



# Bolivian Cat Specialist Tour

**Destination:** Santa Cruz & Kaa Iya NP, Bolivia **Duration:** 10 Days **Dates:** 4<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> Oct 2022

-  Sightings of five species of cat, including Jaguar, Puma, Ocelot & Jaguarundi!
-  Enjoying tracking down Jaguars and approaching them on foot with expert guides
-  Seeing many species of birds including the wonderful Razor-billed Curassow
-  Getting within 10m of Jaguar cubs on foot in the incredible Jaguarland reserve
-  Spotting several endemic species including the Chacoan Peccary & Chaco Titi
-  Seeing 162 species of birds including 5 species of Macaw and many raptors
-  Spotlighting Ocelots, Brazilian Tapirs and Crab-eating Raccoons among others
-  Finding 40 species of mammals including Chaco Peccaries & Geoffrey's Cat
-  Observing a total of 8 species of primate including many Bolivian Red Howlers
-  Seeing many species of reptiles including Yacre Caiman & Red-footed Tortoises

## Tour Leader / Guides

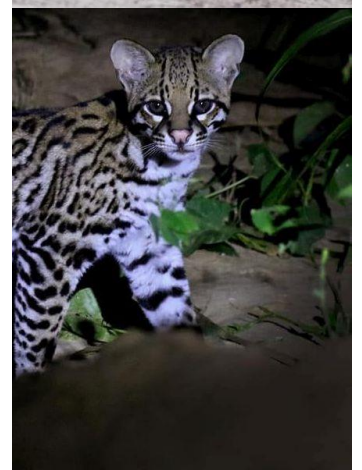
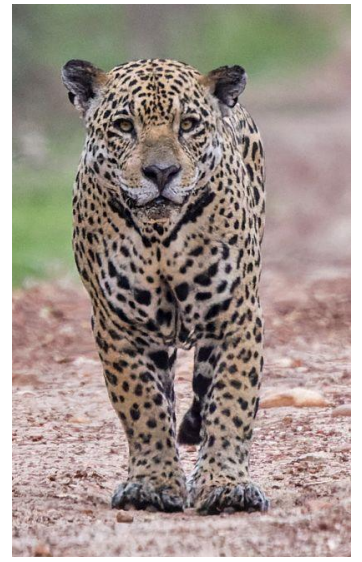
Martin Royle (Royle Safaris Tour Leader)  
 Nick (Bolivian Guide and Logistics Provider)  
 Stefan & Ramon (Bolivian Naturalist Guides)  
 Jose & Alejandro (Drivers)  
 Natalie (Cook)

## Participants

Anita Ericson  
 Peter Hobbs  
 Lars Peterson  
 Jon Swenson

## Overview

<b>Day 1:</b>	Santa Cruz
<b>Days 2-3:</b>	Jaguarland Reserve
<b>Days 4:</b>	Santa Cruz
<b>Days 5-8:</b>	Kaa Iya NP
<b>Day 9:</b>	Santa Cruz
<b>Day 10:</b>	Home





# Day by Day Breakdown

## Overview

This tour is a combines some of the best wildlife watching locations and general tourist locations in one of the most underrated countries for travel, Bolivia. Focusing on some of South America's rarest and most elusive species we go in search of jaguars, pumas and endemic species to the dry forests of the Chaco; this trip visited a private property (appropriately named Jaguarland Reserve) which is home to large numbers and an impressive density of jaguars before spending time in one of the least visited parks in South America, Kaa Iya National Park.

These locations are incredible for wildlife and have recorded no less than 6 species of cat (a group of animals which are of significant importance on this cat specialist trip), however one of these records (the Pantanal cat) may have been misidentified. The others are confirmed and have been seen on Royle Safaris trips here previously and include jaguar, puma, ocelot, jaguarundi and Geoffroy's cat.

When exploring the varied habitats of wetlands, lowland tropical forest, riverine forests and dry Chaco forest we were privileged to see a huge range of wildlife from South America. This trip was very successful with 5 species of cat recorded and some incredible sightings of these cats. Including getting close on foot to jaguars.

As well as these cat species we also found various other Chaco endemic species such as Chacoan peccary, Paraguayan punare, Chaco titi and southern three-banded armadillos. Bolivia truly is a wonderful location for wildlife watching and perhaps is the only place in the whole of South America that can rival the Brazilian Pantanal. However this trip is only just scratching the surface of what is possible in Bolivia.

This was the second of 4 Bolivian trips Royle Safaris ran in 2022 and we have plans for more in 2023, so if you are interested in experiencing Bolivia for yourself you can contact us at [info@royle-safaris.co.uk](mailto:info@royle-safaris.co.uk) for more information.



## Day 1 **Santa Cruz**

### *Arrival*

This morning everyone was arriving into Santa Cruz, Anita and Lars had arrived from Paraguay ahead of the trip and made their way to the hotel themselves and checked in, whilst Peter and Jon arrived on flights and were collected and transferred to the airport.

Once everyone had arrived we all met up (along with Martin) for dinner and a little briefing about the trip and the plan for tomorrow.

## Day 2 **Curichi Reserve & Jaguarland Reserve** *Travelling & Wildlife Watching*

This morning we left the hotel in two vehicles and initially headed in two different directions. As Lars and Anita had been in Santa Cruz for a couple of days already they opted to visit the nearby Curichi reserve themselves and so didn't join the rest of the group this morning.

So Nick, Martin, Peter and Lars went to Curichi this morning with Stefan, Lars and Anita heading direct to Jaguarland. They set off a little later from the hotel.

As Curichi which is a little forested reserve in the city there are a number of interesting mammal species including the white-eared titi which was our main target this morning. As we got there it was pretty quiet but the winds were picking up, it appeared there is a storm brewing. The strong southerly winds was affecting our ability to find the titi monkeys, their calls were drowned out and hard to pinpoint. We did see a **pale-throated three-toed sloth** and some nice birds including crested oropendols, grey falcon, bat falcon, purplish jays, crimson-crested woodpecker and blue-headed trogon among others.

As we carried on walking we did find a couple **white-eared titi monkey** although the views were very brief as they ran along one of the telegraph wires which run along the path. It was Jon who spotted the **titi** and only Jon and Martin had any sort of views before they disappeared into the thicker vegetation. We tried to find them again, but couldn't. On our way out we had views of a male **Peruvian spider monkey** moving quickly through the trees being mobbed by some purplish jays.



We decided to give up on trying to get better views of the **titis** because the wind was increasing and our playback wasn't working. So we left and caught up with Stefan's vehicle on the way to Jaguarland. We met them at the restaurant we had chosen for an early lunch and then drove off the paved roads and into the agricultural part of the country and on towards Jaguarland.

Here soy is the principle crop and the property we were visiting is a huge soy farm. The reason the farm is so good for wildlife is that the owner has banned hunting on the property and he has maintained huge tracts of forest separating the soy fields, this allows many species to live relatively unincumbered on the farm. In fact with the high densities of predators here they seem to be doing better here than in more untouched habitats.

The drive into the reserve was uneventful and then once we entered we drove around some of the wetland areas of the reserve on the way to the camp. The birdlife in Jaguarland reserve is prolific, we had many species in large numbers including greater rhea, jabirus, wood storks, maguari storks, black vultures, turkey vultures, southern lapwings, great egrets, wattled jacanas and dozens more species. The best birds we saw on the drive in were a few of both red-and-green macaws and blue-and-yellow macaws as they flew by our vehicles. Mammals we saw included many **capybaras** including young ones in small family groups and we stopped to watch a family of **Bolivian red howlers** feeding.

Jose drove us to the location where we saw a jaguar make a kill (of a caiman) a few days ago. There was nothing remaining, but nearby we spooked a female **jaguar** who had been sleeping in the tall grass just next to the road. We watching as she moved away from us, she would stop every now and again to look over her shoulder at us. The sighting was maybe around 10 minutes and what a great way for us to start the trip (at least one of the vehicles – Jose, Martin, Anita and Lars). The other vehicle saw most of the same species on the drive in but replaced the jaguar sighting with an **ocelot** sighting. We hadn't even made it to the camp yet and the first 2 cat species **jaguar & ocelot** were in the bag.

Driving through the farmland here at times is very reminiscent of the Brazilian Pantanal, and in fact the ecosystems are not too far removed and many of the species are the same. One major difference here being the larger diversity of primates which we would hopefully see over the coming days.

After arriving at the camp we unpacked, the tents were set up and we settled in, we did this quickly so we could get back out as soon as possible and crucially before it was too dark, the later afternoon is always a good time for big cats and we hoped for a sighting on our first afternoon here.

We split into a couple of vehicles again and drove around different parts of the reserve, one of the vehicles had a nice view of a pair of crane hawks and fork-tailed flycatchers (which were migrating through at this time of year), as well as brief views of both **Bolivian squirrel monkeys** and **black-striped capuchins** as they were heading to their night roosts.

We had some rain starting to fall and found some red-and-green macaws sheltering from the rain in a tree hole followed by the first of many **crab-eating foxes** walking along the road, trotting ahead of us. In the distance ahead of us we saw a **Brazilian tapir** cross the road and head down the slope and into the forest, we had some good views of it before it went into the forest. A little way along we had another **tapir** cross the road and watched as it started to feed just next to the road. The first was a female and this second one was a nice large male.

From here it was getting into dusk now and we had a pair of **crab-eating foxes** including one heavily pregnant female fox. The other vehicle had a **grey-brocket deer** in addition to the other species.

Back at the camp there were many bats flying around after the rain, as there was a huge abundance of insects in the fading light. The bat detectors were recording many riparian myotis, but it was impossible to say which species or if there were many flying around this evening.

After dinner we went out for our first spotlighting session of the trip, **tapirs** and **crab-eating foxes** are the ever presents at night here and more of both species were seen by both vehicles. Other animals seen included **grey-brocket deer** and a pair of nearly adult **ocelots**, they were playfully pouncing around and one found a bird and started practising its hunting. It was nice to watch this behaviour for a few minutes.

The other vehicle spotted two **red brocket deer** as well as finding their own **ocelot**, **Azara's agouti** and a **crab-eating raccoon** before coming back to the camp for the night.



## Day 3 Jaguarland Reserve

## Wildlife Watching

This morning at 5:30am we all rose and had some coffee as the sun started to rise, we then went straight out. The birds were out in full force again and it was a little quiet in terms of mammals. We had a couple of **crab-eating**



**foxes** and a **Brazilian tapir**. As the sun started to warm the air up more and more we found a very noisy and boisterous troop of **Bolivian squirrel monkeys** on one side of the road and on the other a smaller group of **black-striped capuchins**.

Driving through the large soy fields we found a female **marsh deer** walking alongside the road towards us with some blue-and-yellow macaws and a pair of toco toucans in the distance. We then went to a known territory of one of the largest male jaguars in the reserve, we didn't find him but we did see a pair of razor-billed curassows. Which was a big deal as Lars is one of the world's top birders (something like 7,500-8,000 species seen!) and this was a lifer for him!

Following on from here we found a male greater rhea with a clutch of newly hatched chicks following him attentively as well as a second **marsh deer** (again in a soy field) before the final mammal of this morning's drive which was a lone male **South American coati**.

The other vehicle saw **red & grey brocket deer**, **marsh deer**, **South American coatis**, **pale-throated three-toed sloth**, **collared peccaries** and then three very cool species; a **jaguar** that only Nick saw in the distance, three **tayra** running out of a patch of forest and across a clearing and into more forest and then best of all a hunting **jaguarundi**. They had views of the **jaguarundi** for around 10 minutes as it walking along the road looking for food before finding, catching and eating a rodent (which was tentatively ID'd as a hairy-tailed akodont, from pictures and videos taken of the hunt).

Back at the camp we had the late morning to rest and then around midday it started to rain a little, after lunch we went out again to see if there was any activity after the rains. During the lunch break back at the camp, Lars and Anita spent a lot of time looking for the various species of bat which have been known and observed roosting in the toilet building. They had excellent views and got pictures of **black myotis** and less good views but identifiable **diminutive serotines**.

Back out in the afternoon was a little quiet, a pair of **coatis** crossed the road early on, but that was about it. Until we drove to the site of the recently killed caiman (where we had the female jaguar on the first afternoon) and we found her again and this time the female **jaguar** had 2 cubs with her. We walked towards them and got very close, the mother and a female cub were a little more standoffish and they retreated back away from the road as we slowly approached them (at around 80m); before the female cub left to follow her mother the two cubs played together in the vegetation and on a little sand bank. It was great to witness this amazing behaviour. As we got a little closer the female left and joined her mother but the male cub was very interested in us and as we stopped around 50m away he would look at us and walk slowly towards us got within 20m of us before his bravery ran out and he turned to join his mother and sister deep in the vegetation.

We returned as the weather took a serious turn for the worse, rain started to come down heavily and then it turned into a storm and we had to abandon the evening and night drives and stay around the camp.

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## Day 4 Jaguarland Reserve

## Wildlife Watching

This morning the roads had dried off enough for us to go out, in a nearby cecropia tree we had a flock of chestnut-fronted macaws and then spotted the first mammal of the day, a female **marsh deer**. We then came across a sleeping **sloth** drying off in another cecropia tree and then in the soy fields a second female **marsh deer** and a group of **coatis** showing very well as they foraged on the edge of a soy field.

In fact it was the soy fields that were very productive today as we also had a lone **collared peccary** moving across one followed by great views of an **Azara's agouti** and then very nice close views of an undulated tinamou followed by three foraging **collared peccaries**. But this morning's highlight was a dark morph **jaguarundi** which we found walking down the road away from us around 50m ahead before it went off road and across a corner of a soy field. We watched as it moved through the field, stopping to look around and then it crossed a small patch of forest (a windbreak line) and then came out again on the other side and we had more views of it in the field as it walked the edge of the field away from us.

On our way back to the camp for breakfast we had brief views of some **black-tailed marmosets** next to the road, moving fast among the trees and a mixed troop of **squirrel monkeys** and **capuchins** feeding. The birdlife was also very good this morning with so many wetland birds around in the newly filled rivulets and ditches after the rainfall yesterday. Closer to the camp we had a nice male **marsh deer** posing for photographs and then three **tayra** which looked like two near adult youngsters and an adult. They were very curious as they moved through a field from one patch of forest to another. Around 10am, and you could tell as it was around now that many caiman had come out of the water to bask in the sun. We went to see if the female jaguar and cubs was around the same place again. But they were not there, we did have a nice **Brazilian tapir** though next to camp.

The other vehicle had a much quieter morning with **grey brocket** and a pair of **crab-eating foxes** being the main sightings.

After breakfast we all went out again, the increasing temperatures had had an effect on the lizards as there were several Argentine black-and-white tegus running around on the road this morning. We found the same troop of **black-striped capuchins** crossing the road, some of the females had young babies which was nice to see. The increased bodies of water had attracted hundreds of wood storks which all took to the air as we drove along the road passed them. We heard from some of the farm staff that they had seen some river dolphins in a small channel



of the main river which skirted the farm. Sometimes dolphins get trapped in shrinking pools on the farm and the farm call for help to have them captured and put back in the main river. We went to see if we could see them, but couldn't find any at first, so we stopped and waited a while and then a couple were seen periodically as they surfaced in the small channel. One was pink and the other grey, it was great to see the endemic **Bolivian river dolphin** in this soy farm in a landlocked country!

On the way back we had another tegu lizard and an **coati** on the road before getting back to camp and spending the hottest part of the day round camp and having lunch.

At around 4pm we went back out and immediately found a pair of **crab-eating foxes** around sunset but that was about it for one vehicle. The other car was luckier this afternoon with some nice king vultures circling a dead rhea carcass and then a male **jaguar** which was seen walking down the middle of the road. The car followed them and they had very nice views. He went into the forest and so they waited a little ways down the road, but he didn't come back out. We did hear some howlers alarm calling at his presence in the forest, but he didn't come back out.

Then after dark we went out again and saw **Brazilian tapir**, **red brocket deer** and then Martin spotted a **kinkajou** sleeping in the nook of a tree with the thermal. It took a while to find it and identify it, but it was definitely a **kinkajou** as it moved a little in his nice sleeping spot. This is among the most southerly that the species is found in the west of South America and the first record of this species in this region.

Further sightings on this night drive included a pair of **tapirs**, many **crab-eating foxes**, two very nice **ocelots** one which was seen very well as well as two different **crab-eating racoons** (or the same one seen by each car at slightly different times and places) and a troop of **Azara's night monkeys**. Anita also had views of a **Geoffroy's cat** before we returned to the camp for the night.



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## Day 5 **Jaguarland Reserve / Santa Cruz** *Wildlife Watching & Travelling*

This morning Jon was recording bats around jus pre-dawn as there were several bats roosting in the building and also going in and out of a couple of tree holes. We then went out for one last drive before breakfast and packing up before leaving the reserve.

This morning we found a couple of groups of sleeping **howler monkeys** and then a group of active **capuchins** before a group of **South American coatis** in a soy field. There was also some nice birds around today, including sunbitterns showing off their stunning plumage, many blue-and-yellow macaws in great light for photography, a male and female bare-faced curassow were also seen along with many yacre caimans. But it was quiet for mammals in general. The other vehicle spotted many **collared peccaries** as well as a **red brocket deer** and two **marsh deer**.

So we had breakfast and departed the reserve and headed back to Santa Cruz, having lunch en route and arriving around 4:30pm. We had dinner and the rest of the evening / night was free.

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## Day 6 **Kaa Iya National Park** *Travelling & Wildlife Watching*

This morning we checked out and left the hotel at 09:00am, with a new members of the team (replacing Stefan was Alejandro) for the next stage of our trip. Due to the rules of the gas company which runs the national park we all had to have a covid-19 test in the city, so that was the first port of call. After we were all tested we then emailed our vaccine certificates to the gas company and then left to drive towards the park.

We arrived at the town of San Jose and had some lunch here before having to visit a local clinic and have a little medical check up where our temperatures and blood pressure were checked. Quite why we had to do this is unknown, but the gas company was adamant it is needed for us to enter the park.

After leaving San Jose we drove up a ridge (near the Valle de la Luna) and drove a further few hours into the park, most of this land was Chaco forest but it is getting degraded more and more as the increasing population of highland people being brought here to populate the lowland areas (by the main political parties) in a means to Gerrymander the elections. The pros for the politicians in power are easy to see but the cons for the environment and wildlife are just as pronounced.

We didn't see much on the drive in, but we did have a nice fork-tailed kites as we entered the Chaco ecosystem and also a red-footed tortoise and the first mammal of Kaa Iya which was a **grey brocket deer**.



We arrived at the park entrance at around 05:00pm and after unpacking we went straight out along the gas pipeline road to look for wildlife. We had nice views of a Quebracho crested tinamou and a pair of **crab-eating foxes** as well as many nightjars (including scissor-tailed nightjar, little nightjars, common paraques and rufous nightjars) as the sunset. Also coming out after dark was a new mammal for the trip, the **Brazilian rabbit**. Nice birds (other than nightjars) spotted tonight included Yungas pygmy owl, common potoo, tropical screech owl and ferrungious pygmy owl and further mammals spotted before coming back to the accommodation included **Azara's agouti** and a nice **ocelot**.

After dinner Jon, Anita and Lars walked around the camp and using the thermal had views of a **tapir** and an unidentified **mouse opossum**.

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## Day 7      **Kaa Iya National Park**

## *Wildlife Watching*

This morning at 5:15am we left the base camp and drove way down the gas pipeline road towards the Isoiso, which is a large gas facility around 100km away from the base camp. It is along this stretch of road were we travel through at least 2 male jaguar territories (one which is seen more often than the other) and also there are a couple of small groups of the endemic Chacoan peccaries which are spending time around here at the moment.

It was cold this morning, the weather here can vary considerably, the main reason being that when the south winds blow they are coming direct from Antarctica and across the flat expanse of Patagonia and the pampas and straight to the Chaco without any mountains or large forests in the way to stop or slow the winds. So the cold wet air travels all this way uninterrupted and the result is that the temps can decrease by 10C or more in a short period of time. The drop in temperature was probably a factor in the road being quiet today with only a pair **red brocket deer** being seen crossing the road.

We stopped for breakfast around half way down to Isoiso and whilst eating we had a nice close **grey brocket deer** as well as great views of a brilliant male vermilion flycatcher. A little way down the road we had a brief **southern three-banded armadillo** but it disappeared into the thick spiny vegetation quickly. We then carried onto the base in Isoiso without much more being seen. It was a very quiet morning. We rested at the base and had lunch before walking along the airstrip here. There is a drainage tunnel underneath the airstrip, which has some bats roosting, we went to try and see them. We had tentatively ID'd them as riparian myotis on a previous trip, but they are often very far into the tunnel and too far for pics and good views.

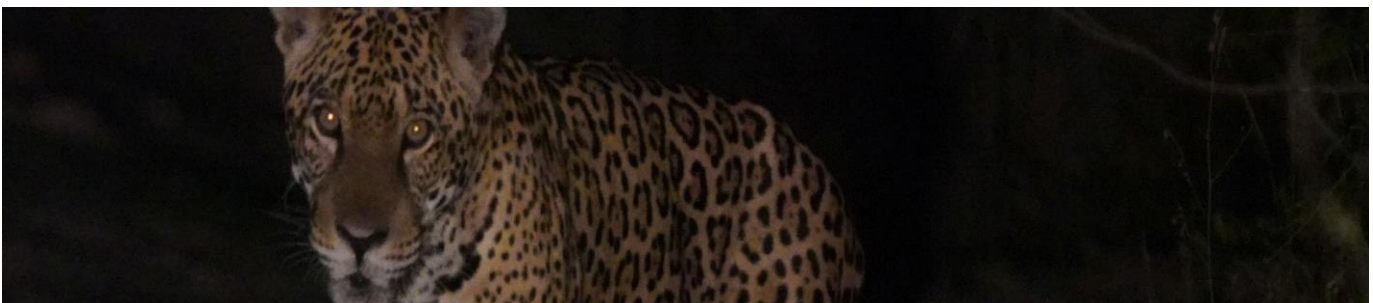
The drive back to the base camp was much more productive (we have found the afternoons in Kaa Iya tend to be better for sightings than the mornings). First we had a bare-faced curassow cross the road and then nice views of one of the Chaco endemic birds the great black-legged seriema before we had an albino **brocket deer** and then a little further along a **big cat** crossed the road, but it was distant the heat haze was bad. We couldn't tell if it was a jaguar or puma, but it was definitely a cat.

Carrying on we had a second black-legged seriema and another brief **southern three-banded armadillo** before we heard and then found a small group of **Chaco titi monkeys** very near the road. Most of the group was skittish and when we stopped they jumped away through the trees, however one was seen very well. Other sightings of note before we arrived back at the base camp was a very nice close **grey brocket deer** on the road in very good light for photography as well as an **Azara's agouti** and a very nice red-footed tortoise.

Back at the base camp and having dinner we shared sighting stories between the two vehicles (we leave at least 30 minutes between each car when traversing the road, so as not be bunched up where only the front vehicle would have the sighting) and the second car had nice **puma** and **jaguar** as well as a couple of **Chacoan peccaries!**

After dinner we went out for another spotlighting drive, with one of the cars finding a beautiful female **jaguar** walking down the road towards the car. Stopping around 15m away from us and she lay down on the side of the road and just watched us for an extended period of time. She was so relaxed that she eventually fell asleep close to us, we stayed with her for a long time, before having to gently wake her up but closing the car doors and turning the engine on so she moved off the road a little as we drove passed.

The other vehicle had a very nice **ocelot** sighting as well as a **tapir** close to them and walking along the road ahead of the car. Back at the accommodation there was another (the same from the other night no doubt) **tapir** hanging around.





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## Day 8 Kaa Iya National Park

## Wildlife Watching

This morning one of the vehicles broke down and we had to send it to San Jose to get fixed, so everyone piled into one vehicle this morning. It was a relatively quiet morning with **grey brocket deer**, **agouti** and a troop of **Chaco titis** all seen early on. Then we had a female **jaguar** on the road, it was the same female as was seen on the drive back from Isoiso by the second car yesterday. From here the vehicle carried on and we were rewarded with nice views of a pair of **Chacoan peccaries** on the road. These **peccaries** were seen very well as they walking in and out of the forest. They were seen very well for extended periods of time this morning and were the highlight of the morning.

Then in the afternoon there were good views of a **tapir**, **crab-eating foxes** an **ocelot**, another two **Chacoan peccaries** (which were a different pair as they were seen well over 50km away from this morning's pair and finally more **Chaco titis** in the trees at the side of the road.

After dark we found a **Paraguayan punare** around the accommodation and a **large vesper mouse** was also seen in the vegetation, before the heavens opened and some very heavy rain fell all night long.

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## Day 9 Kaa Iya National Park

## Wildlife Watching

The roads through Kaa Iya National Park are very soft and they flood and become undrivable very quickly. This fact coupled with the likelihood of a road block that had been mooted for this afternoon just outside of San Jose on the one highway connecting Kaa Iya with Santa Cruz, we decided not to risk getting stuck on the pipeline road this morning and leave earlier than planned to get out past the town before the roadblock came in. These roadblocks are a common occurrence in Bolivia; some are planned in advance with plenty of warning and some spring up with minimal notice. We had been given less than 24 hours notice of this one and the details were very sketchy, all we knew is that between San Jose and Santa Cruz (which is also the main road in and out of Brazil from Bolivia and a busy trade route – hence the importance of a political road block here to make a statement), there would be a roadblock today and it could last a day or two or a week or two. The timings that they would open to allow small numbers of cars through one way and then the other was also unknown and so we just didn't want to risk getting stuck for hours or a day and therefore missing our flights out tomorrow.

We had breakfast and then packed up and left. The broken vehicle had come back and so we were back at our full compliment of vehicles. The rains had produced much more water along the road than we had seen before and this resulted in us seeing three scorpion mud turtles on the road moving between newly formed puddles. We also found a group of **chaco titis** calling very loudly as they dried off in the morning sun before a pair of **gray brockets** were spotted on the road drinking from one of the larger puddles. Once we left the park proper and were on the way towards Valle de Luna we had a **jaguarundi** walking on the road ahead of us, it stopped a couple of times for views before disappearing, shortly after this some of the group saw a **white-lipped peccary** cross the road quickly.

We made a brief stop at Valle de Luna and had nice views of red-and-green macaws before getting back to San Jose and getting on the road to Santa Cruz. There was a roadblock and we missed the Santa Cruz bound traffic opening, so had to wait a couple of hours or so before we could get out, the protest which was causing the roadblock is a very common cause of resentment among the people here. Which is that the indigenous people of the lowlands do not have the ability to own land (often land which has been in their care for decades) and instead the Altiplano people from the highlands are being brought in by the local government and given the land (in return for voting for the existing regime).

We arrived back in Santa Cruz late and said goodbye to the team before having dinner together in the hotel.

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## Day 10 Home

## Departure

This morning we were all collected from the hotel in time to catch our transfers to the airport to catch their return flights home.

# Species List

Bolivian Cat Specialist Tour

Oct 2022

## Mammals (\* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Bolivian red howler	<i>Alouatta sara</i>
2	Azara's night monkey	<i>Aotus azarae</i>
3	Peruvian spider monkey	<i>Ateles chamek</i>
4	Marsh deer	<i>Blastocercus dichotomus</i>
5	Brown-throated three-toed sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>
6	White-eared titi	<i>Callicebus donacophilus</i>
7	Large vesper mouse	<i>Calomys callosus</i>
8	Chacoan peccary	<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>
9	Crab-eating fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>
10	Azara's agouti	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>
11	Collared peccary	<i>Dicotyles tajacu</i>
12	Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>
13	Diminutive serotine	<i>Eptesicus diminutus</i>
14	Six-banded armadillo	<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>
15	Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yagouondi</i>
16	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>
17	Bolivian river dolphin	<i>Inia boliviensis</i>
18	Geoffroy's cat	<i>Leopardus geoffroyi</i>
19	Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>
20	Red brocket deer	<i>Mazama americana</i>
21	Gray brocket deer	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>
22	Black-tailed marmoset	<i>Mico melanurus</i>
23	Dwarf dog-faced bat	<i>Molossops temminckii</i>
24	Silver-tipped myotis	<i>Myotis albescens</i>
25	Black myotis	<i>Myotis nigricans</i>
26	Riparian myotis	<i>Myotis riparius</i>
27	South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>
28	Hairy-tailed akodont	<i>Necomys lasiurus</i>
29	Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>
30	Chaco titi	<i>Plecturocebus pallescens</i>
31	Kinkajou	<i>Potos flavus</i>
32	Crab-eating raccoon	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>

August									
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	4	19	~10	5					
			4						
	1								
		3	4	2					
	5								
	1								
							1		
							4		
	13	2	10	1	7	1	3		
	1		1		1	1	1		
		1	11	8		2			
		3	3						
	3	1	1						
	1			1					
		1	1					1	
	30	20	47	24					
			2						
			1						
	4		1		1	1	1		
	2	1	2	1		3			
	2	1	2		2	2	1	4	
			7			6			
				2					
	1								
	2	1							
				1					
		4	7	8					
		1							
	1	3	1			2	1		
						2	6	2	
			1						
	1		2						





23	Great black hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>
24	Striated heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
25	Yellow-rumped cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
26	Solitary black cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>
27	Muscovy duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
28	Pectoral sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
29	Crimson-crested woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
30	Red-necked woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>
31	Crested caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>
32	Rufous Casiornis	<i>Casiornis rufus</i>
33	Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
34	Lesser yellow-headed vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>
35	Sick's swift	<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>
36	Southern screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>
37	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
38	Chestnut-capped blackbird	<i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i>
39	Black-legged seriema	<i>Chunga burmeisteri</i>
40	Maguari stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>
41	Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
42	Picui ground dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>
43	Ruddy ground dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
44	Southern tropical peewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>
45	Black vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
46	Red pileated finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>
47	Razor-billed curassow	<i>Crax daubentoni</i>
48	Bare-faced curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>
49	Smooth-billed ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
50	Greater ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>
51	Undulated tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>
52	Plush-crested jay	<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>
53	Purplish jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>
54	Rufous-browed peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
55	Blue dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
56	White-faced whistling duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
57	Straight-billed woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>
58	Black-capped donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
59	Black-bodied woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus schulzi</i>
60	Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
61	Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>

	2	3	4	1		1			
	1								
			1						
	2								
	4	8	11						
		~10							
	1			1	2				
			1						
3	12	14	9	8	~10	10	~12	~10	3
							2	1	
2	24	9	21	3	27	5	7	~15	
	20	2		4	4	2	1	4	
						2	3	3	1
	7	4	18	6					
			1						
	1					5			
						2			
	3		12		2				
100's	~30				~30			~30	~40
	18	~79	~67	17		~33	~10	7	
	13	~31	~150			~10	~10	~12	
						1			
~10	53	39	~32	~98	~30	9	7		
								1	
		2							
	2		3	2		1			
	~79	~40	~52						
			2						
	*	* 3							
		2				1			
	16	9	~28	9		6	2	2	
		1							
	2								
			21	~10					
	1								
		1							
						2			
			2						
	~64	18	12	14					

62	Variegated flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>
63	Quebracho crested tinamou	<i>Eudromia formosa</i>
64	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>
65	Aplamado falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>
66	Bat falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>
67	Black-backed water tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>
68	Crested hornero	<i>Furnarius cristatus</i>
69	Rufous hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
70	Rufous-tailed jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
71	Crane hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>
72	Yungas pygmy owl	<i>Glaucidium bolivianum</i>
73	Ferruginous pygmy owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
74	Chopi blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>
75	Guira cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>
76	Blue-tufted starthroat	<i>Heliomaster furcifer</i>
77	Laughing falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
78	Black-necked stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
79	Scissor-tailed nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i>
80	Gilded sapphire	<i>Hylocharis chrysur</i>
81	Orange-backed troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>
82	Mississippi kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>
83	Plumbeous kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
84	Plain inezia	<i>Inezia inornata</i>
85	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>
86	Wattle jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
87	White-winged black tyrant	<i>Knipolegus aterrimus</i>
88	White-tipped dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
89	Cattle tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
90	Ringed kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
91	Tropical screech owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
92	Yellow-tufted woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>
93	Green ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>
94	Yellow-headed caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>
95	Brown-backed mockingbird	<i>Mimus dorsalis</i>
96	Giant cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
97	Black-fronted nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>
98	Wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
99	Streaked flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
100	Monk parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>

						1		
					1			
1	4	4	3					
	1							
1								
			1					
					1	1		
3		1	1		7	3	2	
1	1	1						
2		2						
					1			
					1			
21		3						
29	~41	23	3	6			3	
					1			
		1						
3	6	5	2					
1				2				
					1			
					2	1		
		12						
		2						
					1		1	
23	26	~25	29					
~42	~20	~33	~10	~21				
					1			
16	9	~27	5	~10	~32	~40	~40	
		3		7	13	9		
		2		1				
				2				
1								
		2						
3	3	4	3					
					1			
18	12	56	~22					
2			4					
~39	~40	~562	~385	~30				
		1			1			
	15	~20		4				

101	Neotropical cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>
102	Common potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
103	Black-crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
104	Common pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
105	Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>
106	Chaco chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>
107	Red-bellied macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>
108	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
109	Red-crested cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>
110	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
111	Pale-vented dove	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
112	Picazuro pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
113	Spix's guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>
114	Rufous-fronted thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>
115	Large-billed tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>
116	Black-headed grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
117	Bare-faced ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>
118	Squirrel cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
119	White-winged piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>
120	Capped heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>
121	Scaly-headed parrot	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>
122	Blue-throated piping guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>
123	Great kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
124	Roseate spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>
125	Golden-collared macaw	<i>Primolius auricollis</i>
126	Crested oropendula	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
127	Chestnut-eared aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>
128	Vermillion flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i>
129	Scarlet flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
130	Green-cheeked parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>
131	Toco toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>
132	Greater rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>
133	Crested gallito	<i>Rhinocrypta lanceolata</i>
134	Snail kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
135	Roadside hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
136	King vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>
137	Little nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>
138	Tropical parula	<i>Setophaga pitiauyumi</i>
139	Suiriri flycatcher	<i>Suiriri suiriri</i>

	21	4	23		2				
					1				
		1	2						
	6				1				
		4							
	10	33	~156	28		~41	~50	~55	
		4		2					
			1						
				3					
8	7								~10
	6	~30	~41		8	~46	~40	~30	
	2			4	5	~80	~55	~30	
	5	2	1						
						2			
	1								
			1						
	~45	15	~103						
			1						
	1								
	17	1	3						
					2				
	~76	~80	~125	~47					
	7	10		2					
	4	19	11	3					
	8		2		2			2	
	~35	17	42	9					
	2								
		1				13	6		
							1		
							2	3	
		3	3	1					
	14	~49	~59	26	1			~15	
						2			
	16	~10	11	10					
	10	6	17	11	7	3	4	4	
			2						
	1				~160	~105	~120	~110	
							1	1	
						2		1	

140	Azara's spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>
141	Whistling heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>
142	Little ground tyrant	<i>Syrtidicola fluviatilis</i>
143	Great antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>
144	Variable antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>
145	Bolivian slaty antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus sticturus</i>
146	Blue-crowned parakeet	<i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>
147	Plumbeous ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>
148	Buff-necked ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>
149	Sayaca tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>
150	Rufescent tiger heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
151	Yellow-olive flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>
152	Lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
153	Greater yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
154	Solitary sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
155	Blue-crowned trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>
156	Creamy-bellied thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>
157	Tropical kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
158	Fork-tailed flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>
159	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
160	Southern lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
161	Chivi vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>
162	Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>

						2			
	13	7	4	8		3			
				1					
						1			
							2		
	1								
						~10	18		
						2		2	
	4	2	4						
						1		2	
		3	30	23					
						1	1		
				1					
			8						
	3								
	1		1						
					1	3			
	2					7	3	2	1
	1				1				
			2						
	39	~24	~76	28					
						1			
						2	1	1	

## Reptiles (\* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Chaco side-necked turtle	<i>Acanthochelys pallidipectoris</i>
2	Spix's whiptail	<i>Ameivula ocellifera</i>
3	Yacre caiman	<i>Caiman yacare</i>
4	Red-footed tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis carbonarius</i>
5	Scorpion mud turtle	<i>Kinosternon scorpioides</i>
6	Cope's mabuya	<i>Notomabuya frenata</i>
7	Common ameiva	<i>Pholidoscelis chrysolaemus</i>
8	Brazilian gecko	<i>Phyllopezus pollicaris</i>
9	Yellow-spotted Amazon river turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>

August									
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	3								
						2		5	
	~71	~170	~173	~174					
					1	1			
								3	
							1	1	
		1		1			2	1	
						1			
	6	4	~10						

10	Argentine black-and-white tegu	<i>Salvator merianae</i>
11	Four-toed tegu	<i>Teius teyou</i>

	1		2	2					
							1	2	

## **Amphibians** (\* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	South American white-lipped grass frog	<i>Leptodactylus fuscus</i>
2	Moustached frog	<i>Leptodactylus mystacinus</i>
3	Cururu toad	<i>Rhinella diptycha</i>
4	Chaco granulated toad	<i>Rhinella major</i>
5	Temperate snouted treefrog	<i>Scinax castroviejoi</i>
6	Common snouted treefrog	<i>Scinax ruber</i>
7	Miranda's white-lipped frog	<i>Leptodactylus macrosternum</i>

August									
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		1							
		2							
	1	2	1						
	1		1						
	1								
	4	2	3						

## **Fishes** (\* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1		<i>Megalancistrus aculeatus</i>

August									
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			1						

Pictures below are taken by a combination of Lars Petersson, Anita Ericson, Jon Swenson, Peter Hobbs & Martin Royle. More amazing pictures from Lars are shown on his fantastic website - <https://www.larsfoto.se/en/gallery/bird-images-from-foreign-trips/bolivia>



Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth



Black-striped Capuchin



Black-tailed Marmoset



Bolivian Squirrel Monkey



Bolivian Red Howler



White-eared Titi





Black Myotis



Silver-tipped Myotis



Ocelot



Jaguarundi



Jaguars



Crab-eating Fox



Tayra



Crab-eating Raccoon



Marsh Deer



Grey Brocket Deer



Chacoan Peccary



Brazilian Tapir



South American Coati



Ocelot



Azara's Agouti



Kinkajou



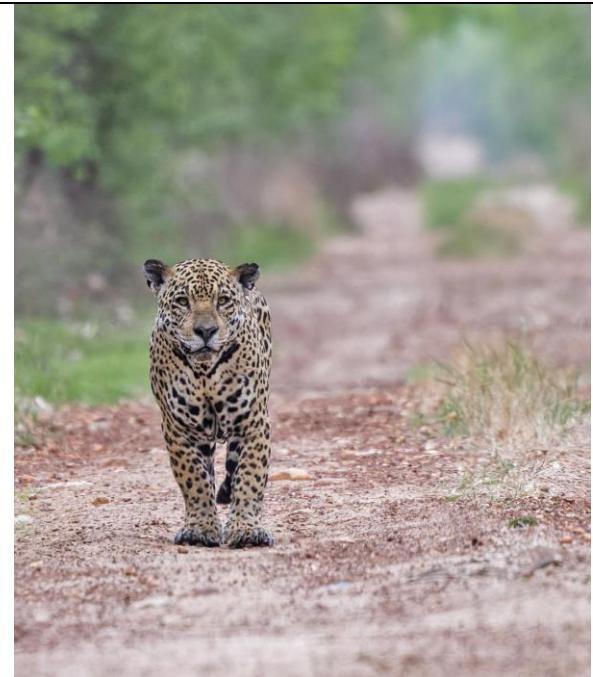
Jaguar



Jaguarundi



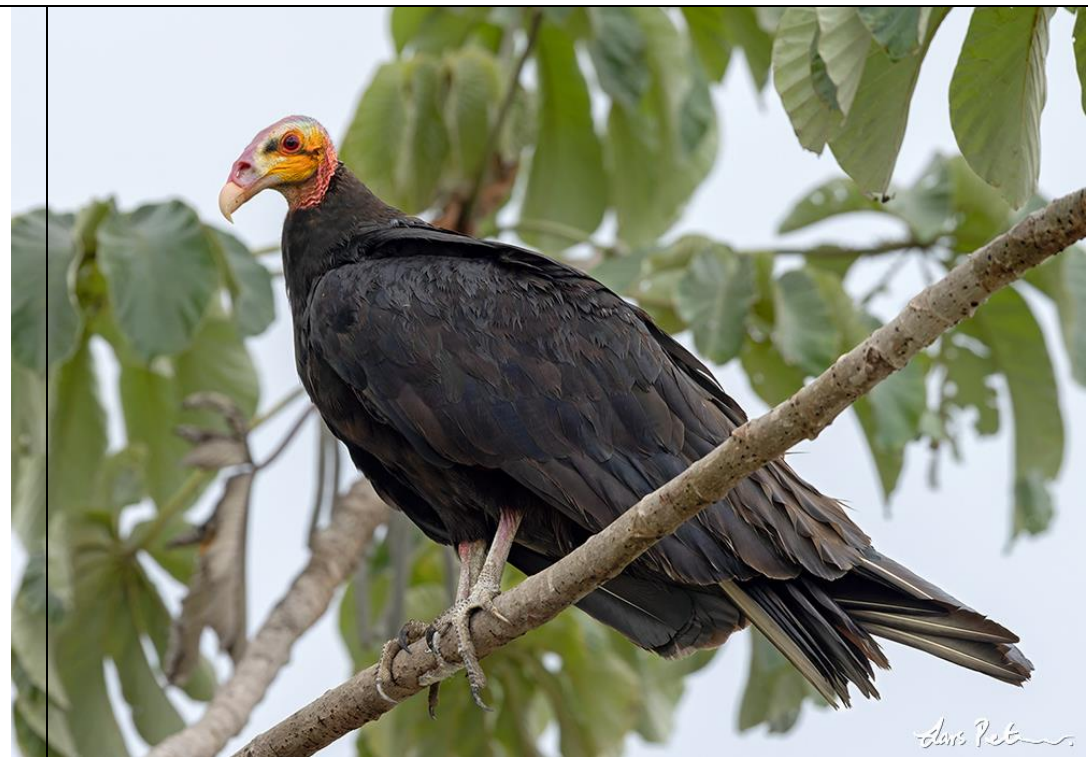
Pale (Chaco) Titi



Jaguar



Paraguayan Punare



Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture



Undulated Tinamou



Razor-billed Curassow



Sunbittern



Grey-lined Hawk



Fork-tailed Flycatcher



Brazilian teal



Lesser Yellowlegs



Spix's Guan



Wood Stork



Whistling Heron





King Vulture



Solitary Sandpiper



Blue-and-yellow Macaw



Chestnut-fronted Macaw



Golden-collared Macaw



Guira Cuckoo



Hoatzin



Tropical Screech Owl



Ferruginous Pygmy Owl



Great Potoo



Rufous Nightjar



Crested Oropendula



Black-legged Seriema



Argentine Black-and-white Tegu



Red-footed Tortoise



Yellow-spotted Amazon River Turtle



Scorpion Mud Turtle



Chaco Granulated Toad



Cope's Toad



Moustached Frog



Miranda's White-lipped Frog



Common Snouted Treefrog



South American White-lipped Grassfrog

