

## 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 km<sup>2</sup> 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 al 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 species<sup>3</sup>. 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 species<sup>9</sup>. 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 km<sup>2</sup> 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 Ar-

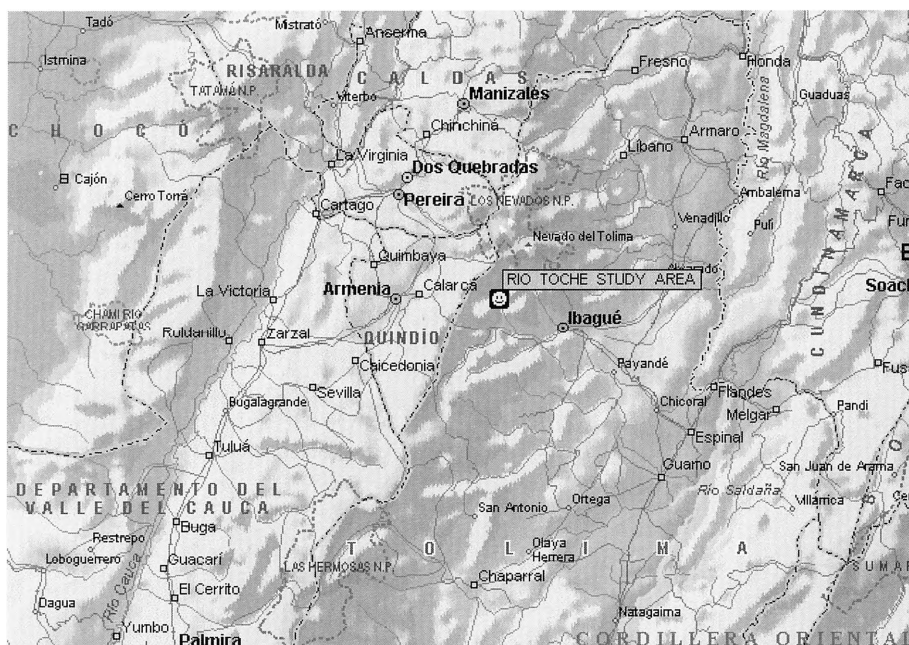


Figure 1. Map of the río Toche study area.



Figure 2. Landscape view of the study area with areas of wax palms *Ceroxylon quindiuense* (Bernabé López-Lanús)

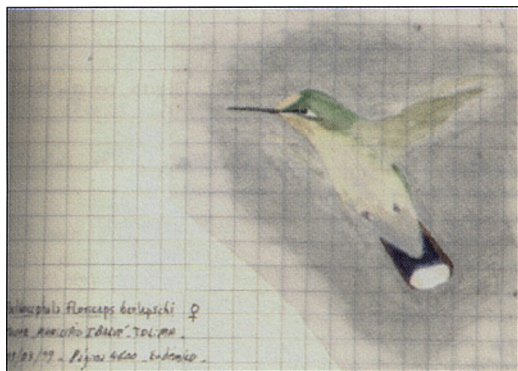


Figure 4. Female Blossomcrown *Anthocephala floriceps* (Bernabé López-Lanús, from notebook).

eas (CO 28) in Colombia, containing six threatened species<sup>10</sup> 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 km<sup>2</sup> rio 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 rio 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 rio 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 1911<sup>2</sup> and 1943<sup>1</sup> reveal a much greater expanse of natural vegetation in the Toche valley than at present. Extensive



Figure 3. Yellow-eared Parrot *Ognorhynchus icterotis* (Bernabé López-Lanús)

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 1911<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>3,9</sup>.

### 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 1990<sup>3</sup>. 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 area<sup>8</sup>. 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<sup>6,7,8</sup>.

### 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 1990<sup>9</sup>, 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 (2,550 m) 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 & Krabbe<sup>4</sup> 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<sup>3,4</sup> but recently discovered in Parque Regional Natural Ucumari, Risaralda Departament<sup>5</sup>. 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 1993<sup>10</sup> 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 Juan<sup>2</sup>. 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 Ucumari (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 hypoglaucha*  
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.

Acknowledgements

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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

		ST
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 leucorhous</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
Applomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	r

Colombian Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis colombianus</i>	f	Powerful Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus pollens</i>	f
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	u	Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>	r
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>	f	Elegant Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis elegantior</i>	c
Crested Bobwhite	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	f	Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>	r
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	rs	White-browed Spinetail	<i>Hellmayrea gularis</i>	r
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	c	Rusty-winged Barbtail	<i>Premnornis guttuligera</i>	r
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	c	Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	c
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Columba cayennensis</i>	r	Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>	f
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	c	Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>	r
Common Ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	c	Spectacled Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>	r
Ruddy Ground-dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	c	Flammulated Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes flammulatus</i>	r
Tolima Dove	<i>Leptotila conoveri</i>	r	Tyrannine Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocicla tyrannina</i>	r
White-throated Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>	c	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes prumeropirhynchus</i>	u
Golden-plumed Parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	f	Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	r
Yellow-eared Parrot	<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	rs	Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>	f
Barred Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	r	Bar-crested Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus multistriatus</i>	r
Rufous-fronted Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons</i>	r	Western Slaty-antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	r
Speckle-faced Parrot	<i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>	c	Undulated Antpitta	<i>Gallaria squamigera</i>	u
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	c	Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Gallaria ruficapilla</i>	f
Scaly-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona mercenaria</i>	u	Bicolored Antpitta	<i>Gallaria rufocinerea</i>	r
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	f	Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Gallaria nuchalis</i>	f
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotaphaga ani</i>	f	Rufous Antpitta	<i>Gallaria rufula</i>	f
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	c	Brown-banded Antpitta	<i>Gallaria milleri</i>	u
White-throated Screech-owl	<i>Otus albobularis</i>	r	Slate-crowned Antpitta	<i>Galliarcula nana</i>	u
Rufous-banded Owl	<i>Ciccaba albitarsus</i>	u	Ash-coloured Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i>	r
Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	r	Brown-rumped Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latebricola</i>	r
Grey Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	r	Unicolored Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus unicolor latrans</i>	f
Rufous-vented Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis rufiventris</i>	u	Northern White-crowned Tapaculo	<i>S. (femoralis) atratus</i>	r
Band-winged Nighthawk	<i>Caprimulgus longirostris</i>	u	Spillman's Tapaculo	<i>Thamnophilus spillmani</i>	f
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Cypseloides nutilus</i>	f	Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis orthonyx</i>	u
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	f	Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	u
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	r	Rufous-headed Pygmy-tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i>	r
swift	<i>Chaetura sp.</i>	r	Rufous-crowned Tody-tyrant	<i>Poecilotriccus ruficeps</i>	u
White-tipped Swift	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>	u	Black-throated Tody-tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>	r
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>	r	Common Tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	u
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis symmatophorus</i>	r	Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias nigrocapillus</i>	f
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicianae</i>	r	Ashy-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias cinereiceps</i>	r
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	c	Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frontzi</i>	f
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>	r	Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>	r
Indigo-capped Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia cyanifrons</i>	u	White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	f
Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerottii</i>	u	White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>	r
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	u	White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>	f
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	u	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	u
Blossomcrown	<i>Anthrocephala floriceps</i>	r	Agile Tit-tyrant	<i>Anairetes agilis</i>	r
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	r	Subtropical Doradito	<i>Pseudocolaptes acutipennis</i>	r
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnaya</i>	f	Variegated Bristle-tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes poecilotis</i>	r
Great Spelthrewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>	r	Fluorescent Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i>	r
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>	u	Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus pulcher</i>	r
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	f	Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea</i>	c
Buf-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>	f	Greater Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	u
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>	c	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	f
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	u	Yellow-bellied Chat-tyrant	<i>Silvicolrix diadema</i>	r
Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>	f	Crowned Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca frontalis</i>	u
Golden-breasted Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i>	f	Slaty-backed Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>	f
Black-thighed Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis derbyi</i>	r	Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>	f
Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	f	Brown-backed Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>	u
Purple-backed Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron microrhynchum</i>	u	Streak-throated Bush-tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>	f
Rainbow-bearded Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron herrani</i>	u	Smoky Bush-tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>	u
Viridian Metaltail	<i>Metallura williamsi</i>	u	Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>	u
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	c	Apical Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus apicalis</i>	u
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaeocercus kingi</i>	f	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	f
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Acestrura mulsant</i>	f	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	u
Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>	r	Barred Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus versicolor</i>	u
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	u	Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubricristatus</i>	f
Highland Trogon	<i>Trogon (personatus) temperatus</i>	u	Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	u
Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>	u	Dusky Piha	<i>Lipaugus fuscocinereus</i>	f
Moustached Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila mystacalis</i>	r	Black-collared Jay	<i>Cyanolycia armillata</i>	u
Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	f	Green Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	c
Grey-breasted Mountain-toucan	<i>Andigena hypoglaucia</i>	f	Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>	u
Black-billed Mountain-toucan	<i>Andigena nigrirostris</i>	f	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	r
Bar-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i>	r	Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	u
Yellow-vented Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis dignus</i>	r	Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes rolloides</i>	r
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Picus rivoli</i>	f	Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	rs



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