

Bolivian Cat Specialist Tour

Destination: Santa Cruz & Kaa Iya NP, Bolivia **Duration:** 10 Days **Dates:** 14th – 23rd Oct 2022

-  Sightings of three species of cat, including Jaguar, Ocelot & great Jaguarundi!
-  Enjoying tracking down Jaguars and approaching them on foot with expert guides
-  Seeing many species of birds including the wonderful Chaco endemic species
-  Getting out on foot with Chacoan Peccaries, Jaguars and many other species
-  Spotting 6 Chaco or local endemic species like Chacoan Peccary & White-eared titi
-  Seeing 129 species of birds including 5 species of Macaw and many raptors
-  Spotlighting Ocelots, Brazilian Tapirs and Crab-eating Raccoons among others
-  Finding 37 species of mammals including Paraguayan Punare & Greater Grison
-  Observing a total of 7 species of primate including two endemic species of titi
-  Finding large numbers of Ocellated River Stingrays in drying up drainage channels

Tour Leader / Guides

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

Participants

Anita Ericson
 Peter Hobbs
 Lars Peterson
 Jon Swenson

Overview

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Day 1: | Santa Cruz |
| Days 2-3: | Jaguarland Reserve |
| Days 4: | Santa Cruz |
| Days 5-8: | Kaa Iya NP |
| Day 9: | Santa Cruz |
| Day 10: | 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 4 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 had a great sighting of a greater grison as well as various Chaco endemic species such as Chacoan peccary, Chaco pericote, 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 fourth 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 for more information.



Day 1 **Santa Cruz**

Arrival

This morning everyone was arriving into Santa Cruz and settling into the hotel. Once everyone had arrived we all met up 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 at around 7:45am with Nick and his team and headed to the nearby Curichi reserve, 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.

Sometimes these monkeys can be very difficult to find, but this morning we arrived as they were busy loudly calling and we saw them easily and nearby the road. There were two groups of **white-eared titis** calling and we had excellent views of one of these groups as they were calling near the entrance.

Walking deeper into the small remnant forest we found four **southern Amazon red squirrels** as well as having nice views of a **brown-throated three-toed sloth**. Not a bad morning mammal wise and there were also some very nice birds here, this is a great little forest for birding and notable birds this morning included great antshrike, grey hawk, purplish jays and yellow-chevroned parakeets.

We made good time on the road and had lunch before heading off road and into the agricultural heartland of Bolivia and eventually to Jaguarland Reserve.

Along the way and nearby the reserve we had a foraging **yellow armadillo** in a field parallel with the road before we spotted a family of **Bolivian red howlers** feeding serenely in a tree as well as having great views of a pair of burrowing owls standing guard around their burrow and staring at us intently.



Then a great surprise as a male **jaguarundi** was spotted on the side of the road before it bolted across the road right in front of us. All this before we entered the property.

This area of Bolivia is home to the soy industry and this is the main crop grown on the Jaguarland Reserve. 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. Once inside the reserve 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 which are quite common around the tall palm forests that line the major wetland areas of the farm.

Also around here are several groups of **capybaras**, basking yellow-spotted Amazon turtles and some Argentine black-and-white tegus running quickly along the roads ahead of us.

We arrived at the camp and unloaded the cars and settle into the camp a little, before heading out around 4pm for a safari drive before dinner.

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.

It was a quiet afternoon with only one new mammal species seen, with great views of **marsh deer** seen, other highlights included one car seeing a nice **jaguarundi** and having some very nice views of blue-and-yellow macaws making a nest in a tree hole nearby the road.

After dinner we went out for our first spotlighting session of the trip, many **crab-eating foxes** were seen as they nearly every evening and night around Jaguarland Reserve. Recent rains had resulted in near plague proportions of insects in the air (making spotlighting difficult and annoying) and the number of insects had resulted in many great and common potoos coming out to hunt, there seemed to be one perched on the top of every other fence post as we drove along.

Highlights of the night drive was a great (and large) central sipo snake on the road and a **nine-banded armadillo** moving through the shorter grass near the camp.



Day 3 Jaguarland Reserve

Wildlife Watching

This morning we headed out early and the huge numbers of insects from last night resulted in many bats flying around in the early morning light and going in and out of the buildings to where we had observed **black myotis** and **riparian myotis** roosting. We also had some larger bats going in and out of a tree hole high up on a kapok tree in the middle of the camp. There was a dead bat at the base of the tree which we had previously identified as a **dwarf dog-faced bat**. These bat ID's are not 100% but based on bats we had recorded and seen here previously.

Before we headed out in the vehicle Ewan and David had walked up to the top of the entrance road to the campsite and found a troop of **Azara's night monkeys** moving through the trees and then we headed out. It was quite quiet until the sun had rose a little. There were many birds around this morning including guira cuckoos, blue-throated piping guans, chaco chachalacas, turquoise-fronted amazons, chestnut-fronted macaws and many more. The first mammal of the morning was a resting **three-toed sloth**.

This morning we also had good views of **black-tailed marmosets** feeding on both sides of the road and one of the vehicles saw a **tayra** running across the road in front of them as well as **grey brocket** and **marsh deer** in the fields. Then after breakfast it started out quiet with one car just seeing many of the common birds including some very nice aquatic birds and many **capybara** and the other car had a surprise **greater grison** on the side of the road and then crossing before entering some tall vegetation. A very nice and good sighting of a rarely seen carnivore and then they also had a nice female **jaguar** in front of their car on the edge of the road.

Then things started to pick up for the other car (which had not had too much luck so far) as Martin spotted a male **jaguar** just off the road, but only just as it ran off the road and into the forest. This is the known territory (and favourite road) of a large male **jaguar** and as this cat is known for using the road to rest and sleep we waited to see if he would come out again.



As we waited we had some **black-striped capuchins** moving through the trees next to our vehicle and then a very large group of **Bolivian squirrel monkeys**. We had great views of the **squirrel monkeys** as they seemed very curious about us and came close to get some views of us as we were getting views of them. After around 30 minutes of waiting we left and went back to the camp for lunch. The other vehicle had seen **squirrel monkeys** too as well as **South American coatis** and **red brocket deer**.

Then in the late afternoon we went out again and found a pair of male rhea fighting, the dust clouds they were sending up was nice against the setting sun, as the light started to fade more and more there were sightings of **Azara's agoutis**, **crab-eating foxes**, **capuchins** & **squirrel monkeys**. The other car had a nice **jaguar** seen well and followed on foot as it walked on the road ahead of them. Other than the **jaguar** they had a **crab-eating fox** with young cubs and a **greater bulldog bat** fishing in a small body of water nearby the road. Further sightings tonight included a few more **crab-eating foxes** and a very nice large male **Brazilian tapir**.

Day 4 Jaguarland Reserve

Wildlife Watching

There was a little rain overnight which we hoped would freshen things up a little and maybe force some of the cats out to patrol and scent mark more this morning. Out at 5:30am and straight away we enjoyed a pair of **tayra** moving through a soy field before Jose spotted something large at the other end of the road. He said it could have been a jaguar or a tapir, but didn't see it well enough before the large shape disappeared. We drove down and had a look around and found some tapir tracks nearby but couldn't find the animal again.

Further around we saw three **collared peccaries** in a mud wallow enjoying themselves thoroughly. As we watched them on foot a fourth **peccary** came out of the forest and was completely unfazed by us standing there and walking right past Jose to have a drink before entering the forest. It was a very nice and close sighting of this species, which is seen often here but not often this well or this close.

As the sun started to pierce the clouds we had very nice views of a group of **Bolivian red howlers** in very nice light and another **collared peccary** on the road. We also had many birds around this morning including blue-throated piping guans, roadside hawks, chestnut-fronted macaws, grey-cowled woodrails, very nice sunbitterns, capped herons and many more forest and water birds but it was the sheer numbers of wood storks and jabirus feeding on fish as the pools of water were getting smaller and smaller. What was very interesting was that in one of the larger pools next to the road we stopped and watch a few very large ocellated river stingrays moving around. The water was very muddy and the views were not great, but we could see the spiracles and top of their heads and nice spotted patterns as well as the general shape of them as they moved in the very shallow water.

The other vehicle had more **collared peccaries** and **South American coatis** before we met for breakfast and then went out again just after breakfast. It was getting very hot again this morning and there was not much moving around, but we did see some **capchins** in the trees feeding on flowers as well as some close **peccaries** and a possible **jagaurundi** crossing the road ahead of us but distant.

Back at the camp and in the toilet block we saw a couple of the **diminutive serotines** which roost here and they were moving around to try and find the coolest parts of the room. As the afternoon wore on the winds picked up and it looked and felt like rain was on the way. Then as it got to the late afternoon and the temperatures dipped we went out again and straight away found the large male **jaguar** out on the road sat down, just resting. Both cars had found him at different ends of the same road and the second car drove around to park next to the other car and everyone left the vehicles and walked down towards the **jaguar**. It was amazing to be able to get out and approach these big cats on foot. We got around 50m away from the cat as it just sat on the road a looked at us. Jose and Martin stayed at the vehicles (to limit the number of people who walked down – the fewer people the better chances the **jaguar** would not be spooked), but it was interesting that as Martina and Jose were there at the crossroads, they had an **ocelot** cross the road nearby. Having a **jaguar** and **ocelot** in view at the same time is the kind of experience that only Jaguarland Reserve can produce.

The **jaguar** moved off the road and it began to rain a little and the group came back to the vehicle. When the group had got a couple of hundred meters away from the **jaguar** he came back out and resumed his place on the road. Carrying on with the afternoon drive we found a mixed group of **capuchin** and **squirrel monkeys** in a large kapok tree as well as having nice views of **agoutis** and **crab-eating foxes** in the soy fields as the sun started to disappear on the horizon. The other vehicle had a quiet last couple of hours with just a **nine-banded armadillo** being of note. After dark we then both cars had sightings of an **ocelot** followed by a couple of very nice **tapir** sightings as well as several **crab-eating foxes**.





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

This morning was cooler and we had one more drive before breakfast. It was quite overcast as a cold front was moving in, but despite the cooler weather there was not much happening. The best sighting was a **jaguar** quite distant on the road, but by the time the vehicle had driven down to where it was the **jaguar** had moved into the forest. The other sighting of note was a very nice view of a razor-billed curassow crossing the road.

We had breakfast and then packed up and left the reserve at around 9:15am to drive back to Santa Cruz. Along the way out we had some nice animals including a close toco toucan, a single lone male **black-striped capuchin**, a sleeping **sloth** in a low branch of a cecropia tree as well as another central sipo snake, a few Argentine black-and-white tegus, **Azara's agouti** and a **Brazilian guineapig** which crossed the road on the way to the main highway.

We arrived back into Santa Cruz in the evening, meeting for dinner in the hotel restaurant before retiring for the night.

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

This morning we checked out and left the hotel at 08:00am, 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.

The first couple of mammals we saw was a **tayra** and a **gray brocket deer** which both crossed the road before we reached the accommodation at around 4pm. It was still very hot when we went back out before dinner but we quickly found a **tapir** moving in and out of the forest, but not allowing for prolonged views.

The recent rains had left large puddles of water around the road and we had some nice scorpion mud turtles in and around the puddles. When we stopped to look at one of these turtles a **southern three-banded armadillo** crossed the road right next to us. They don't tend to stop for very long and they move quickly through the dense and thorny bush, so we don't tend to get very prolonged views. But what a great bonus.

After dark we went back out but it was a very quiet night, only **crab-eating foxes** were around at first; along with many nightjars. Some of the night drives here produce numbers of nightjars which have never been equalled on other Royle Safaris trips. Along the night drive we came across the unmistakable scent of a skunk, but couldn't find it when it again. The only other sightings tonight was a male **tapir** which we followed close for a few minutes and gave us amazing views, there were also more **foxes** around and a red-legged tortoise. Then nearby the camp we had a Paraguayan punare cross the road and stop at the side of the road for a few seconds before disappearing to the bush.

Day 7 **Kaa Iya National Park** *Wildlife Watching*

This morning we entered the park again, before we left we had a group of **black-tailed marmosets** in the camp and also heard some titi's calling but couldn't locate them. The recent rains had meant many of the cacti here were now in bloom. It was a great scent to see, and a rare one as they don't often bloom and when they do it is usually for a very short amount of time.

A short way into the park we had a nice **Azara's agouti** sighting cross the road and then a pair of pale **Chaco titis** nearby the side of the road and giving us very nice views of them. One of the titis was carrying a young baby on its back. We found a second group of **titi's** shortly after with a scorpion mud turtle in between the two groups of **Chaco titis**. The **titis** were calling loudly in a dense tree and when they started to move around we had excellent views again. They were very curious about us and often stopped to peer down at us as we were looking up at them.

In general however it was a quiet morning for both cars, it was also a busier morning. There was another group of tourists here and the gas workers were using the road more than they usually do. This coupled with the higher than average rainfall recently the behaviour of the animals was being affected and they were staying away from the roads more.

Returning we had a **grey-brocket deer** just off the road as well as great views of a black-legged seriema hunting (or at least chasing) butterflies on the road ahead. Then at exactly midday we found a **tapir** on the road drinking



from one of the puddles. The only other sighting of note this morning was an Argentine coral snake seen basking on the side of the road.

We went out again in the evening with a heavy threat of rain in the atmosphere, we started off by finding some red-legged tortoises and a **tapir** as well as having good views of a **grey-brocket deer** but it was quiet again. The unseasonal weather was really impacting us. Further sightings for both cars included **grey-brocket deer** and **crab-eating foxes** with one car having an **ocelot** cross the road and they also found a wonderful Budgett's frog in a small puddle.



Day 8 **Kaa Iya National Park**

Wildlife Watching

Overnight we heard about a general strike across the whole of Bolivia was planned for tomorrow, these strikes come one quickly and can last a long time. Because we had a long way to travel to get back from Kaa Iya to Santa Cruz (along one of the busier trade routes from Brazil in and out of Bolivia) and we had flights to catch in a couple of days we decided it was best not to risk staying here until the scheduled departure time but to leave Kaa Iya National Park early and travel back to Santa Cruz this afternoon instead of tomorrow. We couldn't risk being stuck in rural Bolivia for days with no means of travelling back to the capital to catch flights home. We also changed our hotel bookings to be nearer the airport as the airport hotels are allowed to run their scheduled shuttles even during strikes, but getting from the city centre to the airport wouldn't be possible in a strike.

So this morning was our final trip out to see what wildlife we could find. We saw several mammals this morning including **grey-brocket deer** which crossed the road and an **agouti** also crossing the road but it was once again quiet in general. The other car had a red-footed tortoise and then a pair of **Chacoan peccaries** seen very well for a long period of time as they moved in and out of the forest. This car also had a **tayra** cross the road before coming back to the base camp around midday. We departed around 1pm and drove back towards San Jose for lunch. We made a brief stop at the Valle de la Lunar with many ameavias out on the roads in the first very sunny day we had since being here.

We made good time and arrived back in Santa Cruz at around 8pm, we could see some increased traffic in the city as everyone wanted to get wherever they needed to be now, before the strike started.

Unfortunately the weather and political situation made the last couple of days of the trip less productive than it could have been, but overall the trip was still successful and we had seen some incredible wildlife.

Day 9 **Santa Cruz / Departure**

Rest

Today was a day spent in the hotel unfortunately. David had rearranged his flight to leave today and was taken to the airport as planned, the rest of the group stayed here and rested.

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 | Marsh deer | <i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i> |
| 4 | Brown-throated three-toed sloth | <i>Bradypus variegatus</i> |
| 5 | White-eared titi | <i>Callicebus donacophilus</i> |
| 6 | Chacoan peccary | <i>Catagonus wagneri</i> |
| 7 | Brazilian guinea pig | <i>Cavia aperea</i> |
| 8 | Crab-eating fox | <i>Cerdocyon thous</i> |
| 9 | Humbolt's hog-nosed skunk | <i>Conepatus humboldtii</i> |
| 10 | Azara's agouti | <i>Dasyprocta azarae</i> |
| 11 | Nine-banded armadillo | <i>Dasyplus novemcinctus</i> |
| 12 | Collared peccary | <i>Dicotyles tajacu</i> |
| 13 | Tayra | <i>Eira barbara</i> |
| 14 | Diminutive serotine | <i>Eptesicus diminutus</i> |
| 15 | Six-banded armadillo | <i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i> |
| 16 | Lowland yellow-toothed cavy | <i>Galea leucoblephara</i> |
| 17 | Greater grison | <i>Galictis vittata</i> |
| 18 | Jaguarundi | <i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i> |
| 19 | Capybara | <i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i> |
| 20 | Ocelot | <i>Leopardus pardalis</i> |
| 21 | Red brocket deer | <i>Mazama americana</i> |
| 22 | Gray brocket deer | <i>Mazama gouazoubira</i> |
| 23 | Black-tailed marmoset | <i>Mico melanurus</i> |
| 24 | Dwarf dog-faced bat | <i>Molossops temminckii</i> |
| 25 | Black myotis | <i>Myotis nigricans</i> |
| 26 | Riparian myotis | <i>Myotis riparius</i> |
| 27 | South American Coati | <i>Nasua nasua</i> |
| 28 | Greater bulldog bat | <i>Noctilio leporinus</i> |
| 29 | Jaguar | <i>Panthera onca</i> |

| August | | | | | | | | | |
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|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 30 | Chaco titi | <i>Plecturocebus pallescens</i> |
| 31 | Bolivian squirrel monkey | <i>Saimiri boliviensis</i> |
| 32 | Black-striped capuchin | <i>Sapajus libidinosus</i> |
| 33 | Southern Amazon red squirrel | <i>Sciurus spadiceus</i> |
| 34 | Brazilian rabbit | <i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i> |
| 35 | Brazilian tapir | <i>Tapirus terrestris</i> |
| 36 | Paraguyan punare | <i>Thrichomys pachyurus</i> |
| 37 | Southern three-banded armadillo | <i>Tolypeutes matacus</i> |

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*Some bats identified 100% at roosts or with good views. Others identified with spectrograms in combination with sightings (no spectrograms without visual confirmation are recorded), behaviour and habitat – so not 100% but best educated guesses. For more information please email me.

Birds (* = heard or signs only)

| | Common Name | Binominal Name |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Turquoise-fronted amazon | <i>Amazona aestiva</i> |
| 2 | Brazilian teal | <i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i> |
| 3 | Grassland sparrow | <i>Ammodramus humeralis</i> |
| 4 | Anhinga | <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> |
| 5 | Yellowish pipit | <i>Anthus chii</i> |
| 6 | Rufous nightjar | <i>Antrostomus rufus</i> |
| 7 | Blue-and-yellow macaw | <i>Ara ararauna</i> |
| 8 | Red-and-green macaw | <i>Ara chloropterus</i> |
| 9 | Chestnut-fronted macaw | <i>Ara severus</i> |
| 10 | Grey-cowled woodrail | <i>Aramides cajaneus</i> |
| 11 | Limpkin | <i>Aramus guarauna</i> |
| 12 | Great egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> |
| 13 | Cocoi heron | <i>Ardea cocoi</i> |
| 14 | White-headed marsh tyrant | <i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i> |
| 15 | Burrowing owl | <i>Athene cunicularia</i> |
| 16 | Yellow-chevroned parakeet | <i>Brotogeris chiriri</i> |
| 17 | Great horned owl | <i>Bubo virginianus</i> |
| 18 | Cattle egret | <i>Bulbucus ibis</i> |
| 19 | Black-collared hawk | <i>Busarellus nigricollis</i> |
| 20 | Grey hawk | <i>Buteo plagiatus</i> |
| 21 | Great black hawk | <i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i> |

| August | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
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| | 8 | 46 | 9 | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | |
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| | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | ~1- | | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | 11 | ~28 | | | | | |
| | 2 | 11 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 11 | ~20 | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 6 | 11 | | | | 12 | | |
| | 10 | 8 | | 23 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| | ~23 | ~45 | ~45 | ~60 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 21 | ~55 | ~52 | ~47 | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| | 2 | | | | | 17 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 2 | ~45 | ~69 | 8 | 26 | | | | 3 | |
| | 2 | 8 | 2 | 7 | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | | |

| | | |
|----|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 22 | Striated heron | <i>Butorides striata</i> |
| 23 | Yellow-rumped cacique | <i>Cacicus cela</i> |
| 24 | Solitary black cacique | <i>Cacicus solitarius</i> |
| 25 | Muscovy duck | <i>Cairina moschata</i> |
| 26 | Pectoral sandpiper | <i>Calidris melanotos</i> |
| 27 | Red-necked woodpecker | <i>Campephilus rubricollis</i> |
| 28 | Crested caracara | <i>Caracara plancus</i> |
| 29 | Red-legged seriema | <i>Cariama cristata</i> |
| 30 | Turkey vulture | <i>Cathartes aura</i> |
| 31 | Lesser yellow-headed vulture | <i>Cathartes burrovianus</i> |
| 32 | Cream-coloured woodpecker | <i>Celeus flavus</i> |
| 33 | Southern screamer | <i>Chauna torquata</i> |
| 34 | Amazon Kingfisher | <i>Chloroceryle amazona</i> |
| 35 | Chestnut-capped blackbird | <i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i> |
| 36 | Black-legged seriema | <i>Chunga burmeisteri</i> |
| 37 | Maguari stork | <i>Ciconia maguari</i> |
| 38 | Feral pigeon | <i>Columba livia</i> |
| 39 | Picui ground dove | <i>Columbina picui</i> |
| 40 | Ruddy ground dove | <i>Columbina talpacoti</i> |
| 41 | Black vulture | <i>Coragyps atratus</i> |
| 42 | Razor-billed curassow | <i>Crax daubentoni</i> |
| 43 | Bare-faced curassow | <i>Crax fasciolata</i> |
| 44 | Smooth-billed ani | <i>Crotophaga ani</i> |
| 45 | Plush-crested jay | <i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i> |
| 46 | Purplish jay | <i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i> |
| 47 | White-faced whistling duck | <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> |
| 48 | Black-bodied woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus schulzi</i> |
| 49 | Little blue heron | <i>Egretta caerulea</i> |
| 50 | Snowy egret | <i>Egretta thula</i> |
| 51 | Swallow-tailed kite | <i>Elanoides forficatus</i> |
| 52 | Purple-throated euphonia | <i>Euphonia chlorotica</i> |
| 53 | Sunbittern | <i>Eurypyga helias</i> |
| 54 | Aplamado falcon | <i>Falco femoralis</i> |
| 55 | American kestrel | <i>Falco sparverius</i> |
| 56 | Black-backed water tyrant | <i>Fluvicola albiventer</i> |
| 57 | Pale-legged hornero | <i>Furnarius cristatus</i> |
| 58 | Rufous hornero | <i>Furnarius rufus</i> |
| 59 | Crane hawk | <i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i> |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 12 | 19 | ~10 | 1 | | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | ~52 | 35 | 6 | 5 | ~10 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 23 | 12 | 14 | 23 | ~25 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | 13 | | 6 | 3 | 8 | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | |
| | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | 17 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| ~50 | | | | | ~100 | | | ~50 | ~200 |
| | ~30 | ~135 | ~93 | ~50 | | ~80 | 22 | | |
| | 3 | ~67 | ~33 | ~25 | | ~49 | ~24 | | |
| 2 | ~160 | ~90 | ~171 | ~200 | ~20 | 2 | | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| | 13 | ~39 | 27 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| | 5 | 15 | 5 | 4 | ~10 | | | | |
| | ~140 | 15 | 7 | ~20 | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| | ~110 | ~28 | ~10 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | |
| | 4 | | | | | 3 | | | |
| | 14 | ~10 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 2 | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 60 | Chopi blackbird | <i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i> |
| 61 | Guira cuckoo | <i>Guira guira</i> |
| 62 | Black-necked stilt | <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> |
| 63 | Barn swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> |
| 64 | Scissor-tailed nightjar | <i>Hydropsalis torquata</i> |
| 65 | Mississippi kite | <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> |
| 66 | Plumbeous kite | <i>Ictinia plumbea</i> |
| 67 | Jabiru | <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> |
| 68 | Wattle jacana | <i>Jacana jacana</i> |
| 69 | Red-breasted meadowlark | <i>Leistes superciliaris</i> |
| 70 | White-tipped dove | <i>Leptotila verreauxi</i> |
| 71 | Cattle tyrant | <i>Machetornis rixosa</i> |
| 72 | Ringed kingfisher | <i>Megaceryle torquata</i> |
| 73 | Green ibis | <i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i> |
| 74 | Yellow-headed caracara | <i>Milvago chimachima</i> |
| 75 | Shiny cowbird | <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> |
| 76 | Giant cowbird | <i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i> |
| 77 | Wood stork | <i>Mycteria americana</i> |
| 78 | Streaked flycatcher | <i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i> |
| 79 | Monk parakeet | <i>Myiopsitta monachus</i> |
| 80 | Neotropical cormorant | <i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i> |
| 81 | Great potoo | <i>Nyctibius grandis</i> |
| 82 | Common potoo | <i>Nyctibius griseus</i> |
| 83 | Black-crowned night heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> |
| 84 | Common pauraque | <i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i> |
| 85 | Chaco chachalaca | <i>Ortalis canicollis</i> |
| 86 | Red-bellied macaw | <i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i> |
| 87 | Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> |
| 88 | Red-crested cardinal | <i>Paroaria coronata</i> |
| 89 | House sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> |
| 90 | Pale-vented dove | <i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i> |
| 91 | Picazuro pigeon | <i>Patagioenas picazuro</i> |
| 92 | Spix's guan | <i>Penelope jacquacu</i> |
| 93 | Dusky-legged guan | <i>Penelope obscura</i> |
| 94 | Bare-faced ibis | <i>Phimosus infuscatus</i> |
| 95 | Capped heron | <i>Pilherodius pileatus</i> |
| 96 | Blue-throated piping guan | <i>Pipile cumanensis</i> |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | 12 | | | | | | | |
| | | 28 | 7 | 9 | 4 | | 5 | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ~150 | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | 7 | ~24 | ~74 | 32 | | | | |
| | ~65 | ~47 | ~15 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | ~45 | | | | 12 | 3 | 18 | |
| | | | | | | 6 | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| | 8 | | ~13 | | 1 | ~53 | 8 | |
| | 7 | 15 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| | 11 | ~101 | ~502 | ~211 | 6 | | 2 | |
| | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | ~30 | ~30 | |
| | 9 | 9 | | 3 | | | | |
| | 13 | | 4 | | | | | |
| | ~10 | | 9 | | | | | |
| | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| | 5 | 4 | 2 | | | | | |
| | 6 | ~38 | ~85 | 18 | ~18 | ~32 | ~74 | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | ~10 | 6 | | | ~10 | | ~10 | ~15 |
| | 3 | 8 | ~20 | 5 | 12 | | 4 | 2 |
| | 4 | 9 | 2 | ~17 | 1 | 13 | 7 | |
| | 1 | 13 | ~11 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 6 | 8 | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 18 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| | ~41 | ~76 | ~130 | ~80 | | | | |

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 97 | Great kiskadee | <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> |
| 98 | Roseate spoonbill | <i>Platalea ajaja</i> |
| 99 | Golden-collared macaw | <i>Primolius auricollis</i> |
| 100 | Crested oropendula | <i>Psarocolius decumanus</i> |
| 101 | Chestnut-eared aracari | <i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i> |
| 102 | Vermillion flycatcher | <i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i> |
| 103 | Toco toucan | <i>Ramphastos toco</i> |
| 104 | Greater rhea | <i>Rhea americana</i> |
| 105 | Snail kite | <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i> |
| 106 | Roadside hawk | <i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> |
| 107 | King vulture | <i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> |
| 108 | Little nightjar | <i>Setopagis parvula</i> |
| 109 | Lineated seedeater | <i>Sporophila lineola</i> |
| 110 | Southern rough-winged swallow | <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> |
| 111 | Yellow-billed tern | <i>Sternula supercilialis</i> |
| 112 | Azara's spinetail | <i>Synallaxis azarae</i> |
| 113 | Whistling heron | <i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i> |
| 114 | Great antshrike | <i>Taraba major</i> |
| 115 | Bolivian slaty antshrike | <i>Thamnophilus sticturus</i> |
| 116 | Blue-crowned parakeet | <i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i> |
| 117 | Plumbeous ibis | <i>Theristicus caerulescens</i> |
| 118 | Buff-necked ibis | <i>Theristicus caudatus</i> |
| 119 | Sayaca tanager | <i>Thraupis sayaca</i> |
| 120 | Rufescent tiger heron | <i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i> |
| 121 | Lesser yellowlegs | <i>Tringa flavipes</i> |
| 122 | Greater yellowlegs | <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> |
| 123 | Blue-crowned trogon | <i>Trogon curucui</i> |
| 124 | Creamy-bellied thrush | <i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i> |
| 125 | Tropical kingbird | <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> |
| 126 | Fork-tailed flycatcher | <i>Tyrannus savana</i> |
| 127 | Southern lapwing | <i>Vanellus chilensis</i> |
| 128 | White monjita | <i>Xolmis irupero</i> |
| 129 | Eared dove | <i>Zenaida auriculata</i> |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|---|--|--|
| | 12 | 12 | | | | 26 | 5 | | |
| | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| | 6 | 27 | 6 | | | 3 | 1 | | |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| | ~70 | ~134 | ~65 | ~55 | 3 | | | | |
| | 9 | ~32 | 10 | 8 | | | | | |
| | 15 | 21 | 6 | | 4 | 7 | 1 | | |
| | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3 | 3 | 3 | | ~30 | | | | |
| | | | ~15 | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 6 | | |
| | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 12 | 3 | | |
| | | 2 | | | | 3 | 6 | | |
| | 2 | 19 | | 6 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | 7 | 7 | 13 | | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 19 | | | | 6 | 8 | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| | ~49 | ~89 | 58 | ~66 | | | | | |
| | | | 6 | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |

Reptiles (* = heard or signs only)

| | Common Name | Binominal Name |
|----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Spix's whiptail | <i>Ameivula ocellifera</i> |
| 2 | Yacre caiman | <i>Caiman yacare</i> |
| 3 | Red-footed tortoise | <i>Chelonoidis carbonarius</i> |
| 4 | Central sipo | <i>Chironius quadricarinatus</i> |
| 5 | Scorpion mud turtle | <i>Kinosternon scorpioides</i> |
| 6 | Argentine coral snake | <i>Micrurus pyrrhocryptus</i> |
| 7 | Cope's mabuya | <i>Notomabuya frenata</i> |
| 8 | Common ameiva | <i>Pholidoscelis chryolaemus</i> |
| 9 | Big-headed Pantanal swamp turtle | <i>Platemys macrocephala</i> |
| 10 | Yellow-spotted Amazon river turtle | <i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> |
| 11 | Argentine black-and-white tegu | <i>Salvator merianae</i> |

| August | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | | | | | ~32 | 9 | 11 | | |
| | ~112 | ~136 | ~100 | ~68 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 7 | 2 | 1 | | |
| | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | ~10 | 5 | ~32 | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | ~20 | 12 | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |

Amphibians (* = heard or signs only)

| | Common Name | Binominal Name |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Budgett's frog | <i>Lepidobatrachus laevis</i> |
| 2 | South American white-lipped grass frog | <i>Leptodactylus fuscus</i> |
| 3 | | <i>Phyllomedusa boliviana</i> |
| 4 | Cururu toad | <i>Rhinella diptycha</i> |
| 5 | Chaco granulated toad | <i>Rhinella major</i> |
| 6 | Common snouted treefrog | <i>Scinax ruber</i> |

| August | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 2 | | 3 | | | | | |

Fishes (* = heard or signs only)

| | Common Name | Binominal Name |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Ocellate river stingray | <i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> |

| August | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | | | 7 | | | | | | |

Pictures below are taken by Javier Fernandez Garcia & Marcelo.



White-eared Titi



Yacre Caiman



Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth



Yellow Armadillo



Bolivian Red Howler



Bolivian Red Howler



Bolivian Squirrel Monkey



Black-tailed Marmoset



Jaguar



Jaguar



Jaguar



Jaguar



Ocelot



Ocelot



Jaguar



The Group & Jaguar



Marsh Deer



Crab-eating Fox



Capybara & Cattle Egrets



Greater Grison



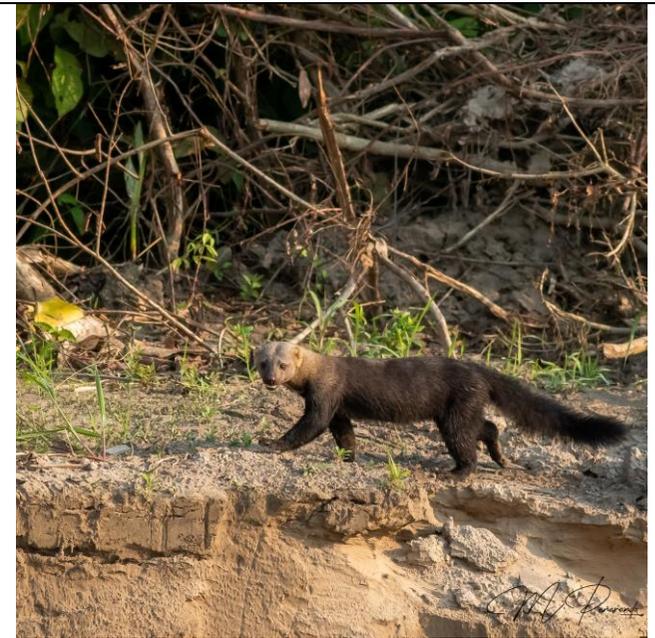
Greater Grison



Collared Peccary



Jaguar



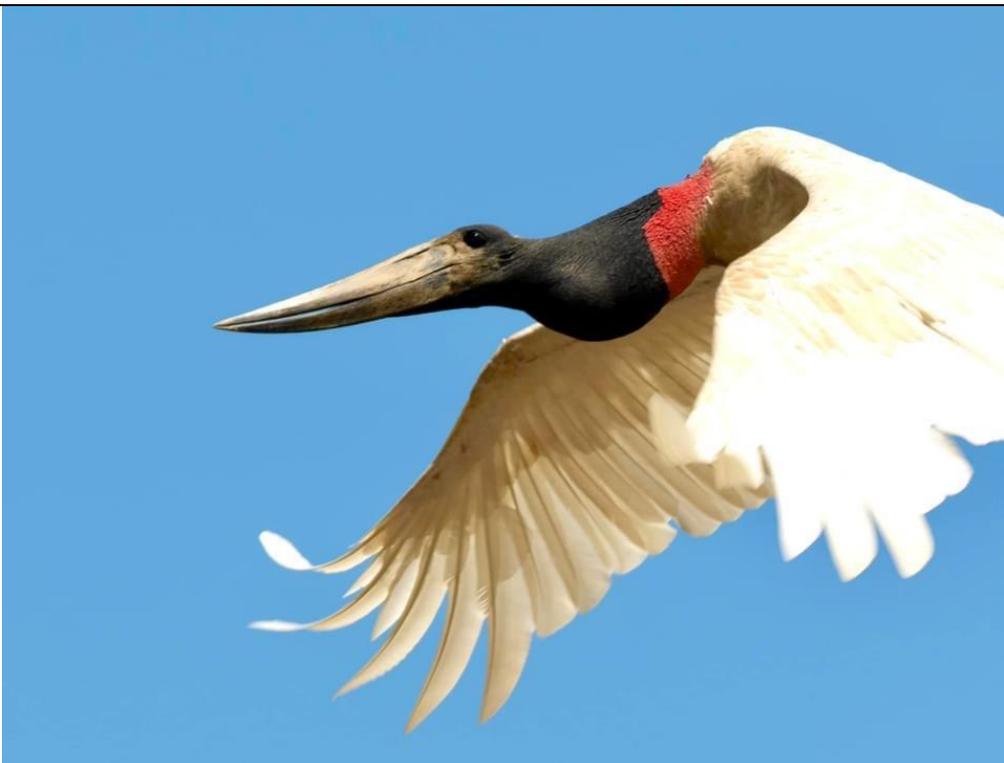
Tayra



Brazilian Tapir



Toco Toucan



Jabiru



Blue-and-yellow Macaw



Blue-and-yellow Macaw



Greater Rhea



King Vulture



Scorpion Mud Turtle



Yacre Caiman



Red-footed Tortoise

