



birdingwithme@gmail.com
Tour Manager: Florencia Ocampo
Tour Leader: Rafael Tosi
Montevideo, Uruguay.

Uruguay Major Birding Tour

15 days

Uruguay is a small country in Southern South America. It is approximately 600 km long both from north to south and from east to west. In spite of this tiny territory, many different environments can be found across the land: the Pampas, the Atlantic Forest, savannas, wetlands, ocean coasts, countless water courses, grasslands, ravines, several hill ranges, palm tree forests, and many others. This richness of landscapes results in a great diversity of bird species that can be seen easily, in a short time, and in short distances. The territory is also an important feeding and breeding destination for many migrant species that come in summer and winter, from the north and south of the continent. Furthermore, Uruguay is underexplored by science; biologists are still finding new species of flora and fauna and dozens of new bird species have been recorded just in the last few years.



Rufous Hornero in nest.

On this tour you will visit the most important hotspots for birdwatching in the country. Several Protected Areas and the majority of the Important Bird Areas in Uruguay are

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included in this itinerary. By the end of the tour **approximately 250 bird species** can be seen.



Glittering-bellied Emerald.



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Tour Summary

	Dates	Area	Accommodation
Day 1		Farrapos Wetlands	Estancia La Paz
Day 2		Farrapos Wetlands	Estancia La Paz
Day 3		Rincón de Franquía	Oriente
Day 4		Rincón de Franquía	Oriente
Day 5		Rincón de Franquía	Oriente
Day 6		Quebrada de Laureles	Bichadero
Day 7		Quebrada de Laureles	Bichadero
Day 8		Quebrada de Laureles	Bichadero
Day 9		Quebrada de los Cuervos	Estancia El Proyecto
Day 10		Quebrada de los Cuervos	Estancia El Proyecto
Day 11		Eastern Wetlands	Fortín de San Miguel Country Hotel
Day 12		Eastern Wetlands	Fortín de San Miguel Country Hotel
Day 13		Laguna de Rocha & Laguna Garzón	Sotavento Beach Hotel
Day 14		Laguna José Ignacio	Del Lago
Day 15		Maldonado Wetlands	



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Itinerary and Target Birds

Day 1: Welcome to Uruguay: Wetlands & Pampas Birds

- Pick up at the agreed time and location in Montevideo Capital City.
- Time permitting, an early stop at Penino Beach may be possible, located within the Santa Lucía Wetlands Protected Area. Here, the mouth of the Santa Lucía River empties out into the mighty Río de la Plata, providing rich feeding grounds for waders and shorebirds along the coast. Waterfowl congregates in several ponds, while the characteristic Pampas Grass is home to some tall grassland specialists.
- 5-hour drive to Estancia La Paz, with stops for birding along the way. These stops will introduce the visitor to the country's most common birds. The Rufous Hornero and its architectural adobe masterpiece of a nest, the ubiquitous Great Kiskadee and Monk Parakeet, the cute Rufous-collared Sparrow, and the elegant Southern Lapwing.
- Lunch at Estancia La Paz, a fancy farmstead surrounded by a nice park with amenities such as a pool and tennis court.
- Afternoon birding around the estancia, which preserves some of the typical *Prosopis* tree groves that in Uruguay occur only in the west, along the Uruguay river. Here we will search for species common to that habitat, rich in the neotropical endemic Furnariidae family like the Brown Cacholote and Scimitar-billed Woodcreeper. This is also a great spot for the rare White-fronted Woodpecker.
- Dinner and overnight at the estancia.

Some birds to see at the Santa Lucía Wetlands: Black-And-Rufous Warbling-Finch, Blue-And-White Swallow, Brazilian Teal, Brown-Chested Martin, Campo Flicker, Chiloe Wigeon, Giant Woodrail, Gilded Hummingbird, Glittering-Bellied Emerald, Gray-Breasted Martin, Great Grebe, Green-Barred Woodpecker, Masked Gnatcatcher, Monk Parakeet, Pied-Billed Grebe, Plumbreous Rail, Red-Gartered Coot, Rufous-Capped Antshrike, Rufous-Sided Crake, Snail Kite, Southern Yellowthroat, Spectacled Tyrant, Wattled Jacana, White Woodpecker, White-Rumped Swallow., White-Tufted Grebe, Wren-Like Rushbird.



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Snail Kite and Rufous-capped Antshrike (pohleyphoto.com).

Day 2: Exploring Farrapos Wetlands & Russian Colony

- Birding around the estancia before breakfast time.
- Breakfast at Estancia La Paz.
- After breakfast, 20 minutes driving to Esteros de Farrapos Protected Area, created to protect the islands and margins of the Uruguay River, which marks the natural border with Argentina. This area holds wetlands, riparian forest and precious Espinal forest, rare in the rest of the country. Birds include a mix of woodland and wetland species. We will birdwatch at the riverside town of San Javier, a Russian colony founded by settlers fleeing that country in the early 20th century. We'll be on the lookout for Plush-crested Jays and Giant Wood Rails in the park and coast bordering town.
- Lunch back at Estancia La Paz.
- After lunch, back to the Protected Area to visit Puerto Viejo, where we will walk under the riparian forest searching for the Bicolored Hawk and White-barred Piculet. After that, we'll hike a short trail through a small patch of well protected Espinal forest which can provide Little Thornbird and Lark-like Brushrunner.
- Back to the estancia for dinner.
- Owling after dinner, the farm grounds are home to both Great-horned Owls and Tropical Screech Owls.

Target birds: Bicolored Hawk, Brown Cacholote, Chestnut Seedeater, Chotoy Spinetail, Dark-Throated Seedeater, Giant Wood Rail, Great-Horned Owl, Lark-Like Brushrunner, Little Thornbird, Plush-Crested Jay, Ringed Teal, Scissor-Tailed Nightjar., Suiriri Flycatcher, Tropical Screech Owl, Tufted Tit-Spinetail, White-Barred Piculet, White-Fronted Woodpecker.



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Top: Dark-throated Seedeater and Chestnut Seedeater. Bottom: Scissor-tailed Nightjar and White-fronted Woodpecker.

Day 3: Northern Borderlands: Tyrants and Caciques

- Early start birding the dirt roads close to the estancia, looking for endangered Seedeater species in the tall grass.
- Breakfast at the estancia.
- After breakfast, 3 hours driving to the town of Bella Unión, the northernmost town in Uruguay located near the triple border with Brazil and Argentina. Check-in at Hotel Oriente.
- Ten minutes driving to La Chacra restaurant, run by a local family who grows much of their food organically. A couple of their specialties are the classical Uruguayan chivito, a tenderloin sandwich served hamburger-style, and the regional famous asado, a variety of grilled meats cooked with embers in a special open fire "parrilla".
- Afternoon in the surroundings of town, driving country roads for farmland birds, paying special attention to those calling from the hedges on the sides of the road, the Fulvous-crowned Scrub-Tyrant and Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant are only found here during the tour. We'll visit the small town of Mones Quintela, one of

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the only places where Red-rumped Caciques have established a breeding colony in the country. At sunset we'll walk a trail down an abandoned road to an old bridge over a calm stream, a great place for hearing the otherworldly song of the Little Nightjar.

- Dinner at La Chacra.
- Overnight at Hotel Oriente.

Day 4: Rincón de Franquía: Triple Border Birding

- Breakfast at Hotel Oriente.
- 20 minutes driving to IBA - Rincón de Franquía Protected Area. This park borders the Uruguay and Cuareim rivers, and protects interesting riparian forest and ponds, as well as pastures where the bush is regenerating. Several tropical bird species have their southernmost range limit here, so they can't be found in the rest of the country. Also, Rincón de Franquía has been a great place for new bird species records for the country, like the Short-crested Flycatcher, and the rediscovery of others, such as the Black-collared Hawk. In addition to birds, we'll try to find the secretive Broad-snouted Caiman.
- Lunch at La Chacra.
- Afternoon returning to Rincón de Franquía, visiting the point where the Uruguay and Cuareim rivers meet, marking the Uruguay-Argentina-Brazil triple border, a likely place for the Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture. Evening hike along an easy trail through the bush where Diademed Tanagers and Golden-billed Saltators are common.
- Dinner at La Chacra.
- Overnight at Hotel Oriente.



Riparian forest on the shores of the Uruguay river.

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Top: Red-rumped Caique and White-browed Meadowlark. Bottom: Greater Ani and Squirrel Cuckoo.

Day 5: Espinal Forest & Elusive Marsh Birds

- Breakfast at Hotel Oriente.
- 30 minutes driving to Colonia Palma and surrounding areas. This area is home to a well preserve Espinal forest where it is possible to find the rare White-naped Xenopsaris and Pale-breasted Spinetail, as well as several other species related to this particular environment.
- Lunch at la Chacra
- In the afternoon, 30 minutes driving to an area of marshes where it is possible to see the Ash-throated Crane, a reclusive species which hasn't been recorded anywhere else in the country. This is also a good area to find some species of Seed eaters like the Rusty-collared Seedeater, Chestnut Seedeater and Dark-throated Seedeater.
- Dinner at La Chacra.
- Overnight at Hotel Oriente.



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Target birds: Cream-backed Woodpecker, Checkered Woodpecker, Large Elaenia, Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant, Fuscous Flycatcher, Brown-crested Flycatcher, Short-crested Flycatcher, Rufous Casiornis, Grayish Saltator, Purple-throated Euphonia, Golden-rumped Euphonia, Yellow-billed Cardinal, Red-rumped Cacique, White-browed Meadowlark, Greater Ani, Smooth-billed Ani, Squirrel Cuckoo, Dark-billed Cuckoo, Greater Thornbird, Fulvous-crowned Tody-Tyrant, Little Nightjar, Black-collared Hawk, Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, Diademed Tanager, Golden-billed Saltator.

Day 6: Into the Heart of Quebrada de Laureles: Ravines & Rheas

- Breakfast at Hotel Oriente. Check-out.
- 4-hour drive to Estancia Bichadero located in Quebrada de Laureles, a remote area in the Department of Tacuarembó. This is located in an IBA of great scenic beauty, where grasslands on top of basalt soils are cut through by ravines carved by streams and creeks. These gullies keep a stable microclimate allowing the growth of a subtropical lush ecosystem known as ravine forest.
- Lunch at Bichadero.
- Afternoon walk around the property. Some typical birds seen at the area include Buff-necked Ibis, White-eyed Parakeet, the striking Blue-tufted Starthroat, and the largest bird in the Americas: the Greater Rhea
- Dinner and overnight at Bichadero.



Ravine seen from above and within.



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Days 7 and 8: Ravine Forests, Highland Grasslands & Night Walks

- Full day birding in Quebrada de Laureles. During these two days we will visit several habitats, hiking down into the ravines and walking along the creek beds and some small waterfalls. These are the dwellings of the Golden-winged Cacique, Fawn-breasted Tanager and Olivaceous Elaenia, to name a few. Highland grasslands can be a good place to look for Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch, Long-tailed Reed Finch or the special Red-legged Seriema, which its loud calls are heard in the early morning across the hills. Some nearby ponds and marshes are home to Maguari Storks, Plumbeous Ibis and the difficult Orange-breasted Thornbird. Furthermore, evening and night walks provide chances for nocturnal critters including several frog species and mammals like armadillos and foxes. Nocturnal birds include the striking Scissor-tailed Nightjar, Common Potoo and Long-tufted Screech Owl.
- All meals and overnight at Bichadero.

Some special birds for days 6 to 8: Blue-Tufted Starthroat, Buff-Necked Ibis, Chestnut Seed eater, Chestnut-Backed Tanager, Cliff Flycatcher, Common Potoo, Crane Hawk, Crested Black-Tyrant, Fawn-Breasted Tanager, Golden-Winged Cacique, Great Pampa-Finch, Greater Rhea, Green-Backed Becard, Green-Winged Saltator, Long-Tailed Reed Finch, Long-Tufted Screech Owl., Maguari Stork, Olivaceous Elaenia, Olivaceous Elaenia, Orange-Breasted Thornbird, Plumbeous Ibis, Red-Crested Finch, Red-Legged Seriema, Scissor-Tailed Nightjar, Short-Billed Canastero, Ultramarine Grosbeak, Wedge-Tailed Grass Finch, White-Eyed Parakeet, Yellow-Rumped Marshbird.



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Top: Bicolor Hawk and Crane Hawk. Bottom: Crested Black-Tyrant and Short-billed Canastero.

Day 9: Journey to Quebrada de los Cuervos National Park

- Breakfast at Bichadero. Check-out.
- 6-hour drive to Quebrada de los Cuervos Protected Area. Stops for birding and picnic snack along the way. Our destination is in the middle of the eastern hill ranges, where splotches of hill forest covers the slopes and the landscape mixes grasslands, marshes and streams. The place is also another Important Bird Area because of the occurrence of vulnerable and near threatened bird species like the Straight-billed Reedhaunter, Black-and-white Monjita and Saffron-cowled Blackbird.
- Lunch at Estancia El Proyecto, where we will also be staying the night. The cattle ranch has been hosting visitors to the protected area for a while, and our host, Angélica, is a superb chef, delighting guests with her homemade cooking.
- Afternoon birding around El Proyecto. Angélica's land is a nice place to explore the pastures and bush for some of the area's most typical inhabitants, targets are the Mottled Piculet, Dusky-legged Guan, and the Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper. Her land also shows some interesting geology, where slabs of rock jab out from the ground at an angle, giving refuge to a variety of smaller critters from insects to reptiles.
- Dinner and overnight at El Proyecto.

Day 10: Hidden Life in the Ravine: Tinamous, Blackbirds & Lesser Grass-Finch

- Breakfast at El Proyecto.
- Full day birding in Quebrada de los Cuervos and surroundings. The core of the Protected Area is one of the oldest ones in Uruguay. Here cattle have been absent for a number of decades and as a result, what were once grasslands are now thick scrublands, prime habitat for birds not so common elsewhere, such is the case of the Lesser Grass-Finch and Red-winged Tinamou. The site's main attraction is the gorge of the ravine itself, molded by the Yerbá Chico stream, and overlooked by an easy to access viewpoint. There is a trail leading down, albeit a difficult one. Birds here include the Green-winged Saltator, Tropical Parula, and of course the three species of vultures that give name to the area. In these ravines the tree of Yerba Mate can be found, the leaves of this tree are used to make the very popular local tea-like drink almost all Uruguayans consume as part of their daily lives. Additionally, along the country roads some bogs form a specific habitat dominated by a plant in the *Eryngium* genus, known locally as "caraguatá", which provides suitable habitat for the endangered birds which justify the creation of this IBA.

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- All meals and overnight at the Estancia El Proyecto.



IBA – Quebrada de los Cuervos and surroundings.

Some special birds for days 9 and 10: American Kestrel, Black Vulture, Black-And-White Monjita, Chestnut Seed-eater, Diademed Tanager, Dusky-Legged Guan, Green-Winged Saltator, Lesser Grass-Finch, Lesser Yellow-Headed Vulture, Mottled Piculet, Red-Winged Tinamou, Saffron-Cowled Blackbird, Scissor-Tailed Nightjar, Sharp-Tailed Streamcreeper, Squirrel Cuckoo, Straight-Billed Reedhaunter, Tropical Parula, Turkey Vulture, White-Eyed Parakeet, White-Necked Thrush.



Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, White-eyed Parakeet, and Lesser Grass-Finch.

Day 11: Eastern Wetlands & San Miguel Fort

- Breakfast at Estancia El Proyecto. Check-out.
- 3 hours driving to Fortín de San Miguel National Park. The landscape changes in this part of the country: the land is flat and lagoons and marshes dot the countryside. Rice fields abound, and several birds from ibises and storks to ducks and waders use them. The area is part of the Eastern Wetlands IBA, the largest in the country, a refuge that still holds important populations of some endangered species, and serves as wintering grounds for certain migratory shorebirds. We will be staying at Hotel Fortín de San Miguel, built in stone to resemble the style of the nearby San Miguel fort.

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- Lunch at Hotel Fortín de San Miguel.
- Afternoon visiting the San Miguel National Park. Within the protected area we will visit the San Miguel fort, built by the Spanish in the 1700s to prevent Portuguese incursions. The park also protects native woods and marshes as well as a herd of domestic cattle belonging to the “criollo” breed, descended from the first cattle brought by the European conquistadors. Birds to look for in the park are the gorgeous Chestnut-backed Tanager and several swallow species easy to spot at the fort and open air Gaucho Museum. Afterwards, we can visit the border town of Chuy, where going from Uruguay to Brazil is as easy as crossing the street.
- Dinner and overnight at Hotel Fortín de San Miguel.

Day 12: Marshes, Palm Groves & Endemic Reedhaunters

- Full day birding visiting several locations in the Eastern Wetlands IBA within an hour's drive from the hotel. The area around is a great example of what the landscape held before rice farming drained many of the wetlands. Extensive reedbeds home to several rails, blackbirds, and plenty of aquatic species. It's also a great place to find some endangered birds like the Marsh Seed eater, Black-and-white Monjita and Saffron-cowled Blackbird. Special targets here are the Pampas endemic Sulphur-bearded and Curve-billed Reedhaunters. Visitors will find the general landscape quite curious as it is littered with palm trees, sometimes growing in thick groves called “palmares”. The “Butiá” palm is a characteristic sight of southeastern Uruguay, some people making a living out of producing jam, liquor, and other products from its fruits. All in all, the region holds a great variety of birds and just by driving country roads one can see the likes of Roseate Spoonbills, Savanna Hawks, and Cinereous and Long-winged Harriers up close.

Some special birds for days 11 and 12: Bare-Faced Ibis, Black-And-White Monjita, Black-Necked Swan, Blue-And-White Swallow, Brazilian Teal, Brown-Chested Martin, Chestnut-Backed Tanager, Cinereous Harrier, Collared Plover, Coscoroba Swan, Curve-Billed Reedhaunter, Gray-Breasted Martin, Gray-Cowled Wood-Rail, Greater Rhea, Greater Yellowlegs, Large-Billed Tern, Lesser Yellowlegs, Limpkin, Long-Winged Harrier, Magnificent Frigatebird, Maguari Stork, Many-Colored Rush Tyrant, Marsh Seed eater, Plumbeous Ibis, Plumbeous Rail, Red-And-White Crake, Roseate Spoonbill, Rufescent Tiger-Heron, Rufous-Sided Crake, Rusty-Collared Seed eater, Saffron-Cowled Blackbird, Savanna Hawk, Scarlet-Headed Blackbird, Silver Teal, Southern Screamer, Spot-Flanked Gallinule, Spotted Rail, Stright-Billed Reedhaunter, Stripe-Backed Bittern, Sulphur-Bearded Reedhaunter, White-Faced Ibis, White-Faced Whistling-Duck, Wood Stork, Yellow-Billed Teal, Yellow-Chinned Spinetail, Yellow-Winged Blackbird.



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Black-and-white Monjita (pohleyphoto.com) and Saffron-cowled Blackbird.



Top: Marsh Seedeater and Spotted Rail (pohleyphoto.com). Bottom: Rusty-collared Seedeater, Scarlet-headed Blackbird (pohleyphoto.com), and Plumbeous Rail.

Day 13: Atlantic coasts, Psamophilous Forests & Seaside Birds

- Breakfast at Fortín de San Miguel and check-out.
- Drive to the next destination stopping along the way at several birding spots including Santa Teresa National Park, which covers 3,000 hectares of native and

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exotic woods, marshes and ocean coasts. Particularly common here are the Gray-cowled Wood Rail and White-throated Hummingbird, as well as being one of the few places where Capybara can be seen frequently.

- Stop at the seaside village of Punta del Diablo for lunch at a local restaurant. The place started out as a humble fishing village, but its beaches became an attraction for local tourism and although now the town has grown significantly, it has managed to keep its charm. A seaside walk here is a great way to get familiar with the South Atlantic Ocean.
- Afterwards, 1 hour drive to La Paloma, another seaside village that holds one of the most beautiful beaches in the country. Our accommodation is Sotavento Beach Hotel, located right in front of the beach.
- After check-in and a short rest, we'll drive for only 5 minutes to the port and lighthouse, which are good places to look for marine birds, Kelp and Brown-hooded Gulls abound alongside Neotropic Cormorants, and the world's largest grebe, the Great Grebe. Another attraction are the seaside rocks that form tide pools rich in invertebrates, attracting migrating waders such as White-rumped Sandpipers, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, and American Golden-Plovers.
- Dinner at La Paloma, where a beautifully lit street gathers several small restaurants.
- Overnight at Sotavento Beach Hotel.

Day 14: Rocha & Garzón Lagoons: Flamingos & Terns

- After breakfast and check-out, 15 minutes driving to the marvelous Laguna de Rocha Protected Area. This is a coastal brackish lagoon separated from the ocean by a long sand bar, surrounded by grasslands and marshes. Here birds usually gather in massive numbers: Coots and Black-necked and Coscoroba Swans dot the water as far as the eye can see. It's also great for shorebirds and holds the largest population of Chilean Flamingos in the country. We will explore the eastern shore of the lagoon. We'll have some time to walk around the sandbar where the lagoon opens cyclically to the ocean. During this event salt water enters the lagoon, and some species of fish and crabs follow the flow inwards to breed, completing their reproductive cycle. This is also a gathering place for several waders, terns and skimmers to rest and feed.
- 1 hour driving to Laguna Garzón Protected Area and its surroundings. This area encompasses another coastal lagoon and its surrounding habitats. One of these ecosystems is among the largest remnants of psammophilous scrub, a critically endangered plant formation increasingly encroached by urban sprawl along the coast. We will first arrive at La Balsa Restaurant located right by the shores of the lagoon and have lunch. The kitchen is run by Fernando, who specializes in seafood, many of the ingredients he uses being caught in the lagoon itself.



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- After Lunch, we will look for the secretive Wren-like Rushbird and the beautiful Many-colored Rush Tyrant along the edges of the lagoon, which are covered with reeds. From here we also have good sites from where several waterbirds can be seen feeding along the surface of the lagoon. Afterwards, we will drive for not more than 20 minutes along Route 10, which accompanies the beautiful ocean coasts of the department of Maldonado and heading the José Ignacio lagoon where we will look for shorebirds and terns, among them the Snowy-crowned Tern, Yellow-billed Tern, Sandwich Tern, Collared Plover and Black-necked Stilt.
- Dinner and overnight at Hotel Del Lago.



Chilean Flamingos and other birds at Laguna de Rocha Protected Area.

Day 15: Maldonado Wetlands & Farewell Birding

- Before breakfast, we will bird along the shores of Laguna del Sauce, right in front of the hotel. After breakfast and check-out at Hotel Del Lago we will first drive to Laguna del Diario, a fresh water lagoon surrounded by marshy vegetation where we will look mostly for waterfowl. Possible targets here are the Rufous-sided Crake and Scarlet-headed Blackbird.
- Afterwards, we will drive across Punta del Este Peninsula and bird along ocean coasts, rocky beaches and swamps. This city is a famous beach resort for the whole region, tourists flock here from neighboring countries during the summer increasing the number of people in town almost ten-fold. Despite the urban sprawl, Punta del Este is quite a biodiverse place. We'll make a quick stop at the peninsula itself, the landmark where the Río de la Plata meets the Atlantic Ocean. The rocky coast here is good for shorebirds, and the port is home to a fun bunch of South American Sea Lions. Some birds specially found at rocky beaches are Ruddy Turnstone and Semipalmated Plover during the austral summer.
- The next spot is Esteros de Maldonado, a very important estuary where many migratory birds and waterfowl species congregate along the shores of the Maldonado stream and ocean coasts. The brackish water teems with crabs that

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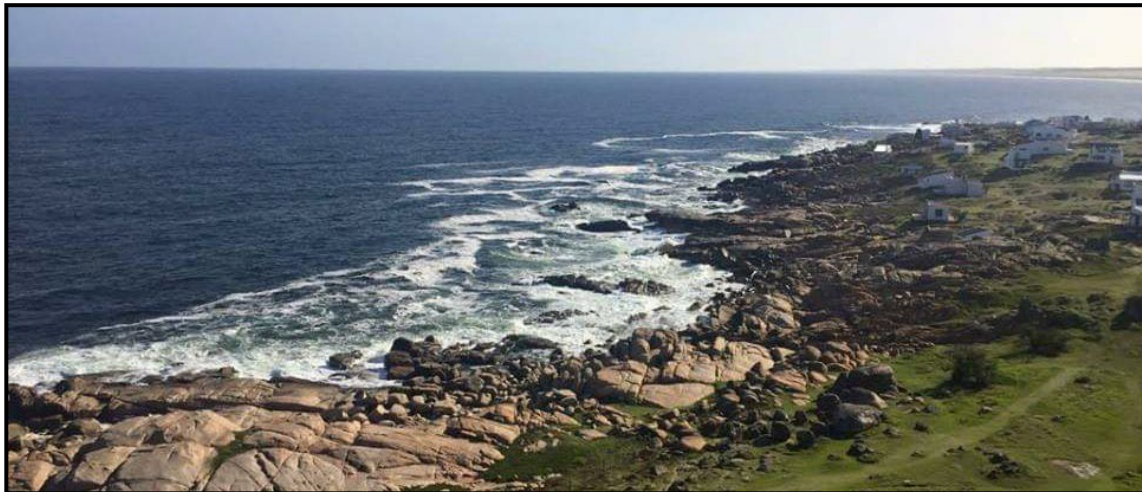
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tunnel the muddy bottom. Some birds to look for here are the Ringed Kingfisher, Chiloe Wigeon, and the very shy Pampas endemic Bay-capped Wren-Spinetail. We'll end the birding at Punta Ballena peninsula where we will have lunch at a local restaurant. This rocky outcrop extends into the ocean giving an elevated view over the sea. This site is home to a unique flora with representatives of local endemisms, one cactus species is only known to exist in this peninsula.

- Drop-off at the previously agreed location.

End of tour.

Some special birds for days 13 to 15: American golden-plover, American Oystercatcher, Baird's Sandpiper, Bay-Capped Wren-Spinetail, Black Skimmer, Black-Necked Stilt, Black-Necked Swan, Blackish Oystercatcher, Brown-Hooded Gull, Buff-Breasted Sandpiper, Buff-Winged Cinclodes, Chilean Flamingo, Chiloe Wigeon, Common Tern, Coscoroba Swan, Gray-Cowled Wood-Rail, Great Grebe, Greater Yellowlegs, Hudsonian Godwit, Kelp Gull, Lesser Yellowlegs, Many-Colored Rush Tyrant, Neotropic Cormorant, Olrog's Gull, Paraguay Snipe, Red Knot, Red-Fronted Coot, Red-Gartered Coot, Ringed Kingfisher, Royal Tern, Ruddy Turnstone, Rufous-Chested Dotterel, Rufous-Sided Crake, Sandwich Tern, Scarlet-Headed Blackbird., Semipalmated Plover, Snowy-Crowned Tern, South American Tern, Two-Banded Plover, White-Rumped Sandpiper, White-Throated Hummingbird, White-Winged Coot, Wren-Like Rushbird, Yellow-Billed Tern.



Rocky coasts of the Southwest Atlantic Ocean.



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Suggestions

Bring comfortable clothing, waterproof shoes, insect repellent, and sunblock. To help reduce plastic waste, please bring your own reusable water bottle. Bottled water will be provided daily for refills.

Considerations

Itineraries may be adjusted during the tour due to weather conditions or recommendations from the guide. Any changes suggested by the guide are intended to increase the chances of birdwatching success and enhance the overall experience. Bird lists are based on previous records; sightings of specific species cannot be guaranteed.

Conditions

All meals and accommodations mentioned in the itinerary are included. The following are not included: tips, travel insurance, flight tickets, soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, or additional dishes not specified in the program.



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Extensive Bird List

Anhinga, Amazon Kingfisher, American Golden-Plover, American Kestrel, American Oystercatcher, Aplomado Falcon, Ash-Colored Cuckoo, Austral Negrito, Baird's Sandpiper, Band-Winged Nightjar, Bare-Faced Ibis, Barn Owl, Bay-Capped Wren-Spinetail, Bicolored Hawk, Black-Chested Buzzard-Eagle, Black Skimmer, Black Vulture, Black-And-Rufous Warbling-Finch, Black-And-White Monjita, Black-Capped Warbling-Finch, Black-Crowned Monjita, Black-Crowned Night-Heron, Black-Necked Stilt, Black-Necked Swan, Blue-And-White Swallow, Blue-And-Yellow Tanager, Blue-Billed Black-Tyrant, Blue-Black Grassquit, Blue-Tufted Starthroat, Bran-Colored Flycatcher, Brazilian Teal, Brown Cacholote, Brown-And-Yellow Marshbird, Brown-Chested Martin, Brown-Crested Flycatcher, Brown-Hooded Gull, Buff-Breasted Sandpiper, Buff-Browed Foliage-Gleaner, Buff-Necked Ibis, Buff-Winged Cinclodes, Burrowing Owl, Campo Flicker, Cattle Egret, Cattle Tyrant, Chalk-Browed Mockingbird, Checkered Woodpecker, Chestnut-Backed Tanager, Chestnut-Capped Blackbird, Chilean Flamingo, Chiloe Wigeon, Chimango Caracara, Chivi Vireo, Chopi Blackbird, Chotoy Spinetail, Cinereous Harrier, Cliff Flycatcher, Cocoi Heron, Collared Plover, Common Gallinule, Common Miner, Common Nighthawk, Common Potoo, Common Snipe, Common Tern, Correndera Pipit, Coscoroba Swan, Crane Hawk, Cream-Backed Woodpecker, Creamy-Bellied Thrush, Crested Black-Tyrant, Crested Caracara, Crested Doradito, Curve-Billed Reedhaunter, Dark-Billed Cuckoo, Dark-Throated Seedeater, Diademed Tanager, Double-Collared Seedeater, Dusky-Legged Guan, Eared Dove, Euler's Flycatcher, European Goldfinch, European Greenfinch, Fawn-Breasted Tanager, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Firewood-Gatherer, Fork-Tailed Flycatcher, Freckle-Breasted Thornbird, Fulvous-Crowned Scrub-Tyrant, Fuscous Flycatcher, Giant Wood-Rail, Gilded Hummingbird, Glaucous-Blue Grosbeak, Glittering-Bellied Emerald, Golden-Billed Saltator, Golden-Crowned Warbler, Golden-Winged Cacique, Grassland Sparrow, Grassland Yellow-Finch, Gray Monjita, Gray-Breasted Martin, Gray-Cowled Wood-Rail, Gray-Headed Gull, Grayish Baywing, Grayish Saltator, Great Black Hawk, Great Egret, Great Grebe, Great Horned Owl, Great Kiskadee, Great Pampa-Finch, Greater Ani, Greater Rhea, Greater Thornbird, Greater Yellowlegs, Green Kingfisher, Green-Backed Becard, Green-Barred Woodpecker, Green-Winged Saltator, Guira Cuckoo, Harris's Hawk, Hepatic Tanager, Highland Elaenia, Hooded Siskin, House Sparrow, House Wren, Hudsonian Godwit, Kelp Gull, Large Elaenia, Large-Billed Tern, Lark-Like Brushrunner, Lesser Grass-Finch, Lesser Yellow-Headed Vulture, Lesser Yellowlegs, Limpkin, Little Nightjar, Long-Tailed Reed Finch, Long-Tufted Screech-Owl, Long-Winged Harrier, Magnificent Frigatebird, Maguari Stork, Many-Colored Rush-Tyrant, Maroon-Bellied Parakeet, Marsh Seedeater, Masked Gnatcatcher, Monk Parakeet, Mottle-Cheeked Tyrannulet, Mottled Piculet, Nacunda Nighthawk, Narrow-Billed Woodcreeper, Neotropic Cormorant, Ochre-Faced Tody-Flycatcher, Olivaceous Elaenia, Osprey, Pearly-Vented Tody-Tyrant, Pectoral Sandpiper, Peregrine Falcon, Picazuro Pigeon, Picui Ground-Dove, Pied-Billed Grebe, Plumbeous Rail, Plush-Crested Jay, Purple-Throated Euphonia, Red-And-White Crake, Red-Crested Cardinal, Red-Crested Finch, Red-Fronted Coot, Red-Gartered Coot, Red-Legged Seriema, Red-Rumped Cacique, Red-Rumped Warbling-Finch, Red-Winged Tinamou, Ringed Kingfisher, Ringed Teal, Roadside Hawk, Rock Pigeon, Roseate Spoonbill, Rosy-Billed Pochard, Royal Tern, Ruddy Ground-Dove, Rufescent Tiger-Heron, Rufous Casiornis, Rufous Gnatcatcher, Rufous Hornero, Rufous-Bellied Thrush, Rufous-Browed Peppershrike, Rufous-Capped Antshrike, Rufous-Collared Sparrow, Rufous-Sided Crake, Rusty-Collared Seedeater, Saffron Finch, Saffron-Cowled Blackbird, Sandwich Tern, Savanna Hawk, Sayaca Tanager, Scimitar-Billed Woodcreeper, Scissor-Tailed Nightjar, Screaming Cowbird, Sharp-Shinned Hawk, Sharp-Tailed Streamcreeper, Shiny Cowbird, Short-Billed Canastero, Short-Billed Pipit, Short-Crested Flycatcher, Silver Teal, Small-Billed Elaenia, Snail Kite, Snowy Egret, Snowy-Crowned Tern, Solitary Black Cacique, Sooty Tyrannulet, Sooty-Fronted Spinetail, South American Tern, Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet, Southern Lapwing, Southern Rough-Winged Swallow, Southern Screamer, Southern Yellowthroat, Spectacled Tyrant, Spix's Spinetail, Spot-Flanked Gallinule, Spot-Winged Pigeon, Spotted Nothura, Spotted Rail, Squirrel Cuckoo, Straight-Billed Reedhaunter, Streaked Flycatcher, Striated Heron, Stripe-Backed Bittern, Stripe-

Major Tour

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Crowned Spinetail, Striped Cuckoo, Suiriri Flycatcher, Sulphur-Bearded Reedhaunter, Surucua Trogon, Swainson's Flycatcher, Tawny-Headed Swallow, Tropical Kingbird, Tropical Parula, Tropical Screech-Owl, Tufted Tit-Spinetail, Turkey Vulture, Ultramarine Grosbeak, Upland Sandpiper, Variable Antshrike, Variable Oriole, Variegated Flycatcher, Vermilion Flycatcher, Warbling Doradito, Wattled Jacana, Wedge-Tailed Grass-Finch, Whistling Heron, White Monjita, White Woodpecker, White-Barred Piculet, White-Browed Meadowlark, White-Browed Warbler, White-Crested Tyrannulet, White-Eyed Parakeet, White-Faced Ibis, White-Faced Whistling-Duck, White-Fronted Woodpecker, White-Rumped Sandpiper, White-Rumped Swallow, White-Spotted Woodpecker, White-Tailed Hawk, White-Tailed Kite, White-Throated Hummingbird, White-Tipped Dove, White-Tufted Grebe, White-Winged Becard, White-Winged Coot, Wood Stork, Wren-Like Rushbird, Yellow-Billed Cardinal, Yellow-Billed Pintail, Yellow-Billed Teal, Yellow-Billed Tern, Yellow-Browed Tyrant, Yellow-Chinned Spinetail, Yellow-Headed Caracara, Yellow-Rumped Marshbird, Yellow-Winged Blackbird.