

Birding Routes



Birdwatching guide for Protected Natural Areas



Birding Routes

The logo consists of the words "Birding" and "Routes" stacked vertically in a bold, green, sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized green graphic. It features a bird silhouette with its wings spread, positioned as if it is landing on or taking flight from a plant sprout. The plant sprout has a thin stem and two rounded leaves, one above and one to the right of the bird.

**Birdwatching guide for
Protected Natural Areas**

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Introduction

The potential of Peru as a tourist destination for birdwatching is huge and must be exploited. With over 1,800 species, 105 of which are endemic, our country offers a myriad of possibilities for scholars, observers and birdwatching enthusiasts; moreover, the State-Protected Natural Areas make it possible to get up and close to many of these species.

This guide presents a selection of up to ten bird species which are not to be missed when visiting each of the listed Áreas Naturales Protegidas (ANP) (Protected Natural Areas). Selecting a specific number of species could prove a difficult task, since there is always the risk of excluding one or many of them. For that reason, to make the selection, a number of criteria were applied based on (i) species that are easy to spot; (ii) others not that easy, but with a good chance of being spotted; (iii) others that are endemic or endangered, hence emblematic of the ANP; and the perfect combination of: (iv) species that are generally difficult to spot, making an ANP the best spotting alternative. Fortunately, there are many cases like that.

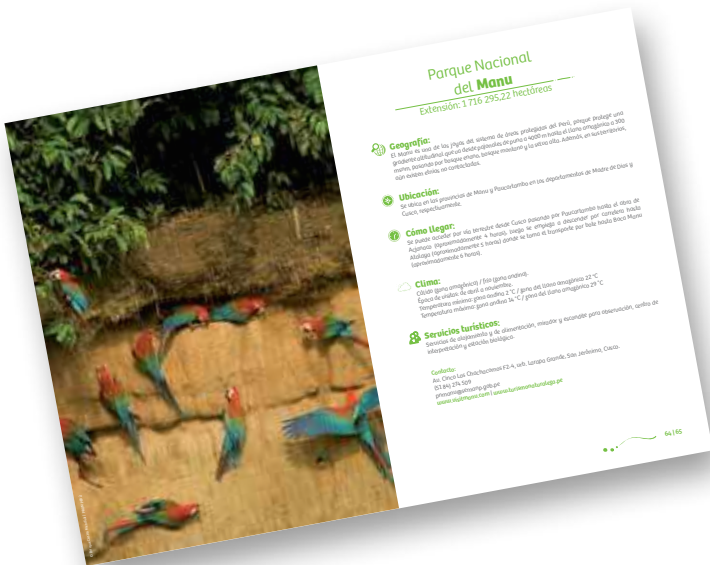
We cannot assure that watchers going to each of these Protected Natural Areas will see them all. What we do know is that they will find many during the search, thus making each trip an unforgettable experience.

Our thanks go to the SERNANP - Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado - (National Service of State-Protected Natural Areas), an entity in charge of conserving the Protected Natural Areas and their biological diversity, for their contributions and comments; as well as the specialists and photographers who provided information and images for the making of this publication.



How to use this **guide?**

For each Protected Natural Area information is provided about its extension, geography, location, accessibility, climate, visiting season, tourist infrastructure, and contacts.



For each bird information is provided about their physical description and sighting place.

Bird names are ordered taxonomically, based on the "List of the birds of Peru (2017)" (List of the birds of Peru) by Manuel Plenge, which is based on the latest and official taxonomy version according to the South American Classification Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union (SACC) (Remsen et al. 2017).





© Steve Sánchez

White-winged Guan - *Pava de Ala Blanca*

1.

(*Penelope albipennis*) 70 cm T/P/CR/CR

2. 3. 4.

5.

This guan is large and slender, black in color, and has a long neck and tail. It has violet orbital skin, a black beak with grey base and a large red gular membrane. It has whitish streaks on its body and pinkish legs. Its primary wing feathers are white and are noticeable in flight or when its wings are at rest. It can be spotted all year round in the forest, mainly near gorges or fruit trees.

6.

It can be seen in the Lajas area, in the Negrahuasi ravine, in the area called EL Reloj, and in the lower section of the Shambo ravine.

1. Name of the bird

The names are provided in both Spanish and English, with its scientific name in parentheses. The nomenclature used is that as proposed by M. Plenge (2017) in his "List of the birds of Peru".

2. Measurements

The sizes are provided in centimeters (cm) and inches (in) and refer to the length of the bird, measured from the top of the beak to the tip of the tail. Also included in the case of hummingbirds (Trochilidae family) is the length of the beak. The wingspan is included for birds of prey and the Peruvian booby. These measurements have been adopted from the book "Birds of Peru" (Schulenberg et al. 2017).

3. Areas of Endemism

It is mentioned if the species is endemic to an area of endemism or EBA (Endemic Bird Area), which were identified according to the Stattersfield list et al. (1998). It is also mentioned which species are endemic to Peru according to the list of Plenge (2017) and Remsen et al. (2017).

4. Threat categories

Details are provided if the species is endangered on a national and/or global level, and in which threat category it is listed. The official categorization of endangered species of the Peruvian State (Supreme Decree No. 004–2014–MINAGRI, Peru - 2014) and the global classification of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)/BirdLife International (BirdLife International 2017) have been used. The threat categories are:

Critically endangered: **CR**

Endangered: **EN**

Vulnerable: **VU**

Species that are not listed in any of these categories are not considered endangered and are categorized as "Near Threatened" (NT) or "Least Concern" (LC). Each species is categorized firstly according to its global threat and then to Peru, like this: Global/Peru. In the case of species that are solely categorized as threatened globally, the following symbol is used (-).

5. Description of the bird

Information about the color and shape of birds are provided with emphasis on their most well-known characteristics to help identifying them in the field. Most of the times, the male adult is described; the female adult and juvenile will not be mentioned if they resemble the male adult. If the female and juvenile are different, their plumage is described. In addition, when necessary, a brief description is provided about the habitat they can be found in and a short description of their habits.

6. Sighting place

For each species the place they are most likely to be found is mentioned, and in some cases the name of specific places within or in the vicinity of each protected area where they can be found.



Endemic Bird Area (EBA)

Birds endemic to Peru are those species that can only be found in Peru and of which no records exist in other countries. They have **(P)** assigned to them. Endemic bird areas are as follows:

T:	Tumbesian region
ACS:	Southern Central Andes
J:	Junín puna
AAP:	Peruvian high Andes
VP:	Peru-Chile Pacific slope
PAO:	Peruvian East Andean foothills
TBS:	South-east Peruvian lowlands
H:	Huallaga valley (secondary area)
LT:	Lake Titicaca (secondary area)

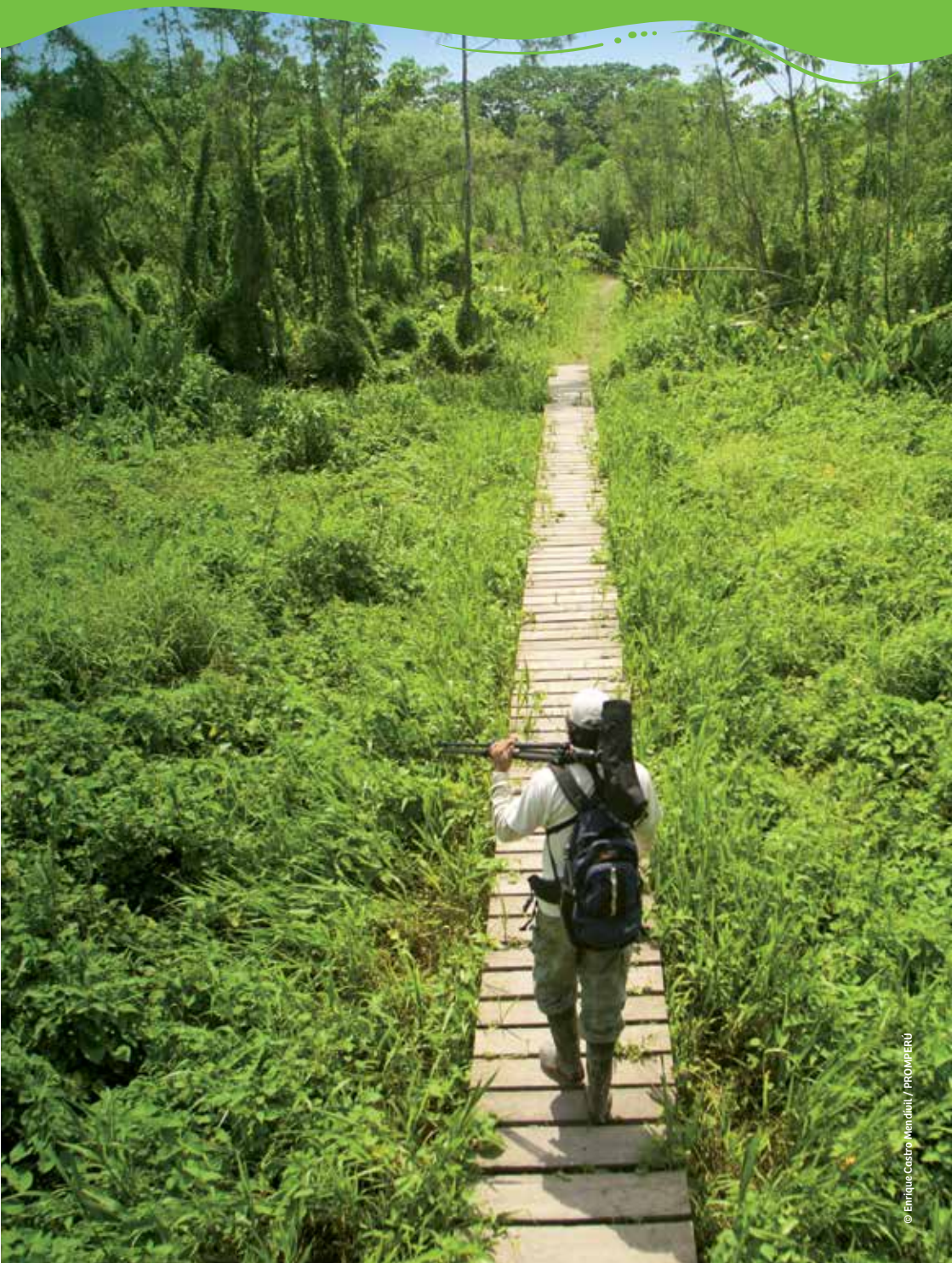
Also considered endemic to the Tumbesina Region is the Tumbes swallow (*Tachycineta stolzmanni*) and the Ecuadorian trogon (*Trogon mesurus*), whereas their distribution includes this EBA, they were described as species little before or after the publication that defined the species endemic to this area (*Stattersfield et al. 1998*). The same applies to the Apurimac brush-finch (*Atlapetes forbesi*), a species considered endemic to the High Andes of Peru.

The Junín canastero (*Asthenes virgata*) is a species considered endemic to the following EBAs: the Puna of Junín and the High Andes of Peru. More information about these EBAs (description, boundaries, species endemic to each EBA, etc.) can be found on the BirdLife International website:

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/eba/search>

Seasonality

There are species that are residents of Peru, i.e., they are found throughout the year. Other species are migrant or migratory, and registered only during part of the year. Species that are migrant have the letter **(e)** assigned to them in the text. Species that are not marked as migrant, are residents. The migrant species in this guide are boreal migrants, i.e., they arrive to Peru from the Northern Hemisphere (United States, Alaska, Canada) between August and November, and stay until April-May, after which they return to the Northern Hemisphere to breed. These species have the letter **(B)** assigned to them in the text.



Notes regarding the taxonomy and scientific names used in this guide

The list of birds in this identification guide is updated using the latest version of the "List of the birds of Peru" by Manuel Plenge (2017). Which means it uses the most modern taxonomy currently. However, given that in recent years there has been an accelerated advance in the knowledge of bird taxonomy, due to recent development of molecular phylogenetics that uses new techniques which include the study of genetic structure (DNA), many changes have been made recently that are reflected in the scientific names of the birds. Some of these changes involve the genus or name of the species, whereas in other cases a complete change of their scientific name; including a revision of the family they belonged to.

That is why it has been decided to include a section with a compilation of these recent changes and synonyms of the names used in this guide. These names have changed in the past 15 years; therefore, the synonyms are names most commonly used to identify a species in other publications, guides, manuals, etc.

Here is an example of a genus name change: in many previous works and guides, the scientific name of the gray-backed Hawk is denominated as *Leucopternis occidentalis*. Recent studies (Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) have confirmed that the correct genus of this species is *Pseudastur*. As a consequence, its correct scientific name is currently *Pseudastur occidentalis*.

Another clear example of a change of the name of a species is the following: in many past works and guides the scientific name of the trogon that lived on the northern coast of Peru was Black-tailed Trogon (*Trogon melanurus*), which is one of the trogon species that are found east of the Andes. Recent studies (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) have shown that the population west of the Andes (southeast of Ecuador and northwest of Peru) is a different species whose name is Ecuadorian Trogon (*Trogon mesurus*).

The following chart shows similar cases involving birds included in this guide.

Current scientific name (correct name)	Synonym (former or incorrect name)
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>
<i>Pseudastur occidentalis</i>	<i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i>
<i>Megascops koepckeae</i>	<i>Otus koepckeae</i>
<i>Chaetocercus bombus</i>	<i>Acestrura bombus</i>
<i>Trogon mesurus</i>	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>
<i>Thamnophilus bernardi</i>	<i>Sakesphorus bernardi</i>
<i>Tumbezia salvini</i>	<i>Ochthoeca salvini</i>
<i>Cantorchilus superciliaris</i>	<i>Thryothorus superciliaris</i>
<i>Psilopsiagon aurifrons</i>	<i>Bolborhynchus aurifrons</i>
<i>Pseudasthenes cactorum</i>	<i>Asthenes cactorum</i>
<i>Sternula lorata</i>	<i>Sterna lorata</i>
<i>Cinclodes taczanowskii</i>	<i>Cinclodes nigrofumosus</i>
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	<i>Hydranassa tricolor</i>
<i>Primolius couloni</i>	<i>Ara couloni</i>
<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>	<i>Larus serranus</i>
<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>	<i>Agelaius thilius</i>
<i>Geocerthia serrana</i>	<i>Upucerthia serrana</i>
<i>Sporagra atrata</i>	<i>Carduelis atrata</i>
<i>Psittacara leucophthalma</i>	<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>
<i>Myrmeciza griseiceps</i>	<i>Ampelornis griseiceps</i>
<i>Hylocryptus erythrocephalus</i>	<i>Clibanornis erythrocephalus</i>
<i>Neochen jubata</i>	<i>Oressochen jubatus</i>
<i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i>	<i>Oressochen melanopterus</i>
<i>Spinus atratus</i>	<i>Sporagra/Carduelis atrata</i>



Manglares de Tumbes National Sanctuary

Area: 2,972 ha / 7,344 acres



Geography:

It is at sea level and is essentially a set of islands formed by mangroves (some featuring dry forest) and a group of channels with water that fluctuates greatly with the tide, uncovering large beaches and areas of mud at low tide.



Location:

Zarumilla Province, Region of Tumbes, in the north-western corner of Peru, bordering Ecuador.



Getting there:

It can be accessed by road from the city of Tumbes to Puerto 25 (about 45 minutes, 32 km / 20 mi). It is recommended to use a boat for bird watching.



Climate:

Tropical

Time to visit: April to December

Minimum Temperature: 20 °C / 68 °F

Maximum Temperature: 32 °C / 90 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Lodging, restaurant, boat rides, and interpretation center.

Contact:

Au. Panamericana Norte 1739, Tumbes.

(51 72) 526 489

snmanglaresdetumbes@sernanp.gob.pe

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Alexander More

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck - Pato-Silbón de Vientre Negro
(*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) 43-48 cm / 19-21 in

The sides of this duck's face, along with its head and upper neck, are light grey. Its forehead and crest are chestnut-brown, and its nape and the back of its neck are dark brown. It has a chestnut-brown lower neck and breast, a dark brown back, and its abdomen is black. Its lower breast and upper back are light grey. Its beak and feet are coral-red. The female is similar, with more subdued colors, and its abdomen is greyish-cream. In flight, its light brown shoulders can be observed, along with a white patch along the entire wing and a thick band at the base.

It can be spotted throughout the year on the muddy beaches at low tide specially at El Palmal lagoon.



© Fernando Angulo Pratalongo

Magnificent Frigatebird - Avefragata Magnífica
(*Fregata magnificens*) 217-244 cm / 85-96 in

This bird is very distinctive. It is slender and black, with a long straight bill with a curved tip. Its wings and tail are long. Females have a white breast, and juveniles have a white breast, abdomen, and head. In flight, its long and pointed wings, long bill, and long forked tail may be observed. During breeding season, the males puff up a kind of red balloon on their throat.

It can be sighted all year round perched on the mangroves or flying over the area. Males can be seen with their inflated "balloon" during mating season, from April to May.



© Nick Athanas

Bare-throated Tiger-Heron - Garza-Tigre Mexicana
(*Tigrisoma mexicanum*) 71-81 cm / 28-32 in

This heron's neck and back are rufous with thin black stripes. It has a black forehead, crown and nape. The sides of its head are grey. The front of its neck is white with a thick orange line down the centre. Its breast and abdomen are orange. Its throat is devoid of feathers. Juveniles are rufous coloured with thick black stripes.

It can be observed throughout the year among the mangroves from the estuaries and channels. It is most likely to spot it on the trail to the viewpoint in the mangrove.



© Carlos Calle

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron - Huaco de Corona Amarilla
(*Nyctanassa violacea*) 56-61 cm / 22-24 in

This heron is light grey. Its back is covered in black and grey streaks. Its head is black with a yellow crown and white cheeks. Its tail is rather short. Juveniles are dark brown with cream streaks and a whitish abdomen.

It can be seen throughout the year perched on the mangroves or flying over the estuaries and channels in the area.



© Carlos Calle

White Ibis - Corocoro Blanco
(*Eudocimus albus*) 56-61 cm / 22-24 in

This ibis is completely white. Its face, beak and legs are coral-red. Its beak is long and downcurved and its legs are long. Juveniles have dark brown backs and wings. Their heads and necks are light brown with white dots, and their legs and beaks are a dull orange. In flight, its long neck and beak can be observed, along with its legs extending beyond its tail and the black patches on its wingtips.

It can be seen throughout the year perched on the mangroves or on the ground, or flying over the estuaries and channels in the area.



© Carlos Calle

Roseate Spoonbill - Espátula Rosada
(*Platalea ajaja*) 71-79 cm / 28-31 in

The spoonbill is unmistakable due to its pink color and the shape of its beak. It has a light pink head and neck. Its breast, abdomen, and wings are dark pink, and its shoulders are a deep pink tipped with orange. Its legs are long and pink. Its face is devoid of feathers and grey in color. Its bill is dark grey, long and flat with a spatula-shaped tip. Juveniles are similar but in paler shades, with yellowish markings on their wings and bills.

It can be spotted throughout the year on the muddy beaches at low tide.





© Nick Athanas

Common Black Hawk - *Gavilán Cangrejero*

(Buteogallus anthracinus) 45-49 cm / 18-19 in, wingspan: 113-136 cm / 44-54 in, -/VU

This hawk is dark grey and its tail is short and black, with a thick white band halfway along it. When perched, a rufous colored "band" across the width of its wing can be observed, along with the fact that the length of its wings is shorter than the tip of the tail. Its legs are long and yellow. Juveniles are light brown with cream colored streaks all over their bodies. Their tails are brownish-grey with thin cream colored stripes. In flight it appears dark, with a black body and shoulders, a rufous band in the middle of its wings and a white central band on its tail.

It can be seen throughout the year perched on the mangroves or gliding high in the sky.



© Alejandro Tello/PROMPERÚ

Rufous-necked Wood-Rail - *Rascón-Montés de Cuello Rufo*

(Aramides axillaris) 29,5-31 cm / 11,6-12,2 in

This rail's head, neck, breast, and belly are dark brown. Its vent and tail are a dark grey. Its back and wings are brown, and it has a grey patch on the upper part of its back. Its beak is bright yellow at the base with a pale yellow tip. Its legs are red. Juveniles have a light brown head, neck, breast, and belly.

It can be seen throughout the year on the muddy beaches exposed at low tide, and also at the entrance to the sanctuary, in the drainage channels.



© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo

Yellow Warbler - *Reinita Amarilla*

(Dendroica petechia) 12.5 cm / 5 in

This warbler is very distinctive due to its intense yellow color. It has a brown-chestnut crown and its breast has streaks of the same color. The female is entirely yellow. Its beak is black and legs pink.

It can be seen throughout the year in the mangroves or bushes.



© Carlos Calle

Great-tailed Grackle - *Clarínero de Cola Grande*

(Quiscalus mexicanus) Male: 43-46 cm / 17-18 in, Female: 32-34 cm / 12.6-13.4 in

This grackle is shiny-black all over. Its tail is quite long, almost as long as its entire body, and its beak is black, long, and slightly downcurved. Its iris is ivory colored. The female is smaller and brown, with a blackish back, wings, and tail.

It can be seen throughout the year, perched on man-made structures, in the vegetation or on the ground, mostly on the sanctuary's access roads.



Cerros de Amotape National Park

Area: 151,561.27 ha / 374,516 acres



Geography:

On the Peruvian side of the Amotapes mountain range, between 25 and 1,600 m / 80 and 5,250 ft. It is mostly covered in montane dry forest. Its far north-east corner holds wetter Pacific tropical forest.



Location:

In the provinces of Tumbes, Zarumilla, and Contralmirante Villar (Region of Tumbes) and in the Province of Sullana (Region of Piura) in far north-western Peru, on the border with Ecuador.



Getting there:

It can be accessed by road from the city of Tumbes to the Rica Playa (2 hour ride) or Angostura checkpoint (45 min ride), and to the "El Caucho" Biological Station (3 hour ride). The Angostura viewpoint is on the way to the "El Caucho" station, about 2 hours from Tumbes. On foot, Campo Verde and Cotrina are 6-10 hours away from El Caucho, (depending on walking speed and how much birdwatching is done on the way). It can also be accessed from Zorritos (30 min from Tumbes) by way of the Bocapán gorge (1 hour) or from Mancora (2 hours from Tumbes) by way of the Fernández gorge to the Madre del Agua gorge (1.5 hours).



Climate:

It is advisable to visit from April to November.
Minimum temperature: 18 °C / 64 °F
Maximum temperature: 33 °C / 91 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Toilets in Rica Playa and in "El Caucho" Biological Station.

Contact:

Au. Panamericana Norte 1739, Tumbes.
(51 72) 526 489
pncerosdeamotape@sernanp.gob.pe
www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Nick Athanas

Pale-browed Tinamou - Perdiz de Ceja Pálida
(*Crypturellus transfasciatus*) 25.5 cm / 10 in, T

This tinamou is brownish-grey, with a greyish breast, cream colored abdomen, and black-striped lower back and wings. Its tail is rather short. Its neck is short, and it has a whitish throat and eyebrows on a brownish-grey head. Its legs are orange. Females are similar with a breast that is more brownish-grey.

It can be spotted all year round in the forest surrounding the Angostura viewpoint to the “El Caucho” Biological Station and on the trail leading from the station to Campo Verde and Cotrina.



© Nick Athanas

Rufous-headed Chachalaca - Chachalaca de Cabeza Rufa
(*Ortalis erythroptera*) 56-61 cm / 22-24 in, T/VU/VU

This small guan has a long neck and a dun brown body with a dark chestnut-brown head. Its tail is long and dark brown, with dark chestnut brown at the tips of its outer feathers. Its abdomen is cream colored. Its eye ring is violet and its legs are blackish. Its throat has a small red gular membrane.

It can be seen throughout the year in the riparian vegetation or in the forest around the “El Caucho” Biological Station and on the trail leading from the station to Campo Verde and Cotrina.



© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo

Gray-backed Hawk - Gavilán de Dorso Gris
(*Pseudastur occidentalis*) 45-52 cm / 18-20 in, wingspan: 104-116 cm / 41-46 in, T/EN/EN

This hawk has a white throat, breast, and abdomen. Its head is covered with fine black streaks on white. Its back and wings are dark grey with a white scale-like pattern. Its tail is white with a thick black sub-terminal band. When perched, its wings are shorter than its tail. Its legs are yellow and its iris is brown. In flight, it is seen to have thick wings and a rather short tail, and its body and wings appear white, with black wing tips and a white tail with a black sub-terminal band.

It can be sighted all year round, either perched on the tops of trees or on the edge of the forest; or gliding, from around the Angostura viewpoint towards the “El Caucho” Biological Station.



© Dusan Brinkhuizen

Ochre-bellied Dove - Paloma de Vientre Ocráceo

(Leptotila ochraceiventris) 26-27.5 cm / 10.2-10.8 in, T/VU/VU

This dove's head and abdomen are ochre. Its breast has violet shades and its back, wings, and tail are brown. Its legs and eye ring are red, and its iris is yellowish.

It can be seen throughout the year, usually walking on the ground or on low branches of the vegetation, from around the Angostura viewpoint to the "El Caucho" Biological Station and on the trail to Campo Verde and Cotrina.



© Fernando Angulo Prato Longo

Tumbes Hummingbird - Colibrí de Tumbes

(Leucippus baeri) 11 cm / 4 in, beak: 1.9 cm / 0.7 in, T

This hummingbird essentially has a light grey front and dark green back. Its head is slightly darker than the rest of its body. A white spot behind its eye can be observed. It has a black and slightly downcurved beak. In flight, a blackish terminal band on a dark grey tail can be observed.

It can be sighted all year round, mostly visiting flowers or perched on lower branches of the vegetation, in open areas, in places like Rica Playa or by going through the Bocapán or Fernández gorge.



© Segundo Crespo

Gray-cheeked Parakeet - Perico de Mejilla Gris

(Brotogeris pyrrhoptera) 19.5-21 cm / 7.6-8.2 in, T/EN/EN

This small green parrot has an emerald-green forehead. Its crown and the sides of its head are light grey. Its melon-colored beak is short and hooked. Its back is green and its wings are dark, while its breast and abdomen are lighter. Its tail is relatively short and pointy. In flight, orange patches on its shoulders and its pointy tail can be observed.

It can be spotted throughout the year, mostly flying in small noisy groups from around the Angostura viewpoint to the "El Caucho" Biological Station.



© Michell Leon

Gray-headed Antbird - Hormiguero de Cabeza Gris
(*Ampelornis griseiceps*) 13 cm / 5 in, T/VU/VU

This antbird has a grey head and abdomen, black colored breast, and a chestnut-brown back and it has white wingbars on a black background. Its tail is black and staggered, with white tips. Its shoulders display a white scale pattern on a black background. The female is similar but also has white streaks on its throat.

It can be observed all year round, mostly among the low vegetation, from around the Pozo del Pato to Campo Verde and Cotrina.



© Segundo Crespo

Blackish-headed Spinetail - Cola-Espina de Cabeza Negra
(*Synallaxis lithys*) 14.5 cm / 5.7 in, T/EN/EN

This Spinetail's body is dark grey, with a blackish head, white throat, dark brown back and rufous colored wings. The central part of its abdomen is white and its tail is long and dark brown. Its beak is black and its iris brown. Juveniles are similar, with fine black stripes on their throats and breasts, and dark brown heads.

It can be spotted all year round in the forest surrounding the area from the Angostura viewpoint to the "El Caucho" Biological Station and on the trail leading from the station to Campo Verde and Cotrina.



© Nick Athanas

Gray-breasted Flycatcher - Mosquerito de Pecho Gris
(*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*) 13 cm / 5 in, T/VU/VU

This flycatcher is light grey. Its throat, the middle of part its abdomen, and its anal region are creamy-white. Its head, back, wings, and tail are greenish-grey. Its head is triangular, as if it had an upright crest. One can observe a white supercilious line, yellowish mandible, and two white bands on its wings.

It can be sighted throughout the year in the forest, mainly in gorges, from around the Angostura viewpoint to the “El Caucho” Biological Station, and the trail that goes from the station to Campo Verde and Cotrina.



© Jorge Nouoa

Slaty Becard - Cabezón Pizarroso
(*Pachyramphus spodiurus*) 13.5-14 cm / 5.3-5.5 in, T/EN/EN

This becard is completely grey. It is dark grey, almost black, on top, but its underside is leaden grey. It has a large head (hence its common name meaning large head in Spanish). The supercilious region between its beak and eyes is grey. The female is completely rufous, a little lighter on the front, and like the male has a grey supercilious region.

It can be observed throughout the year in the forest, mainly in wide gorges, from the area around the Angostura viewpoint to the “El Caucho” Biological Station and along the trail leading from the station to Campo Verde and Cotrina.



Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge

Area: 8,328.64 ha / 20,580 acres



Geography:

It spreads along the eastern bank of the La Leche River and ranges in altitude from 240 to 2,600 m / 790 to 8,530 ft. It contains mostly hilly dry forest (Negrahuasi gorge, El Reloj, Lajas), with montane rainforest at its highest points (Shambo gorge, Corral Grande, and El Porongo).



Location:

Incahuasi District, Ferreñafe Province (Region of Lambayeque).



Getting there:

It can be accessed by road from the city of Chiclayo to the village of Laquipampa (about 2.5 hours), and from there it is a 30 minute walk to Lajas, 1 hour to El Reloj, and 2 hours to the Shambo gorge. The highest points are accessible from the highway to the Salsipuedes gorge. From there it is 1 hour on foot to the refuge.



Climate:

It is dry, hot, and sunny for most of the year. The rainy season is from December to May. It is advisable to visit from April to November. Most of the rain falls on the hilltops.

Minimum Temperature: 11 °C / 52 ° F

Maximum Temperature: 28 °C / 82 ° F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Inside, there is an Information Center in the buffer zone (East part of the area). Outside, there are toilets, lodges, camping areas, and small restaurants.

Contact:

Calle Los Laureles N° 330, Urb. Salaverry - Chiclayo - Lambayeque.

TLf: (51)(074)- 206466

ruslaquipampa@sernanp.gob.pe

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Alexander More

Bearded Guan - *Pava Barbada*

(Penelope barbata) 56-61 cm / 22-24 in, SCA/VU/EN

This medium-sized guan is dark brown with grey streaks on its face, neck, breast, and the upper part of its back. Its legs are red, its beak dark grey, and it has a small red gular membrane. Its tail is dark brown, with a lighter terminal band.

It can be seen throughout the year in the forest, mainly in gorges such as the Shambo gorge.



© Steve Sánchez

White-winged Guan - *Pava de Ala Blanca*

(Penelope albipennis) 70 cm / 28 in, T/P/CR/CR

This guan is large and slender, black in color, and has a long neck and tail. It has violet orbital skin, a black beak with grey base, and a large red gular membrane. It has whitish streaks on its body and pinkish legs. Its primary wing feathers are white and are noticeable in flight or when its wings are at rest. It can be spotted all year round in the forest, mainly near gorges or fruit trees.

It can be seen in the Lajas area, in the Negrahuasi gorge, in the El Reloj area, and in the lower section of the Shambo gorge.



© Fernando Angulo Pralongo

Koepcke's Screech-Owl - *Lechuga de Koepcke*

(Megascops koepckae) 24 cm / 9.5 in, P

This owl is dark brown with a greyish-brown breast. Its forehead is darker than the rest of its head, and there is a 'fishbone' design on its breast. Its 'ears' can be upright or not. It has large eyes with yellow irises.

It can be observed throughout the year in the Corral Grande and El Porongo areas, above 1,800 m / 5,906 ft. In rural areas it is usually associated with Eucalyptus forests.



© Roger Ahlman

Little Woodstar - Estrellita Chica

(Chaetocercus bombus) 6.5 cm / 2.5 in, beak: 1.2 cm / 0.5 in, VU/VU

This hummingbird is very small, its back is green and its breast is cream with bright green sides; the abdomen is bright green as well. Its anal region is white, and its throat bright red. It has a white line from behind its eye to its neck. Its tail is forked. It has two white patches on its lower back. The throat, breast and abdomen of the female is a light cinnamon color, and the tail is short and not forked, also cinnamon in color with a black central band.

It can be seen all year round in open and bushy areas in the Shambo gorge.



© Fernando Angulo Prato Longo

Ecuadorian Trogon - Trogón Ecuatoriano

(Trogon mesurus) 30.5-32 cm / 12-13 in, T

This trogon has a green head, back, and breast. Its anal region and abdomen are red. The area where the red and green meet on the breast is divided by a white band. Its wings are white with fine black stripes. It has a long, black tail. Its face, cheeks, and throat are black. Its beak is an intense yellow, its iris white, and its eye ring red. Females have dark grey heads, breasts, backs, and wings, with white eye rings.

It can be seen throughout the year in areas with dense vegetation near gorges, either in the Negrahuasi and El Reloj gorge or the Shambo gorge.



© Carlos Calle

Elegant Crescentchest - Pecho-de-Luna Elegante

(Melanopareia elegans) 14.5 cm / 5.7 in, T

This is a bird of singular beauty. The male has a light orange throat, a black mask, a light orange superciliary line and black crown. Its breast holds a black horizontal crescent on a rufous background which fades towards the abdomen. Its back is light brown and its wings rufous. Females are a less colorful version of males. Their tails are long. They tend to stay on or near the ground, jumping with their tail elevated.

It can be spotted all year round in bushy areas. It can be observed in the Lajas area, as well as the Negrahuasi and Shambo gorges.



© Nick Athanas

Rufous-necked Foliage-gleaner - Limpia-Follaje de Cuello Rufo
(*Syndactyla ruficollis*) 18 cm / 7 in, T/VU/VU

This foliage gleaner is rufous in color. Its superciliary line, face, and throat are slightly more orange than the rest of its body. Its breast has subtle cream-colored stripes. Its beak is straight and black.

It can be sighted all year round in forested areas. It can be observed in the Lajas and EL Reloj areas, as well as the Negrahuasi and Shambo gorges



© Jorge Nouoa

Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner - Hoja-Rasquero de Capucha Rufa
(*Clibanornis erythrocephalus*) 21 cm / 8 in, T/VU/VU

This foliage-gleaner has a long body with a rufous head, wings, tail, and anal region. Its back, breast, and abdomen are greyish-brown. Its tail is long and its beak is pinkish-grey.

It can be sighted all year round in forested areas. It can be observed in the Lajas and EL Reloj areas, as well as the Negrahuasi and Shambo gorges.



© Jorge Nouoa

Piura Chat-Tyrant - Pitajo de Piura

(Ochthoeca piurae) 12.5 cm / 5 in, P/T/-/VU

This tyrant is small, with a dark grey head and a thick white superciliary line. Its throat, head, and abdomen are light grey. Its back is light brown and its tail is black with a white horizontal line on the side feathers. Its wings are dark brown with two thick rufous lines.

It can be seen all year round in bushy areas and among sparse vegetation in the Corral Grande area and along the refuge's border with the village of Moyán.



© Jorge Nouoa

Black-cowled Saltator - Saltador de Capucha Negra

(Saltator nigriceps) 22 cm / 8.6 in, T

This saltator is dark grey, with a black head, throat, and central breast. Its tail is long and dark grey, and its anal region is buffy. Its beak is short, thick, pointy, and reddish orange.

It can be observed all year round in the Lajas area as well as the Shambo gorge.



Bosque de Pómac

Historical Sanctuary

Area: 5,887.38 ha / 14,548 acres



Geography:

It stretches along both sides of the valley of the Lercanlech river (also called “La Leche”) on a plain 70 meters above sea level / 230 fasl. Most of the area is covered by stands of carob trees of varying densities and over 30 adobe mounds and pyramids belonging to the Sicán Culture (also known as Lambayeque Culture). The south eastern part of the Bosque de Pómac is bounded by a small mountain range consisting of the hills named Las Salinas and Gigante, with altitudes of up to 300 m / 984 ft.



Location:

Pítipo District, Ferreñafe Province (Region of Lambayeque).



Getting there:

It can be accessed by road from the city of Chiclayo taking the road to Batan Grande and continuing until the area called La Curva where there is an Interpretation Center (about 45 min). From there it is a 5 minute car ride or a 30 minute walk to the Millennial Carob, and a 25 minute car ride to the Karl Weiss House or the Las Salinas area. It is also possible to reach Bosque de Pómac by road by entering through Túcume, Illimo or Pacora from the “antigua Carretera Panamericana” (the old Panamericana Highway).



Climate:

It is dry, hot, and sunny all year long. It is only rainy during the El Niño climate phenomenon. The place can be visited all year (Access to Sicán Archaeological Complex is restricted from December to April)

Minimum Temperature: 11 °C / 52 °F

Maximum Temperature: 36 °C / 97 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Services Within the Protected Natural Area: Local guide services, interpretation center, camping areas, toilets, dining establishments, handicraft and local products’ sale, parking, rest areas. Services Outside of the Protected Natural Area: Lodging, dining establishments, toilets, transportation, and handicrafts.

Contact:

Calle Los Laureles N° 330, Urb. Salaverry - Chiclayo - Lambayeque.

Tlf: (51)(074) - 206466

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www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Nick Athanas

Lineated Woodpecker - *Carpintero Lineado*
(*Dryocopus lineatus*) 34-35 cm / 13.4-13.8 in

This large woodpecker is mostly black, with a red head and a prominent crest. It has a black back with two wide white stripes running across it the shape of "V" that does not come together at the base. Its throat and neck are black and its breast has cream and black stripes. Both sides of its neck have a wide white line that runs across its face up to the base of its beak. Males have mostly red heads, while in females the forehead, cheeks, and area behind the eye is black.

It may be seen all year round in areas with dense carob forests, near the Millennial Carob and the Karl Weiss House.



© Fernando Angulo Pratalongo

Collared Antshrike - *Batará Acollarado*
(*Thamnophilus bernardi*) 18 cm / 7 in, T

These striking birds are usually found in pairs. Their beaks are thick, short, and black. The male's head, throat, and crest are black; its breast, abdomen, and neck are white; and its back and wings are light brown. It has black wingbars with thick white stripes. Its tail is black with a white terminal band. The female's breast, abdomen, and neck are rufous; its back, wings, and tail are reddish; and its crest blackish, with shoulders similar to those of the male.

They can be sighted all year round, usually in pairs, in areas with dense carob forest, or in more open areas with bushes and small trees. It is common throughout most of the area.



© Michell Leon

Grey-and-white Tyrannulet - *Moscareta Gris y Blanca*
(*Pseudelaenia leucospodia*) 12.5 cm / 5 in, T

This small bird has a crest that is normally upright in two separate parts, and a white crown. It has a grey back and a whitish-grey breast with a yellow-tinged abdomen. It has two subtle whitish wingbars. Its beak is black with deep pink on the lower part.

It can be spotted all year round, from densely forested areas to open scrublands.



© Jorge Nouoa

Tumbes Tyrant - Pitajo de Tumbes

(Tumbezia salvini) 13.5 cm / 5.3 in, T/ P

This small and very pretty bird has a yellow breast and abdomen and a dark brown back. It has a thick white wingbar. Its crown is dark brown, with a thick yellow superciliary line that originates on its forehead and turns white towards its nape.

It can be sighted all year round in densely forested areas, and less frequently in more open areas and scrublands. It can be sighted at the Millennial Carob.



© Jorge Nouoa

Rufous Flycatcher – Copetón Rufo

(Myiarchus semirufus) 18-19 cm / 7.1-7.5 in, T/P/EN/VU

This medium-sized flycatcher is a solid rufous color, with darker tones on its back and with a slight crest. It is usually found in exposed areas.

It can be spotted all year round, from densely forested areas to open scrublands. It can be observed near the Millennial Carob and in the Las Salinas area.



© Carlos Calle

Peruvian Plantcutter - Cortarrama Peruano

(Phytotoma raimondii) 18-19 cm / 7.1-7.5 in, T/P/EN/EN

This medium-sized bird is usually observed in an upright stance. It has a crest, a short, thick beak (the serrations of which can be observed at close range) with a yellow iris. Its tail is black with a white terminal band. The male is grey with a rufous abdomen and forehead. Its wings are black with two white bands. The female's entire body is covered with black streaks, which are darker on its back.

It can be sighted all year round in areas with dense and semi-dense forest. The best place to see it is near the Millennial Carob and La Paleria.



© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo

White-tailed Jay - *Urraca de Cola Blanca*
(*Cyanocorax mystacalis*) 33 cm / 13 in, T

This large bird flaunts an unmistakable combination of white and electric blue. Its breast, abdomen, and nape are white. Its back and wings are electric blue. Its tail is white, but when seen from behind the electric blue and white terminal band can be observed. Its forehead, crown, and throat are white, with a triangular spot just below the eye. Its iris is yellow and it has a thick black beak. It is a very noisy bird.

It can be sighted all year round in areas ranging from thick to open and riparian forest.



© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo /
PROMPERÚ

Tumbes Swallow - *Golondrina de Tumbes*
(*Tachycineta stolzmanni*) 12 cm / 4.7 in, T

This medium-sized swallow has a white neck, breast, abdomen, anal region and rump. It has faint dark streaks on its breast. The upper part of its head, neck, and back are dark green. When flying, its underside appears completely white and its tail square. From above its white rump is visible. It can be observed all year round in open areas with bushy vegetation and even in low-density forest.

It can be sighted near the Las Salinas or Huaca Sontillo area.



© Steve Sánchez

Superciliated Wren - Cucarachero con Ceja (*Cantorchilus superciliaris*) 15 cm / 6 in, T

This wren is rufous with a white breast. Its abdomen is light rufous. Its wings and tail have black stripes. Its face is white and the crown rufous. It has a thick, white, superciliary line and a thin black line at the level of its eye. It is usually found in pairs, near the ground, with its tail upraised. It is quite musical.

It may be sighted all year round in areas with dense carob forest, or in more open areas with bushes and small trees. It is common throughout most of the area.



© Michell Leon

White-edged Oriole - Bolsero de Filos Blancos (*Icterus graceannae*) 20-21 cm / 7.8-8.2 in, T

This slender bird is yellow and black. It has an intense yellow crown, nape, breast, abdomen and rump. The upper part of its breast, along with its mask and throat, are black. Its wings are black with a white patch, and its shoulders yellow. It has a black back. Its tail is long and black, with white on the two end feathers, which makes it look off-white from the inside when closed, and black behind. Its beak is conical and long. Juveniles are similar, without the yellow on the shoulders and with an olive green back.

It can be sighted throughout the year in areas with dense carob forest or in more open areas with small bushes and trees. It is common throughout most of the area.



Lachay

National Reserve

Area: 5,070 ha / 12,528 acres



Geography:

This reserve ranges from 150 to 750 meters above sea level / 490 to 2,460 feet and has Lomas (fog-watered vegetation) type vegetation. This vegetation is typical of the central coast and is seasonal, greening up between June and December with the fog that rolls in from the Pacific Ocean.



Location:

Huancho District, Huaura Province (Region of Lima).



Getting there:

Lachay can be accessed by travelling the “Carretera Panamericana Norte” (Northern Panamericana Highway) to km 105 (about 2 hours from Lima) where it is intersected by the access road to the Interpretation Center. The access road passes through an arid desert zone. At the Interpretation Center, the vegetation is denser, with bushes and trees. To get to Guayabito gorge, one must continue on foot, passing through El Puquial and skirting the reserve towards the rear part, which is more arid and covered in cactus.



Climate:

The dry season is from November to May; light rains from July to mid-August when a relative humidity of 100% is reached and the hills become greener. It is recommended to visit these hills during the wet season (June to November)

Minimum Temperature: 11 °C / 52 °F

Maximum Temperature: 28 °C / 82 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Dining area, Interpretation Center, lodging, 03 hiking trails, toilets, and parking.

Contact:

Panamericana Norte km 105, Chancay, Lima.

Tlf: (51) 968218450

rnlachay@sernanp.gob.pe

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Catalino Castillo / SERNANP

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle - *Aguilucho de Pecho Negro*

(Geranoaetus melanoleucus) 60-76 cm / 24-30 in, wingspan: 149-184 cm / 59-72 in

This buzzard has a grey head, back, and breast, and its abdomen is white with thin grey stripes. The grey patch on its breast is sometimes V-shaped and sometimes shaped like a bib. Its wings are grey with black and white stripes. When perched they are longer than its tail. Juveniles are dark brown on top and have light brown undersides with cream-colored streaks. Their heads are covered with light streaks over dark brown. In flight, its wide wings that come to a point and short tail with a triangular appearance can be observed.

They can be observed all year round, whether perched in trees, on rocky protrusions or gliding, along the access road and in the area around the interpretation center.



© Alejandro Tello / PROMPERÚ

Tawny-throated Dotterel - *Chorlo de Campo*

(Oreopholus ruficollis) 25-28 cm / 10-11 in

This dotterel has a light grey head, back, and breast. Its head has a cream-colored supercilious line and a parallel line of the same color below its eyes. Its throat and the front of its neck are buffy. Its wings and back have dark brown and cream streaks. Its abdomen and anal region are cream-colored, with a black patch. It has long red legs and a straight black beak.

It can be observed during the wet season (June to December), usually on the ground in small groups in open areas or among low vegetation, along the access road to the interpretation center and on sandy hills.



© Carlos Calle

Least Seedsnipe - *Agachona Chica*

(Thinocorus rumicivorus) 16-18 cm / 6-7 in

This seedsnipe has a grey head, neck, and upper breast. Its crown is streaked cream-colored and brown. Its throat is white with two large black streaks on either side, which come together in the lower part of its breast to form a single streak, which at its base extends horizontally towards the sides of its breast, creating a curious black shape. Below this black line, the breast, abdomen, and anal region are white. Its back and wings have the same coloration as the crest. Its legs are yellow and its beak is pale yellow and sometimes has a blackish tip. The female is similar to the male, but with screen design on the neck, head, and breast, and a white throat.

They can be observed throughout the year, usually walking on the ground among low vegetation and rocky areas, and along the interpretation center access road.



© Alejandro Tello / PROMPERÚ

Peruvian Sheartail - *Colibrí de Cora*

(Thaumastura cora) Male: 13-15 cm / 5-6 in, female: 7-7.5 cm / 2.7-3 in; beak: 1.2 cm / 0.5 in

It is a small-bodied, short-billed hummingbird. The adult male is unmistakable because of the green color of the back, the white breast with the greenish sides, the bright purple throat and the long white tail that can be up to one and a half the length of the body. The non-adult male has a white throat (or with small parts dyed purple) and the tail is almost the same size as the body. The female has a cream breast and throat and the tail short, with a white terminal band.

It can be observed throughout the year near gardens and flowered areas around the interpretation center or El Puquial.



© Pedro Allasi

Mountain Parakeet - *Perico Cordillerano*

(Psilopsiagon aurifrons) 17-19 cm / 6.7-7.5 in

This parakeet has a yellow face, throat, and breast. Its abdomen, anal region, head, back, wings, and tail are light green. Its tail is long and pointed. Its short, curved beak is yellowish-white. Its wingtips are bright blue. Females have a green face, throat, and breast. In flight, its blue wings and pointed tail can be observed.

It can be sighted throughout the year, although more easily during the rainy season (June to December) close to El Puquial and in areas with more forest cover.



© Alejandro Tello / PROMPERÚ

Coastal Miner - *Minero Peruano*

(Geositta peruviانا) 114-14.5 cm / 5.5-5.7 in, VP/P

It is a small, sand-colored bird with a light cream-colored superciliary line and brown wings with a slightly reddish tinge. Its beak is short and grey with a black tip. In flight, the reddish color of its wings becomes apparent.

It can be seen all year round, normally walking on the ground along the access road to the checkpoint.



© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo

Grayish Miner- *Minero Gris*

(Geositta maritima) 12.5-13 cm / 4.9-5.1 in

This miner tends to be found walking or running upright on the ground. It has a greyish-brown head, back, and wings with a dark cream-colored supercilious line. Its throat, breast, and abdomen are cream-colored, and both sides of its abdomen are slightly rufous. Its beak is short and black. The base of its mandible is off-white. Its tail is black with white outer edges. When flying, the black hue of its tail becomes apparent.

It can be seen all year long, normally walking along the ground in sandy areas or places with low vegetation.



© Michael J. Andersen

Thick-billed Miner - *Minero de Pico Grueso*

(Geositta crassirostris) 18.5-19 cm / 7.3-7.5 in, P/VP

This miner has a brownish-grey head, back, and wings and a cream-colored throat, breast and abdomen. Its supercilious line is cream-colored, and its beak is black and slightly downcurved. It has rufous wings, which becomes evident when it is in flight. Its tail is rufous with a blackish-brown sub-terminal band.

It can be seen throughout the year, although more easily during the rainy season (June to December), normally walking along the ground in rocky areas. It can be seen in the areas surrounding El Puquial.



© Fernando Angulo Pralongo

Cactus Canastero - Canastero de los Cactus

(Pseudasthenes cactorum) 14.5 cm / 5.7 in, P/VP

This canastero has a reddish-brown head, back, and wings. Its cheeks, superciliary line, breast, and abdomen are cream-colored. Its throat is orange with white streaks, the sides of its abdomen are rufous and its tail is brownish-grey with rufous edges.

It can be seen throughout the year in the driest areas with column cactus (look for its nest, a basket made of dry branches) like the Guayabito gorge.



© Carlos Calle

Raimondi's Yellow-Finch - Chirigüe de Raimondi

(Sicalis raimondii) 12.5 cm / 5 in, P

This finch is grey with blackish streaks on top and yellow underneath. Its head is yellow with a grey crest and cheeks. The sides of its abdomen are also grey. The female has less yellow on its face and more grey on its abdomen and anal region.

It can be observed throughout the year in groups of a few up to a hundred, perched on rocky, dry areas near EL Puquial or the road to the Guayabito gorge.



Paracas

National Reserve

Area: 355,000 ha / 877,225 acres



Geography:

This protected area consists of desert, arid hills, bays, sandy and rocky beaches, bluffs and coves, a large bay and the Paracas Peninsula to the north and a small forest of *Prosopis* and *Acacia* in the north-eastern part of the area. It also encompasses a large swath of sea and two islands (San Gallán and Independencia). Its highest point is 786 m / 2,580 ft.



Location:

Districts of Paracas and Salas, in the provinces of Pisco and Ica (Region of Ica).



Getting there:

It can be accessed by road from Lima (3.5 hours) as far as the museum. From there it is possible to visit the following areas of interest on roads compacted with salt: the bay in front of interpretation center (20 minutes on foot), Cequi6n (10 minutes with transport), La Catedral (10 minutes with transport), Lagunillas (20 minutes with transport) or Laguna Grande (1.5 hours).



Climate:

Warm, desert, dry subtropical climate. The place can be visited all year long but the summer season is recommended for enjoying the beaches (January to April).

Minimum Temperature: 7 °C / 45 °F

Maximum Temperature: 40 °C / 104 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Checkpoint, Interpretation Center, dining area, toilets, parking area, port, camping area, bird and fossil interpretative trails, and a viewpoint towards La Catedral.

Contact:

Carretera Punta Pejerrey km 27, Paracas.

(51) 968 218 617

rnparacas@sernanp.gob.pe

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo

Humboldt Penguin - *Pinguino de Humboldt*

(*Spheniscus humboldti*) 65-70 cm / 26-28 in; VU/EN

This penguin has a black head with a white superciliary line that runs down to its neck. It has a thick, black, horseshoe-shaped band on its white breast. Its abdomen and anal region are white. Its back and tail are black. Its thick, black beak has a pink base and a white band across it halfway down. It has flipper-like wings. It usually stands upright on the ground. Juveniles are a less colorful version of the adult, and immature specimens have white faces.

It can be sighted all year round, either swimming in the sea or in colonies on bluffs looking out over the sea. One place to see them is on the bluffs of the old "Catedral" (Cathedral).



© Carlos Calle

Peruvian Diving-Petrel – *Potoyunco Peruano*

(*Pelecanoides garnotii*) 20-24 cm / 7.9-9.5 in, EN/VU

The Peruvian Diving-Petrel is a plump bird found in the sea, whether floating on the water or flying low, skimming along the surface of the sea. Its upper half is dark grey and its underside is white. When flying, it continually flaps its wings, without gliding.

It can be sighted all year round, either swimming in the sea or floating on its surface, alone or in small groups. It can be spotted in the Paracas bay.



© Carlos Calle

Peruvian Booby - *Piquero Peruano*

(*Sula variegata*) 71-76 cm / 28-30 in, wingspan: 150 cm / 59 in, -/EN

This booby has a white head, neck, breast and abdomen. Its back and wings are dark brown with white streaks. Its tail is dark brown, short and pointy. It has grey feet, a black face, and a thick, pointy beak, ranging in color from greyish at the base to creamy at the tip. Its short, brown, pointy tail has some white at the base and tip of the feathers.

It can be spotted all year round, whether skimming along the surface of the sea, perched in large groups (colonies) on bluffs looking out over the sea or on islands, or plummeting into the water to catch fish.



© Alejandro Tello / PROMPERÚ

Red-legged Cormorant - Cormorán de Pata Roja
(*Phalacrocorax gaimardi*) 76 cm / 30 in, -/EN

This cormorant is grey with a white patch on either side of its neck. The upper part of its wings displays a black-on-grey scale pattern, and the lower part is black, as is its tail. Its feet and the base of its beak are coral red, and the rest of its beak is orange. Juveniles are similar, mostly brown but with white abdomen and anal regions. The colors of the beak are more muted than in adults.

It can be sighted all year round, whether skimming along the surface of the sea or perched in small groups (of up to several dozen) on bluffs facing the sea or on islands.



© Steve Sánchez

Guanay Cormorant - Cormorán Guanay
(*Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*) 76 cm / 30 in

This cormorant is black with a white breast and abdomen. Its eye ring is red, its feet are light violet and its beak is blackish-grey. Juveniles are dark brown instead of black, and their eye ring ranges from brownish-grey to orange, depending on their age.

It can be sighted all year round, whether skimming along the surface of the sea or perched in large groups (colonies) on bluffs facing the sea or on islands.



© Steve Sánchez

Belcher's (Band-tailed) Gull - Gaviota Peruana
(*Larus belcheri*) 51-54 cm / 20-21 in

This gull's head, neck, back, wings, and tail are dark grey. Its breast and abdomen are white. Its feet are yellow. Its beak is also mostly yellow, with a black band just before the red tip. A long white band can be observed on its wing and at the tip of its tail. In breeding plumage, it has a white head and neck. Juveniles are dark grey, with cream-colored abdomen, and backs streaked with both colors. When flying, the black sub-terminal band on its tail and a white edge on its wings can be observed.

This bird can be spotted all year round on sandy or rocky beaches, such as those in Cequión, Laguna Grande, the Paracas bay in front of the museum or Lagunillas.



© Juan Chalco

Slender-billed Finch - *Fringilo Apizarrado*

(Xenospingus concolor) 15 cm / 6 in, VP/-/VU

This slender finch is completely grey, with a black face and yellow legs and beak. Juveniles appear light brown from above and have brown and cream-colored streaks on their undersides.

It can be spotted throughout the year in sparsely forested areas and near agricultural areas in the Antillas de Paracas area, on the right side of the road between the town of Paracas and the “Panamericana Sur” (southern Panamericana highway).



© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo

Inca Tern - *Gaviotín Zarcillo*

(Larosterna inca) 40-43 cm / 16-17 in, -/VU

This tern is unmistakable. It is dark grey, with a coral-red beak and feet. Its head is black, and under its eye it has a white “moustache” that extends towards the rear part of its head. This moustache usually curves downwards. Under its moustache it has a sort of “lip” of an intense yellow hue. It has a long tail and wings and a long, white band can be observed on its wing. Juveniles are light grey, with blackish feet and beaks.

It can be spotted all year round, whether perched or flying near bluffs facing the sea or on islands.



© Alejandro Tello / PROMPERÚ

Surf Cinclodes - Churrete Marisquero

(Cinclodes taczanowskii) 21 cm / 8 in, P/VP

This bird is brown, with cream-colored streaks on its breast and abdomen which are more numerous on its throat. It has a faint cream-colored superciliary line. It has cream-colored, white, and rufous streaks on its wings. Its habit of scrutinizing the rocky shorelines of the sea distinguishes it from other birds.

It can be seen throughout the year wherever the sea dashes against the rocky coast. It can be observed on the shorelines around Lagunillas.



© Fernando Angulo Prato Longo

Peruvian Tern – Gaviotín Peruano

(Sternula lorata) 23-24 cm / 9.1-9.5 in, EN/EN

This tern has a black hood with a white forehead and crown. Its neck, breast and abdomen are white. Its back and wings are light grey. Its wings and tail are long, with black tips. Its feet are short and yellow. Its long, pointy beak is black, with yellow at the base. In breeding plumage, the crown turns black and the yellow tone of the beak is more pronounced. Juvenile and immature specimens are less colorful versions of adults with more muted colors and without the black on the head, especially the juveniles, which have a cream-colored back and head with a scale-like pattern.

It can be sighted all year round, whether skimming along the surface of the sea looking for fish, or perched on sandy shorelines on beaches such as Cequiún, the Paracas bay in front of the museum or Lagunillas.





Lagunas de Mejía National Sanctuary

Area: 690.6 ha / 1,707 acres



Geography:

This typical coastal wetland is located at sea level and formed by the mouth of the Tambo River. Inside the sanctuary there are lagoons, totora reeds, scrublands, coastal hills, dry meadows, salt marsh vegetation, sandy beaches, and sea.



Location:

Districts of Mejía, Deán Valdivia, and Punta de Bombón in the Islay Province (Region of Arequipa).



Getting there:

It can be accessed by road from Arequipa (3 hours) as far as the museum/interpretation center. From there, one can visit the lagoons that form the sanctuary on foot. The Mejía or Norte, the Central or Iberia (which is the largest lagoon) and Laguna Azul or Boquerón. All of the lagoons have bird observation towers.



Climate:

Dry during summer (December to April) and rainy in winter (May to November). It can be visited all year long but it is advisable to visit from December to April.

Minimum Temperature: 19 °C / 66 °F

Maximum Temperature: 25 °C / 77 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Visitor Center and park ranger, parking, viewpoints, birdwatching areas, camping areas, and toilets.

Contact:

Carretera Panamericana Sur km 32,
between Mejía and La Curva.

RPC 968 218 434

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Pedro Allasi

Tricolored Heron - *Garcita Tricolor*
(*Egretta tricolor*) 58-69 cm / 23-27 in

This heron is blue-grey with hints of purple, and has a white breast and abdomen. A white line runs down the whole front of its neck, the upper part of which has ochre streaks. The lower part is blue-grey. The fine feathers on its back make it look like it is wearing a cloak. It has the same feathers on its head in drooping crest. Its beak is dark grey with a yellow mandible and a blackish point. Its legs are orange or yellow. Juveniles' necks and backs are ochre, and their throats are white.

They can be seen all year round on the shores of the lagoons or among the totora reeds of the Mejía, Central (also known as Iberia Lagoon), and Azul or Boquerón Lagoons.



© Pedro Allasi

Red-fronted Coot - *Gallareta de Frente Roja*
(*Fulica rufifrons*) 36-43 cm / 14-17 in, -/VU

This coot is a solid slate grey, with a more blackish head and neck and white feathers under its tail. Its shield and the base of its beak are bright red, and the tip is yellow. When swimming, they are usually seen with their tail raised.

They can be observed throughout the year, usually swimming near the shores of the bodies of water in the Central lagoon.



© Nick Athanas

White-winged Coot - *Gallareta de Frente Amarilla*
(*Fulica leucoptera*) 35-43 cm / 14-17 in

This coot is a solid slate grey, with a more blackish head and neck and white feathers under its tail. It has a round, white shield. A white patch can be observed on its tail while swimming.

It can be observed all year round, mostly swimming in the Central or Iberia Lagoon.



© Pedro Allasi

Short-eared Owl - Lechuga de Oreja Corta

(*Asio flammeus*) 38-40 cm / 15-16 in

This owl is a creamy yellow, with brown streaks all over its body. It has a cream-colored facial disc which holds large yellow eyes which both face forward (not to the sides like other birds). It has "ears", but as its name suggests they are rather short and often not visible at all.

It can be sighted throughout the year, usually perched on hummocks or flying at sunset in areas covered in salt marsh vegetation or Salicornia.



© Nick Athanas

Plain-mantled Tit-Spinetail - Tijeral de Manto Llano

(*Leptasthenura aegithaloides*) 16-17 cm / 6.3-6.7 in

This Tit-Spinetail has a creamy-grey breast, a brown back, and rufous wings. Its head is covered in black streaks, and it has a rufous crown and light brown face. Its superciliary line and throat are white. Its tail is long and staggered.

It can be observed all year round in scrublands and bushes near farmlands.



© Dubi Shapiro / PROMPERÚ

Many-colored Rush Tyrant - Siete Colores de La Tatora

(*Tachuris rubrigastra*) 10.5 cm / 4 in

It is very distinctive, with a yellow breast and abdomen, white throat, blue face, green back, black wings with a white line, two yellow lines on its head, a black crest, two crescents on the sides of its breast, a red-orange anal region, and a black tail with white stripes.

It can be observed all year round anywhere with totora reeds, usually along the shores of all lagoons in the area.



© Fernando Angulo Pradolongo

Slender-billed Finch - *Fringilo Apizarrado*

(Xenospingus concolor) 15 cm / 6 in, VP/-/VU

This slender finch is completely grey, with a black face and yellow legs and beak. Juveniles appear light brown from above and have brown and cream-colored streaks on their undersides.

It can be observed all year round, in sparse forest, shrubs or riparian ecosystems near the mouth of the Tambo river.

Additional species

Bran-colored Flycatcher - *Mosquerito de Pecho Rayado*

(Myiophobus fasciatus rufescens) 12-12.5 cm / 4.7-4.9 in

This flycatcher subspecies has a dark brown head and brownish-grey back and tail. Its throat, breast, and abdomen are rufous, and it has two horizontal rufous wingbars and a rufous streak on its crown.

It can be sighted throughout the year in scrublands, bushes, or riparian ecosystems near the mouth of the Tambo river, always close to the ground.

Least Bittern - *Mirasol Leonado*

(Ixobrychus exilis) 28-31 cm / 11-12 in

This bittern is an orange-yellow color, with a greenish-black forehead, back, crown, and tail. Its frontal neck, breast, abdomen, and anal region are and off-white cream-color with orange-yellow streaks. Its wings are a yellowish ochre. Its legs and beak are yellow. Juveniles are light brown with brown streaks on their backs, and brown crowns.

It can be spotted throughout the year in the totota reed beds in the Mejía, Central (or Iberia) and Azul (or Boquerón) lagoons.

Wren-Like Rushbird - *Junquero*

(Phleocryptes melanops) 13-14 cm / 5.1-5.5 in

This rushbird has a dark brown back with rufous patches on its wings. Its wide superciliary line, breast, and abdomen are cream-colored, with buffy tones on the sides of its breast and abdomen.

It can be observed all year round, anywhere there are high reeds, on the shores of all lagoons in the area.





Salinas and Aguada Blanca National Reserve

Area: 366,936 ha / 906,719 acres



Geography:

This reserve holds shallow lagoons which are excellent for flamingos, as well as puna grasslands and rocky areas with bushes and low vegetation. It ranges in altitude from 3,500 to 6,075 m / 11,480 to 19,930 ft and encompasses volcanoes, puna grasslands, and shallow lagoons.



Location:

Provinces of Arequipa, Caylloma, and General Sánchez Cerro (Regions of Arequipa and Moquegua).



Getting there:

The Salinas Lagoon is a good place for birdwatching, and it is 3 hours by road from the city of Arequipa by way of the village of Chinguata. The road to Colca Canyon also crosses the reserve and it is an hour and a half from the city of Arequipa.



Climate:

Cold and dry. It can be visited from April to December (Easier access on cold and sunny days). There is a greater number of birds from December to May.

Minimum Temperature: -18 °C / -1 °F

Maximum Temperature: 8 °C / 46 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Interpretation Center (Tocra), viewpoints (Laguna del Indio and Pausa Waterfalls), checkpoint (Salinas Huito), park ranger, health center (Salinas Huito, San Juan de Tarucani, Imata, Pillones, Chalhuanca, Patahuasi and San Antonio de Chuca), Police station (San Juan de Tarucani, Imata and Patahuasi-Destacamento de Ecología), basic food supplies and accommodation (San Juan de Tarucani e Imata), toilets, and mobile phone signals (Mouistar and Claro: San Juan de Tarucani and San Antonio de Chuca, Mouistar: Chalhuanca).

Contact:

Cooperativa Los Independientes A - 4, Urb. Independencia Americana,
Umacollo, Yanahuara, Arequipa.

Tlf: (51)(054)- 257461

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Pedro Allasi

Chilean Flamingo - *Flamenco Chileno*

(Phoenicopterus chilensis) 95-105 cm / 37-41 in

This flamingo is completely pink, with bright pink wings. Its beak is drastically downcurved. The first half is pink and the second half black. Its legs are dark grey with pink knees. In flight, its long neck and bright pink and black wings can be observed.

It can be seen throughout the year, in small groups or large flocks of several thousands, in shallow salt lagoons.



© Pedro Allasi

Andean Flamingo - *Parina Grande*

(Phoenicoparrus andinus) 110 cm / 43 in, VU/VU

This flamingo is completely pink with black and pink wings. Its beak is drastically downcurved. The first half is yellow and the second half black. Its legs are yellow. In flight, its long neck and bright pink and black wings can be observed.

It can be spotted all year round in small groups (groups of hundreds appear between May and August), in the shallow salt lagoons.



© Pedro Allasi

James's (Puna) Flamingo - *Parina Chica*

(Phoenicoparrus jamesi) 90 cm / 35 in, -/VU

This flamingo is completely pink, with intense pink coloring on its head, upper neck, and breast, as well as the base of its neck. Its wings are an intense pink with hints of black. Its beak is drastically downcurved; the first three quarters of it are yellow and the tip black. The area between the base of its beak and its eye is an intense red. Its feet are a deep pink, almost red. In flight, its long neck and pink and black wings can be observed.

It can be seen all year round in small groups in shallow salt lagoons.



© Juan Chalco

Puna Plover - Chorlo de la Puna
(*Charadrius alticola*) 17-19 cm / 6.7-7.5 in

This plover is greyish-brown on top and white underneath. Its breast has a wide grey band. Its head is buffy with a white forehead. It has a black stripe that crosses its head like a headband just above its eyes. Its legs are black.

It can be spotted all year round, alone, in pairs or in small groups on the shores of the reserve's lagoons.



© Juan Chalco

Andean Avocet - Avoceta Andina
(*Recurvirostra andina*) 43-46 cm / 17-18 in

It is very distinctive. It is white with a long neck and long, black, upcurved beak. Its back, wings, and tail are black, and its legs are light grey. In flight, its long neck and white lower back can be observed.

It can be seen all year round in small groups on the shores of shallow salt lagoons within the reserve.



© Juan Chalco

Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe - Agachona de Vientre Rufo
(*Attagis gayi*) 29-31 cm / 11.4-12.2 in

This seedsnipe has a rufous scale pattern with brown and whitish borders covering most of its body. Its head is covered in brown and light rufous streaks, and its abdomen is rufous. It has a short, black beak, and its legs are yellowish grey.

It can be observed throughout the year in small groups in the puna grasslands around the lagoons.

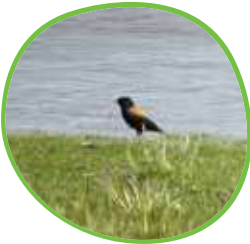


© Juan Chalco

Gray-breasted Seedsnipe - *Agachona de Pecho Gris*
(*Thinocorus orbignyianus*) 22-24 cm / 8.7-9.5 in

This seedsnipe has a grey head, neck, and breast, with brown and cream-colored streaks on its crown. It has a white throat encircled by a U-like design. Its abdomen and anal region are white. Its back and wings have the same coloration as the crest. Its legs are yellow, as is its beak, which also has a black tip and maxilla. The female is similar to the male, but with screen design on the neck, head, and breast, and a white throat.

It can be observed throughout the year in small groups (numbering 10-15) in the puna grasslands around the lagoons.



© Fernando Angulo Pralongo

Andean Negrito - *Negrito Andino*
(*Lessonia oreas*) 12.5 cm / 5 in

This bird is completely black except for its back, which is rufous. Females are dark grey with chestnut-brown backs.

They can be spotted all year round, alone or in small groups on the ground in wetlands along the shores of the lagoons.



© Pedro Allasi

White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant - Arriero de Cola Blanca
(*Agriornis albicauda*) 25 cm / 10 in, VU/VU

This tyrant has a beige-brown head and back. Its throat is white with dark brown streaks. Its breast and abdomen are beige-brown with black streaks. Its anal region is dark cream. It has a white partial eye ring above and below its eyes. Its tail is white with two brown central feathers, and its mandible is light brown or yellow.

It can be seen all year round, usually perched in prominent places with bushes, often near the entrance to the Salinas Lagoon.



© Pedro Allasi

Puna Yellow-Finch - Chirigüe de La Puna
(*Sicalis lutea*) 13.5 cm / 5.5 in

This finch is bright yellow, with a black beak, tail and wings.

It can be observed all year round, usually in small groups hopping on the ground or in rocky areas in puna grasslands.



Manu

National Park

Area: 1,716,295.22 ha / 4,241,060 acres



Geography:

Manu Park is one of the jewels of the protected areas system in Peru, because it encompasses a range of altitudes, from the puna grasslands at 4,000 m / 13,123 ft down to the Amazonian plain at 300 masl / 984 fasl, passing through dwarf forest, montane forest, and foothill forest. Moreover, uncontacted ethnicities still exist within its boundaries.



Location:

Provinces of Manu and Paucartambo (Regions of Madre de Dios and Cusco)



Getting there:

It is accessible by road from Cusco by way of Paucartambo up to Acjanaco pass (about 4 hours), then the road begins to descend until reaching Atalaya (about 5 hours) where it is possible to travel by boat to Boca Manu (about 6 hours).



Climate:

It is warm (Amazon area) and cold (Andean area). It is advisable to visit from April to November.

Temperature in the Andean area: from 2 to 14 °C (from 36 to 57 °F)

Temperature in the Amazon area: from 22 to 29 °C (from 72 to 84 °F)



Tourist Infrastructure:

Lodging, dining services, viewpoint and birdwatching hideout, interpretation center, and Biological Station.

Contact:

Au. Cinco Los Chachacomos F2-4, urb. Larapa Grande, San Jerónimo, Cusco.

(51 84) 274 509

pnmanu@sernanp.gob.pe

www.visitmanu.com | www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© César Coauoy

Orinoco Goose - Ganso del Orinoco

(Oressochen jubatus) 56-64 cm / 22-25 in, -/VU

This goose has a cream-coloured head, breast, and central abdomen. Its back and the sides of its abdomen are rufous; its shoulders are metallic green; and its wings, back and tail are metallic black. Its lower abdomen and anal region are white. Its legs are red-orange and its beak is black with deep pink mandible.

It can be seen throughout much of the year (it is known to migrate late in the year to Bolivia, so they are rarer between December and May) alone, in pairs or family groups, on the sandy shores of big rivers and islands.



© César Coauoy

Golden-headed Quetzal - Quetzal de Cabeza Dorada

(Pharomachrus auriceps) 33.5-35.5 cm / 13.2-14 in

This large bird has a round, golden head, green breast and back, red abdomen, and long black tail. Its beak is yellow. The female has a greenish head, grey beak, with a blurred transition between its breast and abdomen. It is usually upright and feeds on fruit in the montane forest.

It can be seen throughout the year, mostly alone, perched in the subcanopy within the forest or on the forest edge, all the way down the road between Acjanaco and San Pedro.



© César Coauoy

White-throated Jacamar - Jacamar de Garganta Blanca

(Brachygalba albogularis) 15-16 cm / 5.9-6.3 in

This jacamar is dark brown, with a cream-colored face and cheeks and a white throat. Its beak is long, straight, and yellow. It has a chestnut-brown patch in the middle of its abdomen.

It can be sighted all year round in exposed perches in small groups and in seasonally flooded forest along rivers, such as around cocha Juárez.



© Virgilio Yabar

Blue-banded Toucanet - *Tucancillo de Franja Celeste*
(Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis) 38-43 cm / 15-17 in

This Toucanet is green with a white throat, red rump, and light blue just behind and below its eye, and with a light blue band across its breast. Its rump is lime-green and its tail is dark green tipped with chestnut-brown. Its beak is long, thick, and slightly curved downwards, with a yellowish-cream tip. In southern Peru they have a chestnut-brown iris.

It can be seen all year round, in small groups in the treetops (often in Cético trees) within the forest or on the forest edge, all the way down the road between Acjanaco and San Pedro.



© Carlos Calle

Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan - *Tucán-Andino de Pecho Gris*
(Andigena hypoglauca) 41-44 cm / 16-17 in

This toucan is large and quite colorful. It has thick, long, and colorful yellow, red, and black beak. Its body is light grey, becoming darker on the head. It has a dark olive green back, a yellow rump and a red anal region. Its tail is long and black with a chestnut-brown tip.

It is often sighted on the tops of the trees in the montane forest, alone or in small groups, feeding on fruit, all the way down the road between Acjanaco and San Pedro.



© César Coauoy

Curl-crested Araçari - *Arasari Encrespado*
(Pteroglossus beauharnaesii) 42-46 cm / 17-18 in

This Araçari's forehead, crown, and nape are black with white streaks and what look like "curls". Its back and rump are scarlet-red and it has a red band across its breast which runs down the flanks of its abdomen. Its breast, abdomen, and anal region are yellow. Its throat is yellowish-white with black spots. Its wings and tail are teal-green and its orbital skin is light blue. Its beak is dark brown with an ivory-colored mandible and reddish tip.

It can be seen all year round on the treetops of the terra firme forest surrounding cocha Juárez or Salvador, or Romero Lodge.



© César Coauoy

Andean Cock-of-the-rock - Gallito-de-las-Rocas Andino
(*Rupicola peruvianus*) 31-33 cm / 12-13 in

The cock-of-the-rock is unmistakable due to its reddish-orange color, the round crest on its head, its black wings and tail and light grey lower back. Its legs and beak are yellow and its iris white. The female is a dull brown-orange.

It is often found in the montane forest, but there is a famous lek 5 minutes from the Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge, where it can be observed from a comfortable hideout.



© Andrew Whittaker

Black-faced Cotinga - Cotinga de Cara Negra
(*Conioptilon mcilhennyi*) 23 cm / 9 in, TBS

This cotinga has a black face, forehead, crown, and throat, a dark grey nape, back, and wings, and the rest of its body is a light grey. Juveniles are a faded version of the adult, with a white scale-pattern on their head, breast, and shoulders.

It can be spotted throughout the year on the treetops of seasonally flooded forest near rivers and close to Bamboo stands (*Guadua sp.*) such as those around cocha Juárez or Salvador, or Matchiguenga and Romero lodges.

Additional species

Cerulean-capped Manakin - Saltarín de Gorro Cerúleo
(*Lepidothrix coeruleocapilla*) 9 cm / 4 in, P/PAO

This manakin is black, with a light blue forehead, crown, and rump. Its tail is short and is almost completely covered by rump feathers. The female is light green on top and yellowish-green below.

It can be seen throughout the year, near the ground (understory) of the rainforest, on the slope down to Manu around the Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge.

Manu Antbird - Hormiguero del Manu
(*Cercomacra manu*) 15 cm / 6 in

This antbird is slate grey with a black throat and breast. On the top of its wings it has thin light grey bands like small scales. Its tail is long, black, and staggered with a white terminal band. The female is brown on top with a grey throat, breast, and abdomen.

It can be seen throughout the year, usually in pairs, in sites with Bamboo stands (*Guadua sp.*).





Tingo María National Park

Area: 4,777.8 ha / 11,806 ft



Geography:

The altitude of this park ranges from 650 to 1,808 m / 2,130 to 5,930 ft. It is located on the left bank of the Huallaga River, just before its confluence with the Mongón River.



Location:

Mariano Dámaso Beraun District, Leoncio Prado Province (Department of Huánuco).



Getting there:

It can be accessed by road from Lima to Tingo María (about 12 hours / 530 km / 329 mi). From there it is a 10 minute trip to the "Cueva de las Lechuzas" (The Owl Cave).



Climate:

Warm. It is advisable to visit from April to October.

Minimum Temperature: 20 °C / 68 °F

Maximum Temperature: 35 °C / 95 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

There is a camping area and lodging at the beginning of the trail to the birdwatching area in Tres de Mayo.

Contact:

Jr. Elías Mebama N° 290 - Túpac Amaru, Tingo María.

(51 62) 563 559

pnlingomaria@sernanp.gob.pe

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Nick Athanas

Oilbird - Guácharo

(Steatornis caripensis) 43-47 cm / 17-19 in

This bird, also referred to as an owl, is chestnut-brown with large white spots on its shoulders and breast. Its iris is chestnut-brown and its beak curved and reddish, like a bird of prey. It tends to be found lying down on a surface.

It can be seen year round in a large colony in the famous “Cueva de las Lechugas” (The Owl Cave).



© Carlos Calle

Versicolored Barbet - Barbudo Versicolor

(Eubucco versicolor) 16 cm / 6.3 in

This barbet bird has a red forehead, crown, and chin. Its nape is light blue and its back, wings, and tail light green. Its breast and cheeks are lemon-yellow and its lower breast has a long red patch. Its abdomen is lime-green with yellow streaks. It has a light green beak with a yellow tip.

It can be sighted all year round near the “Cueva de las Lechugas” (The Owl Cave).



© Dave Kutilek

Military Macaw - Guacamayo Militar

(Ara militaris) 66-71 cm / 26-28 in, VU/VU

This macaw is green with a long tail, the bottom half of which is red, tipped with blue. It has a light blue rump. Its orbital skin is large and pinkish with black lines. It has a red forehead. Its black beak is thick and hooked. In flight, its light blue wings can be observed.

It can be spotted all year round, usually flying in small flocks over areas covered in dense forest and near the “Cueva de las Lechugas” (The Owl Cave).



© Christian Quispe Sánchez / SERNANP

White-eyed Parakeet - Cotorra de Ojo Blanco
(*Psittacara*) 33-35 cm / 13-14 in

This parakeet is green with a long tail. It has red streaks on its face and red shoulders. Its ivory beak is thick and short, and its orbital skin is white. Juveniles are completely green. They travel in large raucous groups, but within the group they are always coupled, or in trios when with juveniles. In flight, they appear green, with pointed wings and a long pointed tail.

They can be seen all year round in large, raucous flocks on the edge of rivers and forests along the Huallaga and Mongón rivers.



© Nick Athanas

Black-bellied Tanager - Tangara de Ventre Negro
(*Ramphocelus melanogaster*) 16-18 cm / 6.3-7.1 in, P/H

This tanager has a chestnut head and breast. Its wings, back, and tail are black, its anal region red, and its abdomen is red with a large black patch on it. Its beak is black, but the base of the mandible is silver. The female is reddish chestnut-brown, with a red breast, abdomen, and anal region, and a grey beak.

It can be observed year round, near open areas, secondary forest and even in gardens near the "Cueva de las Lechuzas" (The Owl Cave).



© Jeremy Cornejo / PROMPERÚ

Andean Cock-of-the-rock - Gallito de las rocas andino
(*Rupicola peruvianus*) 31-33 cm / 12-13 in

The cock-of-the-rock is unmistakable due to its reddish-orange color, the round crest on its head, its black wings and tail and light grey lower back. Its legs and beak are yellow and its iris white. The female is a dull brown-orange.

It can be spotted all year round in Tres de Mayo and the Gloriapata Waterfall.



© Karlom Herrera Peralta

Blue-headed Macaw - *Guacamayo de Cabeza Azul*
(*Primolius couloni*) 44-47 cm / 17-19 in, VU/VU

This macaw is green, with a light blue head and a long tail, the bottom half of which is chestnut tipped with light blue. It has a green rump. Its orbital skin is dark grey. Its beak is thick and hooked, black in color and has a light grey tip. In flight, its light blue wings can be observed.

It can be spotted all year round, usually flying in small flocks over areas covered in dense forest and near the “Cueva de las Lechuzas” (The Owl Cave).



© Karlom Herrera Peralta

Black-mandibled Toucan - *Tucán de Mandíbula Negra*
(*Ramphastos ambiguus*) 53-56 cm / 21-22 in, VU/-

This toucan is black, with intense yellow cheeks, throat, and breast. Its face is lime green. It has a chestnut colored crescent between its yellow breast and black abdomen. It has a red anal region, black tail, and white rump. Its legs are blue-grey. Its beak is black with a yellow maxilla.

It can be sighted near the “Cueva de las Lechuzas” (The Owl Cave).





Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve

Area: 2,080,000 ha / 5,139,795 acres



Geography:

Pacaya Samiria is a reserve located at the confluence of the Marañón and Ucayali rivers, which converge to form the Amazon. It ranges in altitude from 80 to 160 masl / 262 to 525 fasl.



Location:

Provinces of Loreto, Requena, Alto Amazonas, and Ucayali (Region of Loreto).



Getting there:

It is located south of the city of Iquitos and is accessed only by boat, usually from the Ucayali River side. From Iquitos, one can take the road to Nauta (about 2 hours) and from there it takes 3 hours by boat or one hour by motorboat to the Santo Domingo guard post (at the mouth of the Yanayacu River where it flows into the Marañón); 2 days by boat or 8 hours by motorboat to guard post No. 1 in the Pacaya basin (at the mouth of the Pacaya where it flows into the Ucayali River); and 24 hours by boat or 4 hours by motorboat to the guard post in the Samiria basin.



Climate:

In this area, when talking about summer or winter, it is to describe the river flow and the precipitation level rather than the temperature itself. High temperatures are registered all year round but most likely during the dry season (July to September). It is advisable to visit from May to January.

Minimum Temperature: 20 °C / 68 °F

Maximum Temperature: 33 °C / 91 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Dining and transportation services are restricted. It is advisable to get information at the guard posts before visiting.

Contact:

Calle Jorge Chávez 930-942, Iquitos.

(51 65) 223 555

rnpacayasamiria@sernanp.gob.pe

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Whaldener Endo

Wattled Curassow - Paujil *Carunculado*

(*Crax globulosa*) 84-89 cm / 33-35 in, EN/CR

This curassow is completely black, with a white anal region in males and brown anal region in females. Its beak has a prominent wattle (like a small balloon) at its base, which is red in males and smaller and orange in females. It has curly feathers on its forehead, crown, and nape, which look like ringlets.

It can be seen throughout the year, usually in seasonally flooded forests, near waterways, rivers, cochas or other bodies of water, near the confluence of the Marañón and Ucayali rivers.



© Nick Athanas

Boat-billed Heron - Garga *Cucharón*

(*Cochlearius cochlearius*) 48-54 cm / 19-21 in

This heron's forehead is white, and its crown, nape and the back of its neck are black. The sides of its face are white or a light cream color, and its breast, abdomen and anal region are cinnamon. It has a light grey back and wings. The sides of its breast are black and it has long erectile feathers on its head. Its beak is thick, quite wide and black with a yellow mandible. Juveniles are cinnamon colored with a black crown.

It can be seen throughout the year, usually at night, on the banks of rivers such as the Pacaya.



© Nick Athanas

Great Potoo - Nictibio *Grande*

(*Nyctibius grandis*) 48-54 cm / 19-21 in

This potoo is light grey, with a light greyish cream-colored back with light grey, brown, and black speckles and streaks. It has a sort of collar on its breast made up of small stripes. It has large eyes with brown irises, although it keeps them closed during the day. This bird is long and has a long, light grey tail with dark bands. It is usually found standing camouflaged and upright on dry trunks on riverbanks, blending in with its surroundings.

It can be seen throughout the year, usually perched in an upright position, blending in with its surroundings on the tip of dry trunks. It can be spotted on the riverbanks from boats.



© Steve Sánchez

White-eared Jacamar - Jacamar de Oreja Blanca
(*Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis*) 19-20 cm / 7.5-7.9 in

This dark chestnut-brown jacamar has a dark brown forehead, crown, throat, wings, and tail. It has a white patch on its cheeks. Its iris is red. Its eye ring, beak, and legs are red-orange. Its beak is long, straight, and pointy.

It can be sighted all year round, usually perched in small groups in exposed places, in seasonally flooded areas, riverbanks, and cochas.



© Nick Athanas

Rufous-necked Puffbird - Buco de Cuello Rufo
(*Malacoptila rufa*) 18 cm / 7 in

This puffbird's crown and eye ring are dark grey with white streaks. It has an orange forehead and rufous cheeks and neck. It has "whiskers" on its throat. Below its throat it has a white band, below which its coloring is reddish-brown, becoming lighter towards its abdomen. Its back, wings, and tail are dark brown. Its iris is dark red and its beak is black.

It can be seen throughout the year, usually in the lower storeys of seasonally flooded forest.



© Nick Athanas

Black-headed Parrot - Loro de Cabeza Negra
(*Pionites melanocephalus*) 21-23 cm / 8-9 in

This parrot has a black forehead and crown. Its nape is melon colored and its cheeks and throat are yellow. It has a small green patch between its beak and its eye. Its wings, back, and tail are green. Its breast and abdomen are white. Its anal region and trousers are yellow. Its iris is red and it has a short, curved beak which is black, as are its legs. Juveniles are a faded version of adults, with yellowish breasts and abdomens instead of white.

It can be spotted throughout the year, mostly in small flocks in seasonally flooded, terra firme, and secondary forests, as well as in open areas, either resting or in flight.



© Steve Sánchez

Festive Parrot - Loro de Lomo Rojo

(Amazona festiva) 31-33 cm / 12-13 in, VU/-

This parrot is completely green, with a light blue crown and red forehead. Its iris is red, and it has a short, black, curved beak. Its legs are grey. Its red lower back is barely visible when it is perched. In flight, its blue wingtips and green wings, along with the red patch on its lower back can be observed. Juveniles do not have this patch.

It can be seen throughout the year, usually in small groups, always near rivers, streams, and cochas.



© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo

Amazonian Umbrellabird - Pájaro-Paraguas Amazónico

(Cephalopterus ornatus) Male: 45-48 cm / 18-19 in, female: 38-42 cm / 15-17 in

This bird is one-of-a-kind. Males are completely black, with an erectile crest which, when upright falls on top of its head towards its beak. A sort of “bib” of feathers hangs from its breast. Its iris is white and it has a thick, black beak. Females have a more subtle crest and bib.

It can be seen all year round in the treetops in seasonally flooded forest near large rivers or flying across large areas or rivers.



© Patty McGann

Plum-throated Cotinga - *Cotinga de Garganta Morada*
(*Cotinga maynana*) 19.5-20.5 cm / 7.7-8.1 in

This cotinga is a dazzling sky blue color, with a purple throat. Its iris is yellowish and it has a black beak. Females are light brown and have dark cream-colored breast and brown back. Its body displays a scale pattern, with the exception of its wings and tail.

It can be spotted throughout the year, usually perched in the treetops on the edge of cochas, lakes or seasonally flooded forests, or on the edge of streamssuch as Yarapa, Sapuena, Zapote or Dorado.



© Dennis Osorio

Oriole Blackbird - *Tordo Oriol*
(*Gymnomystax mexicanus*) Male: 30.5cm / 12 in, female: 26.5 cm / 10.5 in

This blackbird is yellow with a black back, tail, and wings. It as a black malar stripe and a large black orbital skin. Its shoulders are yellow and its beak is black, long, and pointy. Juveniles have black crowns.

It can be spotted all year round, usually in small groups resting on the ground near grassy areas, vegetated zones, and on the edge of cochas and rivers.



Titicaca

National Reserve

Area: The reserve is comprised of two separate areas making up a total of 36,180 ha / 89,403 acres



Geography:

The Titicaca Reserve includes part of the lake of the same name, at an altitude of 3,810 m / 12,500 ft. The mirror-still lake is home to totora reeds and rushes. Adjacent areas on the shore have puna grasslands with shrubs, reeds and bushes.



Location:

Provinces of Puno and Huancané (Region of Puno).



Getting there:

It is a 7 hour ride from Puno to Muelle Puno. Once there, it is a 35 min boat ride to the Uros floating islands.



Climate:

The dry season is from April to October, with cold nights and sunny days of intense brightness. The rainy season goes from November to March.

The best time to visit is from May to December, because the level of Lake Titicaca goes down and small microorganisms and plants are exposed which leads to increased bird sightings.

Minimum Temperature: 3 °C / 37 °F

Maximum Temperature: 19 °C / 66 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

In the buffer zone (Chucuito and Capachica peninsulas, and Amantani and Taquile Islands) there is lodging, dining service, water and road transportation, and community-based tourism opportunities.

Inside the National Reserve (Uros floating islands: Chullini and Titino areas) there is lodging, restaurants, and water transportation.

There is interpreting service in the communities of Llachón, Chifrón, Uros floating islands (Chullini and Titino areas), Amantani and Taquile islands.

Contact:

Pasaje 2 de Febrero 154, Puno.

(51 51) 368 559

rntiticaca@sernanp.gob.pe

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Heing Plenge Pardo / PROMPERÚ

Puna Teal - Pato de la Puna

(Anas puna) 45-49 cm / 18-19 in

This teal has a light blue beak with a black upper maxilla. Its forehead, crown, nape, and the back of its neck are black; its throat and the rest of its neck are white. Its breast is speckled, and the rest of its body is blackish-brown with thin white stripes. Its back is brown and cream-colored in a scale pattern.

It can be seen throughout the year, usually in pairs or groups swimming on the waters of Lake Titicaca.



© José Mamani / SERNANP

Titicaca Grebe - Zambullidor del Titicaca

(Rollandia microptera) 40 cm / 16 in, LT/EN/EN

This grebe has a white throat. The sides of its face and front of its neck are also white. Its forehead and crown are dark brown with rufous tinges, and it has a sort of crest formed by upright feathers. The back of its neck, breast, and abdomen are dark brown with rufous streaks. Its beak is yellow with red on top.

It can be observed all year round, usually in pairs or small groups swimming on the waters of Lake Titicaca.



© Carlos Calle

Silvery Grebe - Zambullidor Plateado

(Podiceps occipitalis) 29-30.5 cm / 11.4-12 in

This grebe has a grey forehead, crown, and sides of the face, with a long crest of feathers. It has a yellow tuft behind its eye. The nape and back of its neck are a dark grey. The lower part of its face, throat, neck, and breast are white. Its back, wings, and rest of its body are grey. Its beak is black, straight, and pointy and it has a remarkable red iris.

It can be seen throughout the year, usually in pairs swimming on the waters of Lake Titicaca.



© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo

Giant Coot - *Gallareta Gigante*

(Fulica gigantea) 48-64 cm / 19-25 in

This coot is slate grey, with a black head and neck. It has a bulging forehead and a whitish shield. The base of the maxilla is yellow with a red-brown tip and mandible. The tip of its beak is white. Its legs are red-orange.

It can be seen all year round year, usually in pairs or family groups (adults and juveniles), swimming on the waters of Lake Titicaca, resting on the shores or in their large nests made of reeds.



© Carlos Calle

Andean Gull - *Gaviota Andina*

(Chroicocephalus serranus) 46-48 cm / 18-19 in

This gull has a light grey back and wings and a black spot behind its eyes. Its wingtips are black and the rest of its body, including its tail, are white. In breeding plumage, it has a black hood. Its beak is dark red with a reddish tip. From a distance, it can appear quite dark, almost black. Its legs are dark red. In flight, a black border with a large white patch can be observed on its wingtips.

It can be sighted all year round, usually in pairs or small groups, whether swimming on the waters of Lake Titicaca, resting on the shores, or flying raucously.



© José Mamani / SERNANP

Golden-spotted Ground Dove - *Tortolita de Puntos Dorados*

(Metriopelia aymara) 18-19 cm / 7.1-7.5 in

This dove is entirely light brown with golden speckles on its shoulders. Its beak is dark grey and its legs are red. Its black tail and wingtips are almost invisible when it is at rest, but noticeable when flying.

It can be spotted all year round, usually in pairs or small groups resting on the ground in the puna grass, close to farm fields, open areas, or villages.



© José Mamani / SERNANP

Puna Canastero - Canastero de la Puna
(*Asthenes sclateri*) 18-19 cm / 7.1-7.5 in

This canastero has an orange throat, a cream-colored superciliary line, and a brown head and back full of blackish streaks. The sides of its head, breast, and abdomen are light brown. It has a rufous patch on its wing, and its wingtips are blackish. Its tail is long, dark brown with a rufous tip.

It can be seen throughout the year on the puna in open areas or sparse shrub lands, running along the ground or perched on large boulders.



© José Mamani / SERNANP

Short-billed Pipit - Cachirla de Pico Corto
(*Anthus furcatus*) 14 cm / 5.5 in

This pipit has a cream-colored body covered in dark brown streaks. Its cream-colored superciliary line and white throat with a dark brown malar stripe are distinguishing features. It has brown streaks on its breast, and its abdomen is white. Its legs are yellow and its beak is yellowish. The outer feathers of its tail are edged with white.

It can be observed throughout the year amongst the puna grasslands.



© José Ernesto Huaroto Tornero

Yellow-winged Blackbird - Tordo de Ala Amarilla
(*Agelasticus thilius*) 18-18.5 cm / 7.1-7.3 in

This bird is completely black, with yellow shoulders. Its beak is black and tapered. Females are dark grey instead of black; with a noticeably lighter superciliary line and dark streaks on their body. Juveniles have a whitish superciliary line.

It can be sighted all year round in groups of a few to several dozen, in seasonably flooded areas in the vegetation on the shores of Lake Titicaca.





SANTUARIO
NACIONAL DE
AMPAY



Ampay National Sanctuary

Area: 3,635.5 ha / 8,984 acres



Geography:

This encompasses the southeast side of the Ampay snow-capped peak and its flanks, as well as the Itimpa (*Podocarpus glomeratus*) forests. It ranges in altitude from 2,900 m / 9,515 ft to the summit of the snow-capped peak at 5,235 m / 17,172 ft. The lower part of the sanctuary hosts dry scrubland, the middle zone montane forest, and the highest section high Andean lakes, puna grasslands, and scrubland.



Location:

District of Tamburco in the Province of Abancay (Department of Apurímac).



Getting there:

It can be accessed by road from Lima to the city of Abancay (about 14 hours), or from Cusco (about 5 hours). From Abancay, visitors should go to the visitor center at the entrance to the Ampay Sanctuary (20 min from the city).



Climate:

The dry season (low river flow) is from May to October. The best time to visit the Sanctuary is from May to November.

Minimum Temperature: -1 °C / 30 °F

Maximum Temperature: 19 °C / 66 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Visitor center, toilets, camping and parking area.

Contact:

Prolongación Cusco 923, urb. Las Torres, Abancay.

Tlf: (51) (083) - 322233

snampay@sernanp.gob.pe

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Carlos Calle

White-tufted Sunbeam - *Rayo-de-sol acanelado*

(*Aglaeactis castelnaudii*) 11-12 cm / 4.3-4.7 in, beak: 1.8-2 cm / 0.7-0.8 in, P/AAP

This hummingbird is dark brown with a white scale pattern on the centre of its breast. Its abdomen is a dark cinnamon color. Its tail is rufous, and the lower part of its back and rump are an iridescent lavender. Its beak is black and straight, and there is a white spot behind its eye.

It can be sighted all year round in rain forest areas, whether at rest, drinking nectar from flowers or flying, on the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes.



© Michell Leon

Sword-billed Hummingbird - *Colibrí Pico-Espada*

(*Ensifera ensifera*) 19-22 cm / 8-9 in, beak: 7.8-10 cm / 3-4 in

This hummingbird is unmistakable due to its straight and very long beak, which is half the length of the entire hummingbird. Its body is green, with a slightly golden head. Its tail is forked and has a white scale pattern in the anal region. In females, the centre of the breast and abdomen are white with a green scale pattern.

It can be sighted all year round in rain forest areas, whether at rest, drinking nectar from flowers or flying, on the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes.



© Carlos Calle

Creamy-crested Spinetail - *Cola-Espina de Cresta Cremosa*

(*Cranioleuca albicapilla*) 17 cm / 6.7 in, P/AAP

This spintail has a small creamy-orange colored crest. Its face, throat, and breast are white. The sides of its face are a creamy-orange color. Its nape, back, wings, and abdomen are brown. Its shoulders and tail are rufous. Its tail is long and pointed. Its beak is a pale cream color.

It can be observed throughout the year, usually in pairs, in rainforest or humid scrubland areas, usually close to gorges, on the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes and in the Carkatera area.



© Carlos Calle

Apurimac Spinetail – Cola-Espina de Apurímac

(Synallaxis courseni) 19-20 cm / 7.5-7.9 in, P/AAP/VU/VU

This spinetail has a rufous crown and wings. Its throat is black with fine grey stripes, and its tail is reddish-brown. The rest of its body is dark grey.

It may be observed throughout the year, normally in pairs, in rainforest or humid scrubland areas on the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes and in the Carkatera area.



© Fernando Angulo PratoLongo

Red-crested Cotinga - Cotinga de Cresta Roja

(Amelion rubrocristatus) 20-21 cm / 7.9-8.3 in

This cotinga is slate-grey with a blackish face. The central part of its abdomen is white with a grey scale pattern. Its anal region has white streaks and it has a white band across the middle of its tail. Its iris is red and its beak silver with a black tip. It has a distinctive red crest on its head. Juveniles have buffy streaks on their crests, heads, breasts, and wings, and their abdomens are yellowish with dark streaks.

It can be spotted throughout the year in open areas, secondary forests, forest edges, areas with tall bushes and in rainforest along the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes and in the Carkatera area.



© Carlos Calle

Rust-and-yellow Tanager - Tangara Rufa y Amarilla

(Thlypopsis ruficeps) 12.5-14 cm / 4.9-5.5 in

This tanager has a rufous head. Its throat, breast, and abdomen are an intense yellow color, and its back, wings, and tail are yellowish-green. Its beak and legs are black. Females have a yellowish-green head with a yellow face and superciliary line.

It can be seen throughout the year in open areas, shrublands, and on the edge of the forest along the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes and in the Carkatera area.



© Nick Athanas

Black-throated Flower-piercer - Pincha-Flor de Garganta Negra
(*Diglossa brunneiventris*) 14 cm / 5.5 in

This flower-piercer has a black head with a sort of rusty moustache and a black throat. Its back, wings, and tail are black. Its shoulders and the sides of its abdomen, rump, and breast are grey, and its breast, abdomen, and anal region are buffy. It has a black beak with a hooked tip. Juveniles are beige-brown with light brown breasts with dark streaks.

It can be seen throughout the year in open areas, shrublands, and on the edge of the forest along the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes and in the Carkatera area.



© Carlos Calle

Apurimac Brush-Finch - Matorralero de Apurímac
(*Atlapetes forbesi*) 18-19 cm P/AAP

This brush-finch is slate-grey with a rufous head. The part between the beak and the eye is black and the sides of the beak and throat are white. Two malar stripes run from its beak towards its breast, which, along with its abdomen, is grey. Its tail is slate grey.

It can be seen throughout the year in open areas, scrublands, and on the edge of the forest along the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes and in the Carkatera area.



© Jorge Nouoa

Rusty-fronted Canastero - *Canastero de Frente Rojiza*

(Asthenes ottonis) 18 cm / 7 in, P/AAP

This canastero is light brown, with a reddish forehead and crown and a rufous throat. Its wings and tail are reddish, its breast is brown and the sides of its abdomen are light brown. Its tail is long and pointed.

It can be seen all year round in dry and dense scrublands along the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes and in the Carkatera area.



© Jorge Nouoa

Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch - *Monterita de Pecho Castaño*

(Poospiza caesar) 18.5 cm / 7.3 in, P/AAP

This mountain finch is grey with a blackish face. It has a white throat and superciliary line, its breast is chestnut-brown and its abdomen is white with grey on both sides. Its anal region is chestnut-brown.

It can be seen throughout the year in open areas, shrublands, and on the edge of the forest along the path that leads from the checkpoint to the lakes and in the Carkatera area.



Huayllay National Sanctuary

Area: 6,875 ha / 16,989 acres



Geography:

This protected area on the "puna" or high-altitude grassland (4,100-4,700 m / 13,450-15,420 ft) harbours a remarkable stone forest with fantastic rock formations. A dirt road runs through its centre, and it holds puna grasslands, high Andean wetlands, rocky areas, and some small lagoons.



Location:

District of Huallay, Province and Department of Cerro de Pasco.



Getting there:

It can be accessed by road from Lima via Ticlio, Junín, and towards Huánuco, but the route turns off to the left through Vicco to reach the town of Huayllay (about 7 hours). It can also be accessed from Lima via Canta by travelling through La Vuida Range towards Huayllay (about 9 hours).



Climate:

Cold (with rainy and hail seasons) from December to March. It is advisable to visit from April to November.

Minimum Temperature: - 5 °C / 23 °F

Maximum Temperature: 12 °C / 54 °F



Tourist Infrastructure:

Lodging, dining services, and local guides.

Contacto:

Ernesto Souza s/n, centro poblado de Canchacucho, Huayllay.

TLf: (51)(064) - 344146

shuayllay@sernanp.gob.pe

www.turismonaturaleza.pe





© Carlos Calle

Andean Goose - Cauquén Huallata

(Oressochen melanopterus) 75-80 cm / 30-32 in

This goose is white with a black lower back and tail. Its beak is short and reddish, with a black tip. Its legs are reddish. It has black streaks on its back. In flight it appears white, with two thick black bands on its wings and a black tail.

It can be observed all year round on the lakeshores or in marshy grassland areas.



© Carlos Calle

Black-breasted Hillstar - Estrella de Pecho Negro

(Oreotrochilus melanogaster) 12-12.5 cm / 4.7-4.9 in, beak: 1.6-1.8 cm / 0.6-0.7 in, P/J

This hummingbird has a bright green throat. Its head and back are golden-green, and its breast and abdomen are black. The sides of its breast are light brown. It has a dark tail and its beak is black and slightly downcurved. Females have a white terminal band on their tail, a whitish throat with green spots and a smoky-grey breast.

It can be spotted throughout the year in bushes and scrublands in rocky areas.



© Steve Sánchez

Andean Flicker - Carpintero Andino

(Colaptes rupicola) 30 cm / 12 in

This flicker is large and noisy. Its front is cream-colored and its back is grey. Its back has dark horizontal stripes, its breast is striped and its crown and nape are grey. It is usually found throughout the year in open areas, such as grasslands and plains, or near human settlements.

It can be observed in trees, on the ground or on rocks. It gives away its presence by leaving large holes in earthen embankments or buildings.



© Carlos Calle

Dark-winged Miner - *Minero Andino*
(*Geositta saxicolina*) 16.5 cm / 6.5 in, P/J

This miner has a yellow-orange face, forehead, and breast. Its throat is white and the lower part of its abdomen is whitish. Its crown, nape, back, and wings are brownish-grey. Its beak and legs are black. In flight it appears brown, with a yellow-orange tail with a black terminal band.

It can be observed throughout the year, usually walking on the ground in puna grassland with rocks.



© Carlos Calle

Junín Canastero - *Canastero de Junín*
(*Asthenes virgata*) 18 cm / 7 in, P/J/AAP

This canastero has a rufous throat and a dark brown head and back with light brown and cream streaks. Its wings and tail are dark brown with rufous streaks. Its breast is dominated by whitish-cream and light brown streaks.

It can be seen throughout the year hopping along the ground in areas with tall puna grass and dispersed shrubs.



© Carlos Calle

Puna Ground-Tyrant - *Dormilona de la Puna*
(*Muscisaxicola juninensis*) 16.5-17 cm / 6.5-6.7 in

This ground-tyrant is greyish-brown on top with brownish-grey wings. Its throat, breast, and abdomen are light grey and the sides of its breast are the same color as its back. It has a whitish superciliary line and a rufous to chestnut-brown crown. Its tail is black, and its outer feathers are edged with white. It has a straight, black beak.

It can be spotted all year round walking on the ground in marshy or dry puna grasslands, near high Andean wetlands, and in rocky areas.



© Jorge Novoa

Black Siskin - Jilguero Negro

(Spinus atratus) 12-12.5 cm / 4.7-4.9 in

This siskin is black, with a yellow lower abdomen and anal region. Its wings have a yellow patch. A wide yellow central band runs across its tail but not across its central feathers, making the band barely visible when its tail is closed. It has a whitish scale pattern on its back and wings. Females are a faded version of males and have a weathered black appearance.

It can be sighted all year round in areas with scrublands, and bushes.

Additional species

Striated Earthcreeper - Bandurrita Peruana

(Geocerthia serrana) 19.5-20.5 cm / 7.7-8.1 in, P/AAP

This earthcreeper is brownish-grey, with a cream-colored or white superciliary line. It has an off-white throat, and a profusion of creamy white streaks on its face, throat, breast, and abdomen. These streaks are small and scarce on the head and back. Its wings, rump, and tail are rufous. Its beak is black and slightly downcurved. It usually walks with an upright tail along the ground or rocks.

It can be sighted all year round in areas with rocks, scrublands, and bushes.

Birding Routes



Other birdwatching areas



Ite Wetlands

Area: 2,000 ha / 4,942 acre



Geography:

The accumulation of mine tailings at the beach formed these wetlands near the mouth of the Locumba River.



Location:

Jorge Basadre Province, Ite District (Department of Tacna).



Getting there:

It is 100 km / 62 mi by road from the city of Tacna, towards Ilo (about 2 hours), and 45 km / 28 mi south of Ilo (about 1 hour).



Climate:

Mild

Although there could be years with no drizzles, when it does, it happens for a maximum of 8 days in a whole year. It is advisable to visit from November to April.

Minimum temperature: 9 °C / 42 °F

Maximum temperature: 30 °C / 86 °F



Tourist infrastructure:

Main services are only found in the town of Ite (6 km / 3.7 mi from the wetlands) including lodging (some from the local municipality), local markets, toilets, and kiosks, among others.

Contact:

Dirección de Servicios Ambientales de la Southern Perú Copper Corporation.

Ciudad Nueva Pacocha-Ilo.

(51 53) 584 060, extension: 4264.



© Rodolfo Vicetti

White-cheeked Pintail - *Pato gargantillo*

(Anas bahamensis) 44-47 cm / 17-18 in

This pintail is ocher, with dark brown streaks on its back. The breast and abdomen are speckled in dark brown. The throat, cheeks, and front part of the neck are white; the rest of the head and neck are brown. The tail is white and pointed. The base of the beak is red; the rest is black, as are its legs. In flight, it shows its white throat and ocher and metallic green speculum.

It is usually found in large groups in the coastal lagoons.



© Rodolfo Vicetti

Ruddy Duck - *Pato rana*

(Oxyura jamaicensis) 42-48 cm

This duck is of a dark chestnut color with a black head. The beak is of a bright light-blue color. The tail is blackish-brown and is normally standing. The female is of a dark brown color with the sides of the abdomen of a cream brown. The beak is blackish. In flight, the males show their dark brown wings, without speculum.

They are usually spotted in pairs swimming in the waters of the costal lagoons.



© Rodolfo Vicetti

Great Grebe - *Zambullidor grande*

(Podiceps major) 70-78 cm / 28-31 in

This grebe is grey, with a rufous neck. The head is grey and the beak is long, pointed, and silver. The neck is long and grey at the back. The tail is small and rufous. It has a small crest on the head, which sometimes may not be noticeable. When in non-breeding plumage, the throat and neck become whitish, and the beak clearer.

It is often found throughout the year, either in pairs or groups in coastal lagoons. As its name suggests, it dives to look for food.



© Rodolfo Vicetti

Osprey - *Águila pescadora*

(*Pandion haliaetus*) 50-66 cm / 20-26 in, wingspan: 127-174 cm / 50-69 in, eB

The osprey has a black back and wings; the rest of it is white. There is a thick black line on its head that runs from its beak to its nape. Its iris is yellow and its beak is black and hooked. In flight, it looks white, with bands on the wings and tail, black "shoulders", and its silhouette gives the impression that its wings were constricted.

It is a boreal migratory species; therefore it is mostly seen during spring and summer (October to April) in the Southern Hemisphere, although some of them do not migrate. It is found alone most of the time, either in prominent locations or gliding over the sea or lagoons. As its name suggests, it feeds on fish.



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Hudsonian Godwit - *Aguja de mar*

(*Limosa haemastica*) 38-41 cm / 15-16 in eB

This godwit is grey from above, with white undersides. Its legs are long and blackish, and its beak is long and slightly upcurved, with a pinkish base and a black tip. It has a visible white superciliary line on the head. In flight, it shows a white patch on its rump, the rest of the tail is black, and its wings are black with a white band.

It is a boreal migratory species; therefore it is mostly seen during spring and summer (September to April) in the Southern Hemisphere, alone or in small groups, in shallow lagoons or by the sea. When in Peru, it usually displays a basic plumage; however, its breeding plumage can be partially displayed sometimes (rufous breast with fine black stripes and a black, grey, and cream screen design on its back).



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Marbled Godwit - *Aguja moteada*

(*Limosa fedoa*) 42-48 cm / 17-19 in eB

This godwit is a cinnamon color with a light and dark brown screen design on its back. The breast is slightly striped in black. The legs are long and black, and the beak is extremely long and slightly upcurved with a pinkish base and a black tip.

It is a boreal migratory species; therefore it is seen during spring and summer (August to April) in the Southern Hemisphere, alone or in small groups in shallow lagoons or by the sea. When in Peru, it usually displays a basic plumage; however, its breeding plumage, with a sharp color contrast between its breast (more rufous) and its back (with a greyer screen design), can be exposed sometimes.



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Black Skimmer - *Rayador negro*
(*Rynchops niger*) 41-48 cm / 16-19 in

This bird is black, with a white forehead, cheeks, front neck, breast, and abdomen. The body is elongated, with long pointed wings extending beyond its tail. The legs are short and red, and the beak is long with a red base and a black tip. In addition, the mandible is longer than the maxilla, which gives it a strange appearance. Juveniles are dark grey instead of black, and the legs and base of the beak are pinkish-red. In flight, the pointed wings and head, white underside and black color on top can be seen.

It is usually found throughout the year in large groups, perched on the sandy beaches.



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Yellowish Pipit - *Cachirla amarillent*
(*Anthus lutescens*) 13 cm / 5 in

This pipit is dun brown, with a dark brown back featuring light brown and cream-colored streaks. Its breast is cream, as is its abdomen, but with dark brown streaks. On the forehead, crown, and nape it has dark brown and cream streaks. Its tail is dark brown and its outer feathers are edged with white; visible when in flight. Its legs are yellow and the beak is dark grey.

It can be seen throughout the year, alone or in pairs, mostly walking on the ground or perched on low shrubs in dry meadows and in open areas.



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Grassland Yellow-Finch - *Chirigüe común*

(Sicalis luteola) 12-13 cm / 4.7-5.1 in

This finch is generally yellow; its back, wings, crown, and nape are light brown with dark brown streaks. The cheeks are greyish, the legs are pink and the beak is dark grey. The female is similar but with a paler yellow shade. Juveniles have cream-colored breasts with dark streaks.

It is often seen throughout the year in small groups near lakes, dry meadows, rushes, and totora reeds.



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Peruvian Meadowlark - *Pecho colorado peruano*

(Sturnella bellicosa) 20.5 cm / 8 in

This meadowlark is blackish, with a deep red throat and breast. Its superciliary line is white and thick, and its eyebrows are red. Its beak is silver-grey and tapered; its abdomen is black and its back is grey-brown with cream-colored fringed feathers. The sides of its abdomen are greyish with blackish speckles. Juveniles have lighter shades such as brown and cream with fluted backs and breasts (which are slightly colored in red).

It can be seen throughout the year, perched on exposed branches in dry meadows. Males perform a typical flight, soaring into the sky while singing to then come back down.

Glossary

For the description of each species, general and domain terminology is used, as well as common knowledge; however, some of them are quite technical and therefore explained in this section.

Band: A horizontal line of considerable width. Similar to stripes, but thicker. There are normally only one or two on the breast or tail.

Bamboo stand: This is an area covered with paca or bamboo of the *Guadua* genus. The pacals maintain a special community of birds, with many species adapted to this type of vegetation.

Breeding plumage: The plumage used by some species during breeding season, which is more colorful than the basic plumage.

Cecropias: Trees of the *Cecropia* genus. These are pioneer species that grow in open sites and have large inflorescence leaves like long fingers, much consumed by many bird species.

Cocha: Also known as "oxbow lake". Its a U shaped lake that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water.

Crown: Upper part of the head.

Dry meadow: These are places where a grass species known as saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*) grows; usually on flat or slightly uneven areas.

Eye ring: This is the thin portion of skin around the eye, which often can be noticeable and colorful.

Facial disc: A set of feathers arranged in a circle shape around the face of a bird (mostly owls, but also other birds) and consistently more rigid than the other head feathers. Its function is to redirect sound to the ears to better locate were it came from.

Forked: Refers to the tail of a bird whose external feathers (on the ends or sides) are longer than the ones in the center.

Gliding: A way of non-flapping flight with the wings fully extended.

Gular membrane: A portion of skin, devoid of feathers, that hangs from the throat of cracidae (guans and chachalacas).


Iris: The eye is formed by an inner circle and an external ring. The inner circle, which is usually black, is called pupil. The external ring is called iris and can come in different colors according to the species and age (white, yellow, red, etc.).

Juvenile: The juvenile plumage is what a bird acquires after losing its birth down. Species keep this plumage usually during their first year of life. A juvenile is normally a "faded" version of an adult.

Lek: A group of various males of a species around a female in a specific place. Within a lek, males show themselves competing with each other to be chosen by the female as their mating partner.

Malar stripe: Lines arising from the base of the beak and extending to the nape.

Mandible: The beak consists of two parts, an upper and lower one. The lower part is called mandible.



Mask: Consists of the front and back part of the eye of a bird, usually dark of color, which cover the eyes like a mask.

Maxila: Upper part of the beak.

Orbital skin: Area around the eye that is bare and different in colour than the head.

Patch: Refers to a speck or area of considerable size with a defined color on the body of a bird.

Rufous: A color similar to iron oxide or brick.

Rump: This is the lower back. It has feathers that cover the base of the tail.

Salicornia: A succulent plant that grows in saline areas or near the sea and look like stubby little fingers. Also called "Pickleweed".

Screen design: Refers to a complex design of colors and shapes. It is used to describe an area with many particles of different colors.

Serration: Saw-shaped. Refers to the beak of some bird species, whose maxilla has a border with teeth.

Shield: Refers to the extension of the peak over the forehead that some species of the Rallidae family have, e.g. coots.

Speckled: Formed by "dots" or rounded spots.

Speculum: A bright-colored patch on the wings, which is a characteristic of ducks and noticeable during flight, which helps to identify species by their color.

Staggered: Refers to the tail of a bird when the feathers in the middle are the longest and get shorter going outwards, with the ones on the ends (the border of the tail) being the shortest. This makes the tail look like stairs when folded.

Streaks: These are vertical spots in the style of brush strokes, which can have different colors and can be located on the breast, back or head of a bird.

Striped: Formed by stripes.

Stripes: Similar to the bands, but less thick, more numerous and usually made up of two interspersed colors.

Superciliary lines: This is a kind of "brow" that begins above the eye and extends to the nape.

Taxonomy: The science that deals with the description, classification, naming, and ordering of organisms, including the study of their in-between connections.

Terminal band / sub-terminal: A band located on the end of the tail with a different color than the tail. When it is sub-terminal, there is a thin band on the end of the tail with the same color as the tail.

Trousers: Refer to the feathers that cover the legs, also known as tibial feathers.

Vent: This is the lower abdomen. It refers to the feathers that are located around the anus or cloaca, just in between the trousers and the base of the tail.

Wingbar: a line of contrasting color across the middle of the wing

Wingspan: The extent measured from the tip of one wing to the other of a gliding bird.

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Peru has a huge potential as a tourist destination for birdwatching, therefore, it must be exploited.

This guide presents scholars, observers, and birdwatching enthusiasts a selection of up to fifteen bird species which are not to be missed when visiting the ANPs (Protected Natural Areas) and other listed birdwatching spots.



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