



BRAZIL BIRDING

E X P E R T S

SOUTHEAST BRAZIL FULL TOUR

25 DAYS



Welcome to the Southeast Brazil Full Tour. This journey is primarily structured upon the exuberant Atlantic Forest with its many endemic birds, where we will begin and end our journey through Southeast Brazil. However, we will also adventure ourselves into the Cerrado biome (Brazilian Savanna) in search for some true rarities like the threatened Brazilian Merganser (never an easy target), and of course, also enjoy the grassland birds of this beautiful biome. Exploring the incredible landscapes and ecosystems of the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado will give us the chance of finding a great part of your target birds.

Let's cross our fingers and hope for the best of luck...

SOUTHEAST BRAZIL FULL TOUR

(São Paulo, Minas Geras, Rio de Janeiro)

Guide: to be defined.

SUMMARIZED ITINERARY

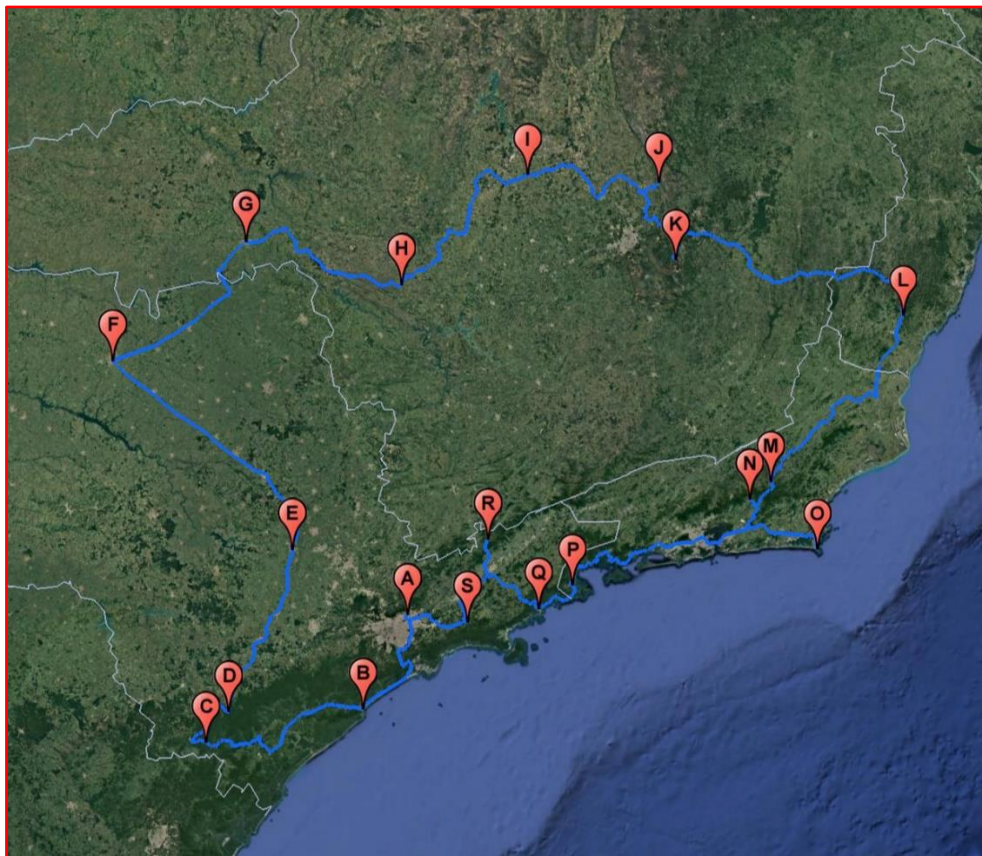
Day	Location	Comments
0	São Paulo/Guarulhos Airport – Guaraú (170km)	Arrivals. Transfer
1	Guaraú – PETAR (240km)	AM Birding. Transfer. PM Birding
2	PETAR – Intervalles State Park (110km)	AM Birding. Transfer. PM Birding
3	Intervalles State Park	AM and PM Birding
4	Intervalles State Park	AM and PM Birding
5	Intervalles State Park – Piracicaba/Tanquan (260km)	Transfer. PM Birding
6	Piracicaba – Uberaba (630km)	AM Birding. Transfer. PM Birding
7	Uberaba – Canastra National Park (230km)	Transfer with Birding in route
8	Canastra National Park	AM and PM Birding
9	Canastra National Park	AM and PM Birding
10	Canastra National Park – Pompéu (300km)	Transfer. PM Birding
11	Pompéu	AM and PM Birding
12	Pompéu – Serra do Cipó National Park (210km)	AM Birding. Transfer. PM Birding
13	Serra do Cipó National Park	AM and PM Birding
14	Serra do Cipó NP – Caraça Sanctuary (210km)	AM Birding. Transfer. PM Birding
15	Caraça Sanctuary – Vargem Alta (400km)	AM Birding. Transfer
16	Vargem Alta	AM and PM Birding
17	Vargem Alta – Nova Friburgo (380km)	AM Birding. Transfer
18	Nova Friburgo	AM and PM Birding
19	Nova Friburgo – REGUA (70km)	AM Birding. Transfer. PM Birding
20	REGUA – Arraial do Cabo – Ubatuba (600km)	Transfer with Birding in route
21	Ubatuba	AM and PM Birding
22	Ubatuba – Campos do Jordão (185km)	AM Birding. Transfer. PM Birding
23	Campos do Jordão	AM and PM Birding
24	Campos do Jordão – Salesópolis (140km)	AM Birding. Transfer. PM Birding
25	Salesópolis – Guarulhos Airport (100km)	AM Birding. Transfer. Departures

Date: to be defined.



OVERVIEW OF THE COMPLETE ITINERARY

Airport (A), Peruíbe/Guarauá (B), PETAR (C), Intervalos State Park (D), Piracicaba/Tanquan (E), São José do Rio Preto (F), Uberaba (G), Canastra National Park (H), Pompéu (I), Serra do Cipó National Park (J), Caraça Sanctuary (K), Vargem Alta (L), Nova Friburgo (M), REGUA (N), Arraial do Cabo (O), Paraty (P) Ubatuba (Q), Campos do Jordão (R), Salesópolis (S).



DETAILED ITINERARY

Day 0: Arrivals at Guarulhos Airport. Transfer to **PERUÍBE/GUARAÚ** (+/-2½hrs [170Km]). We will be birding in Restinga environment. Restingas are on sandy and nutrient-impooverished soils that are frequently associated with low-elevation plains characterized by the presence of beach ridges and lagoonal systems.

Area description: only 150Km away from the capital, this region is known for its touristic beaches and ecologic tourism. This is an interesting region to be on the tour since it is the northern distribution limit of the range-restricted and endemic Red-tailed Parrot (*Amazona brasiliensis*). We go to a neighboring city called Itanhaém to look for the parrot.

Red-tailed Parrot



Targets: besides the Red-tailed Parrot, there are other species worth highlighting, like the Azure Jay (*Cyanocorax caeruleus*), Black-backed Tanager (*Stilpnia peruviana*), Channel-billed [Ariel] Toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus ariel*), Buff-bellied Puffbird (*Notharchus swainsoni*), Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*), Black-capped Screech-Owl (*Megascops atricapilla*), Grey-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*), [Atlantic] Long-billed Wren (*Cantorchilus longirostris longirostris*), Squamate Antbird (*Myrmoderus squamosus*), Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*), Bicolored Conebill (*Conirostrum bicolor*) and Unicolored Antwren (*Myrmotherula unicolor*).

Azure Jay



Day 1: AM Birding and transfer to **PETAR** (Iporanga-SP) (+/-3½hrs [240Km]).

Area description: located in the south of the state, PETAR (Touristic State Park of Alto Ribeira) has one of the highest concentration of caves (more than 350) in the world. There are also dozens of waterfalls, traditional and quilombola communities, trails and archaeological/paleontological sites. A true paradise hidden between valleys and mountains and in the largest preserved Atlantic Forest patch in Brazil (approximately 250.000 hectares). It is from one of these traditional communities that our local guide is from and he will be very worthy in helping us find our targets.

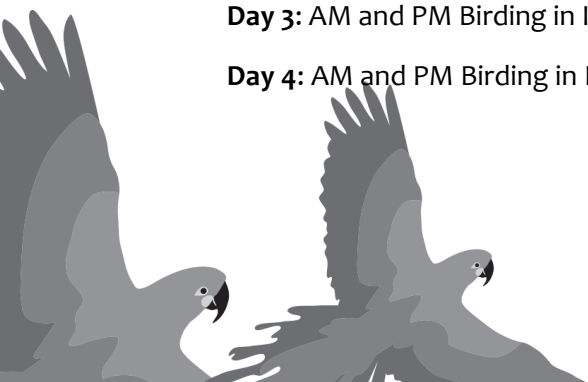
Targets: here we will concentrate our efforts on some difficult species. If we see at least half of the following birds, we could consider ourselves in a good advantage: Such's Antthrush (*Chamaeza meruloides*), Yellow-legged Tinamou (*Crypturellus noctivagus*), Solitary Tinamou (*Tinamus solitarius*), Variegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia*), Black-headed Berryeater (*Carpornis melanocephala*), Bay-ringed Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes sylviolus*), Fasciated Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma fasciatum*), Pavonine Cuckoo (*Dromococcyx pavoninus*), Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) and Blue-bellied Parrot (*Triclaria malachitacea*). Our local guide is constantly monitoring rare raptors' nests, like Ornate Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*) and Gray-bellied Hawk (*Accipiter poliogaster*) so let's cross our fingers to be there in the right period. Depending on time of year we also have chances of seeing the Atlantic Royal Flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus swainsoni*) and Swallow-tailed Cotinga (*Phibalura flavirostris*), which the local guide also monitors when in breeding season.



Day 2: AM Birding in PETAR and transfer to **INTERVALES STATE PARK** (+/-2½hrs [110Km]).

Day 3: AM and PM Birding in Intervales State Park.

Day 4: AM and PM Birding in Intervales State Park.



Area description: Intervalles is one of the most exciting places to bird in the southeast, comprising over 400 bird species! A great place to bird, with many roads and trails to explore inside the park. We will be sleeping and eating practically inside the forest as well, so in “resting hours” anyone can feel free to explore the surroundings.

Targets: Intervalles has a never-ending list of great birds to see. We will name out a few: Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*), Long-tufted Screech-Owl (*Megascops sanctaecatarinae*), Dusky-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis squalidus*), Violet-crowned Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis loddigesii*), Oustalet’s Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes oustaleti*), White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*), Black-fronted Piping-Guan (*Aburria jacutinga*), the cryptic Spotted Bamboowren (*Psilorhamphus guttatus*), Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*), Atlantic Royal Flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus swainsoni*), Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus*), Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*), Spot-winged Wood-Quail (*Odontophorus capueira*), Solitary Tinamou (*Tinamus solitarius*), Pileated Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*), White-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia amaurotis*), Wing-barred Piprites (*Piprites chloris*), Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullata*), Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus abeillei*), White-breasted Tapaculo (*Eleoscytalopus indigoticus*), Bertoni's Antbird (*Drymophila rubricollis*), Long-trained Nightjar (*Hydropsalis forcipata*) and many, many others. Two birds people usually ask about are the Russet-winged Spadebill (*Platyrinchus leucoryphus*) and Helmeted Woodpecker (*Celeus galeatus*). Although possible, only 20-30% of the groups are lucky enough to see any of them.

Red-and-white Crake



Spot-winged Wood-Quail



Day 5: AM Birding to pick up on any important birds we might have missed and transfer to **TANQUAN** (Piracicaba-SP) (+/-4hrs [260Km]) for PM Birding.

Area description: Tanquã is a small village located in an area known as “Mini Pantanal Paulista”. It is a flooded area around the Piracicaba River and a result of a dam created in the 60’s that attracted lots of aquatic birds. In 2014 there was a great movement of birdwatchers at Tanquã because there was another project of dam in this area that would flood everything, changing the environment for birds, biodiversity and also threatening the local community’s livelihood (the village depends on fishing and tourism). After the protests by birdwatchers and other groups, now the area is protected by State law and it became a Birding destination in São Paulo State.



Our main target in Tanquã is the Yellow-breasted Crake (*Porzana flaviventer*). While looking for the crake by boat we will also see many other interesting aquatic species.



Yellow-breasted Crake



Day 6: Early transfer to **UBERABA** for night birding in search of a great recent discovery: The White-winged Nightjar (*Hydropsalis candicans*). In 2017 a population of this rare bird was found in the surroundings of Uberaba. In Brazil, this species was only known from Emas National Park, in Goiás. Another target here is the Sickie-winged Nightjar (*Hydropsalis anomala*).

On route to Uberaba, we will stop in the municipality of São José do Rio Preto (or Olímpia) to try for Pinto's [Parana] Chachalaca (*Ortalis guttata remota*), a rare and highly threatened species, recently split from Speckled Chachalaca (*Ortalis guttata*).

In total we will drive +/-8½hrs [630Km]. Prepare for a long day! Do not worry, on the next day we have a bit of a later start.



Parana [Pinto's] Chachalaca



White-winged Nightjar



Sickle-winged Nightjar



Day 7: Transfer to São Roque de Minas with full day birding on route along **SERRA DA CANASTRA NATIONAL PARK** (230Km).

Area description: The Serra da Canastra National Park, in southwest of Minas Gerais, has some of the most breathtaking and undiscovered landscapes in Brazil. It has almost 200.000 hectares and covers 6 municipalities: São Roque de Minas, Vargem Bonita, Sacramento, Delfinópolis, São João Batista do Glória and Capitólio. We will be based in São Roque de Minas. The region is the cradle of many rivers that help form the São Francisco and Paraná basins. The landscape alternates between rocky fields (campo rupestre) full of delicate flowers, typical cerrado (open grasslands, wooded savanna, typical savanna) and gallery forests with lush Atlantic vegetation. It is in these environments that endangered animals, such as the Giant Anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*), Maned Wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*), Giant Armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*) and the Brazilian Merganser (*Mergus octosetaceus*) are protected. Our main target here is, of course, the Brazilian Merganser and our first day will be solely dedicated to finding it. Depending on local up-to-date information, the guide will decide if the group will begin the search in the lowlands or highlands. Due to its rarity and sensibility, it is forbidden to use playback for the merganser. The strategy here is to choose one of its many territories/visiting/feeding areas and wait. Patience is key in this situation. Besides the merganser, there are several cerrado birds that we will have to look for in the highlands (plateau). To access this area of the park we will have to drive 8km in a treacherous dirt road until we reach the plateau. Entering the park, we will be birding on the main road looking for cerrado specialties.



Maned Wolf

Targets: In addition to having good chances of seeing the rare Brazilian Merganser (*Mergus octosetaceus*), there are several other species that live in this habitat of high altitude cerrado, such as the Campo Miner (*Geositta poeciloptera*), Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*), Cock-tailed Tyrant (*Alectrurus tricolor*), Sharp-tailed Tyrant (*Culicivora caudacuta*), Black-masked Finch (*Coryphaspiza melanotis*), among others. We have great chances of finding the Brasilia Tapaculo (*Scytalopus novacapitalis*) in the streams that are in the high part of the mountain range. There are also some areas of gallery forest, where we can find the beautiful Helmeted Manakin (*Antilophia galeata*). Other species include: Yellow-rumped



Marshbird (*Pseudoleistes guirahuro*), White-striped Warbler (*Myiothlypis leucophrys*), Ochre-breasted Pipit (*Anthus nattereri*), Golden-capped Parakeet (*Aratinga auricapillus*), Greater Rhea (*Rhea americana*), White-banded Tanager (*Neothraupis fasciata*), Cinereous Warbling-Finch (*Microspingus cinereus*), Great Pampa Finch (*Embernagra platensis*), Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*), Toco Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*), White-rumped Tanager (*Cypsnagra hirundinacea*), White-wedged Piculet (*Picumnus albosquamatus*), Large-billed Antwren (*Herpsilochmus longirostris*), Collared Crescentchest (*Melanopareia torquata*), Firewood Gatherer (*Anumbius annumbi*) and many more.

Cock-tailed Tyrant



Sharp-tailed Tyrant



Day 8: AM and PM Birding in Serra da Canastra.

Day 9: AM and PM Birding in Serra da Canastra.



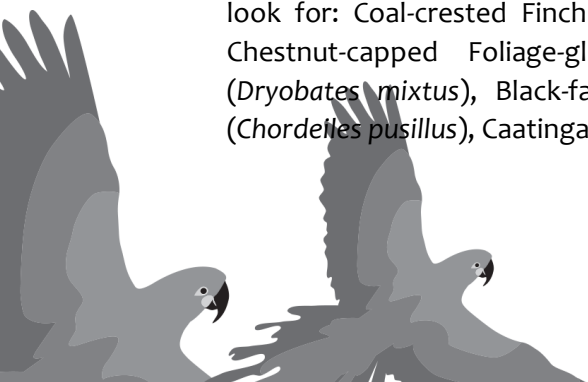


Brazilian Merganser

Day 10: AM Birding if needed and transfer to **POMPÉU** (+/-4½hrs [300Km]). PM Birding if we have time.

Area description: This is the crane paradise in Brazil. Two brothers, the “Pompeu Twins”, have been taming quite a few species of cranes. As of today, we have good opportunities of seeing some “true ghosts” such as: Ocellated Crane (*Micropygia schomburgkii*), Russet-crowned Crane (*Laterallus viridis*), Gray-breasted Crane (*Laterallus exilis*) and more. Unlike “Serra da Canastra” or “Serra do Cipó”, the habitat here is not protected. We will cover long distances of degraded habitat from our hotel, based inside town, to go from patch to patch of good preserved cerrado looking for the specific targets we need.

Targets: besides the ghostly cranes mentioned above, here are a few other species we will look for: Coal-crested Finch (*Charitospiza eucosma*), Chapada Flycatcher (*Suiriri affinis*), Chestnut-capped Foliage-gleaner (*Clibanornis rectirostris*), Checkered Woodpecker (*Dryobates mixtus*), Black-faced Tanager (*Schistochlamys melanopis*), Least Nighthawk (*Chordeiles pusillus*), Caatinga Puffbird (*Nystalus maculatus*) and more.





Ocellated Crake



Chapada Flycatcher

Day 11: AM and PM Birding in Pompéu.

Day 12: AM Birding if needed and transfer to **SERRA DO CIPÓ NATIONAL PARK** (+/-3½hrs [210Km]). PM Birding if we have time.

Area description: The Cipó National Park includes 33,800 hectares of designated parklands being acquired to preserve the highly endemic plant and animal life of this “serra system”. A remarkable place with fantastic and very local birds. A place you could not miss on a visit to the state of Minas Gerais.

Targets: There are 2 local endemics in this region that are worth highlighting, the Cipo Canastero (*Asthenes luizae*) and the Cipo Cinclodes (*Cinclodes espinhacensis*). We will have to give these 2 targets a special effort since they are not at all easy targets to find. Other specialties include, Rock Tapaculo (*Scytalopus petrophilus*), Hyacinth Visorbearer (*Augastes scutatus*), Horned Sungem (*Heliactin bilophus*), Checkered Woodpecker (*Dryobates mixtus*), Lesser Grass-Finch (*Emberizoides ypiranganus*), Pale-throated Pampa-Finch (*Embernagra longicauda*), Blue Finch (*Porphyrospiza caeruleascens*), Streamer-tailed Tyrant (*Gubernetes yetapa*), Stripe-tailed Yellow-Finch (*Sicalis citrina*), and Cinereous Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza*



cinerea). We will of course also try the Marsh Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*), another ghost. Let us consider ourselves lucky if we even hear this bird.



Cipo Cinclodes



Hyacinth Visorbearer





Cipo Canastero

Day 13: AM and PM Birding in Serra do Cipó.

Day 14: AM Birding in Serra do Cipó if needed and transfer to **CARAÇA SANCTUARY** (Catas Altas-MG) (+/-3½hrs [210Km]) for PM Birding.

Area description: The “Santuário do Caraça” complex comprises about 11.000 hectares and it is property of the catholic church. It is a private reserve where the vegetation is characterized by its transition between Atlantic Forest and Cerrado, with outcrops of campo rupestre in higher altitudes. Due to these aspects, there is a rich biodiversity, including many mammals such as Maned Wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*), Giant Anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*) and maybe some species of monkeys, like the Black-fronted Titi Monkey (*Callicebus nigrifrons*). This place is famous for its great architecture, cozy breakfast facility and, of course, the Maned Wolf that sometimes comes to feed close to the facilities in the evening. Here, we generally bird in altitudes ranging from 1200 to 1300 meters. The facilities where we sleep are practically inside the forest and the trails will be nearby.



Targets: Our main target here is the Serra Antwren (*Formicivora serrana*) and we will have chances to see many other birds such as the Gray-backed Tachuri (*Polystictus superciliaris*), Cinnamon Tanager (*Schistochlamys ruficapillus*), Gilt-edged Tanager (*Tangara cyanoventris*), Brassy-breasted Tanager (*Tangara desmaresti*), Pale-throated Pampa-Finch (*Embernagra longicauda*), Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga flava*), Orange-eyed Thornbird (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus*), Blackish Rail (*Pardirallus nigricans*), White-shouldered Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoptera*), Scaled Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*), Pin-tailed Manakin (*Ilicura militaris*), Velvety Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus nigerrimus*) and many others. Second chances for Hyacinth Visorbearer (*Augastes scutatus*) and Rock Tapaculo (*Scytalopus petrophilus*).



Brassy-breasted Tanager



Gilt-edged Tanager

Day 15: AM Birding and transfer to **VARGEM ALTA** (+/-6½hrs [400Km]).

Area description: A small village in the Mountains of Espírito Santo. Most properties in this village are based on agriculture, even so there are still significant remnants of Atlantic Forest in this region. The special location is a private area (Mata de Caetés) with a marvelous Atlantic Forest patch in a good stage of conservation, full of bromeliads, orchids and tall trees. The star here and our main target is the Cherry-throated Tanager (*Nemosia rourei*), an incredible tanager that eats mainly insects and lives in the canopy. Until February of 1998, this species was known only by one specimen deposited in a museum in Berlin, when it was finally rediscovered at Conceição do Castelo (Espírito Santo). After the rediscovery, this species was found at Mata dos Caetés in 2003. The expected population of this species is less than 20 individuals, and most of them are at Mata dos Caetés. Most of the recent records for the species have also been in Mata dos Caetés. The probabilities of finding the species are not high because of the few existing individuals with a probably huge territory. Let us cross our fingers and hope for the best. Encountering this rare species



is a privilege for few. Beyond the Cherry-throated Tanager, there are over 270 other Atlantic Forest bird species in this area. The elevation in the area is around 1000 meters. We stay here three nights solely to try to find one of the rarest species in the world. We reinforce that the ones that except this challenge should be aware of this situation to avoid frustrations.



Targets: Among the highlights for this area are Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*), Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*), White-bibbed Antbird (*Myrmoderus loricatus*), Yellow-eared Woodpecker (*Veniliornis maculifrons*), Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*) and Cinnamon-vented Piha (*Lipaugus lanioides*).

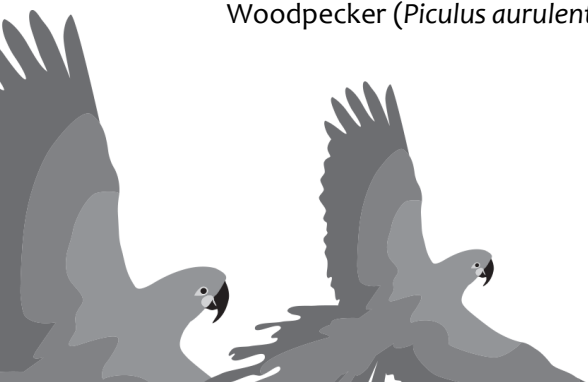
Day 16: AM and PM Birding in Vargem Alta.

Day 17: AM Birding if needed and transfer to Nova Friburgo (+/-6½hrs [380Km]).

Day 18: AM and PM Birding in **NOVA FRIBURGO**.

Area description: located in the mountainous region of Rio de Janeiro State, the main location for us here will be the Pico da Caledônia, in Serra dos Órgãos, 2255 meters in altitude, one of the highest mountains in Rio de Janeiro. We will be based in a hotel in the entrance of Pico da Caledônia road. To reach an altitude where it is possible to see the Grey-winged Cotinga, the van will park in a determined spot and we will have to do a moderate hike along the road, from 1800m to 2000m to reach the ideal spot to scan for our main target. We leave the hotel early.

Targets: the main target here is the rare and range-restricted Grey-winged Cotinga (*Tijuca condita*). Another big target will be the Black-and-gold Cotinga (*Tijuca atra*), of course. The combination of their songs will produce a soundscape you will never forget. We will also have our first chances for some Atlantic Forest Highland-loving birds such as the colorful Diademed Tanager (*Stephanophorus diadematus*), Large-tailed Antshrike (*Mackenziaena leachii*), Rufous-tailed Antbird (*Drymophila genei*), Serra do Mar Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes difficilis*), Rufous-backed Antvireo (*Dysithamnus xanthopterus*), Bay-chested Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza thoracica*), Green-crowned Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi*), White-browed Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) and many others.



Grey-winged Cotinga

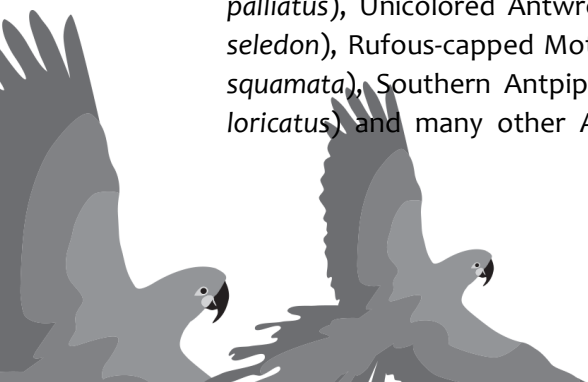


Black-and-gold Cotinga

Day 19: AM Birding if needed and transfer to **REGUA** (+/-1½hrs [70Km]) for AM and/or PM Birding.

Area description: REGUA (Ecological Reserve of Guapiaçu) is a Private Reserve with more than 9,000 hectares of protected forest. Nicholas Locke and his family dedicate their lives to protect and conserve this region purchasing areas to protect and restore the Atlantic Forest. The area comprises exuberant patches of Atlantic Forest and good lodging; overall a great place to go birding (to see more <https://vimeo.com/129346540>).

Targets: maybe the most desired bird here is also one of the rarest and most difficult birds of the southeast; the Shrike-like Cotinga (*Laniisoma elegans*). Let us hope to be in the right place at the right time so that we could see this amazing species. Other specialties also include: Yellow-eared Woodpecker (*Veniliornis maculifrons*), [Silvery] White-flanked Antwren (*Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa*), Chestnut-backed Antshrike (*Thamnophilus palliatus*), Unicolored Antwren (*Myrmotherula unicolor*), Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*), Rufous-capped Motmot (*Baryphthengus ruficapillus*), Scaled Antbird (*Drymophila squamata*), Southern Antpipit (*Corythopsis delalandi*), White-bibbed Antbird (*Myrmoderus loricatus*) and many other Atlantic Forest species. Here, we will also try to see some



crepuscular and night birds, like the Giant Snipe (*Gallinago undulata*), Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) and the rare Long-tailed Potoo (*Nyctibius aethereus*).



Shrike-like Cotinga



Scaled Antbird



Day 20: A very quick AM Birding if needed. On this day we will do plenty of driving for targeted species on route. In total we will drive around 600km (!!) on this day before we reach our destination in Ubatuba so be prepared!

We will go to Arraial do Cabo (+/-3hrs [160Km]) specifically for the Restinga Antwren (*Formicivora littoralis*), where we will be birding at sea-level in restinga environment. Other birds we might see around are Brazilian Tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*), Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus nidipendulus*) and Sooretama Slaty-Antshrike (*Thamnophilus ambiguus*). As of now, some world lists treat this species as being part of the Serra Antwren complex. However, several ornithologists (including the Brazilian Classification Committee - CBRO) believe that this isolated population, which is also quite different in morphology is indeed a valid species and sadly endangered of extinction due to habitat loss.



Brazilian Tanager



Restinga Antwren

After seeing our target bird, we move on to Ubatuba (+/-7hrs [450Km]). If we have time, we will stop by **PARATY** for PM Birding. If we do not bird in Paraty on this day, we will do so in the morning or afternoon of the next day.



Area description: the coastal southernmost municipality of Rio de Janeiro State, Paraty is one of the most famous touristic destinations of the state and is well known for its preserved colonial architecture and beautiful beaches. The city's cultural vibes blend in well with the lush green forest corridor of the Serra do Mar (direct translation: mountains of the sea).

Targets: our main target here is of course the Black-hooded Antwren (*Formicivora erythronotos*) but we could also name many other great birds we could encounter here: Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus furcatus*), Yellow-throated Woodpecker (*Piculus flavigula*), Scaled Antbird (*Drymophila squamata*), Chestnut-backed Antshrike (*Thamnophilus palliatus*), Orange-eyed Thornbird (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus*), Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*), Riverbank Warbler (*Myiothlypis rivularis*) and Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) to name a few.



Black-hooded Antwren

Day 21: AM and PM Birding in the **UBATUBA** area.

Area description: the coastal northernmost municipality of São Paulo, it is almost totally covered by Atlantic Forest, with many kinds of environments, going from the sea to the mountains. The variety of environments contribute to the rich biodiversity in the area, where it is possible to find more than 450 bird species. Most of the forest is protected by the Serra do Mar State Park, which comprises almost the entire São Paulo State Coast with 332,000 hectares. The easy access to the areas and the rich avifauna makes Ubatuba one of the main destinations for birdwatching in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. The lodge we stay in have really nice hummingbird feeders for us to watch in the resting hours.

Targets: Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus furcatus*), Sao Paulo Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes paulista*), Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia lichtensteini*), Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher (*Conopophaga melanops*), Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (*Euphonia pectoralis*), Red-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanocephala*), Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*), Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*), Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma*). At the feeders, here are some of the hummingbirds we could see: Saw-billed Hermit (*Ramphodon naevius*), Black-throated Mango (*Anthracothorax nigricollis*), Brazilian Ruby (*Heliodoxa rubricauda*), Sombre Hummingbird (*Aphantochroa cirrochloris*), Glittering-throated Emerald (*Amazilia fimbriata*), Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*), Black Jacobin (*Florisuga fusca*), Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurynome*), Festive



Coquette (*Lophornis chalybeus*), White-chinned Sapphire (*Hylocharis cyanus*), Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystina*) and more. If we are lucky, we might even see a Frilled Coquette (*Lophornis magnificus*).



Brazilian Ruby



Festive Coquette



Day 22: AM Birding if needed and transfer to **CAMPOS DO JORDÃO** (+/-3hrs [185Km]).

Area description: situated in the Serra da Mantiqueira mountain range, Campos do Jordão is the highest Brazilian city with an altitude of 1628m. A famous touristic, especially in the winter, due to its low temperatures and European architecture. There are a lot of forest patches nearby with significant remnants of araucaria forest. We will be birding in a few of these patches so there will be quite some driving.



Targets: we will have to keep an eye out for the threatened Vinaceous-breasted Parrot (*Amazona vinacea*) and the Black-capped Piprites (*Piprites pileata*), our main targets in this location. Other targets are Rufous-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza ruficauda*), always a difficult bird to see, Swallow-tailed Cotinga (*Phibalura flavirostris*) (in certain times of the year), Serra do Mar Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes difficilis*), Thick-billed Saltator (*Saltator maxillosus*), Sharp-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus*), Rusty-barred Owl (*Strix hylophila*), Brown-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus obsoletus*), Diademed Tanager (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) and Araucaria Tit-Spinetail (*Leptasthenura setaria*). Other interesting birds that occur here are the Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*), White-spotted Woodpecker (*Veniliornis spilogaster*), Greenish Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias virescens*), Plush-crested Jay (*Cyanocorax chrysops*), Hellmayr's Pipit (*Anthus hellmayri*), Rufous-backed Antwireo (*Dysithamnus xanthopterus*), Hooded Siskin (*Spinus magellanicus*), Scalloped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*) and many more.



Vinaceous-breasted Parrot



Black-capped Piprites

Day 23: AM and PM Birding in Campos do Jordão.

Day 24: AM Birding if needed and transfer to **SALESÓPOLIS** (+/-2½hrs [140Km]) for PM Birding.

Area description: Salesópolis is one of the very few places in the world you can see this critically endangered species, the Sao Paulo Antwren, only described to science in 2014. The species is restricted to preserved marshes surrounded by Atlantic Forest.

Targets: besides the critically endangered and range-restricted Sao Paulo Antwren (*Stymphalornis paludicola*) here are a few other birds that are possible to see: Bertoni's Antbird (*Drymophila rubricollis*), Orange-breasted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus ferrugineigula*), Drab-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus diops*). While looking for the Sao Paulo Antwren in the open swamp, keep an eye out for Pileated Parrots (*Pionopsitta pileata*) that could possibly fly over us. And if we happen to be in the right place (which Elvis, our local guide, will help us with) at the right time (of year) we have chances of seeing the Blackish-blue Seedeater (*Amaurospiza moesta*).



Sao Paulo Antwren - male



Sao Paulo Antwren - female



Day 25: AM Birding and transfer to São Paulo (+/-1½hrs [100Km]) for DEPARTURES.

