
The threatened birds of the río Toche, Cordillera Central, Colombia

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El río Toche y sus alrededores es un área de 261 km² con 15% de bosque montano húmedo, entre los 1.900 y 3.500 m, ubicado la ladera Este de la parte central de la Cordillera Central de Colombia, Departamento del Tolima. Esta área es tratada como Área Clave para la conservación de especies amenazadas y considerada dentro de dos EBAs (del inglés Endemic Birds Areas) por la presencia de diez especies con graves problemas de conservación. Se presenta un listado anotado actualizado de las aves de la zona y se analiza la situación de diez especies amenazadas y cuatro cuasi amenazadas. La presencia de nuevas especies amenazadas en la región de río Toche enfatiza la necesidad de tomar alguna medida de protección en el área, la cual podría ser tratada dentro del programa de IBAs (Important Bird Areas) de la BirdLife International.

Introduction

Man's inability to stem the destruction of Colombia's natural resources, particularly over the three unique Andean cordilleras and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, is sharply reflected in the status of the country's rich avifauna. In 1992, Colombia harboured 57 threatened species⁸. Today, Colombia holds 80 threatened species (BirdLife International *in litt.*), and this total is increasing by a mean three species per annum, reflecting the avifauna's dire plight.

The 650-km long Central Cordillera contains three Endemic Bird Areas (040 Colombian inter-Andean slopes, 042 Northern Central Andes and 044 Central Andean páramo) and supports 29 Endemic Bird Area species above 1,000 m—of which 16 are threatened species⁹. This ratio of Red Data Book species to endemics is the highest of any biogeographical region in north-west South America, and is a reflection of ever-dwindling natural habitat and paucity of protected areas within this 41,000 km² biogeographical region.

A typical example of the critical conservation problems faced is the Río Toche watershed, lying on the eastern slope of the Central Cordillera. The río Toche is one of the six most important Key Areas (CO 28) in Colombia, containing six threatened species¹⁰ and having no formal protection. Given the site's avifaunal importance, we present the status of all bird species registered in the area from various studies over the past decade as well as detailed information for the site's threatened species, including four threatened species not reported previously.

Study area

The 261 km² río Toche watershed lies on the south-eastern flank of the Volcán Tolima–Ruiz massif in the municipalities of Cajamarca and Ibagué, Tolima Department, Colombia (04°26'N 75°22'W), encompassing an unprotected mosaic of humid montane forest fragments and pasture at 1,900–3,500 m. The río Toche commences in the páramo of Nevado del Quindío, within PNN Los Nevados, at over 4,000 m and sharply descends south through a steep ravine to the town of Toche (4°31'N 75°24'W, 2,100 m) and on towards Cajamarca. The study area also includes Quebrada San Juan, the río Tohecito and south to Tapias village. The watershed is bordered to the east by Ibagué city and to the west by Quindío Department.

Photos and descriptions from 1911² and 1943¹ reveal a much greater expanse of natural vegetation in the Toche valley than at present. Extensive deforestation has taken place in the past 50 years, concentrated at 1,900–3,200 m, with only c.15% of natural vegetation remaining. Only scattered mature secondary forest patches remain, mainly along watercourses and surrounded by pasture. Forest clearance continues annually. Above 3,200 m, continuous old-growth forest predominates and is replaced by elfin forest at 3,400–3,650 m. Despite wholesale deforestation, almost all land at 2,400–3,200 m has wax palms *Ceroxylon quindiuense*—Colombia's national tree—that characterise the landscape and all forest patches. This tree has an extremely hard trunk that has deterred logging, resulting in palm groves within pastures or potato fields. While *C. quindiuense* has been legally protected since 1985, forest around wax palm groves continues to be cleared. Below 2,200 m and around the town of Toche little forest exists as the land is intensively farmed for potatoes and beans, and used for cattle grazing.

Methods

Bird observations were made by the authors between 1990 and 1999. For each species recorded the observers are noted together with an overall abundance estimate (see appendix). Records from a collection in 1911² are included for selected species. Tape-recordings were made of many of the interesting species registered in the Toche area and have been deposited at the British Library National Sound Archive, London, UK. Sight records were largely made from the road, which passes through various forest patches, trails through fincas and to otherwise inaccessible forested slopes throughout the study area. The avifaunal inventory was principally compiled by TPC and BLL, from their observations in August–December 1995 (four months) and June 1998–May 1999 (12 months). Additional brief visits were made by LMR (28 May–1 June 1990), SA (all of June 1993) and PS (18 March and 6 October 1997).

Results

Of 249 species registered, 248 were confirmed in the past decade. Forty-three families occur in the area, including 10 threatened (nine recognised by BirdLife International and one that we consider deserves this categorisation) and four near-threatened species. The full inventory is presented in the Appendix 1.

Threatened species

Specific accounts are presented for nine threatened species^{3,9}.

Tolima Dove *Leptotila conoveri*

Endangered

Locally fairly common. Recorded by TPC (August 1995) and PS *et al.* (October 1997) just east of Tapias, and at the same location in 1988 and 1990³. A few pairs and individuals are regularly seen feeding along the roadside, at dawn and dusk, at 2,000–2,200 m, often near small patches of second-growth forest. No old-growth forest is known from areas where the species has been recorded. It has never been found in more humid areas of the río Toche valley.

Golden-plumed Parakeet *Leptosittaca branickii*

Vulnerable

Abundant. Recorded daily in flocks, typically comprising 10–15 individuals, and at dusk flocks of c.200 roost within inaccessible forest patches in steep ravines. Breeds throughout the Toche area⁸. The sizeable resident population (total c.500 birds) makes Toche the species' global stronghold.

Yellow-eared Parrot *Ognorhynchus icterotis*

Critical

Rare. Flocks observed flying over the study area in September and November 1995 (TPC) and October 1997 (PS *et al.*). Full details have already been published^{6,7,8}.

Rufous-fronted Parakeet *Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons*

Endangered

Rare. A flock of 10 was seen on 5 December 1998 (BLL) flying over elfin woodland at the head of the río Toche, at 3,400 m. The species is locally common in the elfin forest / páramo ecotone (3,100–4,000 m) in PNN Los Nevados (PS).

Blossomcrown *Anthocephala floriceps*

Vulnerable

Rare. The race *berlepschi* was recorded around the town of Toche on 9 March 1999 (BLL). The species' apparent scarcity is probably due to its inconspicuous habits and localised distribution.

Bicoloured Antpitta *Grallaria rufocinerea*

Endangered

Rare. Registered in the Toche area by LMR at Hacienda La Leona, in May 1990³, and by BLL at Hacienda La Carbonera (04°32'N 75°28'W, 1,950 m), on 9 June 1998, and Hacienda Las Cruces (04°31'N 75°26'W, 2,500 m), on 15–21 June 1998. A pair was observed in response to playback at the border of a large isolated secondary forest patch. Not recorded again in the same forest patches until April 1999 suggesting that the species may move between similar forest patches or that seasonal variations in its detectability exist.

Brown-banded Antpitta *Grallaria milleri*

Critical

Locally uncommon. Recorded by BLL at 1,800–2,600 m, being heard and seen at Hacienda La Carbonera (1,830 m) in June and September 1998, and January–March 1999; Hacienda Las Cruces (2,550m) on 17–19 June 1998; and Alto de Yerbabuena (near Toche), at c.2,600 m, on 24 June 1998. All records are from six well-preserved secondary forest patches, except one which is a heavily degraded 0.5 ha patch that has few trees. On 17 June 1998, a pair was observed, at 11h10 for 52 minutes, feeding a fledgling juvenile and briefly joining an undergrowth mixed-species foraging flock (Grey-breasted Wood-wren *Henicorhina leucophrys* and Chestnut-capped Brush-finch *Atlapetes brunneinucha*). During the entire period the family party remained within a 10 m radius in the dense undergrowth of an extensive area (c.5 ha) of secondary forest. Arthropods were caught using rapid sprints and by shaking leaves. The juvenile was similar to the illustration of a juvenile Tawny Antpitta *Grallaria quitensis* in Fjeldså & Krabbe⁴ with dark barring on the crown and neck, and the entire plumage flecked. The bill was pinkish red with a blackish tip.

Historically known only from the Quindío and Caldas Departments^{3,4} but recently discovered in Parque Regional Natural Ucumarí, Risaralda Department⁵. Our records represent a range extension and the first records from Tolima Department and the eastern slope of the Cordillera Central.

Yellow-headed Manakin *Chloropipo flavicapilla*

Recommended: Vulnerable

Rare. A pair was observed, on 26 December 1997, by G. Engblom *et al.* while searching for *Leptotila conoveri* just east

of Tapias. They perched silently in the understorey, c.3 m up, inside a wooded gully of spindly second growth. This area consisted of very patchy and fragmented mature second growth surrounded by grazing pasture. The species is very inconspicuous and easily overlooked.

Yellow-headed Brush-finch *Atlapetes flaviceps*

Critical

Locally common just east of Tapias, towards Ibaqué (c.2,000–2,500 m), in secondary forest, brushy scrub and overgrown bean fields. Frequently recorded in pairs and small family groups in August 1993¹⁰ and October 1997 (PS). On 23 June 1998, BLL observed a juvenile with adults and, on 8 October 1998, adults carrying nesting material within forest, but could not locate the nest. Juvenile plumage is similar to adults but the crown and collar are pale, chequered with black, producing a more obscure head pattern. While the species appears tolerant of degraded forest, it remains known only from this very small area.

Red-bellied Grackle *Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster*

Endangered

Locally extinct. Known from the Toche region in 1911, when several small groups were recorded within a few hours in premontane forest on the banks of the río Toche at San Juan². This locality is now almost entirely pasture with a few bushy areas, and the species has not been recorded in the past decade. Also known from adjacent areas (Los Nevados in 1889 and Alto Quindío in 1917) but recent ornithological surveys have failed to find it. With the exception of a small population in Parque Regional Natural Ucumarí (PGWS per. obs.), on the western flank of the Volcán Tolima–Ruiz massif, the species is regionally extinct.

Noteworthy species

Black-and-chestnut Eagle *Oroaetus isidori*

Near-threatened

An adult was seen calling from a perch and in flight in October 1995 (TPC).

Black-thighed Puffleg *Eriocnemis derbyi*

Near-threatened

A female was seen by TPC near the treeline above Quebrada San Jose along Cuchilla de Cruces.

Grey-breasted Mountain-toucan *Andigena hypoglauca*

Near-threatened

Common. Daily observations and especially abundant when wax palms are fruiting, which they feed on together with *A. nigrirostris*.

Black-billed Mountain-toucan *Andigena nigrirostris*

Near-threatened

Common. Observed regularly throughout the Toche area.

Conclusions

The study area contains populations of nine Red Data Book species and one (*Chloropipo flavicapilla*) that we consider deserves categorisation as a threatened species, of which all but one (*Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster*) has been recorded in recent years. Of critical importance is that Toche supports the global population strongholds of three threatened species: *Leptotila conoveri*, *Leptosittaca branickii* and *Atlapetes flaviceps*. Furthermore, when considered with adjacent forested sites on the southern flank of the Volcan Tolima–Ruiz massif, the area is the global stronghold for *Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons*, *Grallaria milleri* and Fuertes's Parrot *Hapalopsittaca fuertesi*. The latter, critically threatened, species almost certainly occurs at upper elevations in Toche but its presence has not been confirmed. All globally threatened bird species occurring in the río Toche watershed lack any form of protection, despite being dependent upon an ever-dwindling and increasingly fragmented forest area.

The international importance of the río Toche watershed for birds is clear, yet the río Toche watershed lacks any form of protection and the limited remaining forest is ever-diminishing and increasingly fragmented. There is a clear and urgent need to enact protective measures in the río Toche. Land purchase is overly expensive and ineffective for several threatened species (that range over a wide area). However, the local communities of Toche are extremely enthusiastic and willing to work with conservation programmes, particularly towards a sustainable agricultural system, environmental education, and reforestation of watersheds and watercourses. The involvement of Colombian NGOs (such as Fundación Herencia Verde based in Salento—25 km from Toche) is critical to such a conservation strategy. In addition, international attention and protection is urgently sought through the implementation of an Important Bird Area (IBA) by BirdLife International.

Warning

Unfortunately, the Tapias–Toche–Salento area has been politically unstable for many years due to the presence of guerrilla insurgents. In 1995, TPC was held by the guerrilla for four months before being released. We highly recommend that visitors do not enter the region at present.

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Appendix. Bird checklist for the río Toche area, Tolima, Colombia.

General abundance status:

- c common; detected on >90% of days
- f fairly common; detected on 50–90% of days
- u uncommon; detected on 10–50% of days
- r rare; detected on <10% of days
- s seasonal or temporal occurrence
- H historical presence at site, although not rediscovered in the past decade

Tawny-breasted Tinamou	<i>Nothocercus julius</i>	r
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>	r
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	rs
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	c
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	f
Plain-breasted Hawk	<i>Accipiter ventralis</i>	r
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	rs
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	f
White-rumped Hawk	<i>Buteo leucorrhous</i>	r
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	rs
Red-backed Hawk	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>	c
Black-and-chestnut Eagle	<i>Oroaetus isidori</i>	r
Crested Caracara	<i>Polyborus plancus</i>	c
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	f
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	r
Colombian Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis colombianus</i>	f
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	u
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>	f
Crested Bobwhite	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	f
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	rs
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	c
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	c
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Columba cayennensis</i>	r
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	c
Common Ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	c
Ruddy Ground-dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	c
Tolima Dove	<i>Leptotila conoveri</i>	r
White-throated Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>	c
Golden-plumed Parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	f
Yellow-eared Parrot	<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	rs
Barred Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	r
Rufous-fronted Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons</i>	rs
Speckle-faced Parrot	<i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>	c
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	c
Scaly-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona mercenaria</i>	u
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	f
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	f
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	c
White-throated Screech-owl	<i>Otus albogularis</i>	r
Rufous-banded Owl	<i>Ciccaba albitarsus</i>	u
Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	r
Grey Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	r
Rufous-vented Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis rufiventris</i>	u
Band-winged Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus longirostris</i>	u
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Cypseloides rutilus</i>	f
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	f
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	r
swift	<i>Chaetura sp.</i>	r
White-tipped Swift	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>	u
Green Hermit	<i>Phaetomis guy</i>	r
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaetomis syrmatophorus</i>	r
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludoviciae</i>	r
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	c
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>	r
Indigo-capped Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia cyanifrons</i>	r
Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerottei</i>	u
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	u
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	u
Blossomcrown	<i>Anthocephala floriceps</i>	r
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	r
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>	f
Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>	r
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>	u
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	f
Buf-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>	f
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>	c
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	u
Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>	f
Golden-breasted Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i>	f
Black-thighed Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis derbyi</i>	r
Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	f
Purple-backed Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron microrhynchum</i>	u
Rainbow-bearded Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron herrani</i>	u
Viridian Metaltail	<i>Metallura williami</i>	u
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	c
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus kingi</i>	f
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Acestrura mulsant</i>	f
Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>	r
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	u
Highland Trogon	<i>Trogon (personatus) temperatus</i>	u

Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>	u		
Moustached Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila mystacalis</i>	r		
Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	f		
Grey-breasted Mountain-toucan	<i>Andigena hypoglauca</i>	f		
Black-billed Mountain-toucan	<i>Andigena nigrirostris</i>	f		
Bar-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i>	r		
Yellow-vented Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis dignus</i>	r		
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rivolii</i>	f		
Powerful Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus pollens</i>	f		
Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>	r		
Elegant Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis elegantior</i>	c		
Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>	r		
White-browed Spinetail	<i>Hellmayrea gularis</i>	r		
Rusty-winged Barbtail	<i>Premnornis guttuligera</i>	r		
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	c		
Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>	f		
Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>	r		
Spectacled Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>	r		
Flammulated Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes flammulatus</i>	r		
Tyrannine Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla tyrannina</i>	r		
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	u		
Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	r		
Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>	f		
Bar-crested Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus multistriatus</i>	r		
Western Slaty-antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	r		
Undulated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria squamigera</i>	u		
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>	f		
Bicolored Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufocinerea</i>	r		
Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nuchalis</i>	f		
Rufous Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufula</i>	f		
Brown-banded Antpitta	<i>Grallaria milleri</i>	u		
Slate-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula nana</i>	u		
Ash-coloured Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i>	r		
Brown-rumped Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latebricola</i>	r		
Unicolored Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus unicolor latrans</i>	f		
Northern White-crowned Tapaculo	<i>S. (femorialis) atratus</i>	r		
Spillman's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spillmani</i>	f		
Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis orthonyx</i>	u		
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	u		
Rufous-headed Pygmy-tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i>	r		
Rufous-crowned Tody-tyrant	<i>Poecilatriccus ruficeps</i>	u		
Black-throated Tody-tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>	r		
Common Tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	u		
Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias nigrocapillus</i>	f		
Ashy-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias cinereiceps</i>	r		
Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	f		
Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>	r		
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	f		
White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>	f		
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>	f		
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	r		
Agile Tit-tyrant	<i>Anairetes agilis</i>	u		
Subtropical Doradito	<i>Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis</i>	r		
Variiegated Bristle-tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes poecilotis</i>	r		
Flavescent Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i>	r		
Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus pulcher</i>	r		
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrhomyias cinnamomea</i>	c	Greater Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i> f
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	f		
Yellow-bellied Chat-tyrant	<i>Silvicultrix diadema</i>	r		
Crowned Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca frontalis</i>	u		
Slaty-backed Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>	f		
Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>	f		
Brown-backed Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>	u		
Streak-throated Bush-tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>	f		
Smoky Bush-tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>	u		
Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>	f		
Apical Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus apicalis</i>	u		
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	f		
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	u		
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	u		
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>	f		
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	u		
Dusky Piha	<i>Lipaugus fuscocinereus</i>	f		
Black-collared Jay	<i>Cyanolyca armillata</i>	u		
Green Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	c		
Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>	u		
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	r		
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	u		
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	r		
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	rs		

Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	u	
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	c	
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>	r	
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	r	
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	r	
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	f	
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon murina</i>	c	
Pale-footed Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon flavipes</i>	f	
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	c	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	rs	
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>		f
Sepia-brown Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia peruana</i>	r	
Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>	f	
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	r	
Whiskered Wren	<i>Thryothorus mystacalis</i>	r	
Bay Wren	<i>Thryothorus nigricapillus</i>	r	
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	c	
Grey-breasted Wood-wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	c	
Chestnut-breasted Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus thoracicus</i>	r	
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	r	
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	cs	
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	us	
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	c	
Golden-fronted Whitestart	<i>Myioborus ornatus</i>	c	
Citrine Warbler	<i>Basileuterus luteoviridis</i>	u	
Black-crested Warbler	<i>Basileuterus nigrocristatus</i>	f	
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>	f	
Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>	f	
Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albigrons</i>	c	
Black-faced Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys melanopsis</i>	r	
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chloromis riefferii</i>	f	
White-capped Tanager	<i>Sericossypha albocristata</i>	u	
Common Bush-tanager	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	u	
Ashy-throated Bush-tanager	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>	u	
Grey-hooded Bush-tanager	<i>Cnemoscopus rubrirostris</i>	u	
Black-capped Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus atropileus</i>	u	
Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus superciliaris</i>	f	
Black-eared Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus melanotis</i>	u	
Black-headed Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus verticalis</i>	f	
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>	r	
Rufous-crested Tanager	<i>Creurgops verticalis</i>	u	
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	rs	
Red-hooded Tanager	<i>Piranga rubriceps</i>	f	
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	f	
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	f	
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>	f	
Golden-crowned Tanager	<i>Idiosornis rufivertex</i>	u	
Hooded Mountain-tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>	f	
Black-chested Mountain-tanager	<i>Buthraupis eximia</i>		u
Lacrimose Mountain-tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>	f	Scarlet-bellied Mountain-tanager
Buff-breasted Mountain-tanager	<i>Dubusia taeniata</i>	u	
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>	u	
Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys</i>		r
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>	u	
Scrub Tanager	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i>	u	
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	r	
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	f	
Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>	c	
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinei</i>	r	
Plush-capped Finch	<i>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</i>	r	
Black-backed Bush-tanager	<i>Urothraupis stolzmanni</i>	f	
Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>	r	
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>	c	
Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayi</i>	f	
Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>	f	
Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa caerulescens</i>	r	
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>	c	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	us	
Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>	u	
Masked Saltator	<i>Saltator cinctus</i>	r	
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	c	
Yellow-throated Brush-finch	<i>Atlapetes gutturalis</i>	u	
Pale-naped Brush-finch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>	u	
Olive-headed Brush-finch	<i>Atlapetes flaviceps</i>	u	
Slaty Brush-finch	<i>Atlapetes schistaceus</i>	f	
Chestnut-capped Brush-finch	<i>Atlapetes brunneinucha</i>	f	
Stripe-headed Brush-finch	<i>Atlapetes torquatus</i>	u	
Slaty Finch	<i>Haplospiza rustica</i>	u	
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	u	
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	u	

Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus leucorhamphus</i>	u
Yellow-billed Cacique	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>	r
Yellow-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>	f
Red-bellied Grackle	<i>Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster</i>	H
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	u
Giant Cowbird	<i>Scaphidura oryzivora</i>	u
Andean Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinescens</i>	u
Hooded Siskin	<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>	u
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	u