

# South America's Big Cats

Naturetrek Tour Report

1 - 16 October 2017



Jaguar Big Lad!



Pumas



Giant River Otter



Guanaco

Tour report & Images compiled by Terry Goble



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Tour participants: Terry Goble (leader) together with ten Naturetrek clients  
Matias Ballarini (local guide, Chile), Paulo Riberio (local guide, Brazil)  
Cesar Maldonado (driver, Chile),

## Summary

This two-centre tour is located in two very different habitats. The cold and harsh environment of the Andean Mountain range contrasts starkly to the hot wetlands of the Pantanal. However, what they both have in common is that they are both unique in being the only habitats where it is possibly to reliably find the big cats of South America. In the dramatic setting of Torres del Paine we encountered eighteen sightings of Puma, including a pair on a kill only 20 metres from us. Apart from the breath-taking scenery there were other animals and birdlife to find, and we did well in locating Andean Grey Fox and Patagonian Skunk, with some fantastic birds including Andean Condor and the striking Magellanic Woodpecker. Similarly, in Patagonia we enjoyed fifteen sightings of the imposing Jaguar and a host of supporting sightings, with Tapir and Agami Heron standing out in a wide variety of wildlife.

### Day 1

**Sunday 1st October**

#### Heathrow to Santiago

We all met on the flight from Heathrow to Madrid and enjoyed a prompt and smooth flight. We had a two-hour gap between landing and our connecting flight, but this all went well and we were soon boarding our flight to Santiago with little fuss.

### Day 2

**Monday 2nd October**

#### Punta Arenas

Despite some confusion over the baggage belt, we managed to clear customs and collect our bags in time for the flight down to Punta Arenas. A few birds were noted in the airport as we set off, which were Southern Lapwing and Chilean Swallow. We set off reasonably promptly and our flight followed the spine of the Andes southwards. The thick cloud diminished the views but where the Andes were at their highest and cloud cover thinner, we had glimpses of this spectacular mountain range. Snowy peaks and glaciers could be seen from our vantage point. We then left the Andean range and flew low over the coastal plain before heading out to sea and returning to land.

The air was chilly, reflecting our latitude and we made our way to meet up with Matias and our driver Cesar. After a warm welcome, Matias gave a brief talk on the local history, industry and culture as we drove alongside the Magellan Strait to our hotel. We checked-in and had just over an hour to relax and freshen up before a walk along the beach front.

We met again at 5pm and went out. Matias gave a commentary about the sculptures, murals and architecture as we walked along. We stopped at the disused piers where there were hundreds of Imperial Cormorants and Kelp Gulls. We also picked out the Dolphin Gull and distantly watched Southern Fulmar gliding over the waves. After some searching, we were finally able to find Rock Cormorant, distinguished by its red eyes and black throat. We walked on a little further to the next beach which didn't produce anything new, but we did get a closer look at

Southern Fulmar. We then headed back to the hotel noting more of the older style buildings and also our first Rufous-collared Sparrow (usually a common bird).

We met at 7pm for dinner at the hotel. The atmosphere was relaxed and everyone was chatting happily. After dessert and a discussion about water and the next day's itinerary, everyone drifted off to their rooms. We agreed to leave at 8am as there was a lot to see on the way to Torres del Paine National Park.

## Day 3

Tuesday 3rd October

### Drive from Puerto Arenas to Torres del Paine National Park

After breakfast we set off from the hotel at 8am and headed for a nearby park. Here Matias described the history of the region and the genocide of the indigenous people once the Portuguese had settled. He talked about some of the historical families that lived and owned much of the land, and the wealth of the region. After looking at some of the enormous houses, some of which had been turned into hotels and shops, we drove on to our next destination, which was a quick stop at the seafront. Here we saw a nice variety of birds including a Dark-bellied Cinclodes and a small flock of Black-chinned Siskins, whilst out a sea, amongst the flocks of Southern Fulmars and Kelp and Brown-Hooded Gulls, were at least five Southern Giant Petrels. There were also a few Rock Cormorants out on a derelict pier.

We then got underway in earnest as we headed out on the highway towards Natales. En route we made several stops for wildlife and for coffee and toilets. One of the first birds we noticed was many Lesser Rheas, easily seen from the minibus. These are also known as Darwin's Rhea and, despite being slighter than their northern cousins, are still an impressive bird. We also found amongst the hundreds of Upland Geese some Ashy-headed Gulls. The day was cloudy and we had a very light shower but it soon began to clear and we enjoyed excellent light through most of the drive.

As we continued we spotted a few very nice birds such as Austral Nighthawk and Cinnamon-bellied Ground Tyrant, which was unusual for this habitat, being an upland bird. We continued to have many sightings of Great and White-tufted Grebes, Black-faced Ibis, ducks and other waterfowl. We saw many Southern Crested and Chimango Caracaras as well as a few Black-chested Buzzard-eagles. We stopped for coffee and toilets at a hotel in Rubens, where some sampled the biscuits that resemble torn underpants, apparently!

Our next scheduled stop was at Natales where we filled up with fuel and water and had a walk along the waterfront. The high tide limited the species count, but we had great views of flotillas of Black-necked Swans and, during our packed lunch, watched another Southern Giant Petrel. We were behind schedule and pushed on again, but we again stopped for Andean Condor sightings and had some close-by males as well as a count of thirteen that spiralled high above us. We also stopped for great views of Cinereous Harrier as we saw a female with two grey males quartering over some low shrubs. This meant that when we stopped for the bathroom (and shopping!) just about fifty kilometres from the park, we were now well behind the time we hoped to arrive.

We pressed on without any further stops and were lucky enough to pass the tracker en route, who was now on his way home. He agreed to see if he could relocate some Pumas they had found this morning and said he would radio us to join him if he found them. We had a few anxious moments to wait and went for a little walk before

we finally got news to meet our tracker. When we met up, he explained that he had relocated the Pumas and advised us on how to approach the Pumas to minimise disturbance.

We walked along in as close a group as we could manage and came to a high lookout point above Largo Sarmiento. Our tracker pointed out where there were two Pumas rested up. We watched them, but they were very difficult to see lying down in the shrubby habitat. We could make out some facial features but the animal was quite obscured. We decided to change our angle to get a better view, but as we moved the female stood up and retreated deep into the shrubs and remained out of sight. The large male cub however remained in view and we had occasional good sightings interspersed with moments where he laid down and was pretty inactive. We watched for a while but, as the light was fading, we decided to return to the minibus and drive to our hotel for dinner. We boarded the bus in good spirits after such a good start and hoped for even better views in the coming days.

We arrived at the hotel around 8.30pm and after checking-in, arranged to meet for dinner at 9pm. Dinner was excellent and we chatted happily throughout. After dinner we discussed our plans for the next day and arrangements for breakfast and lunch before retiring to our rooms to prepare for an early start the next morning.

## Day 4

## Wednesday 4th October

### Torres Del Paine

We were up and met in the lobby for 6am. We had coffee and snacks and then set off in the dark to find Pumas. We spotted several European Hares as we drove out the hotel grounds, but it was too dark to see much else. As we drove out we heard that two Pumas were heading over the hill towards us. We drove down to a valley near Laguna Amarga and waited for them to appear. We didn't see any and then we heard that they had been seen at another location. We hastily boarded the bus and set off again up a dirt track. We managed to see a Patagonian Hog-nosed Skunk on the way and stopped and watched him feed busily, eventually drifting out of sight.

We arrived at the rendezvous site with 'George' our tracker and he pointed out three Pumas he had tracked and we watched them interacting and walking around the hillside. After a while we received more news that a kill had been made not far from the roadside, with another three Pumas feeding on the kill. We set off rapidly and were again rewarded with excellent sightings of three Pumas; a mother and two grown cubs. We watched the gory sight of them ripping up a Rhea that had been killed. We also watched some interacting as the cubs snarled and growled at each other over the eating rights.

We then returned to the hotel for breakfast and to relax before we met up again at 2pm. Some chose to chill out in their rooms whilst a group went out for a stroll and to do some birdwatching. There were some new and some lovely birds around, the highlights being two Chilean Flickers and an immature Rufus-tailed Plantcutter. We then returned to the hotel to collect our lunch and headed for the waterfalls near Lago Pehoe.

We parked up at the Salto Grande waterfall car park and walked through to see these glorious falls with milky blue glacier water cascading over. This was set against a backdrop of dramatic peaks and towers. The scenery was truly stunning and enhanced by an Andean Condor passing over on cue. Matias gave a talk about the geology of the region whilst we marvelled at the sights.

It was then time to head back to meet up with George at a spot we were at earlier in the day. On this occasion there were six Pumas! This included a very large female that headed up a steep hill to set off hunting, a group of three cubs and their mother, and a lone young female. We watched this group for a couple of hours as they interacted; playing and growling. At just after 6pm we decided to head for an early dinner. After such a great day the atmosphere was happy and relaxed in the restaurant and we all enjoyed an excellent meal. After the meal we decided on an early night as tomorrow was again going to be an early start and a stiff hike along a known Puma trail.

## Day 5

Thursday 5th October

### Torres del Paine

We had another early start to what turned out to be quite an extraordinary morning. After breakfast we set off just after 6.30am. As usual we saw a lot of European Hares as we left the hotel grounds, but more unusual was the sight of two Hares 'boxing'. We stopped and watch this behaviour which only lasted a few seconds but was interesting to see. We then carried on to a trail that leads down to Goic Lagoon, along the park boundary. The light was improving as we disembarked from the bus, although the weather threatened to rain. A Puma was spotted resting up in a large rock formation not far from the road and we watched it for a little while. We then set off on our trek, but got news that a Puma was just 30 metres away from us! We found the Puma easily and watched it resting in the grass for a few minutes. It was an incredibly close encounter with the cat only 20 metres away. It then got up and moved off. Then came the exciting news that there had been a kill, and the Puma was moving towards the kill with a second Puma. We were incredibly lucky to come across two feeding Pumas, both about 40 metres away. Then our luck ran out as we were enjoying this spectacle. From seemingly nowhere a fierce gust of wind blew through, knocking one of us over. This then heralded a front of driving sleet. We decided to abandon the walk and head for the vehicle as conditions were uncomfortable.

Back in the warmth and comfort of the vehicle we appreciated our luck with the Puma, having had rare quality encounters at such a close distance. We agreed to return to the hotel and revisit the area later this evening as the Pumas were likely to return to their prey. Now they had gone off themselves to find shelter from the sleet and howling winds.

We arrived back at the hotel to rest and relax, planning to visit a separate section of the park for the rest of the morning and afternoon where conditions may be easier. We all met again at the minibus and set off to visit the Administration Centre of the park and on to an area of woodland, where we hoped for a few new birds. We arrived at the centre in glorious sunshine and Matias gave a talk about the geology and formation of the peaks in Torres National Park. After his enlightening and interesting talk, we went to look for some birds, but realised that there was a lot of snow falling! We had a brief look and noted White-tufted Grebe, Chiloe Widgeon and Ashy-headed Goose among more common species.

We then drove on to the forested area and walked the path to the shingle beach. First we crossed a hanging bridge over Rio Grey and Matias managed to find a male Torrent Duck, despite the bridge wobbling. We then walked along the path without seeing a great deal. We came to the beach by Lago Grey and explored. Across the beach were amazing icebergs in the lake, which some went to photograph whilst others looked for birds in the woods. The woods seemed very quiet with just a few Patagonian Sierra Finches calling and a couple of Austral Parakeets squawking.

On the return to the car park Barry and Chris were pointing towards something and, as we got closer, two magnificent Magellanic Woodpeckers appeared; a male and a female. These huge woodpeckers were seen down to a few feet as they searched for food, giving amazing views. After we had spent some time admiring these great birds we walked on and very soon found some more new birds. The White-throated Tree-runner and Thorn-tailed Rayadito were both eventually enjoyed by those determined to get on to them as they hopped around erratically. We then retraced our steps across the bridge and back to the minibus. We decided to have our lunch by the river at a picnic site, however most stayed in the vehicle. As the snow and sleet began to descend once more we all retired to the vehicle and headed back to the hotel.

Back at the hotel the wind was still very strong so most people relaxed either in their rooms or in the lobby, although some went for walks in the grounds. At 5pm we all met at the bus and set off again to the Porteria (boundary) trail. The wind was still gusting, but the skies were blue and sunny. We located one of the Pumas easily as it was lying out in the open under an overhang in the hillside. We saw that it was resting and had a huge belly from feasting on the Guanaco. We decided to walk down to the Goic Lagoon and hoped that it would be more active when we returned.

We set off in glorious sunshine and noted the amount of Guanaco bodies and bones lying around in this area, which is a rich hunting ground for the Pumas. We headed down the track and saw only a few common birds, however it was a lovely walk in a glorious setting. When we reached the lagoon we spent a few minutes looking at some Coscoroba Swans, which were new for the trip. There were also a few Dark-faced Ground Tyrants and Common Miners around. We then returned back to the area of the Guanaco kill and waited for the Puma to become active. He looked sleepy and was resting in the same overhang. We figured that he wasn't going to move any time soon, so left to return to the hotel for dinner at 8.15pm.

Everyone seemed relaxed and enjoyed their meal in a pleasant atmosphere. After the meal we all went off to our rooms to get some rest after Matias announced that we would be leaving at 6.20am the next morning.

## Day 6

Friday 6th October

### Torres del Paine

We had another early start and met for breakfast at 5.45am. After breakfast we headed for Sarmiento Lago to find a mother Puma and two cubs regularly seen in this area. Despite help from George, the three Pumas proved elusive. We scanned the hills, beach and shrub to no avail and eventually left, hoping to find some birds on the lagoon by the park entrance at the eastern end of Sarmiento Lago.

When we arrived we looked out over the lagoon and steadily started to pick up some of the more difficult birds, including Spectacled Tyrant, Yellow-winged Blackbird, Silver Teal and Plumbeous Rail. Not a bad hour or so! It was now time to return to the hotel to pick up lunch, relax and get ready for our next outing at 1pm. We had enough time to get the checklist up to date and go for a walk around the grounds.

We all met at 1pm to head out to see Paine Waterfall. We walked around the paths overlooking the falls and took photographs before heading back to the Porteria Trail, and this time we walked north towards the Laguna Amarga entrance. The wind was blowing quite fiercely as we made our way down the trail. There didn't seem to be much wildlife around, but given the weather and time of day this was not surprising; just a few common

birds. We were, however, surprised to see a panicky-looking Grey Fox (Chilla) heading towards us. After a slight hesitation it ran straight past us and headed up the hill. We thought it was being chased by something and half expected a Puma to appear. We scanned the area but alas we only saw Guanacos.

We headed on down and negotiated the steeper part without too much difficulty, despite the strong winds. We arrived about an hour earlier than planned so decided to visit the Laguna Azul region, which was the only part of the park we hadn't seen. We arrived in glorious sunshine, but unfortunately the Towers were shrouded in cloud and only just visible. We walked around the picnic area and enjoyed a confiding Fire-eyed Diucon and a stunning scarlet-chested Long-tailed Meadowlark. As we left to meet up with George we also saw a few White-winged Coots, which were new amongst some common ducks and geese.

We met George and set off to the Sarmiento area, again hoping to find the mother and her two cubs that frequent this area. Despite the help of George, we were again unable to locate the family and eventually decided to return for dinner. We thanked George for all his help in locating the Pumas and despite the disappointing last day, we had enjoyed some fantastic and close encounters with Pumas over the last few days. The group seemed content as we returned to Hotel Torres for our final dinner at the hotel.

We enjoyed a lovely meal and were in good spirits as we looked forward to starting our next adventure in the Pantanal.

## Day 7

Saturday 7th October

### Drive to Punta Arenas

We met in the lobby after breakfast and checked out of the hotel. We boarded the minibus and set off to Punta Arenas on schedule at 8.30am. We had regular coffee and comfort stops on the way, and stopped for some wildlife too. Notable were the amount of adult male Andean Condors seen and we managed to find a group feeding near the road to photograph. The Chilean Flamingoes were a little too distant but we enjoyed nice telescope views. One stop provided us with a rare bird and mammal sighting and brought up our seventieth species! We stopped at a lagoon, primarily to see if we could find Magellanic Plover. Although we did not find it we did see a Black-crowned Night Heron and a Coypu as compensation.

We arrived at Punta Arenas just after 3pm and stopped at a wetland just outside the town. Matias described the conservation project that protected the wetlands, which has now hosted over a hundred species and is an important breeding site. We saw many nests and a Crested Duck with about ten chicks. We also added a new bird for the trip as a Peregrine flew menacingly over the wetland.

We then set off again on the short drive to the hotel and got checked-in. A walk was hastily arranged just to stretch our legs after a number of hours on the bus. A group met to have a bird walk along the seafront whilst others went off to explore the town. Although the beach was busy with walkers, dogs and horses, we still managed some new birds and some excellent views of the cormorants and gulls. Along the tide line we found five gorgeous Double-banded Plovers looking resplendent with their chestnut caps. Out to sea we were enjoying watching the Southern Giant Petrels when an albatross was spotted fairly distant. It was subsequently identified as a Black-browed Albatross. Happy with our sightings, we returned to the hotel to get ready for our last dinner in Chile. It turned out to be a fun evening with Nick entertaining everyone with his surreal sense of humour,



which made undertaking the checklist a little protracted. We struggled through with steely determination despite the distraction and humorous comments. Once completed, we stayed around chatting for a while until it was time to pack and get ready for our journey to Brazil in the morning.

## Day 8

Sunday 8th October

### Flight to Sao Paulo

We met after breakfast in the lobby and left promptly at 8am. Cesar and Matias took us to the airport where we checked-in and said our goodbyes. We thanked them both for the excellent way they had taken care of us and for the knowledge and enthusiasm they had shared. It had been a great trip so far and we were only half way through. Now it was time to begin our journey north to Brazil and to a completely different experience!

The flight went smoothly and we arrived in Sao Paulo, where we cleared customs quickly but then had a little delay waiting for our luggage. It duly arrived and we went to meet Luis in the lobby. He took us to our hotel and, after checking in, we headed to our rooms to get some rest after a long day's travel, and looking forward to our Pantanal adventure.

## Day 9

Monday 9th October

### Flight to Cuiaba; Drive to South Wild Lodge

After check-out we boarded our bus and drove to the airport. We arrived in good time and made our way through the check-in and security at a leisurely pace. Our flight was on time and soon we were off to begin our journey to the Pantanal. On arrival we met our guide Paulo and, after a little debrief about the heat and the need to carry water, we were underway. Except that we stopped fifteen minutes later for lunch! However, the unexpected lunch stop was a bonus as the food was delicious and everyone seemed to enjoy the Brazilian-style buffet. After a copious lunch we were off again on our way to Pocone and then down the Transpantania Highway to South Wild.

Initially the route was through mostly grazing land and held little wildlife value, although we were escorted by a steady stream of Black Vultures and the occasional Turkey Vulture. There was even a glimpse of a Toco Toucan; the world's largest toucan. Generally, the heat and the large lunch made everyone a little sleepy and the drive down was quiet and relaxed. We stopped along the way to try a site for Burrowing Owl. It duly obliged and hopped up onto a termite mound for all to see. It then dropped into the low shrub and we left it in peace. Apart from a convenience stop, we carried on until we joined the Transpantania Road. Almost straight away the wildlife sightings started coming thick and fast and didn't really stop until we reached South Wild Lodge. We had to force ourselves to keep going otherwise we would not have arrived until night time. It's difficult to pick out the highlights of an incredible trip down the road, but probably pride of place goes to the Tapir that was seen briefly out in the open. There was a supporting cast of Tayra, South American Coati, Agouti and Capybara, and for reptiles we saw a number of Yacare, a Yellow-footed Tortoise and an Amazon Race-runner. The birds were also exceptional: the Hyacinth Macaws were stunning and the Sunbittern and Rufescent Tiger Heron were both a joy. However, the number and variety of birds was amazing with hawks, kingfishers, herons, storks (including the huge Jabiru Stork), flycatcher, parrots and a host of others to keep us enthralled.

As we turned into South Wild lodge a storm broke and we were able to watch the lightening fork across the sky and light up clouds all around. We also managed to see another mammal in the guise of a Crab-eating Fox and a number of frogs and toads, perhaps sensing the rain?

We had a lovely buffet meal before setting out again to the Ocelot hide. The hide was baited and almost straight away an Ocelot appeared, keen to eat. We enjoyed watching this Ocelot for about half an hour before it's demeanour changed and it was looking into the woods. We then saw a second Ocelot appear and begin to feed. The tension boiled over into a brief fight before the second Ocelot merged back into the woods. We watch the first Ocelot again for a few more minutes until it too melted away. It had been an incredible sighting with superb views of the Ocelots, although some had misgivings about the baiting of wild animals. We then walked back to the lodge and went to our rooms with the aim of getting up at 5am for a wander around the lodge's trails.

## Day 10

Tuesday 10th October

### Drive to Porto Joffre & boat to Jaguar Flotel

This morning a few of us met for a wander around the lodge. There were lots of differing bird species around, including the stunning Yellow-rumped Cacique, Purplish Jays, Yellow-billed Cardinals and a variety of others. We climbed the Jabiru Tower and after a bit of up and downing, we managed to get the whole family on the nest. We then met the rest of the group for breakfast and got ready to set off at 7am.

We had barely gone a few metres when the Toco Toucans appeared, so we climbed back down and had a reasonable view before they flew off, back into the trees. We then got underway in earnest. It's very hard to make progress down the Transpantaneira due to the rickety bridges, but mainly because of the stops for wildlife! This trip was no exception: We saw another Tayra and Ocelot, which was extremely fortunate. We watched a family of Giant River Otters watching us before we had to tear ourselves away. We covered the 80 odd kilometres at a reasonable pace and still stopped for a few more wildlife sightings including Chestnut-eared Aracari and reptiles such as the Tegu and Yellow-tailed Cribo.

We finally arrived at Porto Joffre and whilst the luggage was loaded onto a boat, we set about looking for a Hyacinth Macaw nest. We found it and fortunately a Hyacinth Macaw was at home and displaying very well. It was soon time to board our boat and we made a speedy journey to the Jaguar Flotel. Once there we had a quick debrief from the manager about the flotel before sitting down for lunch and to cool off on what was a very hot day.

At 1.45pm we met with Paulo in the conference room. He had constructed a map of our route to plot sightings along the way. When complete, he intends to give a copy to us all. After our talk we went to the boat to set off on our first Jaguar safari. The temperature had dropped slightly when we set off, but it was still a hot afternoon. Our first significant sighting was of a small family of Giant River Otters. We stayed and watched them for a while before pressing on. We rounded the bend up the Piquiri river and began to search the banks for Jaguars. Very soon we got a call from another boat that a Jaguar had been seen. We made our way to the area and very soon found our first Jaguar. It was an impressive male (Geoff), who was swimming down the river hunting for Yacare. We watched the battle-worn cat weave in and out of the Hyacinth beds looking for prey, before it eventually doubled back and eluded all its admirers.

We then set off down the smaller rivers to find our own Jaguar, but again we got a call to say one had been seen. We sped over to find it, but the small channel meant that it was difficult to view with other boats already there. We decided instead to look for a female Jaguar that had been seen on a bank nearby. We went to this location and had a great sighting of a female, who again went into the water, perhaps to cool off before settling in the shade, grooming and looking relaxed. We stayed with her until it started to get dark and then we made our way back to the flotel. En route we managed to spot some new birds such as Black Skimmer and Band-tailed Nighthawk to add to the Long-winged Harrier we spotted earlier in the trip. All in all, a very successful start! Our next ambition was to find our own Jaguars.

We got back to the flotel at 6pm and had an hour to get ready for dinner. We enjoyed a buffet before settling down to watch Lindsay's 'Jaguars of the Pantanal' presentation. This looked at the ecology and taxonomy of the Jaguar and was very informative. We then completed the checklist for the past two days and then retired to get some sleep for an early start tomorrow.

## Day 11

Wednesday 11th October

### Boat safari from Jaguar Flotel

We set off at 7am after a buffet breakfast. We had not got far when we added another mammal to our list as Paulo showed us some Brazilian Long-nosed Bats, camouflaged against the bark of a tree. A few minutes later and we had another! This time a Neotropical River Otter was seen not far from the boat. We drifted downstream with it until it eventually dived and disappeared. At the same time Paulo spotted a Toco Toucan high in the canopy, but visible. We watched this for a while until it flew across the river and out of sight. We carried on down the river, watching for wildlife, when a call came that a Jaguar had been sighted. We sped to the area, but the Jaguar was partially hidden in the shade of the shrubs. Still another more visible Jaguar was a little way upstream. When we caught up with this one it was draped over a branch giving excellent views. We watched it for a while and then it promptly turned around, so we were then looking at its backside. We took this as a hint and left a little while later as it looked like it was going to be resting for a while. A smart Rufus-tailed Jacamar was seen as we left. We then decided to return to the first Jaguar and this again was looking sleepy and inactive. The sun had climbed in the sky and the morning was very hot.

We had decided to set off and search for other wildlife when we received another call about a Jaguar sighting. When we arrived at this one there were two Jaguars together. They both looked like males and we thought they might be brothers. We decided to wait a while to see if they would become active. We tied up to a fallen tree in the river and put up the umbrellas for shade. After a while we thought that the Jaguars would probably sleep through the hot afternoon, so we decided to make our way back to the flotel, spotting along the way. We saw a family of Capybaras and a pair of Giant River Otters on the return journey. We also saw a few good birds with Amazon Kingfisher and Fork-tailed Flycatcher seen well. Now it was time to cool off and have some lunch.

After lunch we relaxed around the flotel until it was time to set out again on the boat, at the slightly later time of 2.30pm. We made our way steadily up the River Piquiri scanning for wildlife. Soon a message came through of a Jaguar sighting and we accelerated to the area. It was a young male lying on the bank out in the open looking decidedly sleepy. We watched it for a while in the afternoon heat, but as it was so hot and umbrellas were declined, we decided to move into the shade, which meant we could have partial views and could move to a better vantage point should it move. We watched a few birds whilst waiting. We then spotted two fluorescent

Orange-backed Troupials that had come down to bath and drink by the river's edge. We decided to take a break from the sleepy Jaguar and get a closer look at these bright birds. We watched them for a while before moving on again and went on a bit further up the river, where we encountered some introduced Water Buffalo complete with attendant Cattle Egrets waiting on the bank and Cattle Tyrants sitting on their heads!

We then turned and made our way back to the Jaguar, who had managed to turn around. He seemed, on occasions, that he was about to become more active, but each time turned and went back to sleep. We did see a few yawns and a little movement, but he unfortunately stayed inactive for the majority of the time we were there. As the sun set in spectacular fashion, we had our 'sundowners' and returned to the flotel. Some had a sighting of Giant River Otter and all saw the Banded Nighthawks as we made our way back for 6pm.

We met for a buffet dinner at 7pm and had a lively conversation about the strategy for viewing Jaguar, with a few differing opinions on the best way. We agreed a strategy of staying for a while but if it's too hot and/or the Jaguar appears totally inactive, we will either look for other Jaguars or spend time viewing other wildlife before returning. This was agreed in the knowledge that we may, at times, miss Jaguar behaviour by leaving. We then went to Lindsay's lecture on Giant River Otters of the Pantanal, after a brief interlude with a giant Cicada. We then completed the checklist before retiring to our beds as we were to be up by 5am the next day to avoid the heat as much as possible.

## Day 12

Thursday 12th October

### Boat Safari from Jaguar Flotel

Overnight a thunderstorm had produced heavy rain and much cooler conditions. After breakfast we set off at 6am in the rain and cool air, hoping to find a hunting Jaguar. The first hour seemed very quiet with little wildlife at all. An Osprey was new for the trip and a few birds began to emerge. Bird activity was markedly increased with the cooler conditions and we witnessed a lot of birds carrying nesting material. The rains appeared to have triggered some nesting instinct. We searched up some of the smaller channels, but had no luck and there were no reports of Jaguar from any other boat in the area. We did encounter a few Giant River Otters whilst exploring one of the channels. We returned to the main river and Paulo spotted two Capuchin Monkeys feeding in a tree and a Squirrel Cuckoo flew by at the same time. We watched the monkeys for a while then continued our search for Jaguar.

As the morning drew on we decided to give up the search and return in the afternoon to see if we could find any Jaguar. The morning was getting gradually warmer and the rain had stopped. On the way back we stopped to watch a family of Giant River Otters including a small baby otter that was only a few weeks old. It seemed much more wary than the adults, but was equally curious of the group watching.

We returned to the flotel at 10am and had a coffee. There were some very beautiful moths (female Imperial moth) and butterflies around the flotel and a few birds, including a pair of Squirrel Cuckoos, Southern Beardless Tyrannulet and Yellow-rumped Cacique. Now it was time to get some rest before our next trip out.

We met again at 2pm to set off looking for Jaguars in the usual places. There had been no reports of Jaguar sightings all day so we searched the local 'hotspots' and narrow channels. We had been searching for just over an

hour when news came through of a Jaguar sighting on ranch land not far from our flotel. We sped over to the location only to find that the cat had disappeared over the river bank and was sleeping out of sight.

With no other Jaguar sightings reported, we decided to stay in the area and hope that the Jaguar reappears. We drove up a little way and then floated back down towards where the Jaguar was last seen. After a while we decided that maybe a better course of action would be to return to the area where they are most often seen and search again. We started to make our way back downstream and then heard news of another sighting where we were heading. We arrived just as the large male Jaguar (Geoff) walked out of the shrubs and waded into the water. We had great views of this magnificent cat before he swam out of the channel and to where we could not follow. It had been a brief but exhilarating encounter.

We now made our way slowly back to the flotel, with the hope of seeing the Jaguar we had missed earlier. When we arrived it seemed that there had been no further sightings and it did not look hopeful, so we carried on back to the flotel, now escorted by nighthawks.

We had about an hour before dinner, which was time enough to get ready and to find some more bugs. We photographed a few impressive mini-beasts from around the flotel and then met for dinner. After eating, we retired to the conference room to hear a lecture on Jabiru Storks. After this we completed the day's checklist and went to our rooms to get some sleep for yet another early start.

## Day 13

Friday 13th October

### Boat safari from Jaguar Flotel

We met at the boat and set off at 6am. We had not gone far when we heard of a nearby Jaguar sighting. We were soon in the area but the cat had eluded us. We waited for a while and then decided to head off to find another. We then heard it had emerged again so we returned to look for it. It was again not visible, but as we searched our boat driver saw it emerge from some shrubs on the river front. Finally, we saw the beautifully marked male and a large, intimidating cat. We watched for a while as it gave excellent views lying in the river and patrolling along the river bank. It then headed off upstream, so we moved on.

We motored up the main channel and stopped for a group of Howler Monkeys. They were sitting just below the crown of a tall tree and we had excellent views. We moved on and next saw a Blue-collared Trogon on a bare branch, looking resplendent. We then turned into a channel heading back to 'The Three Brothers'. We enjoyed a slow meander through the narrow channel enjoying the birds, Capybara and reptiles. After a relaxing cruise we were jolted back to reality when we took off at high speed to view a Jaguar near to us. When we arrived we saw it was a female cat draped over a low branch just a foot or two above the water. This was another beautiful cat, but less active. She managed to get up once just to get more comfortable and promptly went back to snoozing.

We then headed back to the flotel, pleased with our sightings. Not far from the flotel we had a final surprise when a female Jaguar was seen swimming in front of the boat! We watched it cross the river and disappear into the forest. A lovely way to end the morning and we had finally found our own Jaguar. Now it was time to get back for rest from the hot afternoon, and lunch.

Before lunch we looked at some gorgeous butterflies and bugs from around the flotel, identifying as many as possible. We then had our usual buffet fare before meeting again at 2.30pm for another Jaguar trip. We set off and soon got news of a Jaguar in one of the channels. When we arrived the cat was sleeping and not very visible. We decided to try for another Jaguar that we had seen earlier this morning asleep on a log. When we got to her she was asleep on the bank, however in full view. We stayed for a short while, but heard that the large male that we had seen earlier was now in view. We sped upstream to the area and quickly located the cat, who was sitting up looking alert and giving some great photograph opportunities. We watched him for a while, but he gradually became more relaxed and promptly fell asleep. So after a while we went upstream on the speculation that a pair of Jaguars had been seen mating. However, we could not locate them and so stopped for our 'sundowner' and took some photographs of Yacare and Black Skimmers, before returning to the flotel to get ready for dinner. It had been a fantastic day's Jaguar watching with six sightings of four cats.

After dinner we watched Dr Lindsay's talk on Capybaras and then completed the checklist for the day's sightings before retiring to be ready for another early start.

## Day 14

Saturday 14th October

### Boat safari; drive to South Wild

We met at 6am. It was a chilly and cloudy morning as we set off for the final trip from the flotel. As our luggage went on ahead, we explored the hotspots around the Three Brothers river. As we came around one of the channels we spotted a stationary boat looking towards the bank. We crept near and saw a lovely female Jaguar emerge from the vegetation and walk slowly along the bank right in front of us, a few metres away. It was a brilliant view and she hesitated on the bank for a while before disappearing into the undergrowth again. Buoyed by this sighting, we headed to Porte Joffre to meet our open-sided truck.

We arrived at Porte Joffre just before 9am and had a few minutes to watch the Hyacinth Macaws. On this occasion we saw four of these beautiful birds. It was soon time to set off down the Transpantania, back to South Wild Lodge. We did try to stick to our timetable, but frequent stops put us behind again; it's hard to pass by such wildlife opportunities. Our first stop was due to a pregnant-looking Coati ambling down the road which we watched for a while. A Capuchin was also spotted but disappeared before most could get a view of the animal. We also had a couple of bird stops, but the highlight was definitely two fine male Scarlet-headed Blackbirds. The day remained quite cool and cloudy, very unBrazilian, as we made our way to the lodge, arriving a respectable hour later than planned.

After lunch we enjoyed some birding around the lodge and then we met again at 3.30pm for our afternoon boat trip. The weather had warmed and the sun was threatening to shine as we set off. We initially went upstream and very soon found two of the most difficult of the kingfishers to see. We had superb views of American Pygmy and Green-and-rufous Kingfishers, and we also saw plenty of the remaining three, covering all of the South American Kingfishers. We carried on through a bed of Water Hyacinth and attracted the attention of a Giant River Otter. Just prior to seeing the otter some movement was detected in the bankside vegetation: it was quite large and walking slowly. We thought it may have been a Tapir, but it remained unconfirmed as it disappeared amongst the mass of vegetation.

We then banked the boat and had a short walk to find a Great Potoo in a typical pose on a dead tree. We admired this unusual bird for a while, and some others including the lovely Helmeted Manikin and a Narrow-billed Treecreeper. We then set off again back downstream past the lodge and tried for the stunning Agama Heron. We searched for a while until some movement gave its presence away. A few fish treats lured the bird out and we could all appreciate the subtle beauty of this bird. A Black-collard Hawk also joined in the fun, attracted by the fish. It was then time to head back for dinner and the evening safari.

We met for dinner at the unusually precise time of 6.40pm and all seemed in good spirits from the day's wildlife watching. After the usual buffet fare, we met again to set off on a drive to spotlight for wildlife. Before we had even set off we saw two Crab-eating Foxes that had come to the lodge in the hope of scraps. We watched these cute small foxes for a while and noted lots of bats flying around. We then set off and enjoyed the fireflies and the brilliant night sky. Away from the lodge and any light pollution the sky looked amazing, with the Milky Way visible among the myriad of stars. Some eye-shine caught our attention and we were excited to see a Tapir slowly plodding through the vegetation before disappearing from view. We drove down to the road and had further sightings of Marsh and Brown Brocket Deer. On the return leg we once again caught sight of the Tapir before returning to the lodge to get some rest after a full day of wildlife activities. We had however seen an incredible variety of some stunning wildlife.

## Day 15

Sunday 15th October

### Transpantania to Cuiaba and flight to UK

The morning was relaxed. We spent time around the lodge and going on a short bird walk through some nearby gallery forest. The only new birds were a group of Black-crowned Tityrants, but around the lodge were many stunning birds such as Orange-backed Troupial and Yellow-rumped Cacique. A Toco Toucan stole the show as it stayed for a while, giving plenty of photographic opportunities. Other sightings included the fearsome-looking Spider Hunters and we also found the touch-sensitive plant that has evolved to wither when touched as a defence against browsing.

It was soon time to drive to Cuiaba to catch our flight to Sao Paulo and on to London. We had to drive at a reasonable speed down the Transpantania to ensure we made the airport on time, but we still managed to see a number of Marsh Deer, including a male with a fine rack of antlers. Later we also added Greater Rhea to our bird list. A comfort stop at the entrance to the Transpantania produced a group of Silvery Marmosets, which was a fine way to leave The Pantanal as we headed through Pocone and up to Cuiaba.

We arrived in good time and boarded our flight that left promptly. We arrived in Sao Paulo where we said goodbye to Lin and Mac, who were continuing their adventure down to the Iguassu Falls. The rest of the group caught the connecting flight to London on their last homeward leg.

## Day 16

Monday 16th October

### Return to the UK

Our flight landed back in the UK, where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.





## Species Lists

Mammals (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only; L/O = Leader Only)

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Silvery Marmoset	<i>Callithrix argentata</i>														4
2	Tufted Capuchin	<i>Cebus apella</i>									L/O		3		1	
3	Black Howler	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>									H			4		
4	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoeris hydrochaeris</i>								✓	✓	✓	20	✓	✓	✓
5	Azara's Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>								3						
6	Coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>						1								
7	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
8	Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>								2	1					
9	Cougar	<i>Puma concolor</i>		2	12	4										
10	Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>									2	5	1	6	1	
11	Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>								1					2	1
12	Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>									10	10	8	9	2	
13	Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>								1	1					
14	Patagonian Skunk	<i>Conepatus humboldtii</i>			1		1									
15	South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>								10					2	
16	South American Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>								1					1	
17	Guanaco	<i>Lama glama</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
18	Marsh Deer	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>									1				3	10
19	South American Brown Brocket	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>								1						
20	Grey Fox (Chilla)	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>					1									
21	Brazilian Long-nosed Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>										6				
22	Neotropical Otter	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>										1				
23	Greater Fishing Bat	<i>Noctillio leporinus</i>										1				
24	Smaller Bat species	<i>Myotis sp</i>													✓	

## Birds

1	Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>															15
2	Lesser Rhea	<i>Rhea pennata</i>		✓	2	3	3	✓									

	Common name	Scientific name	October														
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
3	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>									4						
4	Coscoroba Swan	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>				3		3									
5	Black-necked Swan	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>		✓		✓	6	20									
6	Flying Steamer Duck	<i>Tachyeres patachonicus</i>		2	2				1								
7	Fuegian Steamer Duck	<i>Tachyeres pteneres</i>		2					2								
8	Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>				1											
9	Upland Goose	<i>Chloephaga picta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
10	Ashy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga poliocephala</i>		4		4											
11	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>								10					2		
12	Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>	✓	✓	2	2			✓								
13	Chiloe Wigeon	<i>Anas sibilatrix</i>		2		2	30	✓									
14	Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>			1	6	4	2									
15	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>					2										
16	Silver Teal	<i>Anas versicolor</i>					1										
17	Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>					1										
18	Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
19	Rusty-margined Guan	<i>Penelope superciliaris</i>									2						
20	Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>									3	2	3	20	10	10	
21	Red-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cujubi</i>								4		1			2		
22	Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>											6	4	6	6	
23	Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>		6					10								
24	White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>		2	4	2	10	20									
25	Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>		4	2	2	10	6									
26	Chilean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>		20					23								
27	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>								20	✓	10				10	20
28	Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>														L/O	
29	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>								15	20	10	10		6	6	
30	Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>								4	10		2		2	2	
31	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>									20	20	6	2	4	1	
32	Black-faced Ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
33	Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>										1	30	4			
34	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>								1	2			4			

	Common name	Scientific name	October														
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
35	Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>									1	6	1	2	2	30	10
36	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>														1	
37	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>							1			4	6	6		1	
38	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>										10	10		10		
39	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>									50	✓	✓	10		✓	✓
40	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>									20	✓	10	10	15	✓	✓
41	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>									50	✓	10	2	2	✓	✓
42	Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>									4	✓					
43	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>														2	
44	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>										4				1	1
45	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>		5								20		10	6	10	
46	Rock Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i>	4	2													
47	Imperial Shag	<i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	✓	✓													
48	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>									1	10	10	10	10	20	10
49	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>									4	10	20	10	10	20	
50	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>										2		4	2	2	
51	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>		30	10	2	4	100									
53	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>													2	1	
54	Cinereous Harrier	<i>Circus cinereus</i>		3		2											
55	Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>									6	10	4	4	2	10	2
56	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>											100		3	2	
57	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>									4	4					
58	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>										2	2	6	1	2	1
59	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>									1	2	2			2	1
60	Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>		1													
61	Black-chested Buzzard-eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>		6	2	2	1	6									
62	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>									1					1	
63	Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>														1	
64	Grey-necked Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>									20	10		2	3	3	1
65	Plumbeous Rail	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>					2										
66	White-winged Coot	<i>Fulica leucoptera</i>					10										

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
67	Red-gartered Coot	<i>Fulica armillata</i>		10	10	6	20	✓								
68	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>								50	✓				✓	✓
69	Magellanic Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus leucopodus</i>		2			4	10								
70	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Two-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius falklandicus</i>						5								
72	Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>									20		6	4		
73	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>								10	10				✓	4
74	South American Snipe	<i>Gallinago paraguayae</i>		1												
75	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>									10	10	6	20	7	
76	Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
77	Dolphin Gull	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>	✓	✓				✓								
78	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	✓	✓				✓								
79	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>									4	10	4	6	2	
80	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>									4	6	4	6	2	1
81	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓						
82	Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>								✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
83	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>									4				10	10
85	Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>									6		4		6	10
86	Long-tailed Ground Dove	<i>Uropelia campestris</i>													4	10
87	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>								10	4	10				
88	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>			3	2	1				2				10	10
89	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>								15					2	
90	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>											10	4	10	2
91	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
92	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>											3	1	2	
93	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>											1		1	
94	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>								1						
95	Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>													1	
96	Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>									20	20	10	2		
97	Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>													1	2
98	Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>												1		

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
99	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>														2
100	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>											1		10	
101	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>									1	2	1	2	4	
102	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>								2	2	2	3		4	
103	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>								6	10	10	6	4	30	
104	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>										4		2		
105	Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>									3			2	3	
106	Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>									3			2	6	1
107	Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>									1				1	
108	Chilean Flicker	<i>Colaptes pitius</i>			3											
109	Magellanic Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus magellanicus</i>				3										
110	Southern Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
111	Chimango Caracara	<i>Milvago chimango</i>	✓	✓	1	1	2	10								
112	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		L/O	3			2								
113	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>						1								
114	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>								✓	✓		20	10	✓	✓
115	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>									✓				20	
116	Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>									4	4	4		8	2
117	Austral Parakeet	<i>Enicognathus ferrugineus</i>		3	20	2										
118	Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>									4	1			6	
119	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>									20					
120	Common Miner	<i>Geositta cunicularia</i>				L/O										
121	Scaly-throated Earthcreeper	<i>Upucerthia dumetaria</i>		H		1										
122	Buff-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>		1	1											
123	Dark-bellied Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus</i>		2	1	1										
124	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>									2		4	2		
125	Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>								6	10					
126	Thorn-tailed Rayadito	<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>				2	1									
127	Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>											10		10	2
128	Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>								1						
129	Wren-like Rushbird	<i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>									1					
130	Grey-crested Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>									3					

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
131	White-throated Treerunner	<i>Pygarrhichas albogularis</i>				1										
132	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>													1	
133	Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>													1	
134	Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>										1				
135	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>											2	2		
136	Common Tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>													1	
137	Austral Negrito	<i>Lessonia rufa</i>		10	✓	✓	✓	✓								
138	Spectacled Tyrant	<i>Hymenops perspicillatus</i>					1									
139	Dark-faced Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola maclovianus</i>			10	10	4									
140	Cinnamon-bellied Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola capistratus</i>		1												
141	Fire-eyed Diucon	<i>Xolmis pyrope</i>				2	1									
142	Black-backed Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>								2	1		1		4	
143	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>									1				2	
144	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>								30	20	20		2	20	2
145	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>													2	
146	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>									1				2	
147	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>								20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
148	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>										2	4			
149	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>									2			4		1
150	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>								20		1		1	10	1
151	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>									1					
152	Rufous-tailed Plantcutter	<i>Phytotoma rara</i>		3	2	1	2									
153	White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>											1			
154	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>										1				1
155	Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>								1	10		6		2	10
156	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
157	Chilean Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucopyga</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
158	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>								✓	✓				✓	✓
159	Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>										1			✓	
160	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>									10	✓	✓	✓	✓	
161	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>								6	4	4	6	10	20	
162	Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>									1					

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
163	Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>					3									
164	Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>													2	
165	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>													1	
166	Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>														L/O
167	Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falcklandii</i>	10	2	✓	✓	✓	✓								
168	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓												
169	Correndera Pipit	<i>Anthus correndera</i>							3							
170	Black-chinned Siskin	<i>Spinus barbatus</i>		10		10		1								
171	Long-tailed Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella loyca</i>		20	2	4	10	10								
172	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>									1	2			2	
173	Solitary Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>								4	2	2		10	10	10
174	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>								4	40	50	20	20	✓	✓
175	Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>								2	4	2	4	1	2	2
176	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>													2	
177	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>													✓	✓
178	Austral Blackbird	<i>Curaeus curaeus</i>	1	3	2	✓	✓	✓								
179	Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>													2	
180	Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>								✓						
181	Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>					2									
182	Unicolored Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>								50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
183	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							1	
184	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>								✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
185	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>									4	10	2	20		4
186	Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>								2	2	2			2	
187	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>									1					
188	Grey-hooded Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus gayi</i>			10	6										
189	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>									✓				✓	✓
190	Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>								4	2		2			
191	Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>													6	2
192	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>								1						4
193	Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator caerulescens</i>											4		2	2
194	Black-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator atricollis</i>								1	1					

	Common name	Scientific name	October													
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
195	Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	✓	✓					✓							
196	Spectacled Duck	<i>Pato anteojillo</i>			2	4		3								
197	Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>			10	6										
198	South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>						4								
199	Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>						1								
200	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>								10	1			2	10	4
201	Brazilian Duck	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>								2						
202	Grayish baywing	<i>Agelaiodes badius</i>									✓				✓	✓
203	Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>								2	20				6	
204	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>									1					
205	Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>									1				1	
206	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>								10		1			6	6
207	Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>										1				
208	Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>										2				
209	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>										1	1	1		
210	Fawn-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus guarayanus</i>												L/O		
211	Undulating Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>												H	H	
212	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>													1	
213	Agarmi Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>													1	
214	Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>														3

## Reptiles &amp; Amphibians

1	Yacare Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus jacare</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Yellow-footed Tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>								1						
3	Common (Green) Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>										2	1	2	1	
4	Common Tegu lizard	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>										1	1			
5	Amazon Race-runner	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>										1	2			
6	Yellow-tailed Cribo	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>											1			
7	Collared Lizard	<i>Tropidurus torquatus</i>											2			1
8	Tree Frog	<i>Hyla sp</i>								✓						



## Insects

Black-patched Metalmark	Kite Swallowtail	Malachite	Giant Swallowtail
King Swallowtail	Cloudless Sulpur	Great Southern White	Julia Longwing
White Peacock	Tropical Speckled Skipper	Apricote Sulphur	Long-tailed Skipper
Pointer Sister	Many-banded Daggerwing	Orion	Mimosa Yellow
Purplewing sp	Imperial Moth	Hieroglyphic Moth	Fig Sphinx Moth
Sphix moth sp	Pandorus Sphinx Moth	Spider Hunter	

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Ocelot



Agami Heron



Grey Fox (Chilla)