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BIRDING TOURS COLOMBIA



Short Tour

CENTRAL ANDES ENDEMICS

Compact and dynamic birding in the very best nature reserves of the Central Andes of Colombia, with an extraordinary array of endemics, including endangered Antpittas and Tapaculos.

Many beautiful Hummingbirds, Tanagers and Mountain Toucans, with the most splendid mountain views and lush greenery of cloud forests.

This short tour (5 nights / 6 days) aims at seeing and enjoying the greatest number of bird species within the most magnificent landscapes of the Central Andes of Colombia, covering a wide range of ecosystems in a big altitudinal gradient, without the need for traveling long distances. Tour itinerary covers thoroughly native forests within protected watersheds that supply water to the coffee region of the country.

This “compact” tour visits the very best forest remnants and nature reserves within the buffer zone of Los Nevados National Park. Here, environmental authorities working together with private nature reserves have created an extraordinary regional system of nature reserves, many of which have been declared as Important Bird Areas (IBAs), holding some of Colombia’s rarest and most threatened species.

Tour itinerary has been carefully planned in order to cover the greatest number and variety of nature ecosystems within the West slope of the Central Andes, from 4,200 to 13,100 ft (1,300 – 4,000 m). This region is “hometown” for our company and guides. Thus, we apply our first-hand knowledge of the area, selecting the best birding places, the most beautiful landscapes and convenient routes, putting them all together in what surely is a great tour, with the opportunity to see a large number of endemics and specialties.

One of the greatest advantages of a mega-diverse country such as Colombia is that you can find and enjoy a great variety of nature settings within a single region. This maximizes your benefits, saving time and money.

Birding Tours Colombia – www.birdingtourscolombia.com

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Los Nevados National Park seen from the air: In front, Nevado del Tolima (conic), on the left Nevado de Santa Isabel (covered with a small cloud) and on the back right the big Nevado del Ruiz (5,400m). The conic Crater La Olleta (extinct, not active) lies further back in between Santa Isabel and Ruiz.

DETAILED ITINERARY:

Day 1: Otún-Quimbaya Wildlife Sanctuary.

Early morning flight from Bogotá to Pereira. We will pick you up at the airport and drive 80 minutes to the birding grounds of the Otún-Quimbaya Wildlife Sanctuary. This day we will bird this very special wild-life sanctuary with lush pre-montane forest on smooth terrain.

Among the locally protected species is the endemic Cauca Guan (*Penelope perspicax*) thought to be extinct but rediscovered in 1994. Gladly, the place harbors healthy populations of Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus*) and endemic Chestnut Wood-Quail (*Odontophorus hyperythrus*). With some luck we may encounter a mixed group with the endemic Multicolored Tanager (*Chlorochrysa nitidissima*). We will also look for the very rare and hard to see endemic Yellow-headed Manakin (*Xenopipo flavicapilla*), as well as the near-endemic and very special Moustached Antpitta (*Grallaria alleni*).

Nice birds to be looked for include the Golden-headed Quetzal (*Pharomachrus auriceps*), Andean Cock-of-the-rock (*Rupicola peruviana*), Moustached Puffbird (*Malacoptila mystacalis*), White-capped Tanager (*Sericossypha albocristata*), endemic Stile's Tapaculo (*Scytalopus stilesi*), Golden-plumed Parakeet (*Leptosittaca branickii*), Scarlet-fronted Parakeet (*Aratinga wagleri*) and Scaly-naped Parrot (*Amazona mercenaria*). And among the hummingbirds, the Booted Rackettail (*Ocreatus underwoodii*), Bronzy Inca (*Coeligena coeligena*), Green Hermit (*Phaethornis guy*),

Tawny-bellied Hermit (*Phaethornis symrathophorus*) and Wedge-billed Hummingbird (*Schistes geoffroyi*).



Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus*) seen on the road to Otún-Quimbaya Wildlife Sanctuary above Pereira: Here, a healthy population of this very rare species shares the nice forests with the endemic and once thought to be extinct Cauca Guan (*Penelope perspicax*).

More difficult birds to see but possible are the near-threatened Wattled Guan (*Aburria aburri*), the endemic Crested Ant-Tanager (*Habia cristata*) along the ravines, and the rare Rufous-bellied Nighthawk (*Lurocalis rufiventris*) flying on early mornings around the lodge.

We may bump into mixed flocks of birds skulking through the low shrubs and vine tangles, with a variety of Spinetails and Woodcreepers such as the Montane Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia striaticollis*), Streak-capped Treehunter (*Thripadectes virgaticeps*), Strong-billed, Black-banded and Montane Woodcreepers (*Xiphocolaptes promeropirrhynchus*, *Dendrocolaptes picumnus*, *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*).

Among the flycatchers we will seek for the very special Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant (*Pseudotriccus pelzelni*), Rufous-breasted Flycatcher (*Leptopogon rufipectus*), Ashy-headed Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias cinereiceps*), Plubeous-crowned Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias plumbeiceps*), Variegated Bristle-Tyrant (*Phylloscartes poecilotis*), Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant (*Phylloscartes ophthalmicus*), Streak-necked Flycatcher (*Mionectes striaticollis*), Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens*), Handsome Flycatcher (*Myiophobus pulcher*), Golden-crowned (*Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*) and Dusky-capped Flycatchers (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*).

Our eyes will screen the forest edges for the beautiful Green Jay (*Cyanocorax yncas*), Collared Trogon (*Trogon collaris*) or the Red-headed Barbet (*Eubucco bourcierii*), and ears will be tuned for hearing the distinctive calls of the White-winged Becard (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*) and the much heard but seldom seen Andean Solitaire (*Myadestes ralloides*). More melodious

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calls will surely come from the Chestnut-breasted Wren (*Cyphorhinus thoracicus*), Chestnut – crowned Antpitta (*Grallaria ruficapilla*), Whiskered Wren (*Thryothorus mystacalis*) and Gray-breasted Wren (*Henicorhina leucophrys*).

Among the aquatic and riparian birds, we will look for the graceful Torrent Duck (*Merganetta armata*), Black-capped Dipper (*Cinclus leucocephalus*), Ringed Kingfisher (*Megaceryle torquata*), Torrent Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga cinerea*) and Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*).

Night at Otún-Quimbaya.

Day 2: Otún-Quimbaya, Cameguadua marsh and Los Alcázares Eco-Park.

Early birding at the sanctuary, trying to catch-up with any missed species the day before. After breakfast we will head further north (2.5 hours drive) to Manizales, a splendid city engraved in the mid-elevations of the mountain that will serve us as our base camp to bird Río Blanco and Los Nevados National Park. Departure time from Otún-Quimbaya will depend on the birding success the day before (it can be after lunch if desired).

On our way to Manizales, we will bird *en-route* the Cameguada marsh, a small but very productive wetland strategically located at mid-distance.

Most deserved birds at Cameguadua include the endemic Greyish Piculet (*Picumnus granadensis*), Blackish Rail (*Pardirallus nigricans*), the introduced Tricoloured Munia (*Lonchura malaca*), the regionally rare Olive-crowned Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis semiflava*), the awesome Great Antshrike (*Taraba major*), Slate-coloured Seedeater (*Sporophila schistaceus*), the near-endemic Bar-crested Antshrike (*Thamnophilus multistriatus*) and the beautiful Spectacled Parrotlet (*Forpus conspicillatus*).



Male **Bar-crested Antshrike** (*Thamnophilus multistriatus* - NE): an amazing skulker at semi-open areas, favoring coffee plantations and life-fences in the region.

Other aquatic birds here include the Least Grebe (*Tachybaptus dominicus*), Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), Neotropical Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*), Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*), Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*), Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*) and the very abundant Bare-faced (Whispering) Ibis (*Phimosus infuscatus*). The Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*) and the Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle americana*) are also possible, as well as the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) and the uncommon Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*), a Northern migrant.

This is a good place for enjoying the beauty of the Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*), Pied Water-Tyrant (*Fluvicola pica*), American Coot (*Fulica americana*), Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*) and Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

From Camaguadua we will continue our trip to Manizales (a 50-minute drive), birding *en route* Los Alcázares Eco-park at the outskirts of the city.

Los Alcázares is a good place for a second chance on the endemic Greyish Piculet (*Picumnus granadensis*), the near-endemic Bar-crested Antshrike (*Thamnophilus multistriatus*) and the Flame-rumped Tanager (*Ramphocelus flammigerus*). Moustached Puffbird (*Malacoptila mystacalis*) is also possible, albeit more difficult.

After birding Los Alcázares Eco-park, we will head towards Río Blanco nature reserve, arriving there late afternoon or early night for a good dinner and rest.

Breakfast at Otún-Quimbaya, lunch on restaurant along the road, dinner at Río Blanco.

Day 3: All day birding Río Blanco.

This day will have us birding Río Blanco nature reserve, an extremely bird-rich area protected by the city's water supply company and Fundegar, the local environmental NGO.

After an early breakfast we will head into one of the Antpitta's feeding stations, where earthworms are being offered to these graceful and seldom seen birds. The main figures here are the endemic and endangered Brown-banded Antpitta (*Grallaria milleri*) and the near-endemic and vulnerable Bicolored Antpitta (*Grallaria rufocinerea*). We will also enjoy close and calm views of the beautiful Chestnut-crowned Antpitta (*Grallaria ruficapilla*), Stripe-headed Brush-Finch (*Arremon torquatus*) and Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch (*Arremon brunneinucha*), graceful birds that have learned to take advantage of the Brown-banded Antpitta popularity. More rarely, we may get a glimpse at the very shy Slate-crowned Antpitta (*Grallaricula nana*) or the Chestnut-naped Antpitta (*Grallaria nuchalis*).



Left: The endemic **Brown-banded Antpitta** (*Grallaria milleri*). **Right:** Near-endemic & Vulnerable **Bicoloured Antpitta** (*Grallaria rufocinerea*), seen both at Río Blanco (Manizales).

We will then stroll around the local road and trails, looking for a close encounter with rich mixed flocks, having a pretty good chance to enjoy beautiful and special birds such as the Crimson-mantled (*Colaptes rivolti*), Yellow-vented (*Veniliornis dignus*) and Bar-bellied (*Veniliornis nigriceps*) Woodpeckers, Black-banded (*Dendrocolaptes picumnus*), Tyrannine (*Dendrocincla tyrannina*) and Montane (*Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*) Woodcreepers.

Tanagers accompanying mixed flocks will likely include the Blue-capped (*Thraupis cyanocephala*), Beryl-spangled (*Tangara nigroviridis*), Golden (*Tangara arthus*), Black-capped (*Tangara heinei*), Blue-and-Black (*Tangara vassorii*), Beryl-spangled (*Tangara nigroviridis*) and Grass-green Tanagers (*Chlorornis riefferii*). Mixed flocks will also hold a wide array of Hemispingus species, including the Black-capped (*Hemispingus atropileus*), Superciliaried (*H. superciliaris*), Oleaginous (*H. frontalis*) and Black-eared Hemispingus (*H. melanotis*). Furthermore, we may spot an assembly of beautiful Mountain-Tanagers, including the elegant Buff-breasted (*Dubusia taeniata*), Hooded (*Buthraupis montana*), Blue-winged (*Anisognathus somptuosus*) and Lachrymose (*Anisognathus lacrymosus*) Mountain-Tanagers.

The Plushcap (*Catamblyrinchus diadema*), a jewel of nature, may also be seen following mixed flocks.

Nice flycatchers that can be seen include the Black-capped Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias nigrocapillus*), White-throated Tyrannulet (*Mecocerculus leucophrys*), Streak-necked Flycatcher (*Mionectes striaticollis*), Rufous-breasted Flycatcher (*Leptopogon rufipectus*), Cinnamon Flycatcher (*Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus*), Pale-edged Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cephalotes*) and the very elegant Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant (*Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris*), among many others.

Among the Cotingas we may see the Green-and-black Fruiteater (*Pipreola riefferii*) and Dusky Piha (*Lipaugus fuscocinereus*), and we will hear - or luckily see - a handful of Tapaculo species confined to dense thickets, mainly the Blackish (*Scytalopus latrans*), Spillman's (*Scytalopus spillmanni*) and Ash-coloured (*Myiornis senilis*) Tapaculos.

Surely, we will invest special efforts for obtaining a good view of the astonishing Ocellated Tapaculo (*Acropternis orthonyx*) and much appreciated skulkers – the most amazing Flammulated Treehunter (*Thripadectes flammulatus*), the graceful Long-tailed Antbird (*Drymophila caudata*) and the always beautiful Rufous Spinetail (*Synallaxis unirufa*). More abundant skulkers include the Sepia-Brown (Sharpe's) Wren (*Cinnycerthia olivascens*) and the Rufous Wren (*Cinnycerthia unirufa*). And we will look for the very graceful Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher (*Poecilatriccus ruficeps*) among bamboo tangles, in close proximity perhaps with the Slaty Brush-Finch (*Atlapetes schistaceus*), Montane Foliage-Gleaner (*Anabacerthia striaticollis*), Mountain Wren (*Troglodytes solstitialis*) and Gray-breasted Wood-Wren (*Henicorhina leucophrys*).

Lunch will be at the “hummingbird house”, where more than 23 species of hummingbirds have been reported visiting the feeders. We will most probably see at least 12 of these species, among which are the Tourmaline Sunangel (*Heliangelus exortis*) and Buff-tailed Coronet (*Boissonneaua flavescens*) - the two most abundant species -, White-bellied Woodstar (*Chaetocercus mulsant*), Fawn-breasted Brilliant (*Heliodoxa rubinoides*), Collared and Bronzy Incas (*Coeligena torquata*, *C. coeligena*), Long-tailed Sylph (*Aglaiocercus kingi*), Speckled Hummingbird (*Adelomyia melanogenys*) and the Green and Sparkling Violetear (*Colibri thalassinus*, *C. coruscans*). In the garden we will most probably pick up the White-sided Flowerpiercer (*Diglossa albilatera*) and the gorgeous Masked Flowerpiercer (*Diglossa cyanea*).

In the afternoon we will search for big Rio Blanco specialties. Our targets include the rare Masked Saltator (*Saltator cinctus*), Rusty-faced Parrot (*Hapalopsittaca amazonina*), Golden-plumed Parakeet (*Leptosittaca branickii*), Black-billed Mountain Toucan (*Andigena nigrirostris*), Red-hooded Tanager (*Piranga rubriceps*), White-capped Tanager (*Sericossypha albocristata*), Black-Collared Jay (*Cyanolyca armillata*), Slaty Finch (*Haplospiza rustica*) and the Andean Guan (*Penelope montagnii*). With some luck we may be able to see and enjoy the Golden-headed Quetzal (*Pharomachrus auriceps*).



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The amazing **White-capped Tanager** (*Sericossypha albocristata*): possible at Río Blanco and Otún-Quimbaya Wildlife Sanctuary.

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After dinner we will go owling for White-throated Screech-Owl (*Megascops albogularis*), Rufous-banded Owl (*Ciccaba albitarsis*) and Andean Pigmy-Owl (*Glaucidium jardiini*). Also possible are the Common Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus*) and the Band-winged Nightjar (*Caprimulgus longirostris*).

Breakfast, lunch and dinner at Río Blanco.

Day 4: All day birding Río Blanco.

This day we will bird Río Blanco again, paying tribute to the outstanding birding that this reserve has to offer.

We expect to become well acquainted with the rich mixed flocks that the tropics has to offer birdwatchers of all tastes, including the Pearled Treerunner (*Margarornis squamiger*), Streaked Tuftedcheek (*Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*), Barred and White-winged Becards (*Pachyramphus versicolor*, *P. polychopterus*), Brown-capped Vireo (*Vireo leucophrys*), Black-billed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis nigrirostris*), Montane Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*), Capped Conebill (*Conirostrum albifrons*), Ashy-throated and Gray-hooded Bush-Tanagers (*Chlorospingus canicularis*, *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*), Black-crested and Russet-crowned Warblers (*Basileuterus nigrocristatus*, *B. coronatus*) and the graceful & near-endemic Golden-fronted Whitestart (*Myioborus ornatus*).

Surely we will not leave Rio Blanco without enjoying special and very beautiful birds such as the Masked Trogon (*Trogon personatus*), Emerald Toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus prasinus*), Mountain Cacique (*Cacicus chrysonotus*), Yellow-billed Cacique (*Amblycercus holosericeus*), Powerful Woodpecker (*Campephilus pollens*), Sickle-winged Guan (*Chamaepetes goudotii*) and the more ubiquitous but always astonishing Highland Motmot (*Momotus aequatorialis*).

Between the months of October and April, Rio Blanco hosts a large number of migrants, including the near-threatened Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*), American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) and the very nice Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*). These migrants are often joined by the resident Citrine Warbler (*Basileuterus luteoviridis*) and the Slate-throated Whitestart (*Myioborus miniatus*).

After dinner we will have a second chance for owling this amazing cloud-forest.

Breakfast, lunch and dinner at Río Blanco.



Beautiful **Pearled Treerunner** (*Margarornis squamiger*): a regular member of the very rich mixed flocks of birds in Río Blanco & Los Nevados National Park.

Day 5: Los Nevados National Park & Hummingbirds at Recinto del Pensamiento.

Early breakfast in Río Blanco, driving approx. 1.5 hours up the mountain in the Central Andes, into the *páramo* ecosystems and elfin forests of Los Nevados National Park. Birding all morning at key points along the road (3,960 meters – equivalent to 12,970 feet - will be our highest reaching point). Lunch will be on the road.

With proper attire for the low temperatures that are characteristic of *páramo* ecosystems, we will slowly stroll along internal roads hoping to find big specialties such as the endemic Rufous-fronted Parakeet (*Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons*), the very special Black-backed Bush-Tanager (*Urothraupis stolzmanni*), astonishing Golden-crowned Tanager (*Iridosornis rufivertex*) or even soaring Andean Condors (*Vultur gryphus*).

We will be very attentive for special hummingbirds such as the marvelous & near-endemic Bearded Helmetcrest (*Oxygogon guerinii*), the nice Rainbow-bearded Thornbill (*Chalcostigma herrani*), the amazing Purple-backed Thornbill (*Ramphomicron microrhynchum*) and the very rare Black-thighed Puffleg (*Eriocnemis derbyi*). Other good possibilities are Great Sapphirewing (*Pterophanes cyanopterus*), Shining Sunbeam (*Aglaeactis cupripennis*), Golden-breasted Puffleg (*Eriocnemis mosquera*), Tyrian Metaltail (*Metallura tyrianthina*) and Viridian Metaltail (*Metallura williami*).



The male **Bearded Helmetcrest** (*Oxygogon guerinii* - NE): Gorgeous high-altitude hummingbird of Colombia & Venezuela, seen here at Los Nevados National Park.

At Laguna Negra we will make a short but productive stop for the Andean Teal (*Anas andium*) and Ruddy (Andean) Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*). Looking into the sky we may see a Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle (*Geranoaetus melanoleucus*). More sporadically, the Noble Snipe (*Gallinago nobilis*), Andean Lapwing (*Vanellus resplendens*) and the Plain-capped Ground-Tyrant (*Muscisaxicola alpina*) are also possible.

More likely, we will enjoy the Tawny Antpitta (*Grallaria quitensis*) hopping around and the characteristic calls of the Rufous Antpitta (*Grallaria rufula*) which is difficult to see but certainly possible with some patience. The persistent calls of the Paramo Tapaculo (*Scytalopus opacus*) and Black Flowerpiercer (*Diglossa humeralis*) will surely be noticeable.

Within mixed flocks we will search attentively for the gorgeous Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager (*Anisognathus igniventris*), Red-crested Cotinga (*Ampelion rubrocristatus*), Blue-backed Conebill (*Conirostrum sitticolor*), Glossy and Masked Flowerpiercers (*Diglossa lafresnayii*, *D. cyanea*) and Pale-naped Brush-Finch (*Atlapetes pallidinucha*).

High altitude Flycatchers at this transect include the Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant (*Ochthoeca fumicolor*), Crowned Chat-Tyrant (*Ochthoeca frontalis*), the White-throated Tyrannulet (*Mecocerculus leucophrys*) and the much less common White-banded Tyrannulet (*Mecocerculus stictopterus*).

Along the road we will search for the Stout-billed Cinclodes (*Cinclodes excelsior*) and Brown-bellied Swallows (*Orochelidon murina*) nesting on cliffs. The Plumbeous Sierra-Finch (*Phrygilus unicolor*), Plain-coloured Seedeater (*Catamenia inornata*) and Andean Siskin (*Carduelis spiniscens*) can usually be seen along road fences and high pastures.

Typical species of páramo ecosystems are the Andean Tit-Spinetail (*Leptasthenura andicola*), Many-striped Canastero (*Asthenes flammulata*), White-chinned Thistletail (*Schizoeaca fuliginosa*) and Sedge (Grass) Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*).

After enjoying the birds and sights of the beautiful mountain, we will drive back to Manizales for a short but productive visit to the hummingbird feeders at El Recinto del Pensamiento. Here, over 16 species of hummingbirds can be enjoyed at very close range, including Andean Emerald (*Amazilia franciae*), Fawn-breasted Brilliant (*Heliodoxa rubinoides*), Collared and Bronzy Incas (*Coeligena torquata*, *C. coeligena*), Long-tailed Sylph (*Agelaiocercus kingi*), Speckled Hummingbird (*Adelomyia melanogenys*), Steely-vented Hummingbird (*Amazilia saucerrottei*), Blue-tailed (Red-billed) Emerald (*Chlorostilbon mellisugus gibsoni*) and the Green and Sparkling Violetears (*Colibri thalassinus*, *C. coruscans*), among others.

Breakfast and dinner at Río Blanco; lunch on the road to Los Nevados.

Day 6: Río Blanco and flight back to Bogotá or to any other destination.

After breakfast we will bird the Río Blanco grounds for the right amount of time before taking the road for the airport at Pereira (or Manizales) for your flight back to Bogotá or any other suitable destination.



The Tatamá National Park at the Western Andes of Colombia: seen from the baranda of Río Blanco's lodge in the Central Andes. Within this amazing park lies Cerro Montezuma, arguably the best place in the world to see and enjoy Mountain Chocó endemics & specialties. Naturally, Cerro Montezuma is one of our favorite birding spots in Colombia. See more of our tours to find out the enchantments of the place.

TOUR SIZE: Limited to 8 participants.

TOUR LEADERS: Daniel Uribe or Sergio Ocampo.

PRICE:

US\$1,460 per person (COL \$2'550,000.00 pesos pp) in double occupancy for a group of 2-3 participants.

US\$1,200 per person (COL \$2'100,000.00 pesos pp) for a group of 4-8 participants.

Single supplement costs US \$50 per person (covering 1 of the 5 nights; other nights are at lodges with double occupancy).

Price includes ground transportation, lodging, all meals from lunch on day 1 to breakfast on final day of the tour, daily water and guidance.

Price does not include the domestic flight Bogotá-Pereira-Bogotá (round trip), alcoholic drinks or beverages in addition to those served in meals, laundry and personal expenses.

Price will be sustained for the quote in Colombian pesos but not for the US dollars equivalent, due to current instability of the exchange rate.

BOOKING: To book a tour, we require a 50% deposit with 60 days in advance. The other 50% should be paid 30 days prior to the first day of the tour.

PAYMENT: Payment must be done by wiring money to our bank in Colombia (Bancolombia). An instruction sheet will be emailed with the indications for wiring money. This is an easy and fast procedure.

CANCELLATION POLICY: If cancellation is made 45 days or more before the tour departure date, we will refund your money minus a cancellation fee of US\$500 per person. If cancellation is made fewer than 45 days before tour departure, no refund will be available. Please have in mind that refunding might be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The client will be solely responsible for any refunding costs or surcharges imposed by banks or money exchange procedures.

PLEASE NOTE: All efforts will be done to comply with the specified itinerary, sites and attractions. However, Birding Tours Colombia reserves the right to introduce variations in the itinerary, services (lodges, restaurants, guides) and sites at short notice, if need arises due to unpredictable events. In all cases, we will preserve attractions and activities as much as possible and special efforts will be done to maintain the same quality and characteristics that have been offered.

Abbreviations used:
 E = Endemic
 NE = Near Endemic
 NT = Near Threatened
 VU = Vulnerable
 EN = Endangered
 CR = Critically Endangered

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