



BIRDS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA

ENDEMIC BIRDWATCHING
GUIDE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA
DE SANTA MARTA

TORNUS
Agencia Creativa de Turismo

*Santa
Marta*



ALCALDÍA DE SANTA MARTA
Dirección Turística, Cultural e Histórico



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Editorial

At the crest of Colombia, where the sky caresses the earth, rises the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, a sanctuary of life and colors housing one of the world's most impressive biodiversity treasures. This place is distinguished not only for its natural beauty but also as one of the best destinations for bird watching.

In this paradise, we present our guide. Conceived not as a conventional scientific text, but as a passport to bird tourism; a visual and educational journey accessible to everyone, from experts to beginners. Through it, Colombia's position as a world leader in bird watching is highlighted, with the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta at the forefront, home to the greatest diversity of endemic birds and one of the richest concentrations of species in the country.

This guide, a result of the shared commitment with the Mayor's Office of Santa Marta, Mayor Virna Johnson, and the Santa Marta Tourism Institute (Indetur) led by Marcelino K'david, seeks to promote high-value and impactful tourist experiences. Through a didactic approach and scientific rigor, it aims to awaken interest in bird tourism, underlining its sustainable and enriching potential.

Designed to evolve with the experiences and knowledge of travelers, guides, agencies, and specialists, each page of this guide is a testimony to the magnificence and uniqueness of the region's birds, highlighting the vital importance of preserving these unique ecosystems.

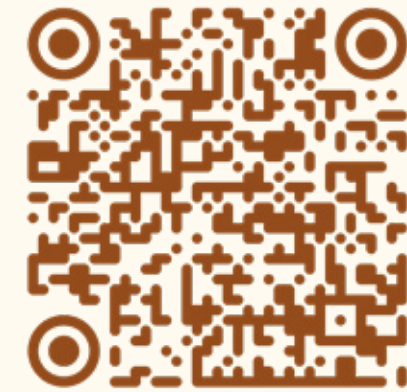
More than an observation manual, this guide is a tribute to the local communities, whose ancestral knowledge is a fundamental pillar in the conservation of this enclave and its winged inhabitants. By recognizing and celebrating their cultural and natural diversity, we reaffirm the need to support and respect these guardians of the Sierra Nevada.

Each bird soaring through the Sierra Nevada sky symbolizes the freedom and diversity we strive to protect. This guide is an invitation to each reader to become a conscious traveler and an ally in protecting one of the most spectacular destinations for bird watching globally.

TORNUS
TOURISM CREATIVE AGENCY



IMMERSE YOURSELF IN THE FASCINATING WORLD OF THE "BIRDS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA" AND DISCOVER THE OTHER GUIDES THAT WILL TAKE YOU TO SAVOR THE CUISINE OF "THE LAND OF FLAVORS," EXPLORE "A JOURNEY TO THE HEART OF THE WORLD," AND EMBARK ON "SANTA MARTA, NATURALLY MAGICAL"



A fascinating experience that will connect you with the heart of the world!

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INTRODUCTION

› COLOMBIA STANDS OUT AS THE COUNTRY WITH THE HIGHEST DIVERSITY OF BIRD SPECIES IN THE WORLD, HOSTING 1,966 SPECIES, WHICH REPRESENTS 17.85% OF THE GLOBAL TOTAL (11,017). THIS RICHNESS IS DUE TO THE WIDE VARIETY OF ECOSYSTEMS PRESENT IN THE TERRITORY, RANGING FROM COLD TO THE WARMEST CLIMATES. ACCORDING TO THE COLOMBIAN ORNITHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (ACO), COLOMBIA HAS 83 ENDEMIC BIRD SPECIES.

Within this context, the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta stands out as a biocultural treasure both of the Colombian Caribbean and the world. This corner of the planet, with its diversity of climates, landscapes, fauna, and flora, constitutes a lush natural paradise. Its snow-capped peaks, melting into sacred lagoons and rivers descending to the Caribbean Sea, were consecrated in 1979 by UNESCO as a Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site. Additionally, in 2013, the International Union for Conservation of Nature declared it the planet's most irreplaceable ecosystem in terms of its contribution to the survival of threatened species.

In the Sierra Nevada, there are 28 endemic species, 7 nearly endemic, 42 subspecies, and 23 charismatic and iconic species, noted for their ethno-biological importance. In total, more than 640 bird species have been recorded in the various ecosystems of the Sierra Nevada, representing 32.58% of the bird species of Colombia, in less than 1.5% of the country's surface area.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE SIERRA NEVADA *de* SANTA MARTA

› THE SIERRA STANDS OUT FOR ITS CLIMATIC AND MICROCLIMATIC PECULIARITIES, CREATING AN ECOLOGICAL DIVERSITY REPRESENTED IN 8 DIFFERENT BIOMES...

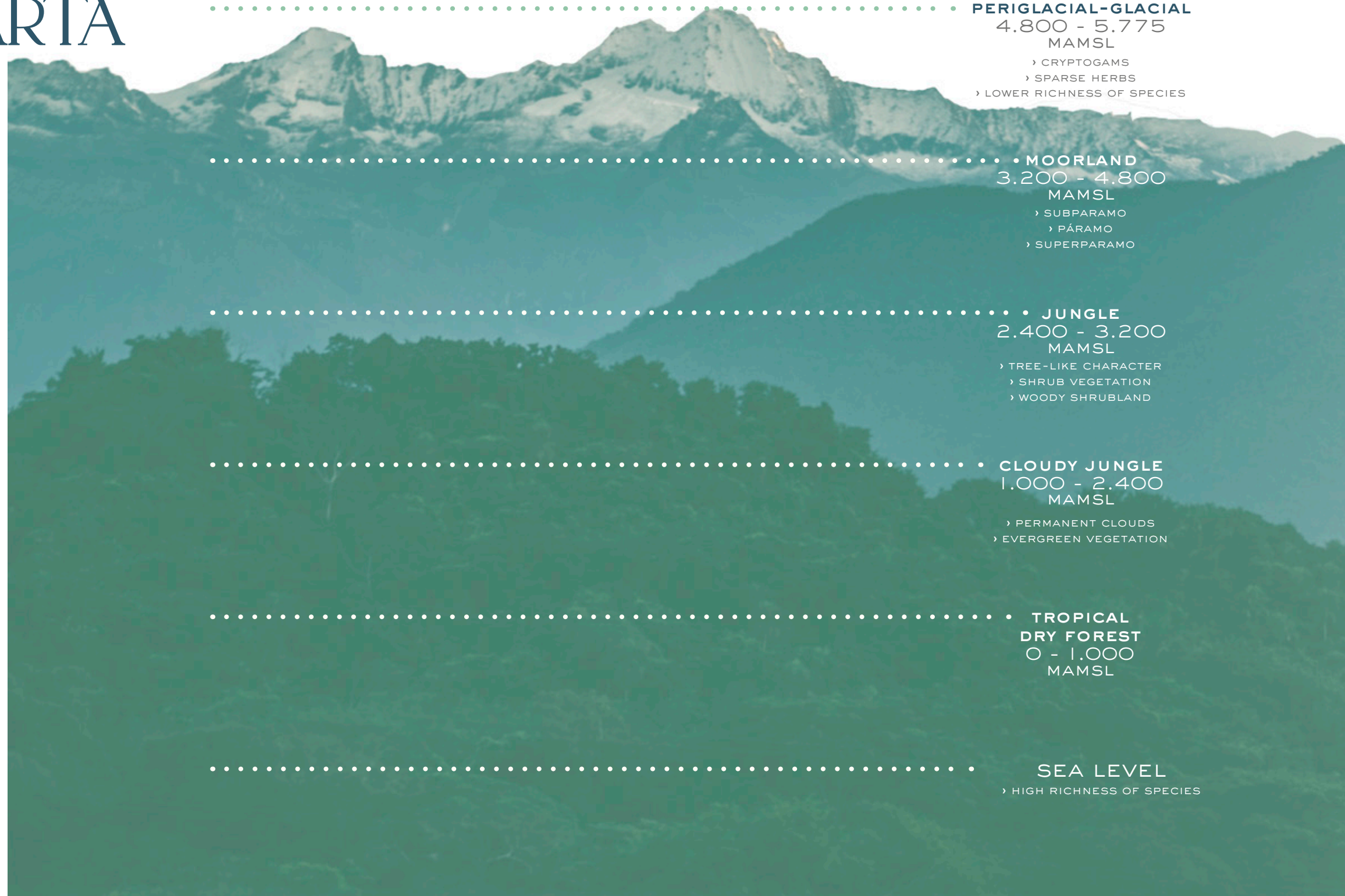
The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, an isolated mountain massif separated from the Andes, is located in northern Colombia at the northwestern tip of South America. This imposing mountain rises to an altitude of 5,775 meters above sea level, covering an area of 12,230 km². Its triangular base borders La Guajira to the northeast, Magdalena to the northwest, and the Cesar River Valley to the southwest. The snow-capped peaks, with perpetual snow, are about 60 km in a straight line from the Caribbean Sea.

The Sierra Nevada is a vital water source, with numerous glacial lakes that give rise to rivers belonging to three major watersheds, divided into 30 main basins. It stands out for its climatic and microclimatic singularities, generating ecological diversity represented in 8 different biomes. This diversity, along with the bimodal rainfall regime, explains its lush beauty, with two dry periods (April-May and July-August) and two rainy periods (September-December and May-June).

The foothills of the Sierra, or the hot zone, present varied rainfall patterns due to local climatic factors. These climatic variations, for example, give rise to the Equatorial Wet Zone biome, which extends from sea level to 900 meters in altitude. At higher altitudes, there is a change in vegetation and forest composition, transitioning from tropical dry forest in the first 1,000 meters to cloud forest and then to shrubland and woody shrub vegetation up to 3,200 meters. Above this altitude, there are the subparamo, paramo, and super paramo ecosystems.

RESIDENT BIRDLIFE

LOWER ALTITUDE, GREATER RICHNESS | HIGHER ALTITUDE, LOWER RICHNESS





CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE SIERRA NEVADA

› **THE SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA IS NOT JUST ANY DESTINATION; IT IS A SPIRITUAL SANCTUARY THAT HARBORS RICH SHADES OF ANCESTRY AND SPIRITUALITY. CONSIDERED THE "HEART OF THE WORLD" BY THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES KOGUI, ARHUACO, WIWA, AND KANKUAMO, THIS REGION WAS, ACCORDING TO BELIEFS, THE FIRST BREATH OF LIFE OF THE PLANET.**

For these communities, the Sierra Nevada is the energetic core of the planet, and their purpose is to preserve the balance and harmony of the natural world, guarding the sacred spaces that comprise it. The Indigenous Peoples of the Sierra Nevada are governed by the Law of Origin, a fundamental guideline that embodies the principles to sustain existence and the cohesion of the universe, promoting a peaceful coexistence and symbiosis among the natural elements that make it up.

In this system of ancestral knowledge and wisdom, animals, particularly birds, hold a place of significant cultural relevance, being not only participants in rituals and ceremonies but also sacred and symbolic entities. For the Arhuaco people, for example, birds play transcendent roles that intertwine with fundamental aspects for communal coexistence and the preservation of ecosystems, linking them to their cosmological vision of the universe.

Birds hold various representations in the indigenous perception of the cosmos. This guide aims to recognize and highlight some bird species, each carrying a deep-rooted cultural and spiritual significance, whose roles, symbolism, and presence, have been and continue to be, fundamental for the conservation of both the physical heart of the world and the spiritual world, in the magnificent Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

ENDEMIC HUMMINGBIRD - SANTA MARTA WOODSTAR

· *Chaetocercus astreans*
BISIYUNGÜE IN IKU

An example for the Mamos and the one in charge of sowing and protecting the Ayu seed (sacred coca plant) is this endemic hummingbird.



ANDEAN CONDOR:
· *Vultur gryphus*
GÜITARA IN IKU

To care for the paramos and the snow



BARN OWL:
· *Tyto ala*
IMØN IN WIWA

Another inspiration for the behavior of the Mamos, whose example in nature represents the purity of the soul.



MALE <

> FEMALE



SQUIRREL CUCKOO:

· *Piaya cayana*
MAMA CHICUA IN IKU

A bird that is highly respected for bringing warnings and helping to make decisions, setting an example of learning to listen.



SANTA MARTA PARAKEET:

· *Pyrrubra viridicata*
NANGUEWA IN IKU

For sacred offering materials, there is a strong connection with endemic species.

BROWN PELICAN:

· *Pelecanus occidentalis*
DUANABOJO IN IKU

Others have the task of guarding the Sea of the Sierra, which is why they do not ascend to the snow-capped peaks, which must watch from below.



LAUGHING FALCON

· *Herpetoheres cachinnans*

GUAKO IN IKU

Some birds, like the group of raptors, have tasks related to a climatic context; it is said that they attract rains or announce the winter.

MILITARY MACAW:

· *Ara militaris*

MRABU IN IKU

Has a deeply rooted value in the culture and offerings, with its feathers being used for spiritual cleansing and warding off negative energies.

BLACK AND WHITE OWL:

· *Strix nigrolineata*

BUNKU IN IKU

Some bring messages from the beyond, and can announce illness or death.

COMMON PAURAQUE:

· *Nyctidromus albicollis*

SIVÍ IN IKU

Some represent the punishment that can be suffered for being disobedient, for not following advice, was left without a home (Biological context: this bird nests on the ground).

CRESTED OROPENDOLA:

· *Psarocolius decumanus*

NULUKA IN IKU

There are also birds that set an example of cooperation for the community, from whom the practice of building homes with the help of neighbors is derived.



UNDERSTANDING *this* GUIDE ICONOGRAPHY

RESIDENCY STATUS -

Category to refer to the geographic space where these species live.



ENDEMIC:

Species found exclusively in a specific geographic region and not naturally found anywhere else in the world. In this case, they can only be observed in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.



RESIDENT:

Bird species that reside and remain in a certain geographical area. Some have local migrations or move within an altitude range in the same area, and these species can also be observed in other parts of Colombia.

THREAT CATEGORY -

It refers to the level of extinction risk for a species in the wild. This categorization is used in conservation lists and assessments conducted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and at the national level in the Red Book of Birds of Colombia to indicate the vulnerability study of a species and guide necessary conservation actions.



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



NEAR THREATENED



ENDANGERED



LEAST CONCERN



VULNERABLE



DATA DEFICIENT



ALTITUDINAL RANGE:

Altitude referring to the meters above sea level (m.a.s.l.) up to where the species can move.



BIRD SIZE:

Length in centimeters of the average size of the bird.

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM -

This refers to the presence of distinctive physical differences between males and females of a species.



FEMALE



MALE

FEEDING HABITS -

This information pertains to the types of food that birds consume and their related feeding behaviors.



FRUGIVOROUS:

Their diet mainly consists of fruits and berries.



GRANIVOROUS:

They primarily feed on seeds and grains.



INSECTIVOROUS:

They obtain most of their diet from insects and other invertebrates.



CARNIVOROUS:

They mainly feed on meat, either by capturing live prey or consuming carrion.



NECTIVOROUS:

They get most of their diet from the nectar of flowers.

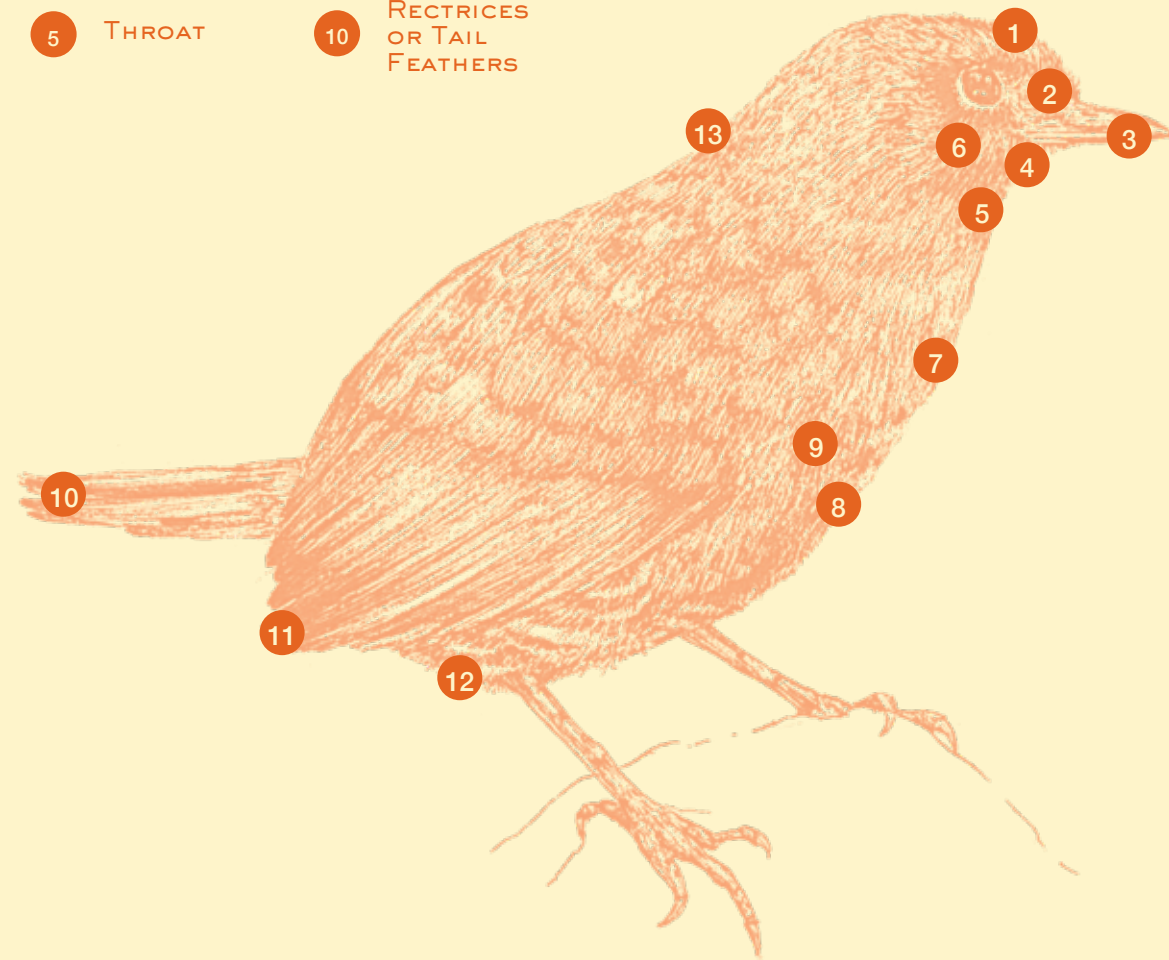


OMNIVOROUS:

They consume a variety of foods, including seeds, fruits, insects, and sometimes even small vertebrates.

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

- 1 FOREHEAD
- 2 LORES
- 3 BEAK
- 4 CHIN
- 5 THROAT
- 6 MALAR AREA
- 7 BREAST
- 8 BELLY
- 9 FLANKS
- 10 RECTRICES OR TAIL FEATHERS
- 11 PRIMARY FEATHERS
- 12 RUMP
- 13 MANTLE - BACK



- 1 CROWN
- 2 EYE RING
- 3 MAXILLA
- 4 MANDIBLE



- 1 PRIMARY
- 2 SECONDARY
- 3 TERTIARY
- 4 MEDIAN COVERTS
- 5 LESSER COVERTS
- 6 GREATER COVERTS

- 1 TARSUS
- 2 TOES



HOTSPOTS

FOR BIRDWATCHING IN THE SIERRA NEVADA



› MINCA

Minca, a charming corregimiento in the district of Santa Marta, just 15 km from the city center. Known as the ecological capital of this region, Minca stands out for its richness in nature activities, such as hiking through natural trails, coffee and cocoa tours, and the chance to explore stunning waterfalls like Marinka, Pozo Azul, and Las Piedras.

The corregimiento has experienced a tourism boom with the opening of numerous hostels and restaurants. The most prominent activity in Minca is bird watching, offering visitors easy access to areas where they can observe endemic birds and other species of great interest to ornithology enthusiasts and birdwatchers.

› POZO AZUL

This set of natural pools, surrounded by lush forest, is famous for its crystal-clear waters and bluish hues on sunny days. After a 30-minute low-difficulty walk from the center of Minca, you can explore and swim in seven pools. Additionally, venturing upstream, you'll have the opportunity to observe different birds of the region.

› EL CAMPANO

El Campano is a village located 30 minutes from Minca by 4x4 vehicle or a 3-hour walk, at an altitude of 1,385 meters. This village is near the hamlets of La Victoria and Tagua. Along the road from El Campano to San Lorenzo, there are points with a high density of birds, where it's possible to observe a high number of different species. Among these species, the Keel-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos sulfuratus*), the Rufous-tailed Jacamar (*Galbula ruficauda*), and various species of hummingbirds stand out.

› LA YE

La Ye is a reference point on the route from El Campano to San Lorenzo, turning left, located at approximately 1,500 meters altitude. This route, of medium difficulty and about 12 kilometers long, is popular among hikers. Upon reaching La Ye, visitors find several viewpoints and a significant concentration of birds, including a wide variety of hummingbirds.

› EL DORADO RESERVE

The El Dorado Reserve, created in 2006, is a sanctuary in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, dedicated to the conservation of the habitat of the Santa Marta Parakeet (*Pyrrhura viridicata*), among other emblematic species of the region. Situated between 950 and 2820 meters above sea

level. Here, visitors can observe unique biodiversity, including the Santa Marta Parakeet, the Santa Marta Flycatcher, and the Santa Marta Sabrewing Hummingbird.

The reserve is home to approximately 365 bird species, over 40 of which are migratory, making it one of the world's most important continental endemism centers. Additionally, the El Dorado Reserve has been designated as an AZE site (Alliance for Zero Extinction) and an Important Bird Area (IBA).

› CUCHILLA DE SAN LORENZO

The San Lorenzo Ridge, located in Santa Marta, is a prominent destination for bird and wildlife watching, and is recognized as one of the main viewpoints to observe the sunrise towards the Sierra Nevada, from Cerro Kennedy. This place is exceptional for observing endemic and rare species, hosting 15 endemic bird species, which represents one of the highest concentrations of endemisms on the continent. In addition to its faunal richness, the San Lorenzo Ridge is a crucial point in terms of water resources. It houses the Estrella Hídrica, a vital system where seven important rivers for the region originate: Guachaca, Córdoba, Toribio, Gaira, Manzanares, Piedras, and Mendiguaca, making this area an essential axis for both biodiversity and ecological sustainability of the region.



Las 26 especies ilustradas en esta cartilla corresponde a especímenes que se podrán observar en estribaciones de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta con acceso por la vía Minca hasta la Cuchilla de San Lorenzo. EL *Oxypogon cyanolaemus* (Barbudito azul-Blue-bearded Helmetcrest) se puede observar en otros paramos de la Sierra Nevada con acceso por la Zona Bananera y *Ortalis garrula* (Guacharaca caribeña-, chestnut-winged chachalaca) se observa localidades de tierras bajas.

OTHER DESTINATIONS NEAR THE SIERRA NEVADA *de* SANTA MARTA

The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and its surroundings offer a variety of destinations for bird watching, where you can observe endemic, migratory, and threatened species in their natural habitats. Places like the Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino, the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, the Road to Salamanca Park, and Tayrona Park not only provide ideal settings for bird watching but also enrich the experience of ornithology enthusiasts and nature lovers.

› CIÉNAGA GRANDE DE SANTA MARTA

This extensive wetland is a paradise for bird watchers. The Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, part of the Magdalena River delta system, hosts species such as the American Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) and the White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*). Its mangroves and tranquil waters provide an ideal habitat for birdlife, making this place an essential site for the observation and study of aquatic birds.

› TAYRONA NATIONAL NATURAL PARK

Famous for its beaches and biodiversity, the Tayrona Natural National Park is an exceptional destination for bird watching. Between the coast and the jungle, more than 350 species can be observed, such as the Red-crowned Woodpecker (*Melanerpes rubricapillus*) and the Keel-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos sulfuratus*). This Park, a mosaic of diverse ecosystems, offers unique opportunities to observe birds in spectacular natural environments.

Around 15% of the park's birds are categorized as threatened, including the *Crax alberti*, which is endemic and endangered due to habitat loss, as well as the Military Macaw (*Ara militaris*). In addition to being the second most visited park in Colombia for its beautiful beaches, Tayrona also attracts migratory birds seeking refuge in its lush forests.

› ROAD TO SALAMANCA PARK

The road leading to the Via Parque Isla de Salamanca Natural National Park is an ecological corridor that crosses various ecosystems. Here, more than 240 species can be observed, such as the Ringed Kingfisher (*Megaceryle torquata*) and the Great Egret (*Ardea alba*). The park, a gem for nature lovers, offers a diversity of birds in its mangrove forests and beaches.

› QUINTA DE SAN PEDRO ALEJANDRINO

This historic place, known as the last abode of Simón Bolívar, is also an oasis for bird watching. Located on the outskirts of Santa Marta, the Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino hosts gardens and green areas where more than 170 species can be sighted, such as the Rufous-tailed Hummingbird (*Amazilia tzacatl*) and the Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*), among others.





ENDEMIC SPECIES

OF THE SIERRA NEVADA
DE SANTA MARTA

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PASSERELLIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA
BRUSHFINCH



ATLAPETES OF SANTA MARTA

Atlapetes melanocephalus
Name in Wiwa: Turrubiru

› DESCRIPTION

- › Strong and thick beak, ears are white-grayish and black head.
- › Olive-toned upper parts, and yellow underparts.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Anthropophilic, showing an affinity for human environments. Commonly found in shrubs. Noticeable and noisy when in pairs.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › White-grayish ears in contrast with the black head.



› EL CAMPANO
› CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› 700 - 2200 M



› 18 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
THAMNOPHILIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA ANTIBIRD

TILUCHI OF SANTA MARTA

Drymophila hellmayri



› EL CAMPANO
› BUENAVISTA



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 800 - 1800M



› 15 CM



› DIMORPHISM



› DESCRIPTION

- › Male: Head and back with white and black stripes, bright rufous rump. Wings with black coverts and two bands of white spots. Dark brown tail with white tips. White throat and chest with black stripes.

- › Female: Plumage similar to the male, but with black and cinnamon rufous stripes on the upper parts and yellowish underparts.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Preference for shrubs in mid-altitude areas.
- › Adaptable to secondary areas, including shrubs on farms.



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PASSERELLIDAE

SPECIES
SIERRA NEVADA
BRUSHFINCH



BANGS'S BRUSHFINCH

Arremon basilicus
Name in Iku: Choko

› DESCRIPTION

- › Distinctive olive color on back and tail.
- › Three separated grayish lines on the head.
- › White beard contrasting with black cheeks.
- › Thick and strong beak.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Inhabits undergrowth of humid forests and dense secondary growths.
- › Preferential diet of grains and fruits, common in farm compost.
- › Curious, usually found in pairs, not in mixed flocks.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Often confused with the Santa Marta Brush Finch, but with morphological differences.



- › EL CAMPANO
- › Eudes
- › LA ESCUELITA
- › EL DORADO LODGE



- › 1200 - 3600 M



- › 18 CM



- › No DIMORPHISM



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
TROGLODYTIDAE

SPECIES
HERMIT WOOD-WREN



HERMIT WOOD-WREN

Henicorhina anachoreta
Name in Wiwa: Tulbirru

› DESCRIPTION

- › Olive-brown crown and nape.
- › Upper parts are rusty brown.
- › Gray throat and chest, reddish flanks.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Prefers underbrush and vines in low to middle strata.
- › Small and active, difficult to observe.



- › CUCHILLA DE SAN LORENZO



- › 2000 - 4000 M



- › 10 - 11 CM



- › No DIMORPHISM

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
RHINOCRYPTIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA TAPACULO

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
TYRANNIDAE

SPECIES
CINNAMON FLYCATCHER

SANTA MARTA TAPACULO

Scytalopus sanctaemartae

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Prefers well-preserved primary forest and moderately intervened forest, especially near streams.
- › Found in areas of dense and moist vegetation near the ground and ravines, as well as in shaded coffee plantations.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Distinctive white crown contrasting with the gray color of the body.
- › Ground foraging behavior in the lower part of the vegetation stratum.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Often confused with the Brown-rumped Tapaculo and Grey-breasted Wood-wren.



EN NT



› CAMPANO
› EUDES
› LA ESCUELITA



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 11,5 CM



› 900 - 2000 M



› No DIMOSPHISM



CINNAMON FLYCATCHER

Pyrrhomyias Cinnamomeus Assimilis

› DESCRIPTION

- › Predominant cinnamon-rufous color with variations.
- › Cinnamon-brown crown with golden hues.
- › Dark wings and tail with black and cinnamon stripes.
- › Lower part of the face is darkish.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Commonly perched on power lines or brushwood.
- › Characteristic flycatcher flight: short flights and return to the same spot.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › No similar species.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Distinctive rufous color.
- › Contrast between black and cinnamon on wings.
- › Upright posture when perching.

EN LC



› LA ESCUELITA-
ESTACIÓN SAN
LORENZO
› LA CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 1200-3000M



› 12,7 CM



› No DIMORPHISM

ORDER
CAPRIMULGIFORMES

FAMILY
TROCHILIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA
BLOSSOMCROWN

SANTA MARTA BLOSSOMCROWN

Anthocephala floriceps
Name in Iku: Bisiyungwe

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Important in rituals and sacred messages of the Mamos.
- › Recognized for its endemism among the Mamos and Habbas.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Male: Short, straight black beak, reddish-brown color on the forehead, and a small white spot behind the eye.
- › Female: Pale breast and belly, without ornamentation.



› CAMPANO
› JARDINES LOCALES



› NECTARIVOROUS



› 1200 - 2500 M



› 8.5 CM



› DIMORPHISM



› MALE

- › Short and straight black beak
- › Reddish-brown color on the forehead
- › Small white spot behind the eye

› FEMALE

- › Pale chest and belly
- › Without ornamentation

› MACHO:

- › Forma cilíndrica
- › Pico ligeramente curvo
- › Cuerpo verde azulado, collar blanco, ceja blanca larga que se une al collar
- › Barba morado metálico iridiscente

› HEMBRA:

- › Color verde iridiscente desde la base del pico hasta la cola
- › Parte inferior blanca con marrón
- › Ceja larga que se fusiona con el cuello

SANTA MARTA WOODSTAR

Chaetocercus astreans

Name in Iku: Terunna

ORDER
CAPRIMULGIFORMES

FAMILY
TROCHILIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA
WOODSTAR

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

› According to legend, the hummingbird, for obeying and not eating insects during a mandate on fasting for spiritual cleansing, was rewarded with spiritual food and became a symbol of innocence and wisdom. In contrast, the birds that disobeyed and ate insects were condemned to be easy prey, representing the punishment for disobedience. The Mamos and Habbas should be like the hummingbird.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › The smallest hummingbird in the SNSM.
- › The female is commonly sighted.
- › Its buzzing is unique among the mountain's hummingbirds.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Very small size.
- › Prominent and long white eyebrow.
- › Male with iridescent purple beard.
- › Distinctive wing buzzing sound.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Crowned Wood Nymph (female)



- › EL CAMPANO
- › EUCES
- › MONCHO
- › CUCHILLA DE SAN LORENZO



- › NECTARIVOROUS
- › INSECTIVOROUS



- › 1200 - 3000 M



- › 6 CM



- › DIMORPHISM



ORDER
CAPRIMULGIFORMES

FAMILY
TROCHILIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA
SABREWING

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
FURNARIIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA
FOLIAGE-GLEANER

SANTA MARTA SABREWING

Campylopterus phainopeplus
Name in Iku: Ntjikago



› DESCRIPTION

- › Slightly curved beak.
- › Male: Predominantly green tones, bright green forehead and back, iridescent blue throat and chest, blue and black tail.
- › Female: Grey lower part, green flanks and tail coverts, greyish-green tail with spots.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Represents a role model for Mamos and Habbas, symbolizing wisdom and knowledge.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › No records for over 13 years.
- › Inhabits forests, páramos, and shaded coffee plantations.
- › Forages in the dry season (February to May) and migrates to páramo areas in the wet season (June to October).

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Iridescent blue chest and belly.
- › Large appearance among hummingbirds.
- › Long semi-curved beak.
- › Tail in grey-blue tone.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Lazuline Sabrewing



- › EL DORADO LODGE
- › CUCHILLA DE SAN LORENZO (VERY UNLIKELY)



- › NECTARIVOROUS
- › INSECTIVOROUS



- › 1200 - 1800 M



- › 15.5 CM



- › DIMORPHISM



SANTA MARTA FOLIAGE- GLENER

Clibanornis rufipectus
Name in Iku: Subukui

› DESCRIPTION

- › Strong and dark beak.
- › Entirely rufous body.
- › Disheveled plumage, especially on the crest.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Difficult to observe perched, often hides behind bushes.
- › Active and known for its characteristic song.
- › Curious, often seen flying back and forth across paths.



- › LA VICTORIA
- › EL CAMPANO
- › EUDES
- › LA ESCUELITA



- › INSECTIVOROUS



- › 1100 - 2100M



- › 17 - 20 CM



- › NO DIMORPHISM

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Large bird with a rufous color.
- › Distinctive song.
- › Erect posture when perched.
- › Disheveled plumage.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › White-lined Tanager (female)
- › Montane Foliage-gleaner



ORDER
GALLIFORMES

FAMILY
ODONTOPHORIDAE

SPECIES
BLACK-FRONTED
WOOD-QUAIL



BLACK-FRONTED WOOD-QUAIL

Odontophorus atrifrons atrifrons
Name in Wiwa: Munsuguli

› DESCRIPTION

- › Crown and short crest of reddish-brown (rufous) color.
- › Black forehead, cheeks, nape, and throat.
- › Slate grey eye ring.
- › Brown back with grey and black stripes.
- › Chestnut wings with black bars and beige spots.
- › Greyish-brown underside with fine brown and grey stripes.
- › Center of the chest and belly with whitish hues, dark and white spots.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Gregarious and noisy.
- › Cautious in human presence.
- › Crepuscular and lower stratum.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Chicken-like shape, predominantly dark.
- › Distinctive black forehead and black face.



› EL DORADO LODGE
› LA CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› GRANIVOROUS



› 1200-3100 M



› 28,5 Y 30 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



ORDER
PICIFORMES

FAMILY
RAMPHASTIDAE

SPECIES
SOUTHERN
EMERALD-TOUCANET

SOUTHERN EMERALD-TOUCANET

Aulacorhynchus albivitta lautus
Name in Iku: Cha'go Chukiruru

› DESCRIPTION

- › Typical toucan shape, small to medium size.
- › Predominantly green coloration.
- › Beak with a yellow spot on the upper part.
- › Reddish eye ring and white base of the beak.
- › Common in groups or mixed flocks.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › See the parable of the toucan and the woodpecker in the cultural information of *Ramphastos sulfuratus*.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Anthropophilic, often found in shrubs.
- › Conspicuous and noisy in pairs.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Reddish rump and tail tip.
- › Distinctive call (Croc..Croc..Croc).

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Groove Billed Toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus sulcatus*).



› CAMPANO
› LA CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› FRUGIVOROUS



› 1200-3000 M



› 33 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
FURNARIIDAE

SPECIES
STREAK-CAPPED
SPINETAILED

STREAK-CAPPED SPINETAILED

Cranioleuca hellmayri
Name in Wiwa: Yajui

› DESCRIPTION

- › Iris pale yellow to white.
- › Legs of a yellowish-green tone.
- › Beak with a dark upper part and a pinkish lower part.
- › Face with buff and brownish spots, whitish eyebrow.
- › Reddish-brown crown with blackish stripes.
- › Tail with three parts of intense rufous color.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Inhabits mid-high strata of the canopy and edges of humid mountain forests.
- › Commonly observed in mixed flocks.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Stripes on the crown.
- › Distinctive white eye and white eyebrow.



› EL DORADO LODGE
› LA CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 1300-3000 M



› 14 - 15 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM

› SIMILAR SPECIES

› Rusty-headed Spinetail.



ORDER
STRIGIFORMES

FAMILY
STRIGIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA
SCREECH-OWL

SANTA MARTA SCREECH-OWL

Megascops gilesi

Name in Iku: Bunku ziti

› DESCRIPTION

- › Large yellow eyes.
- › Facial disc and line on nape and back in brown color.
- › Back with thick black bars.
- › Whitish chest and belly with longitudinal black veins and transverse brown stripes.
- › Unfeathered toes.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Associated with news and messages, considered a protector of the night.
- › An example for the Mamos.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Anthropophilic, often found in shrubs.
- › Inhabits high and middle vegetation strata.



› EL DORADO LODGE
› ESTACIÓN
SAN LORENZO
› LA CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› CARNIVOROUS



› 1500-2500 M



› 18-20 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



ORDER
CAPRIMULGIFORMES

FAMILY
TROCHILIDAE

SPECIES
WHITE-TAILED
STARFRONTLET

WHITE-TAILED STARFRONTLET

Coeligena phalerata

Name in Iku: Bisiyungwe bunsí

› DESCRIPTION

- › Male: Long white tail, black wings, metallic green body with a blue spot on the head and neck.
- › Female: Bronze-colored tail, reddish-brown lower parts, green upper parts.
- › Long, straight beak with a slight upward curve.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Commonly visit low shrubs in humid mountain forests.
- › Males prefer small areas within the forest, females the forest edges.
- › Both sexes attracted to artificial feeders.



- › DORADO LODGE
- › MONCHO
- › LA CUCHILLA DE SAN LORENZO



- › NECTARIVOROUS



- › 1200 - 3000 M



- › 12 CM



- › NO DIMORPHISM



› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Male: Look for white tail and straight beak.
- › Female: Identify by rufous chest, spot behind the eye, and long beak.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Does not have similar species.



› MALE

› FEMALE

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PARULIDAE

SPECIES
WHITE-LORED
WARBLER



WHITE-LORED WARBLER

Myiothlypis conspicillata

› DESCRIPTION

- › The upper parts of its plumage are olive green in color, while the head has gray tones with a yellow band on the crown. It also has a white area above the eyes and black areas around them.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Inhabits humid mountain forests, secondary forest areas, forest edges, and shaded coffee plantations. It is believed to tolerate some degree of habitat degradation. Found in the understory and lower layers of the forest, sometimes on the ground.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › When you see a bird with this contrasting olive and gray coloration on the head and of a small size, focus on the white eye ring, which is the key morphological characteristic for this species.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Golden-crowned warbler



- › CAMPANO
- › LA ESCUELITA
- › EL DORADO LODGE



- › INSECTIVOROUS



- › 1200 - 3000 M



- › 13.5 CM



- › NO DIMORPHISM



ORDER
CAPRIMULGIFORMES

FAMILY
TROCHILIDAE

SPECIES
BLACK-BACKED
THORNBILL

BLACK-BACKED THORNBILL

Ramphomicron dorsale
Name in Wiwa: Pusinduli



› MALE

› FEMALE

› DESCRIPTION

- › Robust hummingbird.
- › Male: Black back, diffuse white eye ring, beak with diagonal cut at the end, iridescent green-golden beard, white chest with green streaks.
- › Female: Green back, white neck and belly without green streaks.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Most sightings in April, June-November, and January.
- › Commonly found in eucalyptus trees.
- › Frequent in páramos and forests.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Male: Look for the golden-greenish beard, black back, and pointed beak with a diagonal cut.
- › Female: Note the distinctive beak and copper-colored base of the tail.



› DORADO LODGE
› CUCHILLA DE SAN
LORENZO



› 10 CM



› NECTARIVOROUS



› NO DIMORPHISM



› 2200 - 4500 M



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PARULIDAE

SPECIES
YELLOW-CROWNED
REDSTART



YELLOW-CROWNED REDSTART

Myioborus flavivertex

› DESCRIPTION

- › Strong bird with long legs and short tail.
- › Predominant brown color.
- › Brownish-yellow chest and light belly.
- › White crescent-shaped eye mark behind the eye.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Perches on the ground in cloud forests, difficult to observe.
- › Occasionally seeks heights to sing.
- › Rarely comes out into the open before dawn.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Golden-crowned Warbler.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Brown coloration, long legs.
- › Distinctive white crescent-shaped eye mark.



› LA CUCHILLA DE SAN
LORENZO



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 2000 - 3000 M



› 13.5 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
GRALLARIIDAE

SPECIES
SIERRA NEVADA
ANTPITTA

SIERRA NEVADA ANTPITTA

Grallaria spatiator

Name in Iku: Kondwidwi

› DESCRIPTION

- › Strong bird with long legs and short tail.
- › Predominant brown color.
- › Brownish-yellow chest and light belly.
- › White crescent-shaped eye mark behind the eye.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Perches on the ground in cloud forests, difficult to observe.
- › Occasionally seeks heights to sing.
- › Rarely comes out into the open before dawn.



› LA CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 2200-2900 M



› 14 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Brown coloration, long legs.
- › Distinctive white crescent-shaped eye mark.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

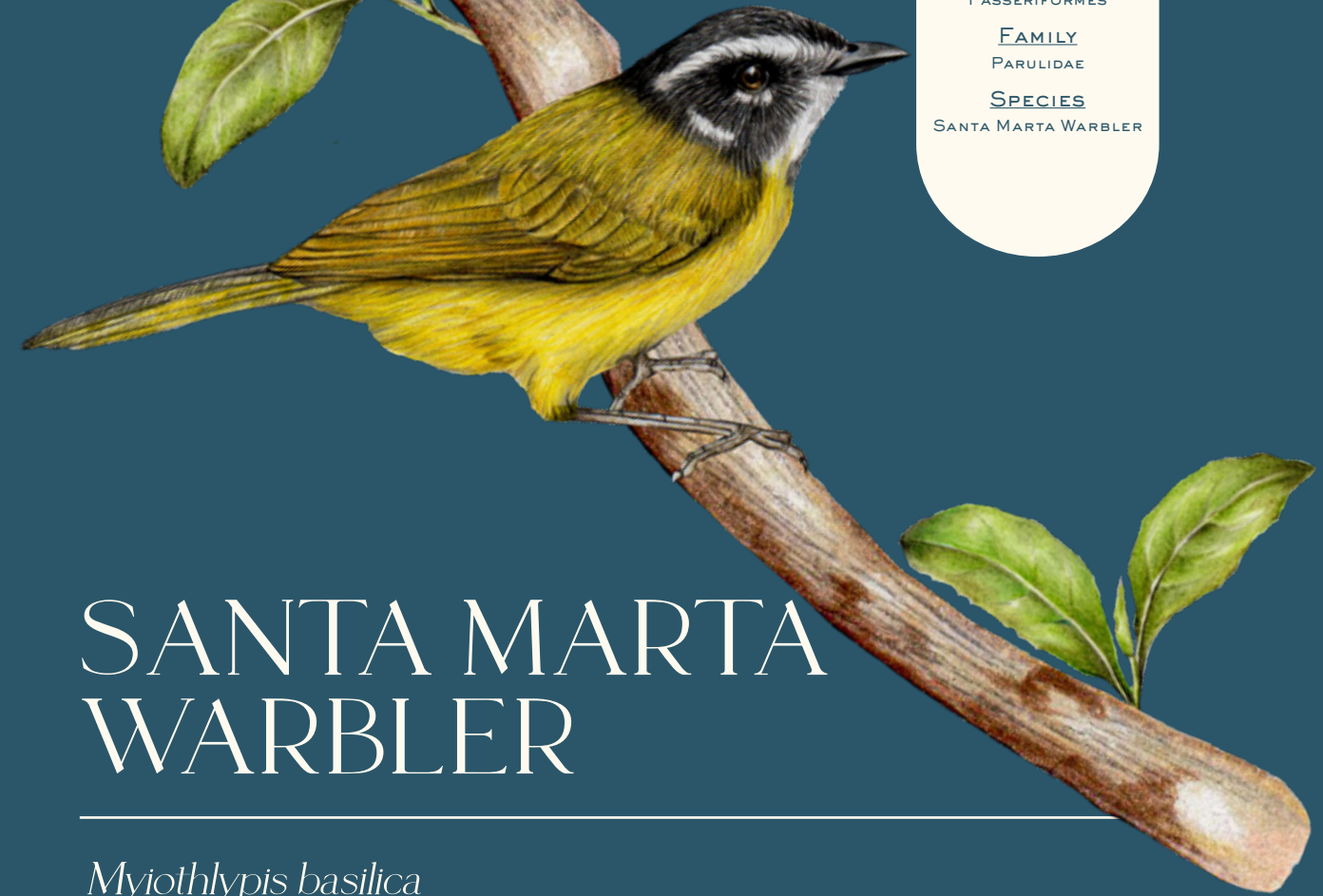
- › Rusty-breasted Antpitta (does not overlap, the latter is smaller).



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PARULIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA WARBLER



SANTA MARTA WARBLER

Myiothlypis basilica

› DESCRIPTION

- › Black head with a thin white line on the crown.
- › Wide white supercilium extending to the nape.
- › Whitish hue below the eye.
- › Upper parts olive-brown to dark brown.
- › Yellow underparts plumage with a white throat.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Inhabits the lower layers of humid forests.
- › Prefers areas near streams and brooks.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Contrast between black head and olive body.
- › Prominent white lines on the head against a black background.



› LA CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 2100-3000 M



› 14 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PASSERIFORMES

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA ANTPITTA



SANTA MARTA ANTPITTA

Grallaria bangsi
Chululú de Santa Marta

› DESCRIPTION

- › Upper parts with shades of olive-brown to grayish-olive.
- › White eye ring around the eyes.
- › Ochre-toned throat.
- › Underparts with white and olive-brown stripes.
- › Center of the belly is white.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Usually found on or near the ground.
- › Present in mountain forests, secondary forests, and their edges.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Distinctive song similar to a human whistle.
- › Predominant olive color, eye ring, and white spots merging towards the center of the belly.



› EL DORADO LODGE
› MONCHO
› LA CUCHILLA DE SAN LORENZO



› 1600-2600 M



› 18 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
THRAUPIDAE

SPECIES
BLACK-CHEEKED MOUNTAIN TANAGER



BLACK-CHEEKED MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Anisognathus melanogenys
Tangara Serrana
Name in Wiwa: Tabeku

› DESCRIPTION

- › Blue crown.
- › Black mask and yellow spot behind the eye.
- › Upper body part blue.
- › Lower body part yellow.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Inhabits the canopy of cloud forests.
- › Commonly observed in pairs.
- › Joins mixed groups in the high strata of the forest.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Focus on the yellow spot behind the eye.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Buff-breasted Mountain Tanager.



› SAN LORENZO STATION
› LA CUCHILLA DE SAN LORENZO



› FRUGIVOROUS



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 1200-3400 M



› 18 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM

ORDER
PSITTACIFORMES

FAMILY
PSITTACIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA
PARAKEET

SANTA MARTA PARAKEET

Pyrrhura viridicata
Name in Iku: Nanguewa

› DESCRIPTION

- › Plumage of green tones.
- › White orbital ring without feather coverage.
- › Shoulders of an orange tone.
- › Primary wing feathers in shades of blue.
- › Underpart of the tail in prominent red color

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › It is a bird that symbolizes spiritual cleansing in indigenous culture, used in energy cleansing rituals. The green and red colors represent nature and blood, respectively.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Inhabits cloud forests and humid forests.
- › Found in forest edges and areas of wooded pastures.
- › Undertakes seasonal migrations at different altitudes.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Look for the white orbital ring and "orange collar."
- › Sharp and continuous call: Ri ri ri.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Scarlet-fronted Parakeet



› CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› FRUGIVOROUS
› GRANIVOROUS
› HERBIVOROUS



› 1800 - 3200 M



› 25 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
FURNARIIDAE

SPECIES
RUSTY-HEADED
SPINETAILED

RUSTY-HEADED SPINTAIL

Synallaxis fuscorufa
Chamicero de Santa Marta
Name in Wiwa: Shiliskoko

› DESCRIPTION

- › Bright rufous (reddish) tone on head and body, lighter on the belly.
- › Grey belly and back.
- › Rufous tail with three defined tail feathers.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Commonly found in pairs, family groups, or mixed flocks.
- › Searches for food in middle and high levels of the forest stratum.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Focus on the rufous color.
- › Distinctive song (chid chid chid cu).
- › Knowing its similar species helps in identification.



› MONCHO
› SAN LORENZO
STATION
› CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 1600 - 3000 M



› 16 - 18 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Streak-capped Spinetail



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
TYRANNIDAE

SPECIES
SANTA MARTA
BUSH-TYRANT

SANTA MARTA BUSH-TYRANT

Myiotheretes pernix
Name in Wiwa: Kuinkoa



› DESCRIPTION

- › Gray head with a black line passing through the eyes.
- › Rufous chest and belly.
- › Conical beak with a curve at the tip and streaks on the chin.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Bird that brings messages at dawn, considered a protector of the mountains and forests.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Commonly inhabits edges of secondary forests.
- › Found in scrublands, fallows, and open areas with scattered trees.
- › Adapts to areas with natural disturbances and well-preserved forest fragments.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › The largest of the flycatchers at high altitudes.
- › Upright posture.
- › Look for the streaks on the chin, rufous color, short song (piu piu piu).
- › Prefers high places like wires and towers.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Streak-throated Bush Tyrant



› CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 2100 - 2900 M



› 20 CM



› No DIMORPHISM



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
RHINOCRYPTIDAE

SPECIES
BROWN-RUMPED
TAPACULO

BROWN-RUMPED TAPACULO

Scytalopus latebricola
Name in Iku: Sisio chiquiu

› DESCRIPTION

- › Iris, legs, and beak of brown color.
- › Adults with dark grey-brown plumage, brown touch on the back.
- › Rump of tawny brown tone.
- › Dark brown wings and tail.
- › Chest and belly in light grey-brown tone.
- › Flanks and lower belly of bright chestnut rufous color.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Anthropophobic but curious; maintain distance.
- › Very vocally active with a characteristic sustained note.
- › Inhabits undergrowth of moist montane forests and their edges.
- › Forages in the lower stratum behind bushes.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Dark and active bird.
- › Focus on rufous rump, short beak, and dark face without white ornamentation.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › Santa Marta Tapaculo, but rarely overlaps.
- › Can be confused with Hermit Wood-wren due to behavior.



› CUCHILLA DE
SAN LORENZO



› INSECTIVOROUS



› 2000 - 3600



› 11.5 CM



› No DIMORPHISM

SEMI-ENDEMIC SPECIES

OF THE SIERRA NEVADA
DE SANTA MARTA



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
THRAUPIDAE

SPECIES
SWALLOW Tanager

SWALLOW Tanager

Tersina viridis grisescens
Name in Iku: Surri atzhiki

› DESCRIPTION

- › Shape similar to swallows, but more compact.
- › Male of bright blue color with black facial mask and dark brown iris.
- › Female pale green, juveniles similar to females.
- › Both sexes with clear ventral area and dark horizontal bands.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Recognized by the indigenous people as a native species of the territory.
- › Differentiated from *Thraupis episcopus* and *T. gaudolpa* by the indigenous communities.



› CAMPANO-FINCA EL RECREO



› INSECTIVOROUS



› FRUGIVOROUS



› FEMALE

› MALE

› < 2000 M

› 14 CM

› NO DIMORPHISM

ORDER
GALLIFORME

FAMILY
CRACIDAE

SPECIES
BAND-TAILED GUAN

BAND-TAILED GUAN

Penelope argyrotis colombiana
Pava canosa
Name in Iku: Ulami

› DESCRIPTION

- › Typical group of the curassows.
- › Inhabits montane forests.
- › Can walk in pairs or solitary.
- › Frequents fruit trees, vocalizing loudly.
- › Has feather crests on the head.
- › Arboreal species with red gula and whitish eye ring.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › Feathers on the crown with a white edge, giving the appearance of a crest.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Known as mountain guan.
- › Sometimes raised for consumption.
- › Prefers laurel and guarumo trees for its diet of pulpy fruits.
- › Reproduction between April and June in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.



- › LA Y
- › EL DORADO LODGE
- › SAN LORENZO STATION



› FRUGIVOROUS



› 350-2800 M



› 65 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › *Ortalis agurral*, similar in shape to the curassows.
- › *O. garrula*, with light and uniform colored chest and abdomen.

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PASSERELIDAE

SPECIES
GOLDEN-WINGED
SPARROW

GOLDEN-WINGED SPARROW

Pinzón alidorado

› DESCRIPTION

- › Compact appearance, medium size.
- › Long golden yellow beak.
- › Black head extending to the nape, dark brown iris.
- › Black band on the sides of the neck.
- › Olive green wings with yellow touches.
- › Grey tail and flight feathers.
- › Grey legs with a pinkish hue.
- › Females slightly lighter in color.
- › Juveniles without black on the head or green on wings.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Representante de los pinzones en Colombia.
- › Restringido al norte de América del Sur.

› TIP DE IDENTIFICACIÓN

- › Representative of the finches in Colombia.
- › Restricted to the northern part of South America.

› SIMILAR SPECIES

- › *Arremonops conirostris* (Black-striped Sparrow, Pinzón Rostro de Cono).



- › POZO AZUL
- › RECUERDO
- › COLORES DE LA SIERRA



- › INSECTIVOROUS



- › FRUGIVOROUS



- › GRANIVOROUS



- › < 2600 M



- › 16 CM



- › DIMORPHISM (VERY SUBTLE)

EN LC



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PASSERELIDAE

SPECIES
BAY-HEADED
TANAGER

BAY-HEADED TANAGER

Tangara gyrola toddi

Name in Wiwa: Sindurri



EN LC



- › POZO AZUL
- › RECUERDO
- › COLORES DE LA SIERRA
- › EDES
- › ESCUELA
- › EL DORADO LODGE



- › OMNIVOROUS



- › < 1200 M



- › 13 CM



- › NO DIMORPHISM

› DESCRIPTION

- › Predominantly green with a reddish head.
- › Dark rump, reduced yellow on the nape and wing coverts.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Omnivorous, prefers fruits but also eats arthropods.
- › Nest construction by females, with materials provided by males.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › The subspecies from the Sierra Nevada lacks blue tones.

ORDER
CARPIMULGIFORMES

FAMILY
TROCHILIDAE

SPECIES
COPPERY EMERALD

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
COTINGIDAE

SPECIES
GOLDEN-BREADED FRUITEATER

COPPERY EMERALD

Chlorostilbon russatus

Name in Iku: Kakaterugama


› DESCRIPTION

- › Male is golden green with a short, straight, and black beak. Forehead is golden green, and the tail is slightly forked with a golden coppery tone.
- › Female has grey underparts, greenish flanks, and smoky grey coloration in the center of the tail with a subterminal purple coppery band.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Inhabits the lower Magdalena Valley, Santa Marta region, and Sierra de Perijá.

 › <500-1700 M

 › MALE 8,5 CM

› FEMALE 7,5 CM

EN LC



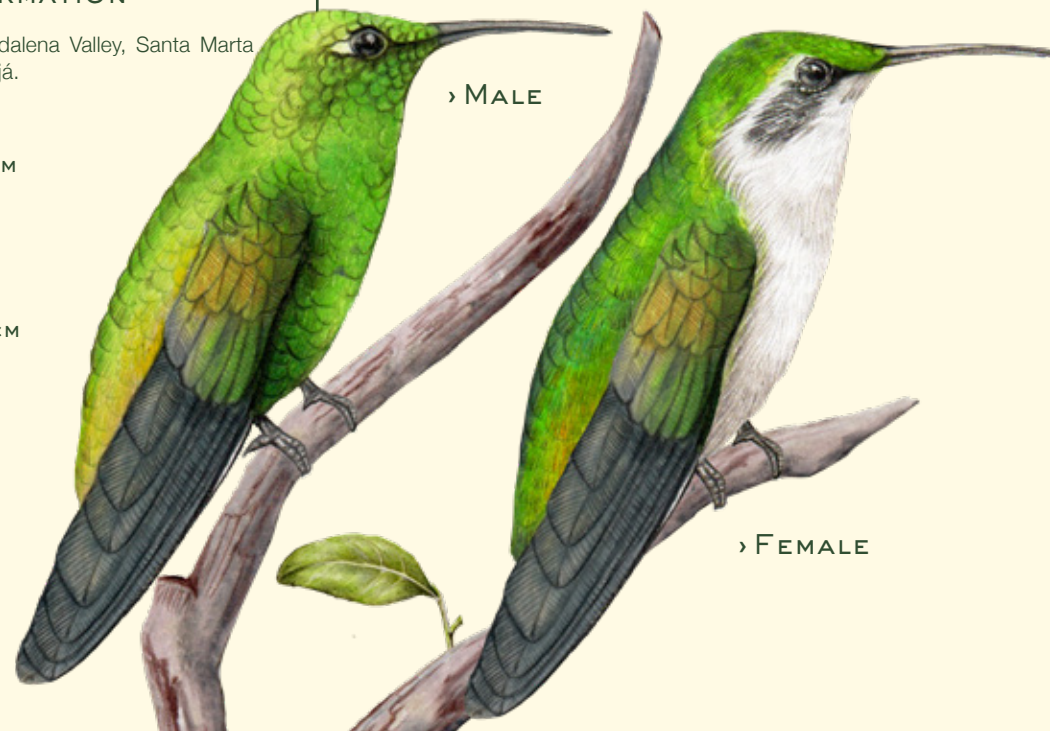
› FIRST GARDEN OF THE EL DORADO RESERVE



› NECTARIVOROUS



› DIMORPHISM



› MALE

› FEMALE

GOLDEN-BREADED FRUITEATER

Pipreola aureopectus decora

› DESCRIPTION

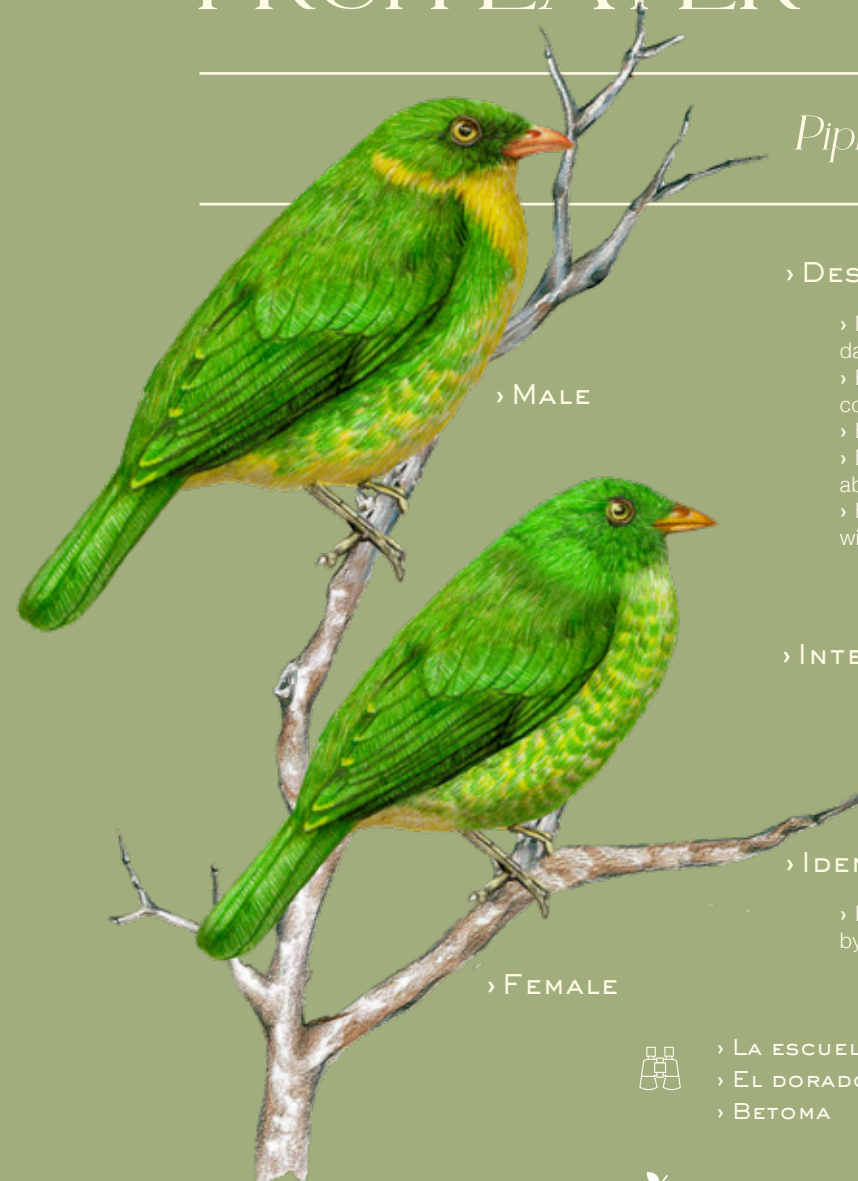
- › Males with reddish-orange beak, females with dark beak.
- › Both sexes with yellow iris and green upper coloration with white tips on tertiary feathers.
- › Black chins and bridles.
- › Male with bright yellow chest, lemon yellow abdomen, sides, and flanks.
- › Females similar to males in general coloration but with green throat and underparts and yellow streaks.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Species is little known, but considered to be confident around humans.
- › Observable alone or in pairs.

› IDENTIFICATION TIP

- › In the Sierra subspecies, the male is distinguished by having a yellow extension on the neck.



› MALE

› FEMALE



› LA ESCUELITA
› EL DORADO LODGE
› BETOMA



› FRUGIVOROUS



› <1300-2300 M



› 16,5-17,5 CM



› DIMORPHISM

EN LC



OTHER SPECIES

OF THE SIERRA NEVADA
DE SANTA MARTA

ORDER
PSITTACIFORMES

FAMILY
PSITTACIDAE

SPECIES
MILITARY MACAW

MILITARY MACAW

Ara militaris

Name in Iku: Mrabú

› DESCRIPTION

- › Large green macaw with a red forehead and pink eye ring.
- › Body, crown, and throat are green, with a pale blue rump.
- › Tricolor tail in blue, red, and olive green.
- › Strong, curved beak for breaking nuts, seeds, and fruits.
- › Social birds, often seen in flocks or pairs. Recognizable by their loud calls.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › They nest and sleep in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, moving between different altitudes.
- › Their intelligence and charisma make them a target for hunting and captivity.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Considered sacred birds, important in rituals to ward off bad wishes.
- › Use of feathers in cleansing negative energies.

VU



› FRUGIVOROUS



› 600-2600 M



› 70 CM



› DIMORPHISM

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
CORVIDAE

SPECIES
BLACK-CHESTED JAY

BLACK-CHESTED JAY

Cyanocorax affinis

Chao chao

Name in Iku: Swanu

› DESCRIPTION

- › Medium-sized, thick-bodied, and noisy bird.
- › Males with black heads, blue spots on the crown, and a blue dot under the eye.
- › Yellow iris, sepia-colored throat and upper chest.
- › Upper body violet mixed with brown, lower body whitish.
- › Blue wings and tail with white tips, black legs and beak.
- › Females have more brown on the upper body and back, juveniles are pale with no blue spots.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Social birds, forming groups of up to 8 individuals.
- › Active, with loud songs and long, agile jumps.
- › Inhabit both humid and dry forests, clearings near rivers, and cultivated areas.
- › Forage in groups, feeding mainly on insects.



› INSECTIVOROUS



› UP TO 2600 M M



› 33-36 CM



› NOT VERY
SIGNIFICANT

LC



› JUAN FELIPE QUEVEDO OSSA

ORDER
PICIFORMES
FAMILY
RAMPHASTIDAE
SPECIES
KEEL-BILLED TOUCAN

KEEL-BILLED TOUCAN

Ramphastos sulfuratus
Name in Iku: Sha'go

› DESCRIPTION

- › Large Caribbean Toucan, predominantly dark in color, with a yellow chest and neck featuring a distinctive reddish band.
- › Large, curved beak with striking colors like lime green with a red tip.
- › Orange band on upper jaw and light blue area on lower jaw.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Varied diet including fruits, insects, chicks of other birds, frogs, and lizards.
- › Songs accompanied by head movements.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › The toucan is considered a herald of positive changes and a model for teachings in the community.
- › The parable of the toucan and the woodpecker, a creation story, tells how the toucan, originally with a small beak, swapped its beak with the woodpecker, who had a large one. After the swap, the toucan realizes the lack of functionality of the large beak and seeks the woodpecker to reverse the change, but without success. In the end, the toucan remains with a large beak, suitable for eating fruits, but with little strength, and the woodpecker with a small, strong beak, useful for pecking and hunting. This story teaches the importance of valuing one's own attributes and not envying those of others.



› FRUGIVOROUS



› INSECTIVOROUS



› BELOW 1600 M



› 46 - 51 CM



› NOT VERY SIGNIFICANT

NT

ORDER
GALBULIFORMES

FAMILY
GALBULIDAE

SPECIES
RUFIOUS-TAILED
JACAMAR

RUFIOUS-TAILED JACAMAR

Galbula ruficauda

› DESCRIPTION

- › Males with upper parts, face, wings, and pectoral band of metallic coppery green for forest camouflage.
- › Long rufous red tail and black primary feathers; central feathers metallic green.
- › White throat and coppery brown abdomen.
- › Long, thin, and pointed black beak.
- › Females with duller coloration; juveniles with smaller tail and beak and dull upper parts.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Patient birds that hunt from elevated areas of trees.
- › Diet based on insects such as dragonflies, butterflies, beetles, and aquatic invertebrates.
- › Inhabit tropical rainforests and humid forests.

LC



› INSECTIVOROUS



› UP TO 1300 M



› 23-27 CM



› DIMORPHISM



› JUAN FELIPE QUEVEDO OSSA

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
TITYRIDAE

SPECIES
MASKED TITYRA

MASKED TITYRA

Tityra semifasciata

Name in Wiwa: Bunkwi

› DESCRIPTION

- › Male with an incomplete black facial mask, reddish facial skin and eye ring, dark brown iris.
- › Head and most of the body white, wings mostly black with grayish tertiary feathers.
- › Whitish tail with a black band.
- › Female without facial mask, darker head, grayish back with brown spots and bands, pale gray underside.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › They use woodpecker nests; the female brings the materials.
- › Lay 2 to 3 eggs and act as seed dispersers.
- › Feed mainly on fruits, but occasionally hunt insects.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Considered a guiding bird of importance to the Mamos.
- › Associated with clarity in thoughts and spiritual guidance.



› FRUGIVOROUS



› 1200-1500 M



› 20 - 24 CM



› DIMORPHISM



LC



› J ESTEBAN BERRIO URRAO

ORDER

CORACIIFORMES

FAMILY

MOMOTIDAE

SPECIES

WHOOPIING MOTMOT

WHOOPIING MOTMOT

Momotus subrufescens

Name in Wiwa: Kunkuruma

› DESCRIPTION

- › No visible differences between males and females.
- › Head with a black area and blue edge, known as a diadem, which changes to violet towards the nape.
- › Black stripe crossing the eye and black ear areas.
- › Bluish-green throat; olive green back and wings with blue outer primary feathers.
- › Long and rounded racket-shaped tail, blue with black edges.
- › Light brown feathers on the abdomen and black on the chest; reddish-brown iris and black beak.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Feeds on large insects, lizards, and berries.
- › Inhabits humid forests, secondary growth, forest edges, and deciduous forests from Panama to northern Colombia and Venezuela.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Associated with time, there is a belief that it can travel through temporal portals and transmit messages.



› OMNIVOROUS



› UP TO 2000 M



› 42 - 46 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



LC

› SERGIO MENDIVIL-RIVAS

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PIPRIDAE

SPECIES
WHITE-BEARDED
MANAKIN

WHITE-BEARDED MANAKIN

Manacus Manacus

Name in Iku: Yerwiwi

› DESCRIPTION

- › Small bird with a short tail, orange legs, and toes in both sexes.
- › Male with a black crown and white nape collar, throat shaped like a beard.
- › White underparts, greyish belly, dark upper parts.
- › Greyish coloration with blue tones on the rump.
- › Female olive green in color.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Nest in areas with abundant food.
- › The male attracts the female by maintaining a clean area on the ground and performing energetic flights and jumps, as well as wing snapping.
- › The female raises the chicks alone, without the male's help.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Considered a messenger bird that announces the arrival of river floods.



- › FRUGIVOROUS
- › INSECTIVOROUS



- › UP TO 1900 M



- › 10.2 CM



- › DIMORPHISM

LC

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PIPRIDAE

SPECIES
LANCE-TAILED MANAKIN

LANCE-TAILED MANAKIN

Chiroxiphia lanceolata

› DESCRIPTION

- › Bird with a spear-like shape and a thin tail, named for its appearance.
- › Male with a small black frontal crest, red crown, and light blue back and scapular area.
- › The rest of the plumage is black, including the neck and nape.
- › Dark reddish-brown iris and black beak.
- › Female with olive green plumage, throat, belly, and under-tail coverts paler and yellowish.
- › Orange legs and toes in both sexes.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Common in tropical dry forests and humid forests.
- › Identifiable by their characteristic song and chirping.



- › FRUGIVOROUS
- › INSECTIVOROUS



- › UP TO 850 M



- › 10.2 CM



- › DIMORPHISM



› FRANCISCO TRONCOSO



› FLICKR MIKE'S BIRDS



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
PIPRIDAE

SPECIES
GOLDEN-HEADED
MANAKIN

GOLDEN-HEADED MANAKIN

Ceratopipra erythrocephala

› DESCRIPTION

- › Males with completely black bodies and shiny golden heads.
- › Females with dull olive plumage, pale beak, small size, and square-tipped tail.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Difficult to detect outside of their displays to attract females.
- › Displays include jumps, fast flights between perches, and movements along branches.
- › They emit distinctive sounds such as buzzing, trills, and chirps during the display.



› FRUGIVOROUS



› INSECTIVOROUS



› < 500 M



› 9,1 CM



› DIMORPHISM



LC

ORDER
CUCULIFORMES

FAMILY
CUCULIDAE

SPECIES
SQUIRREL CUCKOO

SQUIRREL CUCKOO

Piaya Cayana

Name in Iku: Mamachicua

› DESCRIPTION

- › Medium-sized bird with chestnut-copper plumage on the upper body.
- › Light brown chest and abdomen with cream-white shades.
- › Long tail with black bands and white tips.
- › Red eyes, yellow beak, and bluish-gray legs.
- › Juveniles without black bands on the tail, brown iris, and gray legs and beak.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Feeds on insects such as caterpillars, grasshoppers, beetles, moths, and ants.
- › Commonly seen climbing and jumping between branches.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Considered a sacred bird by the Mamos.
- › Symbolizes patience and waiting, and is valued as a messenger bird and guide for important decisions in the community.



› INSECTIVOROUS



› UP TO 2700 M



› 46 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM

LC

› SERGIO MENDIVIL-RIVAS

ORDER

PICIFORMES

FAMILY

RAMPHASTIDAE

SPECIES

COLLARED ARACARI

COLLARED ARACARI

Pteroglossus torquatus

› DESCRIPTION

- › Small and slender toucan with slight dimorphism.
- › Dark coloration, dark gray eye ring, and reddish facial skin behind the eye.
- › Yellow iris, beak with yellowish upper part and black serrated line, lower jaw black.
- › Yellowish lower body with a red patch, reddish band, belly with black and red band, red flanks, rufous thighs, and reddish rump.
- › Females have a reddish nuchal collar and a shorter beak.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › May associate with the Caribbean Toucan.
- › Diet includes eggs and chicks of other birds.
- › Receives help from individuals of its species during nesting.
- › Nests in abandoned woodpecker cavities.



› FRUGIVOROUS



› INSECTIVOROUS



› CARNIVOROUS



› < 500 M



› 43-48 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



› ANDY MORFFEY

› PHILLIP EDWARDS



ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
THAMNOPHILIDAE

SPECIES
BLACK-BACKED
ANTSHRIKE

BLACK-BACKED ANTSHRIKE

Thamnophilus melanonotus

› DESCRIPTION

- › Medium-sized bird with grayish crest and beak (Male) and light-colored beak (Female).
- › Dark iris and long tarsi.
- › Males with black and white plumage, a dark hood-like head, and a dark crest.
- › Females with a coloration of dark and light brown tones, a light eye ring, brown crest, and beige underside.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Restricted distribution to the Colombian Caribbean and part of Venezuela.
- › Its song facilitates its detection.
- › Territorial and apparently monogamous.
- › Builds nests in thorny trees.
- › Resilient species, favored by habitat disturbances.



› INSECTIVOROUS



› UP TO 600 M



› 15 - 16 CM



› DIMORPHISM



ORDER
FALCONIFORMES

FAMILY
FALCONIDAE

SPECIES
LAUGHING FALCON

LAUGHING FALCON

Herpetotheres cachinnans
Name in Iku: Kortamu

› DESCRIPTION

- › Medium-sized falcon with a wingspan of 70 to 80 cm.
- › Dark brown plumage on the upper part, with a white patch at the base of the tail.
- › Creamy white underside with a white collar around the neck.
- › Large head in proportion to the body and a crest present.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Its characteristic call sounds like a melodious laugh, facilitating its identification.
- › Main diet based on snails, using its long and curved beak to extract them from shells.
- › Slow and steady flight with circular movements over wooded areas.
- › Inhabits tropical forests, dry forests, and areas with streams and rivers.
- › Distribution from southern Mexico to South America, including Bolivia and northern Argentina.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Considered a sacred bird by the community.
- › Associated with the announcement of the arrival of summer.
- › Should not be hunted to maintain the balance of nature.



› CARNIVOROUS



› UP TO 2400 M



› 70 - 80 CM



› NO DIMORPHISM



LC



› FRANCISCO TRONCOSO

ORDER
TROGONIFORMES

FAMILY
TROGONIDAE

SPECIES
GARTERED TROGON

GARTERED TROGON

Trogon caligatus

Name in Iku: Gayru

› DESCRIPTION

- › Males with light bluish-gray beak and yellow eye ring.
- › Violet-blue plumage on the head and upper chest.
- › Black mask and throat, followed by a white and yellow band on the ventral part.
- › Metallic green back, wings with a black and white pattern.
- › Dark flight feathers, with whitish outer primaries.
- › Short violet-blue tail with a black tip and white and black bands.
- › Females with a darker beak, white eye ring. Lacks violet-blue and green tones in plumage.
- › Pale yellow belly with gray on the flanks.
- › Tail with black and white internal horizontal bands.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Can take over wasp nests and feed on them for extended periods.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Considered a sacred bird for the Mamos as they are bearers of messages from the spiritual world. Used in spiritual practices such as cleansings and rituals.



› FRUGIVOROUS



› INSECTIVOROUS



› CARNIVOROUS



› < 1000 CM



› 20-25 CM



› DIMORPHISM



LC

› JUANCA SANABRIA

ORDER

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

FAMILY

TROCHILIDAE

SPECIESRUBY-TOPAZ
HUMMINGBIRD

RUBY-TOPAZ HUMMINGBIRD

Chrysolampis mosquitus

› DESCRIPTION

- › Small hummingbird with a short, straight, black beak.
- › Male with ruby-red crown and nape, occasionally orange.
- › Iridescent golden-yellow chest, dark brown back.
- › Brown lower parts, chestnut tail with a black tip.
- › Females with coppery green back, pale gray belly.
- › Central tail feathers olive green, others reddish-chestnut with a black-purple subterminal band.
- › Slightly longer beak in females, with a white spot near the eye.
- › Juveniles similar to adult females, with a white spot and dark violet outer tail feathers.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Possibly the smallest hummingbird in the tropical dry forest.
- › Frequents large flowering trees.
- › Attracts females by fanning the tail feathers and bowing the crown feathers.



› NECTARIVOROUS



› 1200 M



› 7.9 CM



› DIMORPHISM

LC



› OSWALDO CORTES

ORDER
TROGONIFORMES

FAMILY
GALBULIDAE

SPECIES
WHITE-TIPPED
QUETZAL

WHITE-TIPPED QUETZAL

Pharomachrus fulgidus
Name in Iku: Kalyelunyi

› DESCRIPTION

- › Medium-sized bird.
- › Males: Green color on the face, chest, back, rump, and wing coverts.
- › Golden crown and crest, ruby-red ventral area.
- › Dark wings, black tail with white ventral areas.
- › Females: Brown coloration on the face and anterior areas.
- › Scaled green pattern on the chest, green wing coverts with black triangular spots.
- › Dark wings, posterior ventral areas with horizontal white bands and pink to red tones.
- › Black tail with horizontal white lines.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › The Golden Quetzal inhabits mid-altitude areas in northern Colombia and Venezuela.
- › It is found in cloud forests.
- › The tail feathers are pointed and characteristic of the quetzal.



› CARNIVOROUS



› < 1500-2500 CM



› 20-25 CM



› DIMORPHISM



› FRANCISCO TRONCOSO

ORDER
PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY
FRINGILLIDAE

SPECIES
BLUE-NAPED
CHLOROPHONIA

BLUE-NAPED CHLOROPHONIA

Chlorophonia cyanea

› DESCRIPTION

- › Small bird.
- › Both sexes have a yellow spot on the forehead and a green head.
- › Male: Light blue nuchal collar and eye ring, yellow ventral part.
- › Dark green back with dark shades on wings and rump with light blue.
- › Female: Duller coloration, less pronounced nuchal collar, yellow parts, and dull eye ring.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Primarily frugivorous but also searches for insects on mossy branches.
- › Observed in mixed flocks, pairs, or groups of the same species.



› FRUGIVOROUS
› INSECTIVOROUS



› 1000 - 2300 CM



› 11 CM



› DIMORPHISM

LC

› FRANCISCO TRONCOSO



ORDER
TROGONIFORMES

FAMILY
TROGONIDAE

SPECIES
MASKED TROGON

MASKED TROGON

Trogon personatus

Name in Wiwa: Zhakuabaka

› DESCRIPTION

- › Medium-sized bird with a short, yellow beak.
- › Male: Orange eye ring, dark facial mask, metallic green crown, nape, and chest. White band on the chest, followed by a reddish color. Wings with black and white barred pattern, white outer edges of primary feathers.
- › Female: Incomplete eye ring with a white part, brown crown, upper parts, and chest. Lower chest and tail are opaque red.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › A silent bird that frequents the vegetative understory, feeding while perched on branches.
- › It is often seen alone or in pairs.

› CULTURAL INFORMATION

- › Considered a sacred bird for the Mamos, it holds importance in rituals and spiritual work.



› FRUGIVOROUS
› INSECTIVOROUS



› < 700 - 2100 CM



› 25 CM



› DIMORPHISM

LC

ORDER

ACCIPITRIFORMES

FAMILY

ACCIPITRIDAE

SPECIES

BLACK HAWK-EAGLE

BLACK HAWK-EAGLE

Spizaetus tyrannus

Name in Iku: Siseku

› DESCRIPTION

- › Robust and large bird, adults with black plumage.
- › Short, wide, and rounded wings, feathered legs.
- › Long tail with three white stripes, characteristic crest on the head.
- › Yellow-orange iris, blackish cere, bluish-black beak, yellow legs.
- › Juveniles have a black and white forehead and eyebrow, brown crown with white tips, black crest with white tips, tail with dark stripes, lower coverts striped in white, and medium white throat and chest.

› INTERESTING INFORMATION

- › Diurnal behavior, hunters of small birds and mammals.
- › They perch in high areas of trees, being stealthy and silent hunters.
- › They prefer tall and leafy trees.
- › Inhabit tropical forests, jungles, and mountainous areas of Central and South America, from Mexico to northern Argentina.



› CARNIVOROUS



› UP TO 500 M



› 60 - 70 CM



› DIMORPHISM



LC



› LUKE SEITZ

Endemic Birds

› SCIENTIFIC NAME	› ENGLISH	› SPANISH	› GERMAN	› FRENCH
<i>Atlapetes melanocephalus</i>	Santa Marta Brushfinch	Atlapetes de Santa Marta	Grauhohr-Buschammer	Tohi de Santa Marta
<i>Drymophila hellmayri</i>	Santa Marta Antbird	Tiluchí de Santa Marta	Santa-Marta-Ameisenfänger	Grisin de Santa Marta
<i>Arremon basilicus</i>	Sierra Nevada Brushfinch	Gorrión montés de la Sierra Nevada	Brustfleck-Buschammer	Tohi de Bangs
<i>Henicorhina anachoreta</i>	Hermit Wood-Wren	Cucarachero Anacoreta	Gipfelzaunkönig	Troglodyte ermite
<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Flycatcher	Birro Chico	Zimttyrann	Moucherolle cannelle
<i>Scytalopus sanctaemartae</i>	Santa Marta Tapaculo	Churrín de Santa Marta	Santa-Marta-Tapaculo	Mérulaxe de Santa Marta
<i>Anthocephala floriceps</i>	Santa Marta Blossomcrown	Colibri Cabecicastaño de Santa Marta	Blassstirnkolibri	Colibri à tête rose
<i>Chaetocercus astreans</i>	Santa Marta Woodstar	Rombito de Santa Marta	Santa-Marta-Elfe	Colibri de Santa Marta
<i>Campylopterus phainopeplus</i>	Santa Marta Sabrewing	Colibri alas de sable serrano	Santa-Marta-Degenflügel	Campyloptère de Santa Marta
<i>Clibanornis rufipectus</i>	Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner	Ticotico de Santa Marta	Rostbrust-Baumspäher	Anabate de Santa Marta
<i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>	Southern Emerald-Toucanet	Tucancito gorgiblanco	Weißkehlarsari	Toucanet à gorge blanche
<i>Odontophorus atrifrons</i>	Black-fronted Wood-Quail	Corcovado Carinegro	Schwarzstirnwachtel	Tocro à front noir
<i>Cranioleuca hellmayri</i>	Streak-capped Spinetail	Curutié de Santa Marta	Santa-Marta-Baumschlüpfer	Synallaxe des broméliades
<i>Megascops gilesi</i>	Santa Marta Screech-Owl	Autillo de Santa Marta	Santa-Marta-Kreischeule	Petit-duc de Santa Marta
<i>Coeligena phalerata</i>	White-tailed Starfrontlet	Inca Coliblanco	Türkiskronkolibri	Inca à queue blanche
<i>Myiothlypis conspicillata</i>	White-lored Warbler	Reinita Embridada	Weißzügel-Waldsänger	Paruline à lores blancs
<i>Myioborus flavivertex</i>	Yellow-crowned Redstart	Candelita Coronigualda	Gelbkronen-Waldsänger	Paruline à cimier jaune
<i>Ramphomicron dorsale</i>	Black-backed Thornbill		Schwarzrückenkolibri	Colibri à dos noir
<i>Grallaria spatiator</i>	Sierra Nevada Antpitta	Tororoí de Sierra Nevada	Sierra-Nevada-Ameisenpitta	Grallaire piétonne
<i>Myiothlypis basilica</i>	Santa Marta Warbler	Reinita de Santa Marta	Santa-Marta-Waldsänger	Paruline de Santa Marta
<i>Grallaria bangsi</i>	Santa Marta Antpitta	Tororoí de Santa Marta	Ockerkehl-Ameisenpitta	Grallaire de Santa Marta
<i>Anisognathus melanogenys</i>	Black-cheeked Mountain Tanager	Tangara de Santa Marta	Schwarzwangen-Bergtangare	Tangara de Santa Marta
<i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i>	Santa Marta Parakeet	Periquito de Santa Marta	Santa-Marta-Sittich	Conure de Santa Marta
<i>Synallaxis fuscorufa</i>	Rusty-headed Spinetail	Pijuí de Santa Marta	Rotkopf-Dickichtschlüpfer	Synallaxe de Santa Marta
<i>Myiotheretes pernix</i>	Santa Marta Bush-Tyrant	Atrapamoscas de Santa Marta	Santa-Marta-Buschtyrann	Moucherolle de Santa Marta
<i>Scytalopus latebricola</i>	Brown-rumped Tapaculo	Churrín Ratona	Hellkehltapaculo	Mérulaxe à croupion brun

Semi-Endemic Birds

› SCIENTIFIC NAME	› ENGLISH	› SPANISH	› GERMAN	› FRENCH
<i>Tersina Viridis</i>	Swallow Tanager	Azulejo Golondrina	Schwalbentangare	Tersine hirondelle
<i>Penelope argyrotis</i>	Band-tailed Guan	Pava canosa	Bindenschwanzguan	Pénélope à queue barrée
<i>Arremon schlegeli</i>	Golden-winged Sparrow	Pinzón alidorado	Goldflügel-Buschammer	Tohi de Schlegel
<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Bay-headed Tanager	Tangará Cabecirrufa	Rötelkopftangare	Calliste rouverdin
<i>Chlorostilbon russatus</i>	Coppery Emerald	Esmeralda cobriza	Bronzeschwanz-Smaragdkolibri	Émeraude cuivrée
<i>Pipreola aureopectus</i>	Golden-breasted Fruiteater	Frutero Pechidorado	Goldbrustkotinga	Cotinga à poitrine d'or



Targets

› SCIENTIFIC NAMES	› ENGLISH	› SPANISH	› GERMAN	› FRENCH
<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw	Guacamaya verde	Soldatenara	Ara militaire
<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>	Black-chested Jay	Carriquí Pechiblanco	Schwarzbrust-Blaurabe	Geai à poitrine noire
<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Keel-billed Toucan	Tucan caribeño	Fischertukan	Toucan à carène
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	Jacamar Colirrufo	Rotschwanz-Glanzvogel	Jacamar à queue rousse
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Crested Oropendola	Oropéndola crestada	Krähenstirnvogel	Cassique huppé
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Masked Tityra	Titira enmascarada	Weißnackenkuckuck	Tityre masqué
<i>Momotus subrufescens</i>	Whooping Motmot	Barranquero	Rötelauchmotmot	Motmot caraïbe
<i>Picumnus squamulatus</i>	Scaled Piculet	Carpintero Escamado	Schuppenzwergspecht	Picumne squamulé
<i>Manacus manacus</i>	White-bearded Manakin	Saltarín Barbiblanco	Weißbrustpipra	Manakin casse-noisette
<i>Chiroxiphia lanceolata</i>	Lance-tailed Manakin	Saltarin coludo	Lanzettschwanzpipra	Manakin lancéolé
<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>	Golden-headed Manakin	Saltarin cabecidorada	Gelbkopfpipra	Manakin à tête d'or
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	Cuco Ardilla	Eichhornkuckuck	Piaye écureuil
<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Collared Aracari	Pichí Bandeado	Halsbandarassari	Araçari à collier
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike	Batará Barrado	Bindenameisenwürger	Batara rayé
<i>Thamnophilus melanotus</i>	Black-backed Antshrike	Batará encampuchado	Schwarzweiß-Ameisenwürger	Batara à dos noir
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Laughing Falcon	Halcón Reidor	Lachfalke	Macagua rieur
<i>Trogon caligatus</i>	Gartered Trogon	Trogón Violáceo	Grünschwanztrogon	Trogon pattu
<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	Colibrí Rubitopacio	Moskitokolibri	Colibri rubis-topaze
<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus</i>	White-tipped Quetzal	Quetzal Dorado	Glanztrogon	Quetzal brillant
<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	Blue-naped Chlorophonia	Chlorofonia Verdiazul	Grünorganist	Organiste à nuque bleue
<i>Catharus fuscater</i>	Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	Zorzal Oscuro	Graurücken-Musendrossel	Grive ardoisée
<i>Trogon personatus</i>	Masked Trogon	Trogón enmascarado	Maskentrogon	Trogon masqué
<i>Spizaetus Tyrannus</i>	Black Hawk-Eagle	Aguila iguanera	Tyrannenadler	Aigle tyran

RECOMENDATIONS

› BIRDWATCHING IS A REWARDING AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY THAT CONNECTS US WITH NATURE AND HELPS US BETTER UNDERSTAND OUR ENVIRONMENT. WHEN OBSERVING BIRDS, WE NOT ONLY ENJOY THEIR BEAUTY AND BEHAVIOR BUT ALSO

CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSERVATION AND STUDY OF THESE SPECIES. HERE YOU WILL FIND PRACTICAL TIPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAKE YOUR EXPERIENCE A SUCCESS WHILE ALWAYS RESPECTING THE WELL-BEING OF THE BIRDS AND THEIR HABITAT.



› PREPARATION & PLANNING

- **Research Local Birds:** Before your trip, study the birds in the region. This increases your chances of spotting birds and familiarizes you with the local species.
- **Season:** Consider the rainy season. The Sierra Nevada is located on the northern coast of Colombia and therefore has a bimodal rainfall pattern, with a main season between September and November and a minor one between July and August. For this reason, we recommend starting in the rainy season or from mid-November to early April.
- **Timing:** The best times for birdwatching are from sunrise until 10:30 am and late afternoon after 3 pm.
- **Clothing and Equipment:** Wear comfortable, discreet-colored clothing and a hat. Use binoculars (8 x 42 or 10 x 42) and consider bringing a telescope or a camera with a good zoom. Don't forget a field guide to birds.

› BIRDWATCHING TECHNIQUES

- **Use of Apps:** Use mobile applications to record sightings and facilitate species identification. This is a tourist and scientific experience, and all records are important for global databases and further studies of this biological group.
- **Slow Pace and Distance:** Maintain a calm pace and avoid getting too close to the birds.
- **Use of Local Guides:** Consider hiring a local bird expert as a guide for a more enriching and environmentally friendly experience.

› CARE FOR BIRDS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Minimize Disturbance:** Avoid interfering with the natural behavior of the birds and do not overuse playback.
- **Habitat Conservation:** Be aware of the importance of conserving the natural habitat of the birds.
- **Don't Feed Wild Birds:** Feeding them can disrupt their natural feeding patterns and dependence.
- **Carry Your Trash:** Take any waste with you to protect the environment.
- **Respect Protected Areas:** Follow the rules established in reserves and national parks.
- **Responsible Photography:** When taking photos, prioritize the well-being of the birds over getting the perfect shot.

› GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Patience and Observation:** Patience is key. Learn to observe closely and listen to the sounds of the environment.
- **Learn Bird Songs:** Knowing bird songs will help you identify birds that you may not be able to see.
- **Join Birdwatching Groups:** Joining birdwatching groups can enhance your experience.
- **Support Research and Conservation:** Your participation and records can be valuable for research and conservation projects.





FIELD GUIDES

Local Guides

This guide provides a list of expert birdwatching guides in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the Colombian Caribbean. These guides are knowledgeable about bird species and their environments and are dedicated to environmental conservation. They provide skills to identify birds and share information about their behavior and ecology. Their experience ensures a comprehensive and educational birdwatching experience, enriching the knowledge of participants. Please note that this is only a suggested list and may be updated over time.

BIOTA BIRDWATCHING:

RICARDO MARTÍNEZ (BIOTATOURS) - eBIRD
BIOLOGIST - BILINGUAL PROFESSIONAL GUIDE
312-6225227

FRANCISCO TRONCOSO:

BIOLOGIST - PROFESSIONAL GUIDE
317 8513155

JUAN CARLOS SANABRIA (JUANCA NATURE):

JUANKASA - eBIRD
BILINGUAL PROFESSIONAL GUIDE
320 507 8898

SERGIO MENDIVIL-RIVAS:

SERGIO MENDIVIL-RIVAS (ORNIMAG) - eBIRD
BIOLOGIST, MASTERS'S DEGREE -
ETHNOBIOLOGICAL GUIDE
305 4411511

ANGEL ORTIZ:

BIRDWATCHING GUIDE
318 882 7849

CARLOS VILLA:

CARLOS VILLA-DE LEÓN - eBIRD
BIOLOGIST - LOCAL GUIDE
301 5219311

CRISTIAN MANRIQUE:

CRISTIÁN MANRIQUE - eBIRD
PROFESSIONAL GUIDE

GABRIEL UTRIA

USIACURI EXPERIENCE:

GABRIEL UTRIA - eBIRD
BIOLOGIST - BILINGUAL PROFESSIONAL GUIDE
314 5786447

CRISTIAN SIERRA:

CRISTIAN DE JESUS SIERRA VILLALBA - eBIRD
BILINGUAL GUIDE
304 2018508

MOBILE APPLICATIONS

› MOBILE APPLICATIONS HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED BIRDWATCHING, BECOMING ESSENTIAL TOOLS FOR BOTH ENTHUSIASTS AND ORNITHOLOGY EXPERTS.

These apps facilitate species identification, tracking sightings, and connecting with a global community of birdwatchers. Furthermore, they significantly contribute to science and conservation by allowing the collection and sharing of valuable data on bird distribution and behavior. Below are three highly recommended mobile applications to enhance the birdwatching experience.

eBird

eBIRD



Developed by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, eBird is an online platform for birdwatchers worldwide to record and share bird sightings. It allows users to enter details such as species, location, and quantity, contributing to scientific studies and conservation efforts. It is a useful tool for maintaining organized records and exploring local observations, connecting observers with a broader community.

TheCornellLab
Merlin[®]

MERLIN



Created by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Merlin is a mobile app that facilitates bird identification through photos, descriptions, and sounds. Its user-friendly interface and advanced algorithm provide accurate identifications and data on bird habitats and behaviors, making it an essential educational tool for both enthusiasts and professionals.

iNaturalist

iNATURALIST



iNaturalist is a citizen science platform and social network for nature enthusiasts. It allows users to document and share wildlife observations, including birds, and receive assistance in species identification. It contributes to scientific research and biodiversity conservation, fostering learning and a passion for nature.

CONSERVATION MESSAGE

› BIRDS ARE FUNDAMENTAL ORGANISMS FOR THE NATURAL REGENERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ECOSYSTEMS. THE FACT THAT THEY EXIST IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, THAT WE FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTER THEM, AND THAT WE HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THEM EVERY DAY MEANS ONLY ONE THING: THE SIERRA IS ALIVE!

› PIGEONS (COLUMBA LIVIA) - AN INTRODUCED SPECIES.

THEY POSE A PROBLEM FOR WILD AND NATIVE SPECIES.

We are fortunate to coexist with them, and as humans, we can be their protectors. Therefore, we must ensure the safeguarding of these birds and take care of the Heart of the World so that our feathered treasures are always there.

An example of how we can help native birds is by recognizing one of the threats that has gone unnoticed for a long time. Pigeons (Columba livia) - An introduced species. They pose a problem for wild and native species.

› A STORY FOR REFLECTION

Their relationship with the American continent dates back to the releases of white doves that symbolized the Holy Spirit and were carried by colonists as a symbol of the Christian faith during conquests in the territory...

Additionally, galleons provided a suitable niche for dove nests in their holds, which is why some people also refer to them as "the rats of the air."

Being animals that harm humans by increasing the possibility of spreading pathogens (harmful microorganisms) through their feces, thus promoting diseases and allergies in the human population since ancient times. That's why it is recommended to **drive them away and not feed them**, as they displace native species and alter the natural environment by monopolizing food resources and occupying a space in the ecosystem. The functionality of native and endemic species in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta must be protected by us, their human neighbors, who, with our help, can protect the truly important wildlife species.

› CLARIFICATION

Mountain doves (Leptotila verreauxi), doves, and turtledoves (Columbina squammata, C. passerina, among other species) are native and should naturally be part of the ecosystem.

BIRDWATCHING BIRDS

GLOBAL BIG DAY	MAY 13
GREAT BACKYARD BIRD DAY	FEBRUARY 16 TO 19
WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
DIA NACIONAL DE LAS AVES EN COLOMBIA	OCTOBER 4
CELEBRACIÓN DE AVES URBANAS	APRIL 24 TO 25
OCTOBER BIRD DAY	OCTOBER 14
DIA MUNDIAL DE LAS AVES PLAYERAS	SEPTEMBER 1 TO 7
CONTEO NAVIDEÑO DE AVES	DECEMBER 24 OR 25



› THE GUILD OF ORNITHOLOGISTS AND BIRDWATCHERS IS PREPARING TO CELEBRATE SPECIAL DATES FOR BIRD COUNTS.

› BY USING THE **eBIRD** PLATFORM, YOU CAN PARTICIPATE, ORGANIZE, AND LEAD THESE FESTIVITIES WHERE PEOPLE FROM AROUND THE WORLD JOIN. STAY TUNED ON SOCIAL MEDIA, SEARCH ON THE INTERNET, AND COORDINATE WITH A GROUP OF OBSERVERS NEAR YOUR LOCATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO THESE EVENTS. DO YOU WANT TO HELP THE BIRDS AND DONT KNOW HOW?"



DO YOU WANT TO HELP DE BIRDS AND DON'TKNOW HOW?

› THERE ARE ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING AND STUDYING BIRDS THAT YOU CAN CONTACT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE TASK OF CONSERVING OUR FEATHERED TREASURES:

- If you have information on unreported bird sightings in your area, photos of nests with eggs or chicks, videos of birds eating, hunting, perched in trees, or courting, you can contact the University Association for Ornithological Research of Magdalena (ORNIMAG).
- If you've found an injured bird and don't know where to take it, you can contact the Wildlife Care and Assessment Center (CAVFS) of the Magdalena Autonomous Regional Corporation (CORPAMAG).
- Finally, if you're interested in conserving the birds of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, you can get involved and be part of the National Bird Conservation Strategy in Colombia 2030 (ENCA)."
- If you want to report caged birds or know of cases of illegal wildlife trafficking, contact the District Administrative Department for Environmental Sustainability (DADSA) so they can rescue them.



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This product lacks commercial value and will be exclusively allocated for donations with the purpose of promoting tourism.

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THERE IS A PLACE WHERE THE SKY CARESSES
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IN COLOMBIA, THE WORLD'S NUMBER ONE
DESTINATION FOR BIRDWATCHING.

ENDEMIC BIRDWATCHING GUIDE OF THE
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA