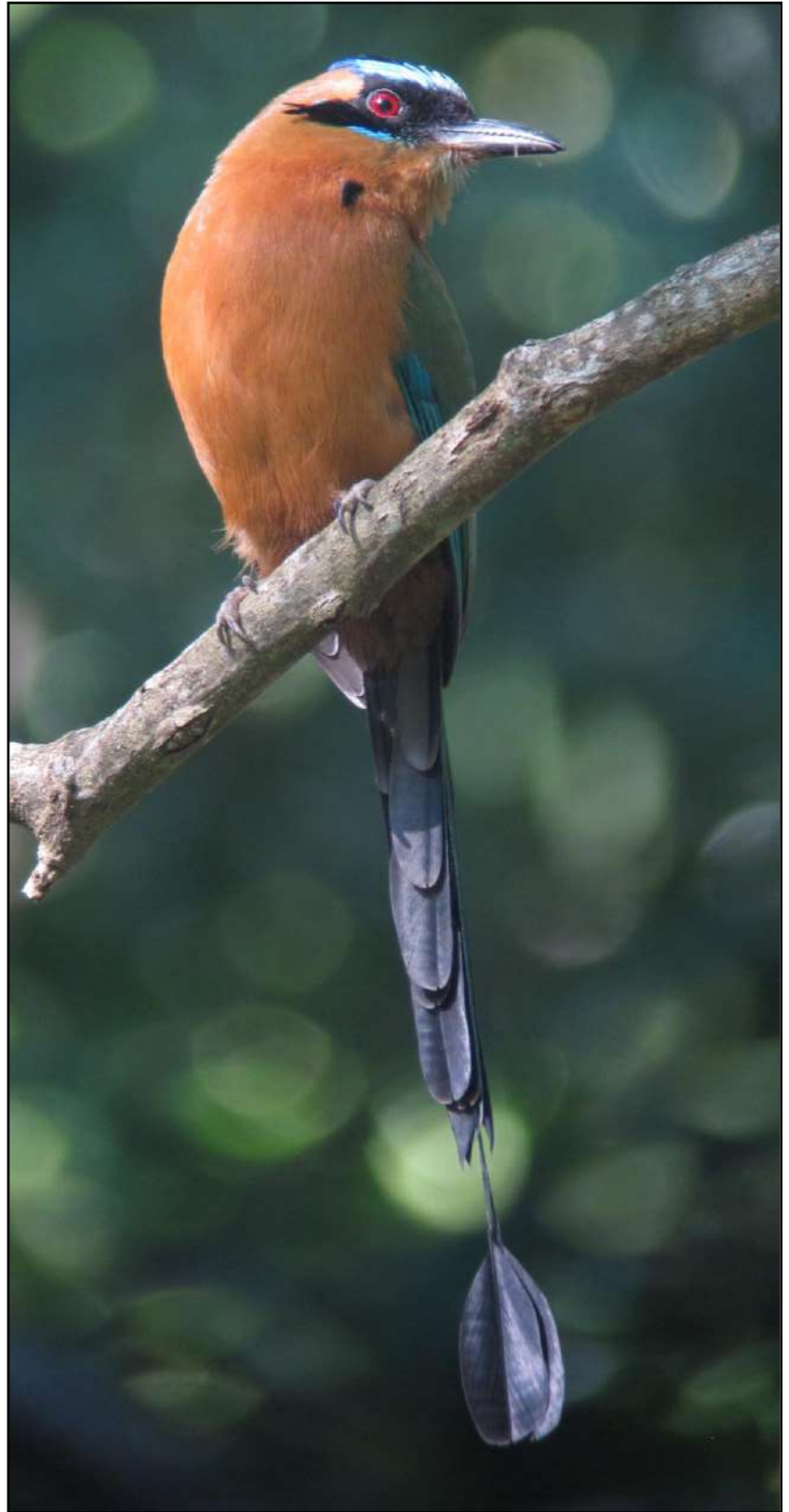
During the ride up to El Dorado Bird Reserve, belonging to the Colombian NGO ProAves, some of the low-elevation endemic birds can be seen: Santa Marta Tapaculo, Santa Marta Woodstar, White-lored Warbler, Santa Marta Blossomcrown, Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner and the Santa-Marta Antbird. Other species that can be encountered include White-tipped Quetzal, the distinctive Santa Marta subspecies of the Emerald Toucanet, Groove-billed Toucanet, Golden-breasted Fruiteater, and Rusty-breasted Antpitta **(Next page picture)**.

Accommodation at El Dorado Bird Reserve

## Day 18

### El Dorado Bird Reserve

The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, a UNESCO- declared Biosphere known Pleistocene refuge, and AZE site, is an isolated mountain, set apart from the Andes. Reaching an altitude of 5775 m 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.



There are about 24 endemic birds, species you cannot see anywhere else on earth. Taxonomic changes may increase this number in the near future.



The higher elevations in the Reserve hold most of the endemic bird species of Sierra Nevada, the critically endangered Santa Marta Parakeet, Yellow-crowned Whitestart, Santa Marta Warbler, Santa Marta Bush-Tyrant, Brown-rumped Tapaculo, Rusty-headed Spinetail, Santa Marta Antpitta and a likely to be split race of Rufous Antpitta can be found at San Lorenzo Ridge. Heading back to the lodge one can find White-tailed Starfrontlet, Streak-capped Spinetail and Black-cheeked Mountain-Tanager. Around the lodge are Sierra Nevada Brushfinch, Santa Marta Brush-Finch and lots of endemic subspecies including Cinnamon Flycatcher, Black-hooded Thrush, Blue-capped Tanager, and Black-throated Tody-Tyrant.

Accommodation at El Dorado Bird Reserve

## DAY 19

### Transfer to Los Flamencos Flora and Fauna Sanctuary

We'll try as much as possible to clean up all the Sierra Nevada specialties, so in day 19 we may either go back to San Lorenzo Ridge or to lower elevation towards Minca if we missed any target the days before. We also may spend time on the feeders and the compost pile of El Dorado Lodge, where Black-fronted Wood-Quail, Lined quail-dove, Sickle-winged guan, Band-tailed guan and the gorgeous Blue-naped Chlorophonias (Next page picture) are common visitors.



We will head up to Rioacha and have lunch on route.

Accommodation at Gimaura Hotel.





## DAY 20

### Los Flamencos Flora and Fauna Sanctuary and Las Gaviotas Village Area

In between the Camarones village and the Tapias River is Los Flamencos Flora and Fauna Sanctuary, western edge of the Guajira desert. Inside the sanctuary, rain water and little streams fill a number of inland lagoons along the coast that attracts numerous spectacular shorebirds such as American flamingo, the even brighter Scarlet Ibis, White Ibis, Gulls, terns, and many migratory shorebirds.

The surrounding xerophytic scrub habitat is the natural habitat of very attractive regional specialties as the amazing Vermillion Cardinal, Orinocan Saltator, Buffy Hummingbird, Russet-throated Puffbird, Bare-eyed Pigeon, Chestnut Piculet, Slender-billed Inezia, White-whiskered Spinetail, Pileated Finch, Tocuyo Sparrow and the Rufous-vented Chachalaca. Also, Black-crested Antshrike, Crested Bobwhite, White-

fringed Antwren, Northern Scrub-Flycatcher, Blue-crowned Parakeet, Brown-throated Parakeet and Green-rumped Parrotlet are likely to be seen.

Accommodation at Hotel La Jorara.

## DAY 21

### Tayrona National Park and Transfer to Bogotá

Tayrona is one of the most important National Parks in Colombia, well-known for its superb beaches, but also home to a variety of wildlife. Lance-tailed Manakin, White-bearded Manakin and Buff-breasted Wren are quite easy to see, plus the White-necked Puffbird, White-fringed Antwren, and Golden-headed Manakin. The elusive, endemic and critically endangered Blue-billed Curassow is also possible to see there in the early mornings.

We will spend our morning trying to complete our targets around Tayrona National Park. After a Lunch we will take a flight back to Bogotá.

Accommodation at Blue Suites Hotel.



**DAY 22****Sumapaz Paramo**

It is located in the province of Sumapaz, on the Eastern Andean Mountain Range, in the department of Cundinamarca. It is a locality in the Capital District of Bogota.

Sumapaz Paramo, is considered the largest paramo ecosystem in the world. Our target there include: endemics Green-bearded Helmecrest, Apolinar's Wren, Bogota Rail. Also Bronze-Tailed Thornbill, Chestnut-Winged Cinclodes, Many-Striped Canastero, Andean Tit-spinetail, Paramo Seed-eater, Plain-Coloured Seeder and Black-Chested Buzzard-eagle. Less common but possible is the Red-rumped Bush-tyrant ([picture below](#))

Extra night accommodation per request.



## E X T E N S I O N

### DAY 23

#### Chingaza National Park

We will make an early start to venture in to the hills, ascending high into elfin forest in the huge Chingaza National Park which is 53,000 ha, and provides the majority of the drinking water for Bogota. You will find most of the Eastern Andean Highland near endemics here.

The short stunted trees and nearby paramo habitat encourages small mixed roving flocks and amongst these we will search for Rufous-browed Conebill, Silvery-throated Spinetail, the skulking Pale-bellied

Tapaculo. The White-faced form of Golden-fronted Whitestart, Black-chested, Buff-breasted, and Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanagers, Red-crested Cotinga, Pale-naped Brush-finch, Rufous Wren, Superciliated, Black-eared, Black-headed, and Oleaginous Hemispingus, and other delights, such as Plushcap, Black-crested Warbler, White-throated Tyrannulet, Rufous Antpitta, Glowing and the near endemic Coppery-bellied Puffleg.

We may even entice an Andean Pygmy-owl to show itself and if we are very lucky we could find Bronzetailed Thornbills. The endemic Brown-breasted Parakeet is one of the targeted species and artificial nest boxes have been set up in the area for the continued survival of this endemic species.

Making our way higher in elevation we can continue searching for Tyriant Metaltail, Glossy and Masked Flowerpiercer, Barred Fruiteater, Slaty Brus-finch, White-chinned Thistletail, Streak-throated Bush-tyrant. Moving on from here we will check out an area of wetlands called Siecha gravel pits at the edge of Bogota where the endangered endemic Bogota Rail, and Spot-flanked Gallinule can be found. We will also look for, Andean Teal and Brown-bellied Swallow . Heading back to Bogota and depending on time, we may have additional time for watching Hummingbird feeders where we have good chances to see the Sword-billed Hummingbirds, Green violetear, Sparkling Violetear, Amethyst-throated Sunangel Speckled Hummingbird, Long-tailed sylph, Black-tailed Trainbearer, Purple-backed Thornbill, Glowing Puffleg, Coppery-bellied Puffleg, Shining Sunbeam, Blue-throated Starfrontlet, Mountain Velvet-breast, Great Sapphirewing, and White-bellied Woodstar.

Extra night accommodation per request.

