

# FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF GUAYAS

PREFECTURA  
CIUDADANA  
DEL GUAYAS



Dirección Provincial  
de Turismo



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# Guayas...

## A huge nest for growing

Ecuador is a poem to nature that comprises the world's ecosystems at just 256,370 km<sup>2</sup>; where we have beaches, flatlands, mountains, jungles and enchanted islands. This diversity makes our country the perfect place for the development of a wide variety of flora and fauna, many of them endemic, as it occurs in our beloved Guayas province. Here, rivers, wetlands and mountain ranges uniquely sculpt its geography, making it the ideal home for 554 species of birds.

This is an ideal scenario to implement bird tourism, a rapidly growing activity that is already considered the most profitable within ecotourism, and thus, representing a great opportunity for the socioeconomic development of the people of Guayas.

Consequently, we want the Prefecture of Guayas, with this book, its words and photos, to make visitors and locals aware of our birds' main species, their characteristics and quirks, as well as to where we can find them, the benefits and beauty of their habitats. At the same time, we extend to everyone a cordial invitation to enjoy this responsible tourism alternative that allows us to protect and admire our fauna alongside the environment.

**Marcela Aguiñaga Vallejo**  
**PREFECT OF GUAYAS**  
**2023 - 2027**



# The importance of the birds in ecuador

*The megadiversity of the birds in Ecuador has been the key factor for the development of bird-tourism, considered the most sustainable modality for ecotourism which is the least invasive to the culture of the communities and the least aggressive towards nature. Sustainable bird tourism is an important component of international ecotourism with socio-economic benefits for the country.*

Birds are widely distributed on the planet and are of great importance for the health of ecosystems, being an indicator par excellence of the conservation status of a habitat. Birdwatching is an activity considered as a modality of nature-based tourism associated with ecotourism and represents one of the main offers of eco-friendly travel programs and sources of income in key nature destinations on the planet. On a global level, it also promotes the protection of the environment and diversity.

Ecuador is one of the countries with the greatest diversity of birds in the world and a consolidated birding destination. What is interesting about this status is that all of this is found in an area of just 256,370 km<sup>2</sup>, a size similar to that of the United Kingdom or the state of Colorado in the United States.

Our location at the middle of the world, the influence of the El Niño and Humboldt currents, as well as the cloud forests on both sides of the Andes, the vast Amazon create unique and endangered ecosystems. These include the Chocó -Andes, the Tumbesian region, the Cordilleras of El Cóndor and Cutucú, the páramos, the wet and dry inter-Andean valleys, and the Galapagos Archipelago, combine together in a small country, causing an incredibly high concentration of bird species. As a result, Ecuador has a current count of 1,722 bird species. (INABIO, 2022)

## Global Big Day

A relevant event within the development of bird tourism worldwide is the Global Big Day, created with the purpose of promoting citizen awareness about the importance of birds and the conservation of resources for their survival. This encompasses and empowers citizen groups with the commitment to the conservation of biodiversity.

This event arose in 2015 as an initiative of Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), one of the ten best research universities in the United States. Since then, it has been organized and run by this institution. After each edition, the countries contribute with their respective registration lists, mostly with individual and collective identifications. The importance of Global Big Day lies in that the window to the world is through the [www.e-bird.com](http://www.e-bird.com) portal, which is the platform where the data obtained is recorded and the results on the number of species present in a country. This as a sample of the state of conservation of resources, the potential for the development of birdwatching and the level of interest and participation of the citizenry. (Larrea, 2020).

In recent years, Ecuador has participated in this event, with an exponential growth both in the number of registered species and participants each year. This is thanks to the great effort and dedication of many people and entities at the national level. It should be noted that Ecuador is within the group of the ten countries with the greatest biodiversity on the Earth and ranks third in the world with the highest number of bird species.

Guayas has a total of 554 species registered to date. These are distributed in its coastal marine ecosystems, floodplain savannahs and mainland forests which are present in the territory. Guayas is also listed on the “e-bird” platform, so if you need to obtain updated information on bird counts, we suggest entering it through the following QR code:

<https://ebird.org/region/EC-G>



## Ecosystems of the province of guayas

The province of Guayas is comprised mainly of fluvial valleys and low alluvial plains of marine and sedimentary origin. These are located between the western foothills of the Andes mountain range (western piedmont) to the east and the Chongón-Colonche mountain range to the west. This is an extra-Andean mountain range system that crosses from northwest to southeast and gradually decreases until it reaches the internal portion of the Gulf of Guayaquil, located in the south and southwest of the province.

This gulf encompasses an area of 12,000 km<sup>2</sup>, embodying half of the Ecuadorian continental shelf and it is estimated to be the largest estuary on the Pacific coast of South America. This body of water also contains the Island of Puna.

The ecosystems of the province of Guayas present different soil composition and plant formation that are conditioned by regional environmental factors. These generate a particular richness and variety of natural systems that host unique biodiversity and habitats. Some of these ecosystems are: Islands and islets, mangroves, freshwater wetlands, dry and moist to wet forests which are part of the Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena biodiversity hotspot.

### MARINE COASTAL

Humidity



80-95%

Temperature



68-80.6 °F

Altitude (msnm)



0-70

## BEACHES AND SALT FLATS

The beaches are narrow and open ecosystems located along the coastline within the intertidal zone; they have a predominantly sandy and occasionally rocky substratum. In the province of Guayas, the following beaches stand out: General Villamil (Playas), Data de Posorja and the beaches of the Island of Puna which occupy approximately one third of the coastline. The salt flats are inland and adjacent to most of these beaches and are subject to periodic flooding. On Puna Island, they reach several kilometers in length (Madsen et al., 2001). In both the beaches and the salt flats, there are populations of resident and migratory birds, among which are: pelicans, cormorants, terns, frigates and boobies. Also, there are migratory colonies of flamingos to be found in Engabao.

## ISLANDS AND ISLETS

They are low-elevation marine-coastal ecosystems that have low scrub vegetation and seasonal dry deciduous forests that are conditioned by low levels of rainfall. The islands belonging to the province of Guayas are the Island of Puna and the Island of Santay.

The Island of Puná encompasses an area of 855 km<sup>2</sup> and is located 61 km from the city of Guayaquil. It is the largest island of continental Ecuador and of northwestern South America. Towards its interior it has a forest in its majority naturally conserved, due to the scarcity of access roads. It has three hills with the highest elevation being the Zambapala hill, reaching 297 meters in altitude. The soils are poor in organic matter and alkaline to neutral with the presence of salinity and without rivers (Madsen et al, 2001). The island is of oceanic origin, it is considered that Puna was formed by the lava emission of an underwater volcanic eruption during the Quaternary Period, approximately one million years ago (Wolf, 1892).

Being of sedimentary origin, the island of Santay has an approximate area of 22 km<sup>2</sup> and is located in the Guayas River, between the cities of Guayaquil and Durán. It is a flat island from 0 to 10 m above sea level, without elevations, it has some tidal creeks and also host ecosystems comprised of flooded forests, mangroves and wetlands. It has a high concentration of migratory and resident bird species that find rest, shelter and a suitable place for nesting in these areas. It has been declared a RAMSAR site and belongs to the National System of Protected Areas of Ecuador.

## MANGROVES

Humidity



49-75%

Temperature



75-82 °F

Altitude (msnm)



0

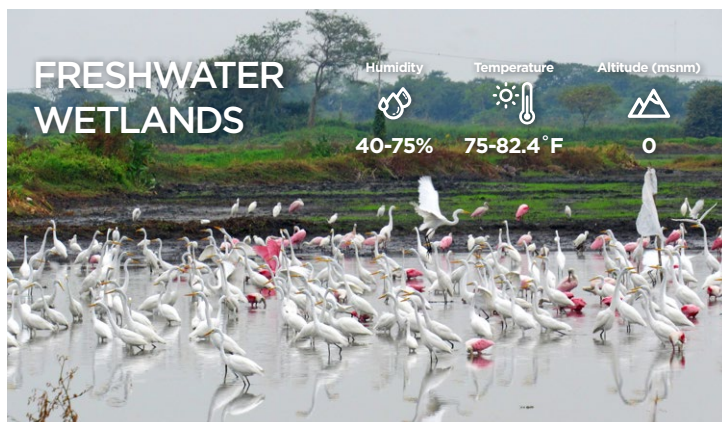
They are ecosystems located along coastlines in tropical zones. They thrive at the mouths of rivers that flow out to the sea especially in estuarine areas, within the intertidal range. The seeds and roots plant themselves in soils that are muddy, loose, saturated and periodically flooded. The abundant contributions of organic material brought by rivers and tides to the mangroves are processed by microscopic decomposers, becoming detritus. This is the necessary food for the larvae of countless species of crustaceans, mollusks and fish, which are found in the mangroves. The mangrove forest is the optimal place to reproduce and spawn due to this ecosystem is the highest natural bio-aquatic production area. Here in the mangroves, dozens of bird species such as frigates, herons, pelicans, spoonbills, kingfishers, ducks, parrots and more species obtain food and shelter. The mangroves of the Gulf of Guayaquil have been considered important areas for birds, because several species nest in these forests and the existence of numerous resident bird colonies.

In mangrove ecosystems, the vegetation is characterized by evergreen trees and shrubs, known as mangroves, among which there are very particular representatives such as the vidrillo *Mangleticornia ecuadorensis*, a (sub)shrub endemic to the Gulf of Guayaquil, and *Laguncularia racemosa* var. *glabriflora*, a variety of white mangrove that is unique to this region and to the entire eastern Pacific coast of the American continent.

The province of Guayas harbors approximately 105,210 hectares of mangrove. This area corresponds to 71% of the entire country's mangroves. In this province, the mangrove is distributed from the mouth of the Guayas River towards the interior of the Gulf of

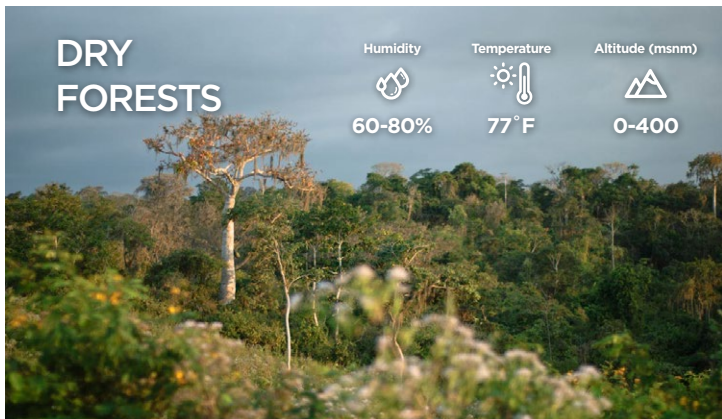
Guayaquil, extending to Posorja on the internal western margin and continuing along the eastern margin of the gulf continuously towards the Jambelí archipelago. The mangrove is also present as a thin northern strip running along towards the south on the Island of Puna.

In a phytogeographical sense, the mangrove system of the Gulf of Guayaquil belongs to the mangroves of the Equatorial Pacific dry forest (Cornejo, 2014). It includes areas of ecological importance that belong to the National System of Protected Areas of Ecuador, such as: National Recreation Area Isla Santay y del Gallo, the Manglares El Salado Fauna Production Reserve, the Manglares El Morro Wildlife Refuge, and the Manglares Churute Ecological Reserve. All of these are found in the cantons of Guayaquil, Naranjal, Balao, Playas, and Durán. There are mangrove areas within the city of Guayaquil that are outside the jurisdiction of these protected areas and are regarded as protective forests.



These are located on the floodplains of the Daule River, west of Guayaquil, towards Yaguachi and in the interior of the Island of Santay. Freshwater wetlands generally consist of sparse arboreal vegetation in its landscape, evidencing an open upper canopy dominated by low herbaceous plants adapted to strong solar radiation and which are also tolerant of flooded and saturated soils.

The soils are predominantly clay, retaining water and favors the establishment of aquatic and semi-aquatic plants. The avifauna of freshwater wetlands have a close affinity to that of the mangroves in this region and are stopover sites for dozens of migratory bird species.



These comprise of formations of scrub and deciduous forest that grow on well-drained soils. These areas are characterized by low levels of rainfall, between 250 and 1,000 mm of average annual rainfall. The rains are concentrated from January to May (green season), while the dry season corresponds to the months from June to December. The availability and absence of the contribution of water provides these forests a clear seasonal behavior. During the green season the vegetation cover turns green and leafy, this contributes to a more active and dynamic animal behavior,

while in the dry season, the native vegetation exhibits a strong deciduous behavior, that is, its leaves become shed due to water stress. This marked phenological behavior is conditioned by the influence of two marine currents that periodically visit the Pacific coast of Ecuador: (i) the warm El Niño current that generates rain, and (ii) the Humboldt current, which has a considerable cooling influence due to its nature of low temperatures, does not generate rain and favors drought, even though this region is close to the equator.

The dry forests of the province of Guayas are part of a regional floristic unit called the Equatorial Pacific Deciduous Dry Forests. For Ecuador, they belong to the Jama-Zapotillo forests (MAE, 2013). These cover the largest portion of the province and include the majority of cantons, these are: Balzar, Colimes, Palestina, Santa Lucía, Pedro Carbo, Isidro Ayora, Lomas de Sargentillo, Nobol, Daule, Salitre, Durán and Guayaquil. In a geopolitical sense, it is important to mention that in continental Ecuador, the provinces of Guayas and Manabí are the ones with the greatest original coverage of dry forests.



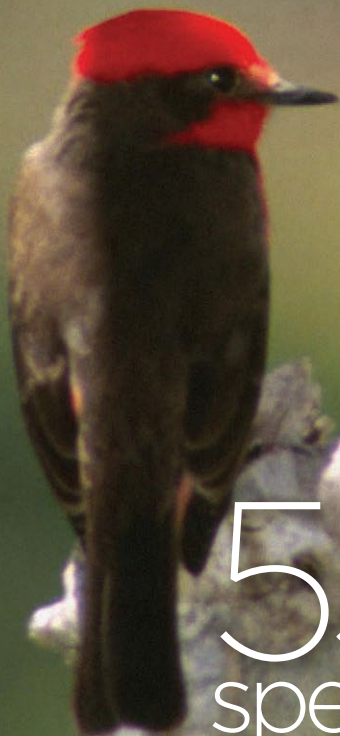


Tropical moist and wet forests have a mountainous relief with soils rich in organic matter and are characterized by rainfall levels between 1,000 to 2,000 mm of average annual precipitation which maintain vegetation greenness throughout the year. In the province of Guayas, humid forests are found above 400 m towards at the top elevations of the Chongón-Colonche mountain range, and towards the western portion of the Andes mountain range. The phenological behavior of its flora is governed by seasonal physical parameters.

Additionally, the humid forests of the province of Guayas and the entire coast of Ecuador periodically present condensations of oceanic origin. These have microdroplets in the form of a soft drizzle and that is captured by native vegetation that fulfills the role of natural water collectors. This horizontal precipitation favors the establishment and development of epiphyte diversity and its associated fauna, which is mainly represented by orchids, bromeliads, araceae, and ferns. The runoff that is produced by gravity generates springs and streams that support the fauna.

At least 300 species of birds have been recorded in moist and wet forests of the province of Guayas. Downstream, these water sources are of vital importance for basic human services and for irrigating crops.

# The birds of the province of Guayas



554  
species

18 hot  
spots

# 10 categories

**NATIVE.** In biogeography, a native, indigenous or autochthonous species is a species that belongs to a certain region or ecosystem.

**MIGRATORY BOREAL.** Boreal migratory birds are those that migrate long distances from their breeding grounds in North America to their wintering sites in the Neotropics.

**CHOCO ENDEMICS.** Common species are the Chocó trogon, the Chocó toucan, the Chocó warbler, the Guayaquil woodpecker, the Chocó brush-eater and the Chocó tyrannulet.

**ENDEMIC TO THE TUMBESIAN REGION.** The Equatorial Dry Forest also called the Tumbesian Region (or even Tumbesian Endemic Region or Tumbesian Equatorial Dry Forest), is a natural region of Peru and Ecuador. It is made up of dry tropical forest ecosystems, and which are located in the Pacific coastal region south of the equatorial line.

**ECUADORIAN ENDEMICS.** Endemism is a commonly used concept to identify native taxa or biological groups with a restricted area of distribution. However, endemism has different interpretations according to the approach used for biogeographic analysis (ecological or historical).

**INTRODUCED.** In biogeography, an introduced species, alien species, exotic species, adventive species, immigrant species, foreign species, non-indigenous species, or non-native species that is not native to the place or area, is considered to be introduced.

**SOUTHERN SLOPE ENDEMICS.** The El Oro Parakeet (*Pyrrhura orcesi*) and the Ecuadorian Tapaculo (*Scytalopus robbinsi*) are endemic species of the province of El Oro, specifically of the Buenaventura Reserve. They are unique to Ecuador and are not found in any other part of the world," says Cabrera.

**NORTHERN SLOPE ENDEMICS.** The identification of areas of endemism is one of the first steps in biogeographic and conservation studies. The importance in their identification lies in the need to know and protection of the biological attributes and evolutionary history that endemic taxa and biota distribution patterns represent (Morrone, 2008; Noguera-Urbano, 2019)


**AUSTRAL MIGRATORY.** Southern migrant birds nest in temperate latitudes of the South American continent and migrate to the Amazon to spend the winter months. It is estimated that there are between 220 and 240 species of southern migrant birds (Chesser 1994, Stotz et al. 1996).

**ANDEAN MIGRATORY.** The tropics are the most diverse ecological systems in the world, and the highest diversity of raptors in the world is concentrated in the Neotropics. Ecuador is one of the most megadiverse countries in the world and has 67 diurnal and 28 nocturnal raptors and six scavenger birds (SACC Classification Version 11 February 2020)

# About This Guide

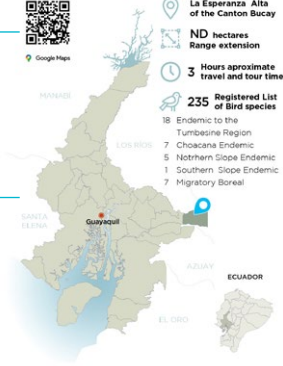
The following pages highlight 6 bird species that we have considered emblematic in each of the recommended Hotspots for bird watching. It includes: the name of the Hotspot, a small file with its respective map and QR code for its location, the extension of the area, the estimated time of the visit, the number of species listed on the site and a small general description. For each of the six species, a file has also been prepared with its respective photograph and description, common name, scientific name, order, family, distribution area with its respective heatmap and natural regions where it lives.

QR code for Google Maps® location



Google Maps


Locator Map



Brief description of the area

*La Esperanza Alta Bucay is definitely a tropical humid forest that has placed itself in the top tier of the provincial birdwatching market due to the diversity of species that can be found along the road that leads to the waterfalls that are visited by many local, national and foreign visitors. Within the province, it is the only Tropical Humid Forest. Its birdlife is very characteristic.*

Species Photo



Brief description of the bird species

Large, long-legged raptor of open habitats. This specimen has a dark "cap", pale neck and dark body. The color of the face varies from orange-red to pink, contrasting with a pale grayish-brown.

La Esperanza Alta of the Canton Bucay

ND hectares  
Range extension

3 Hours approximate travel and four time

235 Registered List of Bird species

- 18 Endemic to the Turbiana Region
- 7 Chocana Endemic
- 5 Northern Slope Endemic
- 1 Southern Slope Endemic
- 7 Migratory Boreal

Common name / Scientific name / Order / Family

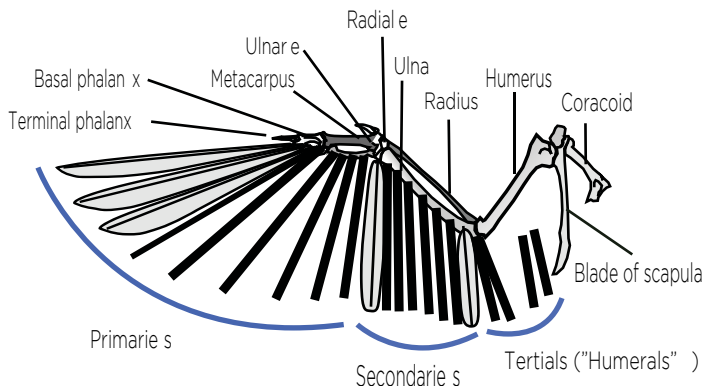
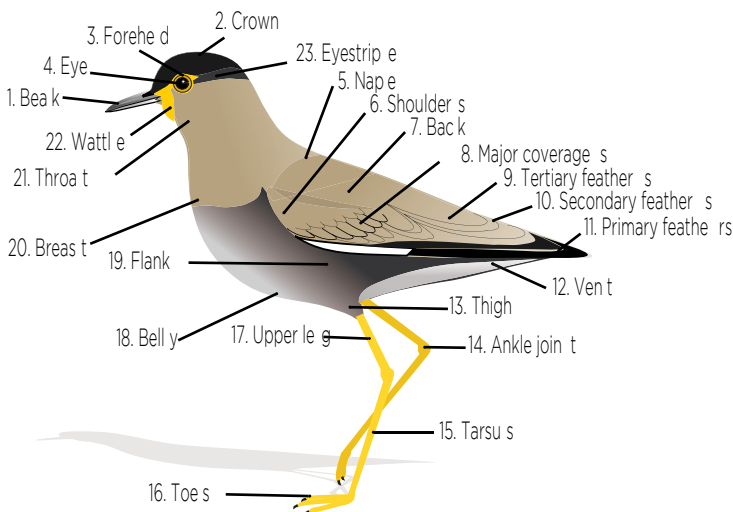
Distribution / Heat map

Natural Region

However, prior to the descriptions mentioned previously, on the following pages are the lists with all the bird species registered in the province of Guayas, with their names, order, family and corresponding IUCN Red List of Threatened Species classification. We are sure that this information will be very useful for your visit.

# Bird Anatomy

Birdwatching enthusiasts have a somewhat varied birding skill level. There are those who master the subject in depth, as well as casual birders or novice fans, for whom certain information is relevant. For this reason, we have included this small descriptive section of the basic anatomy of a bird.





## CHECKLIST OF BIRD SPECIES OF THE PROVINCE OF GUAYAS - 1/8

No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORDER	FAMILY	IUCN
<b>NATIVE (N)</b>					
1	Little tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Tinami	Tinamidae	LC
2	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	Tinami	Tinamidae	NT
3	Horned Screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>	Anseri	Anhimidae	LC
4	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	Anseri	Anatidae	LC
5	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Anseri	Anatidae	LC
6	Masked Duck	<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	Anseri	Anatidae	LC
7	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Anseri	Anatidae	LC
8	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Anseri	Anatidae	LC
9	black-bellied whistling duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Anseri	Anatidae	LC
10	Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>	Galli	Cracidae	LC
11	Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Galli	Cracidae	LC
12	Rufous-fronted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus erythrops</i>	Galli	Odontophoridae	LC
13	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Podicipedi	Podicipedidae	LC
14	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Podicipedi	Podicipedidae	LC
15	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria Americana</i>	Ciconii	Ciconiidae	LC
16	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Ciconii	Ciconiidae	LC
17	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Suli	Fregatidae	LC
18	Blue-footed Booby	<i>Sula nebouxii</i>	Suli	Sulidae	LC
19	Peruvian Booby	<i>Sula variegata</i>	Suli	Sulidae	LC
20	neotropic cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	Suli	Phalacrocoracidae	LC
21	Aninga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Suli	Anhingidae	LC
22	Brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Pelecani	Pelecanidae	LC
23	Peruvian pelican	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	Pelecani	Pelecanidae	NT
24	Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
25	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
26	Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
27	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
28	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
29	Striated heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
30	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
31	Black-crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
32	Fasciated Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
33	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
34	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
35	Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
36	Pinnated bittern	<i>Botaurus pinnatus</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
37	Roseate spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Pelecani	Threskiornithidae	LC
38	White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	Pelecani	Threskiornithidae	LC
39	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Pelecani	Threskiornithidae	LC
40	Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Catharti	Cathartidae	LC
41	Black vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Catharti	Cathartidae	LC
42	King Vulture	<i>Sarcorampus papa</i>	Catharti	Cathartidae	LC
43	Ornate hawk-eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	NT
44	Black hawk-eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
45	Crested Eagle	<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	NT
46	Bicolored hawk	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
47	Tiny Hawk	<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
48	Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
49	Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
50	Snail kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
51	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
52	Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
53	Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
54	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
55	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
56	Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
57	Barred Hawk	<i>Morphnarchus princeps</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
58	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
59	/Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
60	Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
61	Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
62	Gray-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
63	Common Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
64	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
65	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
66	Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
67	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
68	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Gruir	Aramidae	LC
69	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Gruir	Rallidae	LC
70	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	Gruir	Rallidae	LC

## CHECKLIST OF BIRD SPECIES OF THE PROVINCE OF GUAYAS - 2/8

No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORDER	FAMILY	IUCN
71	White-throated Crane	<i>Laterallus albigularis</i>	Grui	Rallidae	LC
72	Gray-breasted Crane	<i>Laterallus exilis</i>	Grui	Rallidae	LC
73	Paint-billed Crane	<i>Mustelirallus erythroptus</i>	Grui	Rallidae	LC
74	Mangrove Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	Grui	Rallidae	LC
75	Rufous-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides axillaris</i>	Grui	Rallidae	LC
76	Spotted Rail	<i>Pardirallus maculatus</i>	Grui	Rallidae	LC
77	Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	Grui	Heliornithidae	LC
78	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Eurypygi	Eurypygidae	LC
79	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Charadrii	Charadriidae	LC
80	Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Charadrii	Charadriidae	LC
81	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Charadrii	Charadriidae	LC
82	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	Charadrii	Haematopodidae	LC
83	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Charadrii	Recurvirostridae	LC
84	Least seedstipe	<i>Thinocorus rumicivorus</i>	Charadrii	Thinocoridae	LC
85	Wattled jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Charadrii	Jacanidae	LC
86	Gray-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Charadrii	Laridae	NE
87	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Charadrii	Laridae	LC
88	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
89	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	NE
90	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
91	White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Zentrygon frenata</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
92	Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
93	Plumbeous pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
94	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
95	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
96	West Peruvian dove	<i>Zenaida meloda</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
97	Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
98	Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
99	Croaking Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina cruziana</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
100	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina minuta</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
101	Maroon-chested Ground-Dove	<i>Paraclaravis mondetoura</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
102	Gray-capped Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus lansbergi</i>	Cuculi	Cuculidae	LC
103	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	Cuculi	Cuculidae	LC
104	Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	Cuculi	Cuculidae	LC
105	Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Cuculi	Cuculidae	LC
106	Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzua minuta</i>	Cuculi	Cuculidae	LC
107	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Cuculi	Cuculidae	LC
108	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Cuculi	Cuculidae	LC
109	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Cuculi	Cuculidae	LC
110	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Strigi	Tytonidae	LC
111	Black-and-white owl	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	Strigi	Strigidae	LC
112	Spectacled owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Strigi	Strigidae	LC
113	Stygian Owl	<i>Asio stygius</i>	Strigi	Strigidae	LC
114	Striped Owl	<i>Asio clamator</i>	Strigi	Strigidae	LC
115	Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	Strigi	Strigidae	LC
116	Crested Owl	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>	Strigi	Strigidae	LC
117	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Strigi	Strigidae	LC
118	Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	Caprimulgi	Steatornithidae	LC
119	Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Caprimulgi	Nyctibiidae	LC
120	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Caprimulgi	Caprimulgidae	LC
121	Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>	Caprimulgi	Caprimulgidae	LC
122	White-collared swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Caprimulgi	Apodidae	LC
123	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Caprimulgi	Apodidae	LC
124	Grey-rumped swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Caprimulgi	Apodidae	LC
125	Lesser swallow-tailed swift	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	Caprimulgi	Apodidae	LC
126	Andean Emerald	<i>Uranomitra franciae</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
127	Blue-chested hummingbird	<i>Polyerata amabilis</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
128	Amazilia hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amazilia</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
129	Band-tailed barbtroop	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
130	Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
131	Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
132	Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
133	Geoffroy's Daggerbill	<i>Schistes geoffroyi</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
134	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Charadrii	Laridae	NE
135	Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis strigularis</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
136	Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
137	Violet-bellied hummingbird	<i>Chlorestes julie</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
138	Green thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
139	White-bellied woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
140	Purple-crowned fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
141	Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC



## CHECKLIST OF BIRD SPECIES OF THE PROVINCE OF GUAYAS - 3/8

No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORDER	FAMILY	IUCN
142	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
143	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
144	Green-breasted Mango	<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
145	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
146	Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
147	Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
148	White-tipped Sickbill	<i>Eutoxeres aquila</i>	Apodi	Trochilidae	LC
149	Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	Trogoni	Trogonidae	LC
150	Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>	Trogoni	Trogonidae	LC
151	White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon chionurus</i>	Trogoni	Trogonidae	LC
152	Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Trogoni	Trogonidae	LC
153	Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>	Trogoni	Trogonidae	LC
154	Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>	Trogoni	Trogonidae	LC
155	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Coracii	Alcedinidae	LC
156	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	Coracii	Alcedinidae	LC
157	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Coracii	Alcedinidae	LC
158	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Coracii	Alcedinidae	LC
159	Whooping Motmot	<i>Momotus subrufescens</i>	Coracii	Momotidae	LC
160	Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	Coracii	Momotidae	LC
161	Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Coracii	Momotidae	LC
162	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Galbuli	Galbulidae	LC
163	White-whiskered Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>	Galbuli	Bucconidae	LC
164	Barred Puffbird	<i>Nystalus radiatus</i>	Galbuli	Bucconidae	LC
165	White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus hyperhynchus</i>	Galbuli	Bucconidae	LC
166	Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	Galbuli	Bucconidae	LC
167	Lanceolated Monklet	<i>Micromonacha lanceolata</i>	Galbuli	Bucconidae	LC
168	Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>	Pici	Capitonidae	LC
169	Cinnamon Woodpecker	<i>Ceaco loricatus</i>	Pici	Picidae	LC
170	Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	Pici	Picidae	LC
171	Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates kirkii</i>	Pici	Picidae	LC
172	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	Pici	Picidae	LC
173	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates fumigatus</i>	Pici	Picidae	LC
174	Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>	Pici	Picidae	LC
175	Black-mandibled Toucan	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>	Pici	Ramphastidae	NT
176	Crimson-rumped Toucaned	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>	Pici	Ramphastidae	LC
177	Crested caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Falconi	Falconidae	LC
178	Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	Falconi	Falconidae	LC
179	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Falconi	Falconidae	LC
180	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Falconi	Falconidae	LC
181	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Falconi	Falconidae	LC
182	Barred Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Falconi	Falconidae	LC
183	Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Falconi	Falconidae	LC
184	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpotheres cachinnans</i>	Falconi	Falconidae	LC
185	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	NT
186	Great Green Macaw	<i>Ara ambiguus</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	CR
187	Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	LC
188	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	LC
189	Speckle-faced Parrot	<i>Pionus tumultuosus seniloides</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	LC
190	Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	LC
191	Maroon-tailed Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	LC
192	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
193	Black-crowned Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
194	Russet Antshrike	<i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
195	Uniform Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus unicolor</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
196	Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
197	Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
198	Pacific Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula pacifica</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
199	White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
200	Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
201	Checker-throated Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylia fulviventris</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
202	Jet Antbird	<i>Cercomacra nigricans</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
203	Bicolored Antbird	<i>Gymnophithys bicolor</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
204	Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Poliocrania exsul</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
205	Rufous-rumped Antwren	<i>Euchrepomis callinota</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
206	Spotted Antbird	<i>Hylophylax naevioides</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
207	Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
208	White-backed Fire-eye	<i>Pyriglena maura</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
209	Scaled Antpitta	<i>Grallaria guatemalensis</i>	Passeri	Grallariidae	LC
210	Black-headed Anthrush	<i>Formicarius nigricapillus</i>	Passeri	Formicariidae	LC
211	Rufous-breasted Anthrush	<i>Formicarius rufpectus</i>	Passeri	Formicariidae	LC
212	Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC

## CHECKLIST OF BIRD SPECIES OF THE PROVINCE OF GUAYAS - 4/8

No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORDER	FAMILY	IUCN
213	Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
214	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
215	Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor fuscipenne</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
216	Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
217	Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
218	Ruddy Foliage-gleaner	<i>Clibanornis rubiginosus</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
219	Eastern Woodhaunter	<i>Automolus subulatus</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
220	Scaly-throated leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus guatemalensis</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
221	Streak-headed woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
222	Spotted woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
223	Olivaceous woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
224	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
225	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
226	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
227	Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
228	Brownish Twistwing	<i>Cnipodectes subbrunneus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
229	Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
230	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
231	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
232	Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
233	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
234	Black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
235	Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius ornatus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
236	Black-tailed myiobius	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
237	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
238	Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
239	Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliosus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
240	Sulphur-rumped myiobius	<i>Myiobius sulphureipygius</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
241	Olive-striped flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
242	Tawny-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius villosus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
243	Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
244	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
245	Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
246	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
247	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
248	Golden-crowned flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chryscephalus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
249	Boat-billed flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
250	Piratic flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
251	Streaked flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
252	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
253	Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
254	Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
255	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
256	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
257	White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
258	Short-tailed Field Tyrant	<i>Muscigallia brevicauda</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
259	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
260	Masked Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
261	Fulvous-faced scrub tyrant	<i>Euscarthmus fulviceps</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
262	Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus ruficeps</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
263	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
264	Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
265	Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
266	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	<i>Phaenomyias murina</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
267	Brown-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
268	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
269	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Campostoma obsoletum</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
270	Scaled Fruiteater	<i>Ampelioides tchudii</i>	Passeri	Cotingidae	LC
271	Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	Passeri	Cotingidae	LC
272	Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>	Passeri	Cotingidae	LC
273	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Passeri	Cotingidae	LC
274	Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>	Passeri	Pipridae	LC
275	Saltarin Barbil blanco	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	Passeri	Pipridae	LC
276	Red-capped Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra mentalis</i>	Passeri	Pipridae	LC
277	Blue-crowned Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i>	Passeri	Pipridae	LC
278	Green Manakin	<i>Cryptopipo holochlora</i>	Passeri	Pipridae	LC
279	Black-and-white Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus albogriseus</i>	Passeri	Tityridae	LC
280	Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus cinnamomeus</i>	Passeri	Tityridae	LC
281	One-colored Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus homochrous</i>	Passeri	Tityridae	LC
282	Western Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis veraepacis</i>	Passeri	Tityridae	LC
283	Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Passeri	Tityridae	LC

## CHECKLIST OF BIRD SPECIES OF THE PROVINCE OF GUAYAS - 5/8

No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORDER	FAMILY	IUCN
284	Masked tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Passeri	Tityridae	LC
285	Lesser greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia decurtata</i>	Passeri	Vireonidae	LC
286	Red-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Passeri	Vireonidae	LC
287	Rufous-browed peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Passeri	Vireonidae	LC
288	Slaty-capped shrike-vireo	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	Passeri	Vireonidae	LC
289	Southern rough-winged swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Passeri	Hirundinidae	LC
290	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Passeri	Hirundinidae	LC
291	White-thighed swallow	<i>Atticora tibialis</i>	Passeri	Hirundinidae	LC
292	Grey-breasted martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Passeri	Hirundinidae	LC
293	Brown-chested martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>	Passeri	Hirundinidae	LC
294	Whiskered wren	<i>Pheugopedius mystacalis</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
295	Bay wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
296	Song wren	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
297	Stripe-throated wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucopogon</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
298	Mountain wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
299	Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
300	Scaly-breasted Wren	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
301	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
302	White-browed gnatcatcher	<i>Poliotilta bilineata</i>	Passeri	Poliotiltidae	NE
303	Half-collared Gnatwren	<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i>	Passeri	Poliotiltidae	LC
304	Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Passeri	Poliotiltidae	LC
305	White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>	Passeri	Cinclidae	LC
306	Pale-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus leucops</i>	Passeri	Turdidae	LC
307	Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	Passeri	Turdidae	LC
308	Speckled nightingale-thrush	<i>Catharus maculatus</i>	Passeri	Turdidae	LC
309	Long-tailed mockingbird	<i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>	Passeri	Mimidae	LC
310	Blue dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
311	Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
312	Chestnut-throated seedeater	<i>Sporophila telasco</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
313	Variable seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
314	Yellow-bellied seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
315	Plumbeous sierra finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
316	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
317	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
318	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
319	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
320	Dull-colored Grassquit	<i>Asemospiza obscura</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
321	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
322	Large-billed Seed-Finch	<i>Sporophila crassirostris</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
323	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
324	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
325	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanicollis</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
326	Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
327	Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
328	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
329	Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
330	Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
331	TWhite-shouldered tanager	<i>Loriotus luctuosus</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	NE
332	Flame-rumped tanager	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
333	Blue-winged mountain tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
334	Black-and-white tanager	<i>Conothraupis speculigera</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	NT
335	Golden-naped tanager	<i>Chalcothraupis ruficervix</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
336	Palm tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
337	Fawn-breasted tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
338	Swallow tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
339	Yellow-throated bush tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>	Passeri	Emberizidae	LC
340	Rufous-collared sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Passeri	Emberizidae	LC
341	Ashy-throated bush tanager	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>	Passeri	Emberizidae	LC
342	Chestnut-capped brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>	Passeri	Emberizidae	LC
343	Black-striped sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	Passeri	Emberizidae	LC
344	Orange-billed sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiostris</i>	Passeri	Emberizidae	LC
345	Golden grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
346	Slate-coloured grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
347	Blue-black grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia cyanoides</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
348	White-winged tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
349	Hepatic tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
350	Black-winged saltator	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
351	Buff-throated saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
352	Streaked saltator	<i>Saltator striatpectus</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
353	Cabanis's seedeater	<i>Amaurospiza concolor</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
354	Olive-crowned yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC

## CHECKLIST OF BIRD SPECIES OF THE PROVINCE OF GUAYAS - 6/8

No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORDER	FAMILY	IUCN
355	Masked yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
356	Slate-throated whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
357	Tropical parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
358	Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
359	Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
360	Buff-rumped warblerReinita Yellow	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
361	Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
362	Yellow-tailed Oriole	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
363	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
364	Scarlet-rumped cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
365	Yellow-billed Cacique	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
366	Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
367	Scrub blackbird	<i>Dives warszewiczi</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
368	Peruvian meadowlark	<i>Leistes bellicosus</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
369	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
370	Giant cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
371	Orange-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia saturata</i>	Passeri	Fringillidae	LC
372	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	Passeri	Fringillidae	LC
373	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	Passeri	Fringillidae	LC
374	Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>	Passeri	Fringillidae	LC
375	Yellow-bellied siskin	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>	Passeri	Fringillidae	LC
376	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>	Anseri	Anatidae	LC
377	Guanay cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo bougainvillii</i>	Suli	Phalacrocoracidae	NT

**MIGRATORY BOREAL (Mb)**

1	Blue-winged teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>	Anseri	Anatidae	LC
2	Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Pelecani	Ardeidae	LC
3	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Accipitri	Pandionidae	LC
4	Broad-winged hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
5	Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Grui	Rallidae	LC
6	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	Charadri	Charadriidae	LC
7	American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Charadri	Charadriidae	LC
8	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Charadri	Charadriidae	LC
9	Collared plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Charadri	Charadriidae	NT
10	Semipalmated plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Charadri	Charadriidae	LC
11	Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
12	Spotted sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
13	Solitary sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
14	Wilson's phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
15	Greater yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
16	Lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
17	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
18	Baird's sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
19	Least sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
20	Western sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
21	Pectoral sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
22	Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	NT
23	Semipalmated sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	NT
24	Stilt sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
25	Wandering tattler	<i>Tringa incana</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
26	Curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	NT
27	Surfbird	<i>Calidris virgata</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
28	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
29	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
30	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Charadri	Scolopacidae	LC
31	Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	Charadri	Laridae	LC
32	Gray Gull	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>	Charadri	Laridae	NE
33	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	Charadri	Laridae	NE
34	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Charadri	Laridae	LC
35	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandwicensis</i>	Charadri	Laridae	LC
36	Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	Charadri	Laridae	NT
37	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Charadri	Laridae	LC
38	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Charadri	Laridae	NE
39	Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Cuculi	Cuculidae	LC
40	Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Caprimulgi	Caprimulgidae	LC
41	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Falconi	Falconidae	LC
42	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	NT
43	Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
44	Golondrina Tijereta	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Passeri	Hirundinidae	LC
45	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Passeri	Hirundinidae	LC
46	Swainson's thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Passeri	Turdidae	LC
47	Rose-breasted grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC

## CHECKLIST OF BIRD SPECIES OF THE PROVINCE OF GUAYAS - 7/8

No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORDER	FAMILY	IUCN
48	Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
49	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
50	American redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
51	Northern waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
52	Black-and-white warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
53	Canada warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
54	Blackburnian warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC

**CHOCO ENDEMICS (Ch)**

1	Brown wood rail	<i>Aramides wolfi</i>	Grui	Rallidae	VU
2	Dusky pigeon	<i>Patagioenas goodsoni</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
3	Pallid dove	<i>Leptotila pallida</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
4	Rufous-tailed hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
5	White-whiskered hermit	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
6	Orange-fronted barbet	<i>Capito squamatus</i>	Pici	Capitonidae	NT
7	Collared aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Pici	Ramphastidae	LC
8	Choco toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>	Pici	Ramphastidae	LC
9	Rose-faced parrot	<i>Pyrrhula pulchra</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	LC
10	Choco tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius albigularis</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
11	Long-wattled umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>	Passeri	Cotingidae	VU
12	Dusky-faced tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassini</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
13	Scarlet-browed tanager	<i>Heterospingus xanthopygius</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
14	Chocó trogon	<i>Trogon comptus</i>	Trogoni	Trogonidae	LC

**ENDEMIC TO THE TUMESIAN REGION (Tu)**

1	Pale-browed tinamou	<i>Crypturellus transfasciatus</i>	Tinami	Tinamidae	NT
2	Rufous-headed chachalaca	<i>Ortalis erythroptera</i>	Galli	Cracidae	VU
3	Ochre-bellied dove	<i>Leptotila ochraceiventris</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	VU
4	Ecuadorian ground dove	<i>Columbina buckleyi</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
5	West Peruvian screech owl	<i>Megascops roboratus</i>	Strigi	Strigidae	LC
6	Pacific pygmy owl	<i>Glaucidium peruanum</i>	Strigi	Strigidae	LC
7	Anthony's nightjar	<i>Nyctidromus anthonyi</i>	Caprimulgi	Caprimulgidae	LC
8	Little woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus bombus</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	VU
9	Short-tailed woodstar	<i>Myrmia micrura</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
10	Ecuadorian trogon	<i>Trogon mesurus</i>	Trogoni	Trogonidae	LC
11	Scarlet-backed woodpecker	<i>Dryobates callonotus</i>	Picifo	Picidae	LC
12	Guayaquil woodpecker	<i>Campephilus guayaquilensis</i>	Picifo	Picidae	NT
13	Ecuadorian piculet	<i>Picumnus sclateri</i>	Picifo	Picidae	LC
14	Grey-cheeked parakeet	<i>Protophaga pyrrhoptera</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	VU
15	Red-masked parakeet	<i>Psittacara erythrogenys</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	NT
16	Pacific parrotlet	<i>Forpus coelestis</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	LC
17	Collared antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus bernardi</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
18	Elegant crescentchest	<i>Melanopareia elegans</i>	Passeri	Melanopareiidae	LC
19	Blackish-headed spinetail	<i>Synallaxis tithys</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	EN
20	Necklaced spinetail	<i>Synallaxis stictothorax</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
21	Henna-hooded foliage-gleaner	<i>Clibanornis erythrocephalus</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	VU
22	Ochraceous Attila	<i>Attila torridus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	VU
23	Sooty-crowned flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus phaeocephalus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
24	Pacific elaenia	<i>Myiophobus subplacens</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
25	Grey-breasted flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus griseipectus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	VU
26	Baird's flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes bairdii</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
27	Amazonian royal flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	VU
28	Snowy-throated kingbird	<i>Tyrannus niveigularis</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
29	Grey-and-white tyrannulet	<i>Pseudelaenia leucospodia</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
30	Slaty becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus spodiurus</i>	Passeri	Tityridae	EN
31	White-tailed jay	<i>Cyanocorax mystacalis</i>	Passeri	Corvidae	LC
32	Chestnut-collared swallow	<i>Petrochelidon rufocollaris</i>	Passeri	Hirundinidae	LC
33	Fasciated wren	<i>Campylorhynchus fasciatus</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
34	Superciliated wren	<i>Cantorchilus superciliosus</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
35	Plumbeous-backed thrush	<i>Turdus reevei</i>	Passeri	Turdidae	LC
36	Ecuadorian thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i>	Passeri	Turdidae	LC
37	Parrot-billed seedeater	<i>Sporophila peruviana</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
38	Collared warbling finch	<i>Poospiza hispaniolensis</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
39	Crimson-breasted finch	<i>Rhodospingus cruentus</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
40	Sulphur-throated finch	<i>Sicalis taczanowskii</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
41	Black-capped sparrow	<i>Arremon abeillei</i>	Passeri	Emberizidae	LC
42	Grey-and-gold warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fraseri</i>	Passeri	Parulidae	LC
43	White-edged oriole	<i>Icterus graceannae</i>	Passeri	Icteridae	LC
44	Saffron siskin	<i>Spinus siemiradzkii</i>	Passeri	Fringillidae	LC
45	Grey-backed hawk	<i>Pseudastur occidentalis</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	EN

**ECUADORIAN ENDEMICS (Ec)**

1	Lilacine amazon	<i>Amazona lilacina</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	EN
2	El Oro parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura orcesi</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	EN

## CHECKLIST OF BIRD SPECIES OF THE PROVINCE OF GUAYAS - 8/8

No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORDER	FAMILY	IUCN
3	El Oro tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus robbinsi</i>	Passeri	Rhinocryptidae	EN
<b>INTRODUCED (I)</b>					
1	Rock dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Columbi	Columbidae	LC
2	Yellow-crowned amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	LC
3	White-winged parakeet	<i>Brotogeris versicolorus</i>	Psittaci	Psittacidae	LC
4	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Passeri	Passeridae	LC
5	Tricolored Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Passeri	Estrildidae	LC
<b>SOUTHERN SLOPE ENDEMICS (Ls)</b>					
1	Drab seedeater	<i>Sporophila simplex</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
2	Speckle-breasted wren	<i>Pheugopedius sclateri</i>	Passeri	Troglodytidae	LC
3	Rufous-winged tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus calopterus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
4	Watkins's antpitta	<i>Grallaria watkinsi</i>	Passeri	Grallariidae	NT
5	Line-cheeked spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca antisensis</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
<b>NORTHERN SLOPE ENDEMICS (Ln)</b>					
1	Glistening-green Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
2	White-winged brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes leucopterus</i>	Passeri	Emberizidae	LC
3	Ochre-breasted tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>	Passeri	Cardinalidae	LC
4	Uniform treehunter	<i>Thripadectes ignobilis</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
5	Esmeraldas Antbird	<i>Sipia nigricauda</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
6	Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaocercus coelestis</i>	Apodi	Trochilidae	LC
7	Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
8	Black-eared Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis melanotis</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
<b>AUSTRAL MIGRATORY (Ma)</b>					
1	Chilean flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	Phoenicopter	Phoenicopteridae	NT
2	Peruvian tern	<i>Sternula lorata</i>	Charadrii	Laridae	EN
3	Fork-tailed flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
<b>AUSTRAL MIGRATORY (An)</b>					
1	Rainbow starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena iris</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
<b>NOT CLASSIFIED</b>					
1	Cinnamon teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	Anseri	Anatidae	LC
2	Bare-faced ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	Pelecani	Threskiornithidae	LC
3	Gray-headed kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	LC
4	Plumbeous hawk	<i>Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea</i>	Accipitri	Accipitridae	NT
5	Andean coot	<i>Fulica Ardesiaca</i>	Grucci	Rallidae	LC
6	Wedge-rumped storm petrel	<i>Hydrobates tethys</i>	Procellarii	Hydrobatidae	LC
7	Pied plover	<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	Charadrii	Charadriidae	LC
8	Peruvian thick-knee	<i>Burhinus superciliaris</i>	Charadrii	Burhinidae	LC
9	American avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	Charadrii	Recurvirostridae	LC
10	Red-necked phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Charadrii	Scolopacidae	LC
11	Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Charadrii	Scolopacidae	LC
12	Arctic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Charadrii	Laridae	LC
13	Inca tern	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	Charadrii	Laridae	NT
14	South American tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>	Charadrii	Laridae	LC
15	Chestnut-collared swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	Caprimulgi	Apodidae	LC
16	Band-rumped swift	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	Caprimulgi	Apodidae	LC
17	White-throated daggerbill	<i>Schistes albogularis</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
18	Long-billed hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
19	Brown violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
20	Speckled hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
21	Purple-bibbed whetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>	Caprimulgi	Trochilidae	LC
22	Lineated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Pici	Picidae	LC
23	Zeledon's antbird	<i>Hafferia zeledoni</i>	Passeri	Thamnophilidae	LC
24	Azara's spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
25	Buff-fronted foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma rufa</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
26	Brown-billed scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
27	Montane woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
28	Scaly-throated foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
29	Spotted barbail	<i>Premnoplex brunescens</i>	Passeri	Furnariidae	LC
30	Bright-rumped attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
31	Flavescent flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
32	Yellow-crowned tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Passeri	Tyrannidae	LC
33	Chivi vireo	<i>Vireo Chivi</i>	Passeri	Vireonidae	LC
34	Brown-capped vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	Passeri	Vireonidae	LC
35	Thick-billed seed finch	<i>Sporophila funerea</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
36	Black-and-white seedeater	<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
37	White-sided flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
38	Flame-faced tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>	Passeri	Thraupidae	LC
39	Tricolored Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>	Passeri	Emberizidae	LC

## IUCN CATEGORIES 2014

LC: Least Concern

NT: Near Threatened

EN: Endangered

VU: Vulnerable

NE: Not Evaluated

Source: "Consultoria para el diagnóstico y fortalecimiento del aviturismo en localidades rurales de la provincia del Guayas."

Dirección de Turismo de la Prefectura del Guayas. - 2021

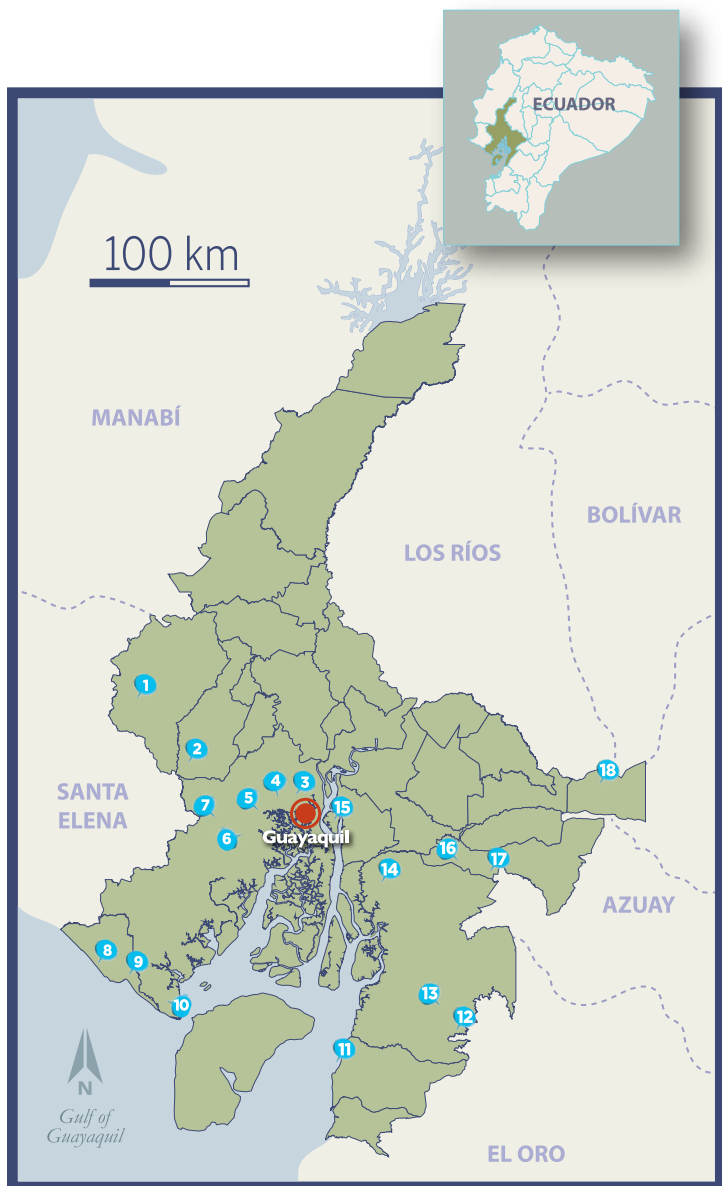
# Guayas

## 18 Hot Spots

### **Recommended Birdwatching areas in the province of Guayas**

1. Provincial Nature Recreation Area-Ecological and Cultural Park Pedro Carbo
2. Provincial Productivity and Conservation Area La Esperanza
3. The Protected Forest of La Prosperina
4. Protected Forest of Cerro Blanco
5. The Mangroves of Puerto Hondo Parque
6. Parque Lago National Recreation Area
7. Provincial Nature Recreation Area El Guayacán.
8. Nature Recreación Areá Comuna Engabao
9. Playas de Villamil National Recreation Area
10. Wildlife Refuge Manglares El Morro
11. Balao Intertidal Plane
12. Provincial Productivity and Conservation Area San Miguel
13. Provincial Nature Recreation Area Cerro de Hayas
14. Manglares Churute Ecological Reserve
15. National Recreation Area Isla Santay -Isla del Gallo
16. Provincial Recreational Nature Area Las Pavas
17. Rancho Alemán
18. La Esperanza Alta Bucay Cloud Forest





01

# Provincial Nature Recreation Area- Ecological and Cultural Park Pedro Carbo





 Google Maps



**Precinct La Estacada  
of the Canton  
Pedro Carbo**



**8,56 hectares  
Range extension**

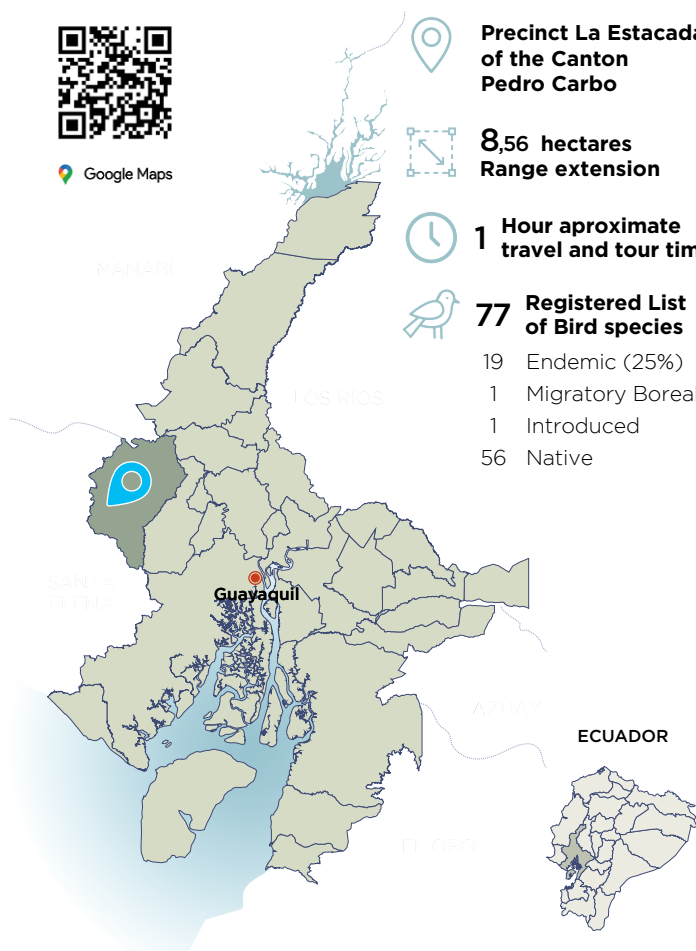


**1 Hour approximate  
travel and tour time**



**77 Registered List  
of Bird species**

- 19 Endemic (25%)
- 1 Migratory Boreal
- 1 Introduced
- 56 Native



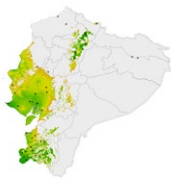
*This area protects 8 hectares of Tropical Dry Forest with Guayacanes the predominate native tree. The site has a trekking path suitable for ecotourism activities such as bird watching, cycling tours and walks where you can see the yellow bloom of the Guayacanes when the first rain appears.*



☐ **Northern Crested-Caracara**  
*/Caracara plancus*  
**O: Falconiformes**  
**F: Falconidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí, Sta Elena and Pichincha.



Large, long-legged raptor of open habitats. This specimen has a dark "cap", pale neck and dark body. The color of the face varies from orange-red to pink, contrasting with a pale grayish beak.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub, Western Paramo.



☐ **Yellow-tailed Oriole**  
*/Icterus mesomelas*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Icteridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Bolívar, Loja, Pichincha and the whole coast.



Flashy black and yellow oriole of humid tropical lowlands. Prefers scrubs and dense bushes along riversides and near water, also overgrown weed and grass fields.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Whooping Motmot**  
*/Momotus subrufescens*  
**O: Coraciiformes**  
**F: Momotidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Loja, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí, Sta. Elena and El Oro.



Large motmot of lowland forest and edges from eastern Panama to northwestern South America. Green above and brownish-red below, with a black mask bordered by a dazzling cerulean crown.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.



Large, robust beaked flycatcher restricted to arid areas and oases of northwestern Peru and western Ecuador. This bird possesses a yellow belly, chestnut-colored wings and tail, and black mask.

**Baird's Flycatcher**  
*/Myiodynastes bairdii*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Tyrannidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
 The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Loja, Manabí and Sta Elena.



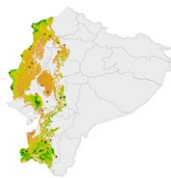
**NATURAL REGIONS:**  
 Bosques: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Coastal Dry Scrub.



A medium-sized green parakeet with a long tail and red underwings and thighs. Similar to the Mitred Parakeet, but usually is redder on the face, extending below and behind the eye.

**Red-masked Parakeet**  
*/Psittacara erythrogenys*  
**O: Psittaciformes**  
**F: Psittacidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
 The provinces of Bolívar, Chimbo razo, Loja, Santo Domingo, Pichincha, Galápagos and all of the coast.



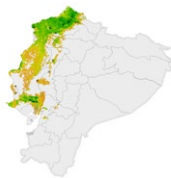
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub, Paramo and Galapagos.



Enormous lime-green parrot with long tail. Blue flight feathers, red on tail and forehead. Prefers forested areas; often seen flying in pairs or small flocks.

**Great green macaw of Guayaquil**  
*/Ara ambiguus guayaquilensis*  
**O: Psittaciformes**  
**F: Psittacidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
 The provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí and Sta. Elena.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane and Western Piedmont Forest.



02

## **Provincial Productivity and Conservation Area La Esperanza**





 Google Maps



**Precintt La Alegría  
of the Cantón  
Isidro Ayora**



**141,71 hectares  
Range extension**

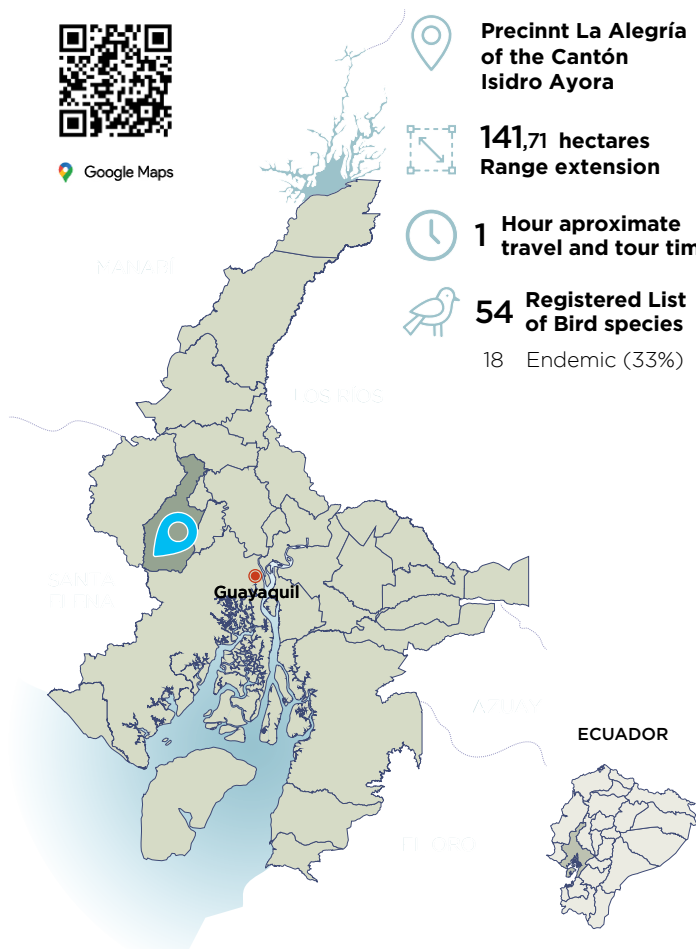


**1 Hour aproximate  
travel and tour time**



**54 Registered List  
of Bird species**

18 Endemic (33%)



*The area is located in the precinct of La Alegría pertaining to the Isidro Ayora canton. In recent years, ecotourism activities have been strengthened, offering hiking to observe the flora of the place, covering different species of trees, including giant ceibos, as well as bird watching in the area. It also has a specific area for camping.*





☐ **Pacific parrotlet**  
/*Forpus coelestis*  
O: Psittaciformes  
F: Psittacidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Loja, Pichincha, Santo Domingo and all of the coast.



Tiny parrot, the size of a sparrow, most common in dry habitats such as deserts and deciduous forests, but has spread into humid areas in response to deforestation.

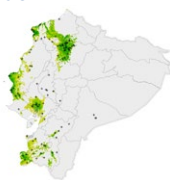
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Pacific Hornero**  
/*Furnarius leucopus*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Furnariidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

Azuay, Bolívar, Imbabura, Loja, Morona Santiago, Pichincha, Sto Domingo and all of the coast.



Small, plump bird pale tan in color with reddish brown wings and tail, light pink legs, and a strong white eyebrow. Listen for a long, descending series of explosive "pee" notes.

**REGIONES NATURALES:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Red-masked Parakeet**  
/*Psittacara erythrogenys*  
O: Psittaciformes  
F: Psittacidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Bolívar, Chimborazo, Loja, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Galápagos and all of the coast.



A medium-sized green parakeet with a long tail and red underwings and thighs. Similar to the Mitred Parakeet, but usually has more red on the face, extending below and behind the eye.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub, Paramo and Galapagos.



Small, gorgeous flycatcher of open habitats. Adult males have brilliant red underparts and crown. Dark brown upperparts and mask behind eye.

☐ **Vermilion Flycatcher**  
/*Pyrocephalus rubinus*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Tyrannidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of Azuay, Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Loja, Napo, Pichincha and the coast.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Paramo and Galapagos.



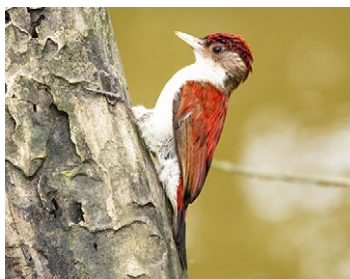
Fairly common in desert lowlands, favoring agricultural fields, weedy and grassy areas, and bushy hedgerows; often sings from prominent perches such as utility wires of public services.

☐ **Chesnut-throated Seedeater**  
/*Sporophila telasco*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Thraupidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí and Santa Elena.



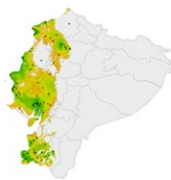
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.



Small, colorful woodpecker of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru. Most common in dry, deciduous forest and scrub, but also inhabits degraded rainforest.

☐ **Scarlet-backed Woodpecker**  
/*Dryobates callonotus*  
O: Piciformes  
F: Picidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí, Pichincha, Sta Elena, Sto Domingo.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.

## 03

**The Protected  
Forest of  
La Prosperina**





 Google Maps



**Canton  
Guayaquil**



**242,4 hectares**  
**Range extension**

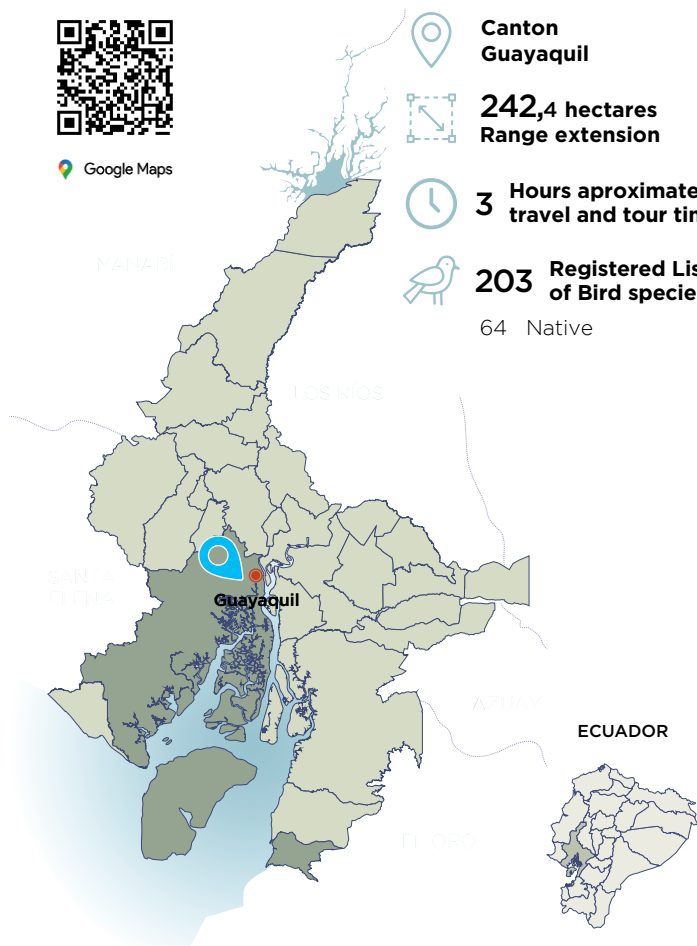


**3** **Hours approximate  
travel and tour time**



**203** **Registered List  
of Bird species**

64 Native



*The Protected Forest of La Prosperina was created by an initiative of the Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral (ESPOL), to preserve and conserve one of the few green spaces in the city of Guayaquil. This forest is located in the Chongón Colonche mountain range and has zones that exceed 300 meters above sea level. At the higher altitudes you will find a more humid microclimate and at the lower elevations a dry ecosystem, thus housing an important diversity of species. It has trails that run through its multiple zones including crossing the tropical dry forest or entering the artificial water reservoirs.*



☐ **Pale-vented Pigeon**  
*/Patagioenas cayennensis*  
**O: Columbiformes**  
**F: Columbidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

Chimborazo, Loja, Morona Stgo, Napo, Pastaza, Pichincha, Zamora Ch, and all the coast.



Large pigeon of river banks, open areas with scattered trees, found even inside towns. Gray head contrasts with pinkish body, and whitish belly does not contrast strongly with plain grayish tail.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Saffron Finch**  
*/Sicalis flaveola*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Imbabura, Loja, Pichincha, Zamora Chinchipe and the coast.



The male is bright yellow with saturated orange on forehead. Typically shows less brownish-olive tone on back and wings than many yellowfinches.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Blue-black Grassquit**  
*/Volatinia jacarina*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

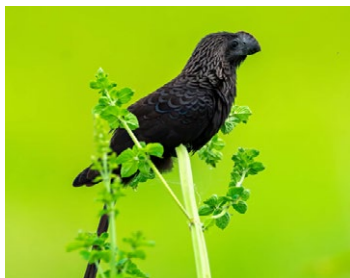
**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Carchi, Chimborazo, Loja, Morona Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, Pichincha and all the coast.



Fairly common little bird of weedy and brushy fields, farmland, and other open grassy areas in tropical lowlands and foothills. Note the very small size and the pointed conical bill.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



Anis are bizarre, coal-black cuckoos with long floppy tails and unique, curiously tall, flattened bills with very ample lateral faces. This Ani will be found in a variety of open and semi-open habitats.

☐ **Smooth-billed Ani**  
/*Crotophaga ani*  
O: Cuculiformes  
F: Cuculidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Loja, Manabí and Santa Elena.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, and Coastal Dry Scrub.



Small dove with square tail. Found primarily in western Ecuador but also in far southern Colombia and northern Peru.

☐ **Ecuadorian Ground Dove**  
/*Columbina buckleyi*  
O: Columbiformes  
F: Columbidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of Chimborazo, Loja, Los Ríos, Pichincha and all the coast.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



Common dove found in wide range of open and semi-open habitats from town streets and gardens to farmland and palm oases; range expanding rapidly south.

☐ **West Peruvian Dove**  
/*Zenaida meloda*  
O: Columbiformes  
F: Columbidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Loja, Manabí and Santa Elena.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest and Coastal Dry Scrub.



04

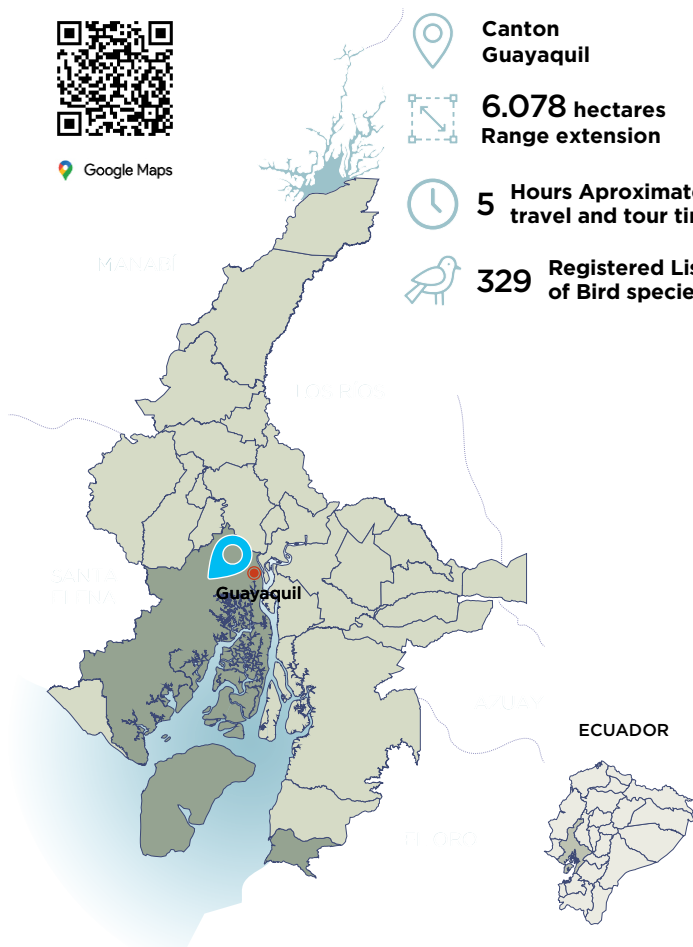
## Protected Forest of Cerro Blanco







Google Maps

**Canton  
Guayaquil****6.078 hectares**  
Range extension**5 Hours** Approximate  
travel and tour time**329** Registered List  
of Bird species

*Cerro Blanco is a private tropical dry forest reserve on the Ecuadorian coast. It is located in the Chongón Colonche mountain range and at the km. 16 marker of the highway towards the beaches called Via a la Costa. It is the best-preserved remnant of tropical dry forest in Guayaquil.*



**Common Black Hawk**  
/*Buteogallus anthracinus*  
O: Accipitriformes  
F: Accipitridae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí and Santa Elena.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, and Coastal Dry Scrub.

A black bird of prey with broad wings and short tail with a distinct white band. Flight feathers are slightly paler and it has long yellow legs and yellow on the base of its beak.



**White-tailed Kite**  
/*Elanus leucurus*  
O: Accipitriformes  
F: Accipitridae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Imbabura, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Sucumbíos and all of the coast.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.

Mostly white, small bird of prey. Gray wings and back with black shoulders. Hovers over open areas in search of mice, snakes, and other prey.



**Great Antshrike**  
/*Taraba major*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Thamnophilidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Carchi, Loja, Morona Stgo, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Pichincha, Zamora Ch. and the coast.

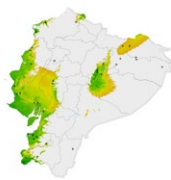


**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.

This impressively patterned bird is found along forest borders and keeps very much out of sight. Heard more often than seen; typically sings from inside very tangled vines.

**Pearl Kite****/Gampsonyx swainsonii****O: Accipitriformes****F: Accipitridae****DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Imbabura, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Sucumbios and all of the coast.



Very small bird of prey found in open spaces, often perched on a telephone wire or exposed tree. Size alone helps with identification.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.

**White-necked Puffbird****/Notharchus hyperrhynchus****O: Galbuliformes****F: Bucconidae****DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Galapagos, all of the Amazon and all of the coast.

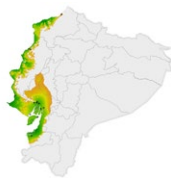


Uncommon but striking; a rather hefty bird of humid forests in tropical lowlands. Usually seen as singles or pairs, perched quietly in forest canopy, often on open branches.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Eastern Montane, Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.

**Great Green Macaw of Guayaquil****/Ara ambiguus guayaquilensis****O: Psittaciformes****F: Psittacidae****DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí and Santa Elena.



Enormous lime-green parrot with long tail. Blue flight feathers, red on tail and forehead. Prefers forested areas; often seen flying over in pairs or small flocks.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, and Western Piedmont.



## 05

**The Mangroves of  
Puerto Hondo**



 Google Maps



**Canton  
Guayaquil**



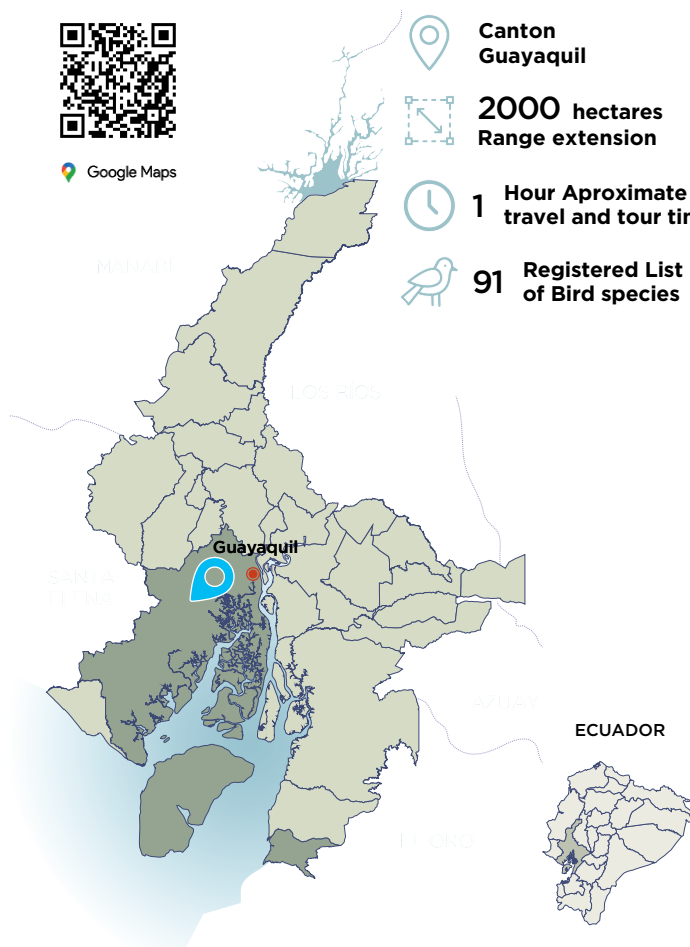
**2000 hectares  
Range extension**



**1 Hour Aproximate  
travel and tour time**



**91 Registered List  
of Bird species**



*The main attraction of Puerto Hondo are the mangrove inlets where you can swim or participate in canoeing or kayaking while observing fishing activities and enjoying the landscape. Duration: approximately one hour.*



**Striated Heron**  
*/Butorides striata*  
**O: Pelecaniformes**  
**F: Ardeidae**

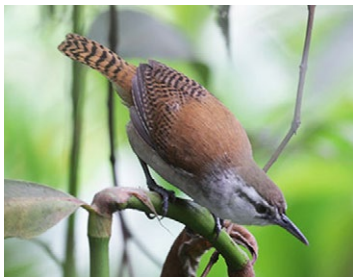
**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Chimborazo, Imbabura, Loja, Pastaza, Pichincha, Sto Domingo, Zamora Chinchipe and all of the coast.



A very widespread small heron, commonly found around the globe. Small size and overall gray color differentiate this bird from most other herons and bitterns.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



**Superciliated Wren**  
*/Cantorchilus superciliaris*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Troglodytidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí and Santa Elena



This brown-and-white wren has an amazingly loud voice for its size. It inhabits dry forest and scrub in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, and Coastal Dry Scrub.



**Snail Kite**  
*/Rostrhamus sociabilis*  
**O: Accipitriformes**  
**F: Accipitridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Loja, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Sucumbíos, Zamora Chinchipe and all of the coast.



Unique snail-eating bird of prey. Limited range in the U.S. Found exclusively around lakes and marshes with abundant vegetation.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.





☐ **Anhinga**  
/*Anhinga anhinga*  
O: Suliformes  
F: Anhingidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Carchi, Chimborazo, Napo, Pichincha, Sucumbios, Galápagos and all the coast.



Long-necked “snake bird” found in wooded swamps, marshes, and artificial ponds. Males are black with white on wing; females similar but with brownish neck and head.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Eastern Montane, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Green Kingfisher**  
/*Chloroceryle americana*  
O: Coraciiformes  
F: Alcedinidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí, Sta Elena and Galápagos.



Small kingfisher with disproportionately long bill. Dark brilliant green above with white throat, collar, and spots on wings. Tail often held cocked up.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Cattle Egret**  
/*Bubulcus ibis*  
O: Pelecaniformes  
F: Ardeidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

Found in the Amazon and coastal regions and in the provinces of Azuay, Imbabura, Loja, Sto Domingo and Galápagos.



Small, compact white heron with relatively short yellow bill. In breeding season, look for yellow or red legs and black in non-reproductive season

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Inter-Andean Shrub, Paramo and Galapagos.



06

## Parque Lago National Recreation Area





 Google Maps



**Canton  
Guayaquil**



**2283 hectares**  
**Range extension**

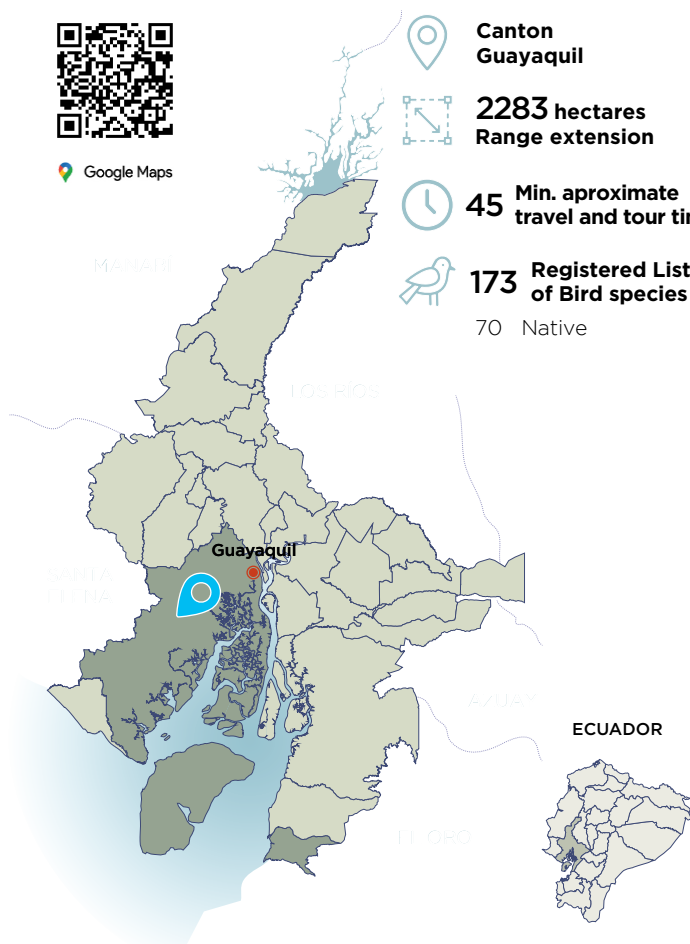


**45 Min.** approximate  
**travel and tour time**



**173 Registered List  
of Bird species**

70 Native



*It is an area that has a large artificial lake very close to the city of Guayaquil. It has been made into a reservoir on the Chongón River that maintains a strip of vegetation around it. The reservoir was built to transfer water for irrigation and human consumption for the dry Santa Elena peninsula. Later, it was converted into an ecological park with recreation areas. In the area there are several species of native trees typical of the dry and semi-dry coastal zone, such as the yellow and red balsam tree.*



☐ **Black-necked Stilt**  
*/Himantopus mexicanus*  
**O: Charadriiformes**  
**F: Recurvirostridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí, Sta. Elena and Galápagos.



Elegant shorebird with exceptionally long, bright pink legs. Thin, long black bill. Forages singly or in groups on mudflats and in water as deep as the length of its legs.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Galapagos.



☐ **Scrub Blackbird**  
*/Dives warczewiczi*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Icteridae**

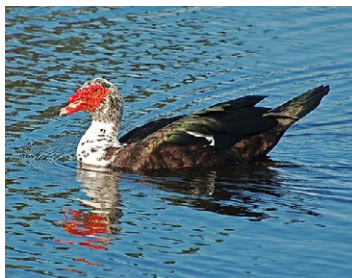
**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Loja, Pichincha, Santo Domingo and the coast.



A conspicuous blackbird of open country in western Ecuador, western Peru, and southwestern Colombia. Most common at lower elevations, but also reaches some higher Andean valleys.

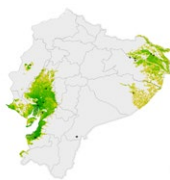
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Muscovy Duck**  
*/Cairina moschata*  
**O: Anseriformes**  
**F: Anatidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí, Morona Santiago, Orellana, Pastaza and Sucumbíos.



Large, hefty duck that has wild and domestic types. Domesticated ones can be found walking on the floor of parks, farms and populated areas. The wild birds can be observed in flight in remote water areas.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.

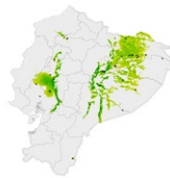




☐ **Pied Lapwing**  
/*Vanellus cayanus*  
O: Charadriiformes  
F: Charadriidae

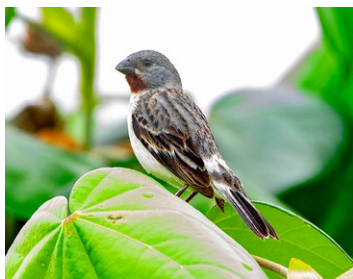
**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Guayas, Los Ríos, Morona Santiago, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Sucumbios and Zamora Chinchipe.



Boldly colored shorebird of tropical lowland rivers. Clean black-and-white plumage is distinctive and stands out against its gray wings and orange legs. Typically forages singly or in pairs along shorelines and beaches of freshwater rivers.

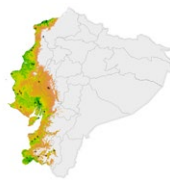
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, and Eastern Piedmont.



☐ **Chesnut-throated Seedeater**  
/*Sporophila telasco*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Thraupidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí and Santa Elena.



Fairly common in desert lowlands, favoring agricultural fields, weedy and grassy areas, and bushy hedgerows; often sings from prominent perches such as utility wires of public services.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **White-tailed Jay**  
/*Cyanocorax mystacalis*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Corvidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí and Santa Elena



Found in parts of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru. No other bird in range has a similar blue, white, and black pattern. Adults have yellow eyes and the young birds have dark eyes and slightly duller plumage. The flocks of these birds emit calls that have a peculiar metallic sound.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.

07

**Provincial Nature  
Recreation Area  
El Guayacán**





 Google Maps



**Chongón Parrish of  
the Canton Guayaquil**



**71,09 hectares**  
**Range extension**



**1** **Hour aproximate  
travel and tour time**

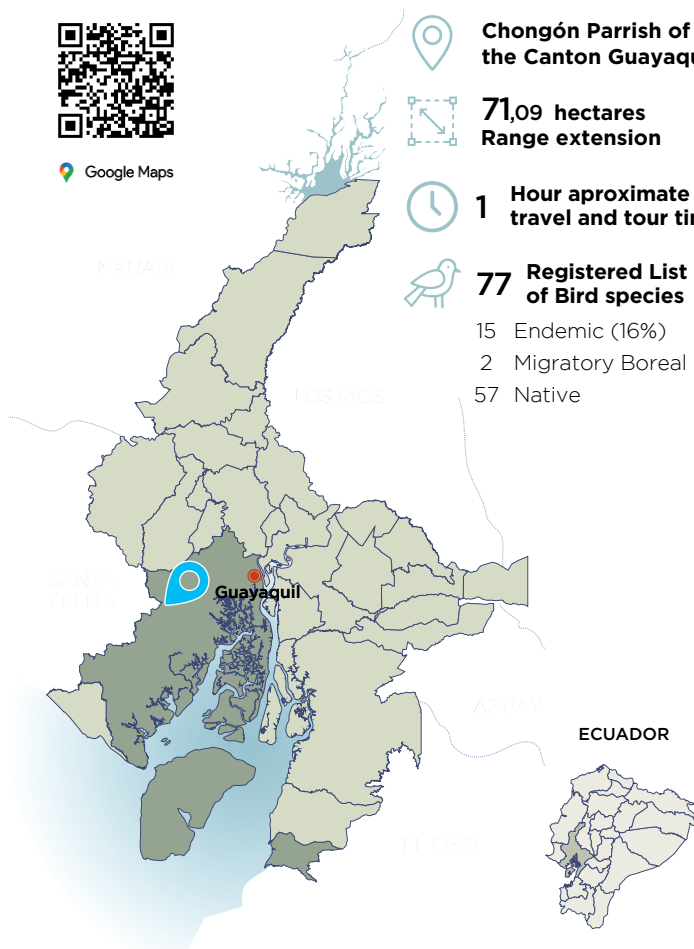


**77** **Registered List  
of Bird species**

15 Endemic (16%)

2 Migratory Boreal

57 Native



*It is located in the rural area of Guayaquil, on the highway toward the beaches called Via a la Costa at about the kilometer 30 marker. It belongs to the Chongón parish between the protective forest of the Chongón River Sub-basin, the National Recreation Area Parque Lago and the Protected Forest of Cerro Blanco. It has a dry coastal forest where Guayacán and giant ceibos are the predominate tree species. It is a site with 5 trails for birding and currently receives national and international visitors with prior reservation.*





☐ **One-colored Becard**  
/*Pachyramphus homochrous*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Tityridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Carchi, Chimborazo, Loja, Pichincha, Santo Domingo and the coast.



Medium-sized flycatcher-like bird with the Male dark blackish above and gray below. Female is rusty overall, but paler beige on the belly.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Yellow-rumped Cacique**  
/*Cacicus cela*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí, Morona Stgo, Napo, Orellana and Zamora Chinchipe.



Common blackbird relative found in canopy of lowland forest and edges from Panama to Brazil. Mostly black with bright yellow rump, undertail, and wing patches. Male and female are similar.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont and Eastern Piedmont.



☐ **Pacific Pygmy-Owl**  
/*Glaucidium peruanum*  
**O: Strigiformes**  
**F: Strigidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí and Sta Elena.



Very small owl of desert and western foothills of the Andes; no other pygmy-owl in its range. Overall plumage tones vary from brown to grayish-brown, rarely rusty brown.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.





☐ **Elegant Crescentchest**  
/*Melanopareia elegans*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Melanopareidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The province of  
El Oro, Guayas,  
Loja, Los Ríos,  
Manabí and Santa  
Elena.



A striking little bird, shaped like a robust gnatcatcher. Note the bold black-and-buff head pattern, black chest fading to rufous flanks, and bright rufous on the wings. Tail is long and narrow.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Olivaceous Piculet**  
/*Picumnus olivaceus*  
O: Piciformes  
F: Picidae

**DISTRIBUCIÓN:**  
The provinces  
of Carchi, Loja,  
Pichincha, Santo  
Domingo and the  
whole coast.



Tiny woodpecker. Short, chisel-like bill and short tail. Plumage unremarkable, olive-brown above and paler below; note dark crown with small white spotting.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Whooping Motmot**  
/*Momotus subrufescens*  
O: Coraciiformes  
F: Momotidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of  
Loja, Esmeraldas,  
Guayas, Los Ríos,  
Manabí, Sta. Elena  
and El Oro.



Large motmot of lowland forest and edges from eastern Panama to northwestern South America. Green above and brownish-red below, with a black mask bordered by a dazzling cerulean crown.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.

08

**Nature  
Recreation Area  
Comuna Engabao**





 Google Maps



**Commune of Engabao  
Canton Playas Villamil**



**1.131,64 hectares  
Range extension**

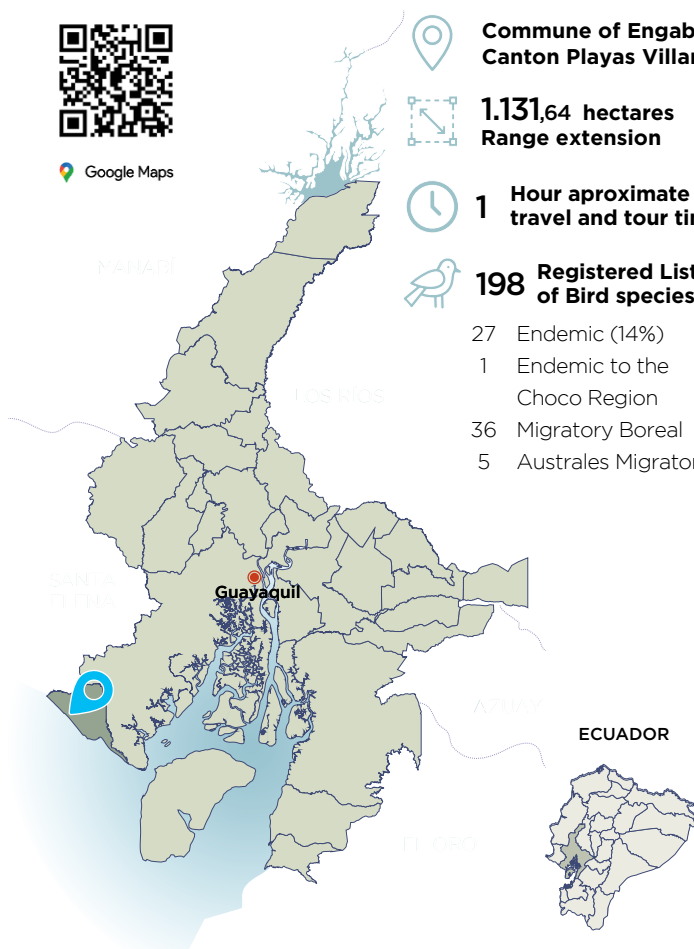


**1 Hour aproximate  
travel and tour time**



**198 Registered List  
of Bird species**

- 27 Endemic (14%)
- 1 Endemic to the Choco Region
- 36 Migratory Boreal
- 5 Australes Migratory



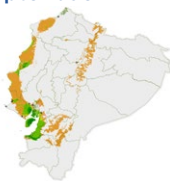
*It is located in the commune of the same name which belongs to the Playas Villamil canton. It is an area with great birding potential based on the many species that are from dry forest and marine-coastal ecosystems and also from the seasonal Engabao river mouth. It has attractions such as the beaches of Playa Paraíso and Puerto Engabao for sun and beach recreation. Additional activities include savoring the typical local cuisine, surfing and artisanal fishing, as well as many others.*



☐ **Chilean Flamingo**  
*/Phoenicopterus chilensis*  
**O: Phoenicopteriformes**  
**F: Phoenicopteridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Pichincha and Santa Elena.



Widespread and often numerous; found at shallow lakes and lagoons from the high Andes to the Patagonian steppe. Adult is distinctive: pale pink with a salmon-pink "bustle" and grayish legs with red feet and "knees."

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.



☐ **Long-tailed Mockingbird**  
*/Mimus longicaudatus*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Mimidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Loja, Manabí and Santa Elena.



A fairly large brown-and-white bird. It has a long tail, black markings on the face, and white wingbars. Juvenile has spots on the breast and a shorter tail.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Collared Warbling-Finch**  
*/Poospiza hispaniolensis*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Guayas, Loja, Manabí and Santa Elena.



Handsome finch-like bird. Male has a black breast and face mask and breast band is much thicker, eyebrow extends almost to bill, and tail shows some white.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Western Montane, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.





☐ **Parrot-billed Seedeater**  
/*Sporophila peruviana*  
**O:** Passeriformes  
**F:** Thraupidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of  
El Oro, Guayas,  
Loja, Manabí and  
Santa Elena.



Small seed-eating bird with a large beak found in arid regions of western Ecuador and western Peru. Best identified by its large, pale beak with a very round, bulging upper edge.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests:  
Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical  
Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion,  
Western Montane and Coastal  
Dry Scrub.



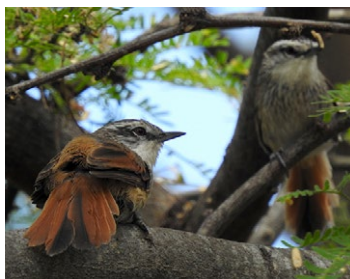
☐ **Sulphur-throated Finch**  
/*Sicalis taczanowskii*  
**O:** Passeriformes  
**F:** Thraupidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of  
El Oro, Guayas,  
Loja, Manabí and  
Santa Elena.



Found in desert and arid scrub. While some birds have a yellowish trail on their face and throat and a short mustache, many individuals lack these features. This Finch has a more striped back and a differently shaped bill, with a more curving top edge.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests:  
Deciduous Coastal Forest, Western  
Montane, Western Piedmont, and  
Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Necklaced Spinetail**  
/*Synallaxis stictothorax*  
**O:** Passeriformes  
**F:** Furnariidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of  
El Oro, Guayas,  
Loja, Manabí and  
Santa Elena.



Attractive spinetail with white eyebrows, streaked breast, buffy flanks, and chestnut wings and tail. Pairs stay fairly low in deciduous forest and scrub, often skulky and difficult to see.

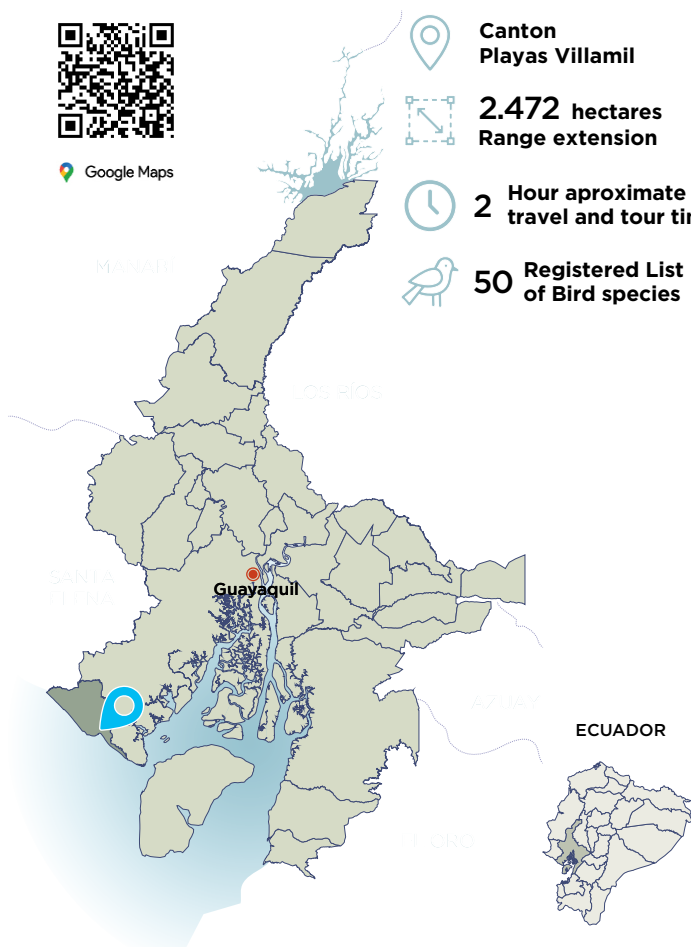
**NATURAL REGIONS:** BForests:  
Deciduous Coastal Forest, Western  
Montane, Western Piedmont and  
Coastal Dry Scrub.



09

## Playas de Villamil National Recreation Area



 Google Maps**Canton  
Playas Villamil****2.472 hectares  
Range extension****2 Hour approximate  
travel and tour time****50 Registered List  
of Bird species**

*Playas de Villamil is one of the main tourist destinations on the central coast. It includes 14 kilometers of beautiful white sand beaches that go from the city of General Villamil, known as Playas, to the town of Data de Posorja, located south of the Peninsula of Santa Elena.*



**Ringed Kingfisher**  
/*Megaceryle torquata*  
**O:** Coraciiformes  
**F:** Alcedinidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Carchi, Loja, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Pichincha, Sto Domingo, Tungurahua, and the coast.



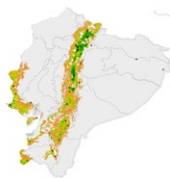
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



**Burrowing Owl**  
/*Athene cunicularia*  
**O:** Strigiformes  
**F:** tringidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Manabí, Sta. Elena, toda la Sierra, Sucumbíos.



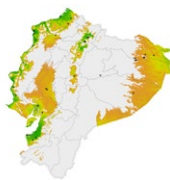
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, , Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.



**Little Blue Heron**  
/*Egretta caerulea*  
**O:** Pelecaniformes  
**F:** Ardeidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Galápagos and the coast.



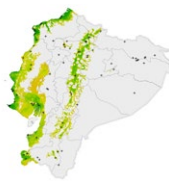
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Galapagos.

Small grayish-blue heron with long beak, pale blue at the base and darker at the point. Adult are mostly grayish-blue with a contrasting deep purplish head and neck. Young are white throughout the first year and show



☐ **Great Egret**  
*/Ardea alba*  
O: Pelecaniformes  
F: Ardeidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of  
Galápagos and of  
the coast.



Large, lanky, long-necked white heron with black legs. Found in wetlands where in the shallow water stalks its prey very slowly. Widespread and fairly common across the globe.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Islands and Sand Flats along the coast and Galapagos.



☐ **American Oystercatcher**  
*/Haematopus palliatus*  
O: Charadriiformes  
F: Haematopodidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí, Santa Elena and Galápagos.



Large, bulky shorebird with white and black plumage and thick red bill. Gathers in flocks during migration and winter. Listen for loud yelps and whistles, often in a rapid series when excited.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Islands and Sand Flats along the coast and Galapagos.



☐ **Brown Pelican**  
*/Pelecanus occidentalis*  
O: Pelecaniformes  
F: Pelecanidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Imbabura, Manabí, Sta Elena, Sucumbío and Galápagos.



Coastal gray-brown marine bird. Very long bill with pouch for scooping up fish. Forages mainly by diving on fish from above. Frequently cues into fishing activity looking for handouts. Often flies in long lines close to water's surface.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Forests: Mangrove, Islands and Sand Flats along the coast and Galapagos.

10

## Wildlife Refuge Manglares El Morro







 Google Maps



**El Morro Parrish of  
the Canton Guayaquil**



**10.030 hectares**  
**Range extension**

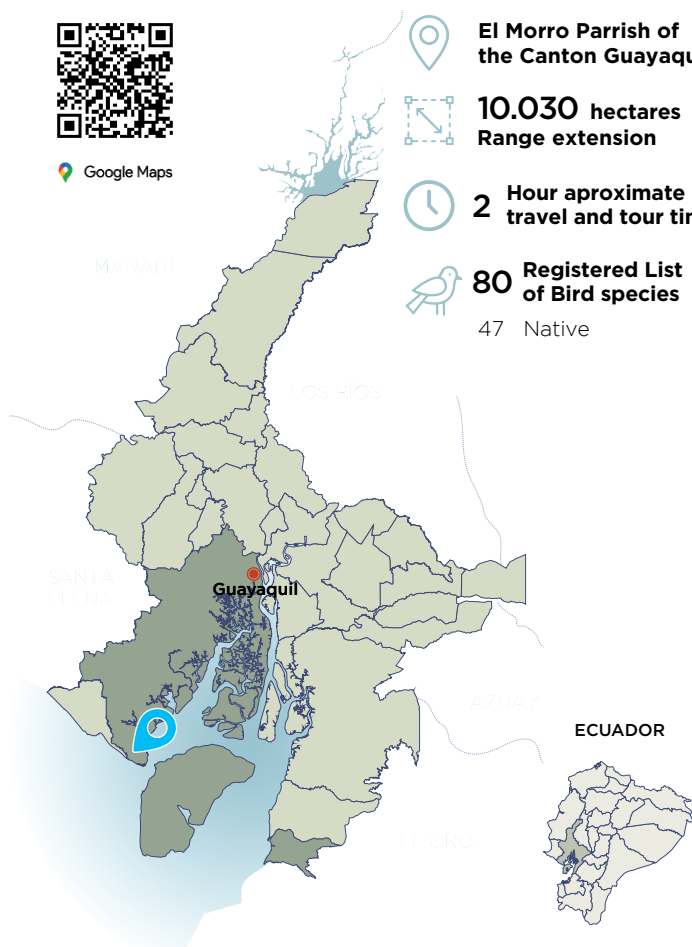


**2 Hour approximate  
travel and tour time**



**80 Registered List  
of Bird species**

47 Native



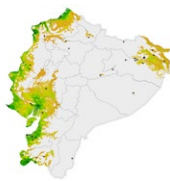
Although there are mangroves in all the estuaries of the coast of Ecuador, each zone is different and has its own characteristics. Those found within this protected area have a greater influence of higher salinity due to its proximity of the Pacific Ocean. This wildlife refuge is located on the northern perimeter of the Gulf of Guayaquil, very close to the Island of Puná, where the El Morro channel begins. Among the main reasons for its declaration as a protected area are the existence of an abundant population of dolphins that inhabit the El Morro channel and the frigate bird colony on the island of Manglecito.



☐ **Cooi Heron**  
*/Ardea cocoi*  
**O: Pelecaniformes**  
**F: Icteridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Imbabura, Loja, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Pichincha, Sucumbíos, Zamora Chinchipe and the coast.



Large and thin with gray-blue back, white neck, and black cap. Very noticeable in marshes, rivers, and lakes from Panama to southern Chile and Argentina, usually at low elevations.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Great-tailed Grackle**  
*/Quiscalus mexicanus*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Icteridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí, Santa Elena and Galápagos.



Large, thin, blackbird with flat crown and long tail. Males have ridiculously long tails, almost as long as their body, often held in a V-shape. Males are glossy black.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Coastal Dry Scrub and Galápagos.



☐ **Magnificent Frigatebird**  
*/Fregata magnificens*  
**O: Suliformes**  
**F: Fregatidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí, Pichincha, Santa Elena and Galápagos.



Large marine bird. Overall black with extremely long, deeply forked tail and angular wings. Male completely black with inflatable red pouch on throat.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove and along its habitats on the whole coast including islands.



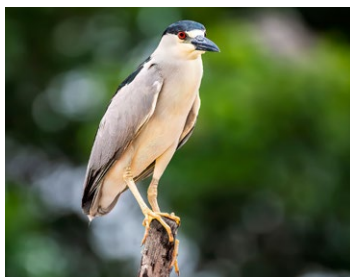
Distinctive gull. Breeding adults have a gray hood, pale eyes, and a red bill and legs. The back is medium gray and the wings have extensively dark flight feathers.

☐ **Gray-hooded Gull**  
/*Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*  
O: Charadriiformes  
F: Ardeidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Santa Elena and Galápagos.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove and along its habitats on the whole coast including islands.



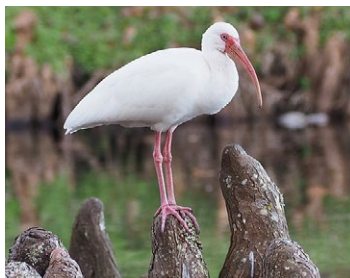
Stocky heron with neck usually tucked in. Adults overall pale grayish with black cap and back. Red eyes. Often crouched under overhanging branches during the day and feeds at night.

☐ **Black-crowned Night-Heron**  
/*Nycticorax nycticorax*  
O: Pelecaniformes  
F: Ardeidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí, Santa Elena and Galápagos.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Coastal Dry Scrub and Galapagos.



Adults are white with a bit of black on the wingtips. Red curved bill and pinkish-red legs. Bright blue eyes. Immatures are half brown, half white.

☐ **White Ibis**  
/*Eudocimus albus*  
O: Pelecaniformes  
F: Threskiornithidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí..



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, and Coastal Dry Scrub.

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## Balao Intertidal Plane





 Google Maps



**Canton  
Balao**



**8,56 hectares**  
**Range extension**



**1** **Hour aproximate  
travel and tour time**



**96** **Registered List  
of Bird species**

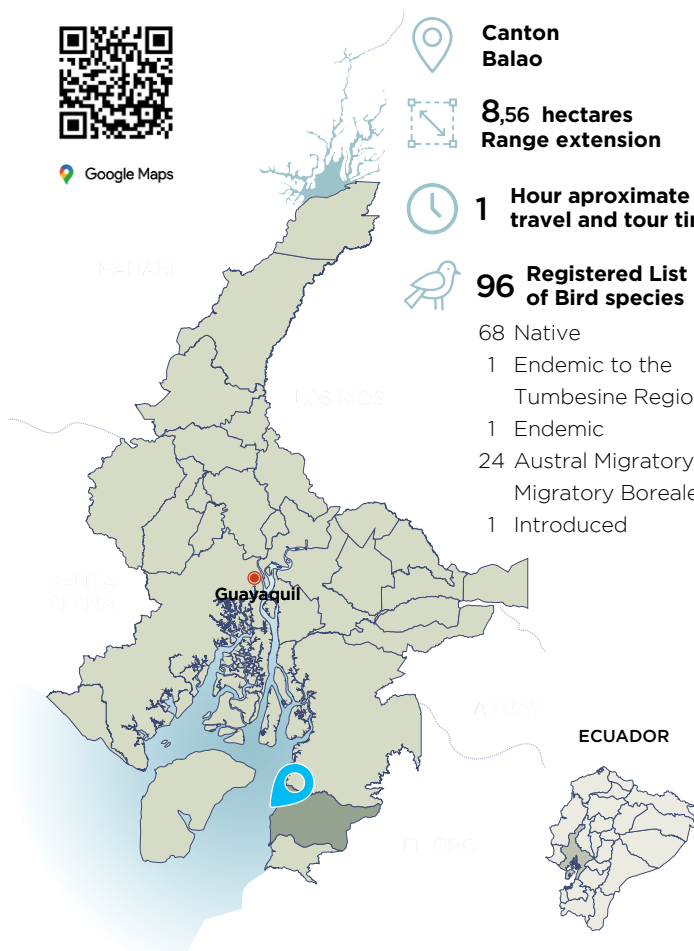
68 Native

1 Endemic to the  
Tumbesine Region

1 Endemic

24 Austral Migratory  
Migratory Boreales

1 Introduced



*This site is located in the Balao canton, 7 km from the bridge of the main city. It has about 2.5 km of sandy mud flats from the mangrove strip to the sea. This is where countless local resident and migratory birds gather. It is part of the visits that are made during boat tours that are offered in this area. These boats are equipped with vests.*





☐ **Tricolored Heron**  
**/Egretta tricolor**  
**O: Pelecaniformes**  
**F: Ardeidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Imbabura, Manabí, Santa Elena and Galápagos.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Galápagos.

Medium-sized heron with grayish-blue plumage with a white belly and white underwings. Longer bill than other herons. In breeding plumage, look for light brownish yellow plumes on the lower back and purplish tones on the throat and foreneck a little paler.



☐ **Semipalmated Sandpiper**  
**/Calidris pusilla**  
**O: Charadriiformes**  
**F: Scolopacidae**

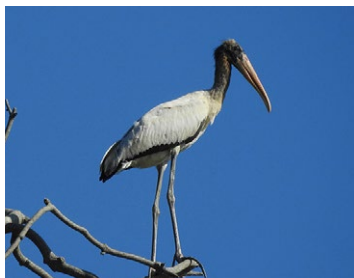
**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Sucumbíos, Galápagos and the whole coast.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub

Small, grayish-brown sandpiper. Similar to the Least and Western Sandpiper. Shorter blunt-tipped bill than the Western without reddish tones in the summer. Paler and grayer than the Least Sandpiper.



☐ **Wood Stork**  
**/Mycteria Americana**  
**O: Ciconiiformes**  
**F: Ciconiidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Loja, Orellana, Pastaza, Pichincha, Sucumbíos and the whole coast.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.

Huge, long-legged, black-and-white waterbird. Bill is thicker and more curved than herons. Forages mainly for fish by moving open bill through water until it feels prey



☐ **Roseate Spoonbill**  
*/Platalea ajaja*  
**O:** Pelecaniformes  
**F:** Threskiornithidae

**DISTRIBUTION:** EI  
 The provinces of Loja, Morona Stg, Orellana, Pastaza, Sucumbíos and all the coast.



Large pink aquatic bird with orange tail. Immatures are duller in color than adults. They have a long bill shaped as a flat spoon. Feeds on shrimp and other aquatic invertebrates.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Black Skimmer**  
*/Rynchops niger*  
**O:** Charadriiformes  
**F:** Rynchopidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
 The provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Pichincha, Sta. Elena and the whole coast.



Bird with oversized bill—lower mandible is much longer than upper mandible. Feeds by flying close to surface of water and dipping its lower mandible into the water “skimming” for small fish.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangroves Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.



☐ **Chilean Flamingo**  
*/Phoenicopterus chilensis*  
**O:** Phoenicopteriformes  
**F:** Phoenicopteridae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
 The provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Pichincha, Santa Elena and Galapagos.



Widespread and often numerous; found at shallow lakes and lagoons. Adult is distinctive: pale pink with a salmon-pink “bustle” and grayish legs with red feet and “knees.”

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Coastal Dry Scrub, Paramo and Galapagos.

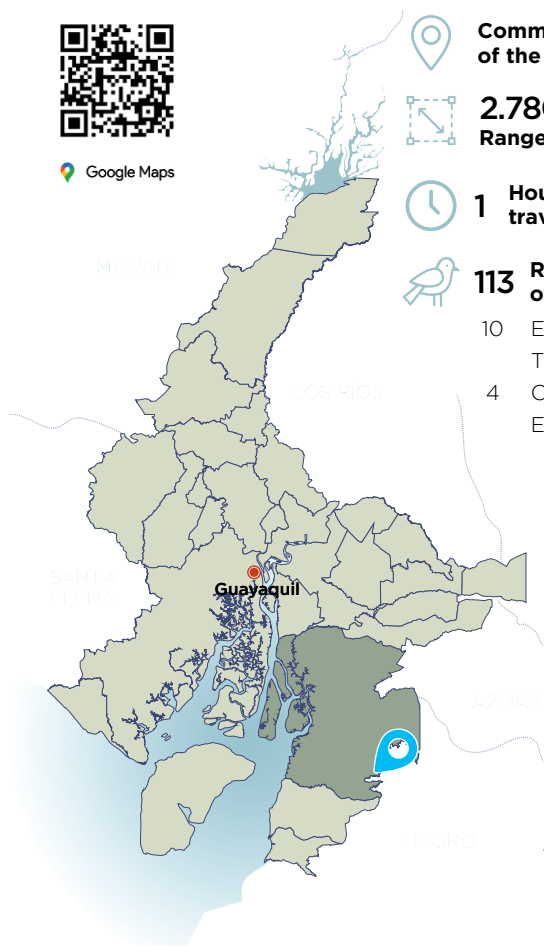
12

## **Provincial Productivity and Conservation Area San Miguel**





 Google Maps



**Commune San Miguel  
of the Canton Naranjal**



**2.780 hectares**  
**Range extension**



**1 Hour aproximate  
travel and tour time**



**113 Registered List  
of Bird species**

- 10 Endemic to the  
Tumbesine Region
- 4 Choacana  
Endemic

**ECUADOR**



*Two types of tourism activities related to nature and ecotourism can be carried out in the area. It has great birdlife potential, its altitudinal gradient makes it possible to find species of humid, dry and foothill forests. It has a thermal bath spa with two pools. It has service infrastructure for visitors. You can take a tour in a 4x4 vehicle to the upper area where the hot springs are located.*





☐ **Hook-billed Kite**  
*/Chondrohierax uncinatus*  
**O: Accipitriformes**  
**F: Accipitridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Sto Domingo, Sucumbíos, from Carchi to Loja and all the coast.



Tropical bird of prey. Found individually or in small family groups, usually near water. Hunts in the forest. Long tail and wide bulbous wings are distinctive in flight.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Lineated Woodpecker**  
*/Dryocopus lineatus*  
**O: Piciformes**  
**F: Picidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

All coastal, Andean and Amazon provinces.



Large 'woody woodpecker' of tropical forest in lowlands and foothills. Also ranges into semi-open areas with tall trees, mangroves, and other lightly wooded habitats. The tufted red crest and black face distinguish it from adult Pale-billed Woodpecker.

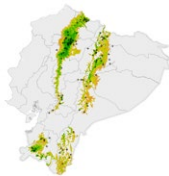
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Mangrove, Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Golden Tanager**  
*/Tangara arthus*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

From the provinces of Carchi to El Oro and Loja, also, from Zamora Chinchipe to Sucumbíos.



Small tanager, mostly bright golden-yellow with isolated black ear patch, streaked back, and mostly black wings and tail. Some variation among populations. Similar in both sexes, juveniles are more palish yellow.

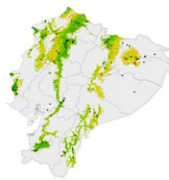
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.





☐ **Green Honeycreeper**  
/*Chlorophanes spiza*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Thraupidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
From the provinces of Esmeraldas to El Oro and from Carchi to Loja. Also found in Zamora Ch. to Sucumbios.



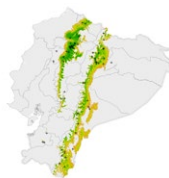
Very attractive small tanager of humid tropical lowlands. Found in humid evergreen forest edges, often in pairs, feeding at all levels in fruiting trees and bushes. The bill is thin and curved.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Red-billed Parrot**  
/*Pionus sordidus*  
O: Psittácidos  
F: Psittacidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
From the provinces of Carchi to Azuay and Zamora Chinchipe to Sucumbios.



Medium-sized parrot. Plumage is green and red on the abdomen, with blue breast, and dark blue forecrown. Red bill is usually evident on perched birds. Eye-ring is gray or white and rather indistinct in much of its range.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont and Inter-Andean Shrub.



☐ **Collared Trogon**  
/*Trogon collaris*  
O: Trogoniformes  
F: Trogonidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, Sta Elena. From Carchi to Loja. From Zamora Chinchipe to Sucumbios.



Relatively small, red-bellied trogon. Perches in the interior of the forest. Male's tail is dark below with narrow white barring; female's tail is pale grayish below with narrow black-and-white bars at the tips.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, and Inter-Andean Shrub.

# Provincial Nature Recreation Area Cerro de Hayas





 Google Maps



**Cerro de Hayas area  
of the Cantón Naranjal**



**378,06 hectares**  
**Range extension**

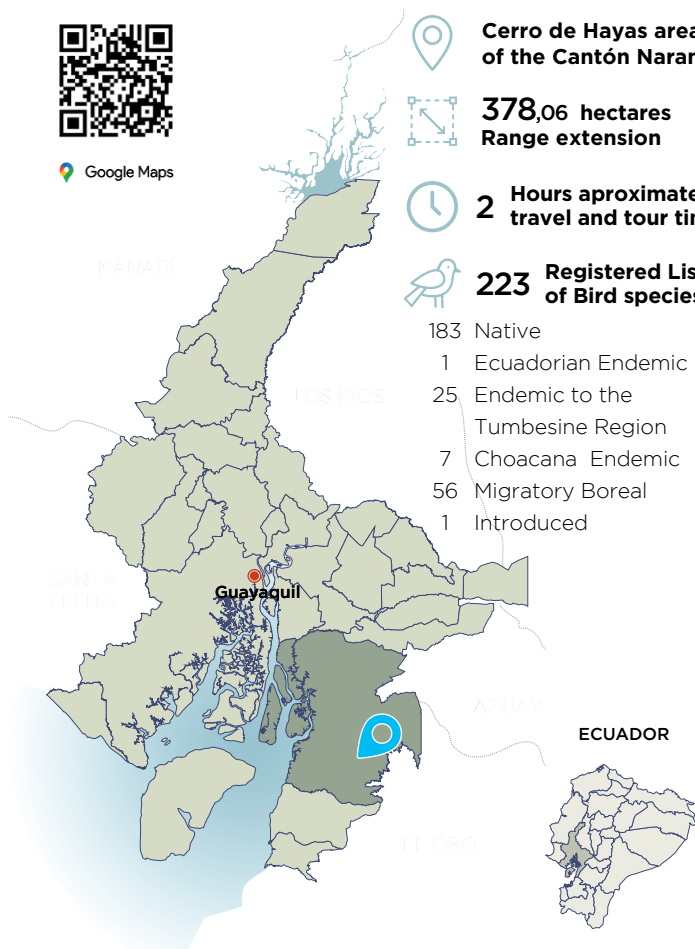


**2 Hours approximate  
travel and tour time**



**223 Registered List  
of Bird species**

- 183 Native
- 1 Ecuadorian Endemic
- 25 Endemic to the  
Tumbesine Region
- 7 Choacana Endemic
- 56 Migratory Boreal
- 1 Introduced



*It is a privately managed site where bird watching and hiking activities can be carried out. It has three marked trails with one of them being an ascending trail that reaches 250 meters in altitude. It can also be accessed by a Four-wheel drive vehicle. Its altitudinal gradient makes it possible to find species of humid, dry and foothill forests. It has a two-story observation tower. In the lower part there is an area with hammocks and a dining cabin. It has a camping area and infrastructure for bathrooms and showers.*

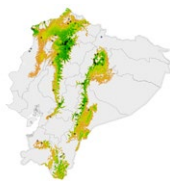




☐ **Scarlet-rumped Cacique**  
/*Cacicus uropygialis*  
**O:** Passeriformes  
**F:** Icteridae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

From the provinces of Esmeraldas to El Oro and from Carchi to Loja. Also found from Zamora Chinchipe to Napo.



Medium-sized forest bird, mostly black. Look for combination of bright red rump (visible in flight) and light blue eye. Long, pointed, pale yellow bill. Usually in small flocks moving through the canopy of forest and edges.

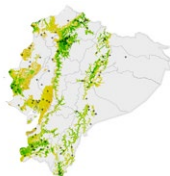
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont and Inter-Andean Shrub.



☐ **Common Tody-Flycatcher**  
/*Todirostrum cinereum*  
**O:** Passeriformes  
**F:** Tyrannidae

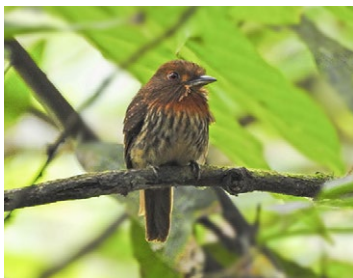
**DISTRIBUTION:**

All of the provinces of the Coast, Andes and Amazon of Ecuador.



Tiny, somewhat warbler-like flycatcher of tropical lowlands. Has a long and rather broad bill for such a small bird.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **White-whiskered Puffbird**  
/*Malacoptila panamensis*  
**O:** Galbuliformes  
**F:** Bucconidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

All of the provinces of the coast, Carchi, Imbabura, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Azuay and El Oro.



Plump brown bird of shady understories in humid evergreen forest of tropical lowlands. Found singly or in pairs, perched quietly at low to middle levels. Often sits still for long periods and is easily overlooked.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, and Coastal Dry Scrub.



Medium-sized brown flycatcher. Note the hammerhead crest—very rarely fully raised to reveal a spectacular, flame-red and violet-blue fan.

- ☐ **Pacific Royal-Flycatcher**  
/*Onychorhynchus coronatus*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Tyrannidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí, Santa Elena, El Oro y Cañar.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.

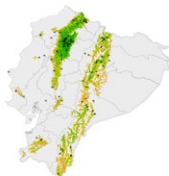


Attractive and easy to identify, this plump little flycatcher is often seen perched in forest clearings or along the roadside.

- ☐ **Ornate Flycatcher**  
/*Myiotriccus ornatus*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Thraupidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

All of the provinces of the Coast, Andes and Amazon of Ecuador.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Paramo.

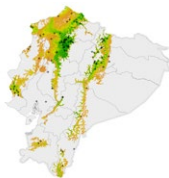


Large bird with oversized bill that is half black and half yellow. Black body overall with yellow throat and face. Found in pairs or small flocks, often parading through the canopy in search of fruit.

- ☐ **Yellow-throated Toucan**  
/*Ramphastos ambiguus*  
O: Piciformes  
F: Ramphastidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

All of the provinces of the Coast, Andes and Amazon of Ecuador.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



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## **Manglares Churute Ecological Reserve**





 Google Maps



**Churute area of  
the Canton Naranjal**



**49.389 hectares**  
**Range extension**



**2 Hours approximate  
travel and tour time**



**304 Registered List  
of Bird species**

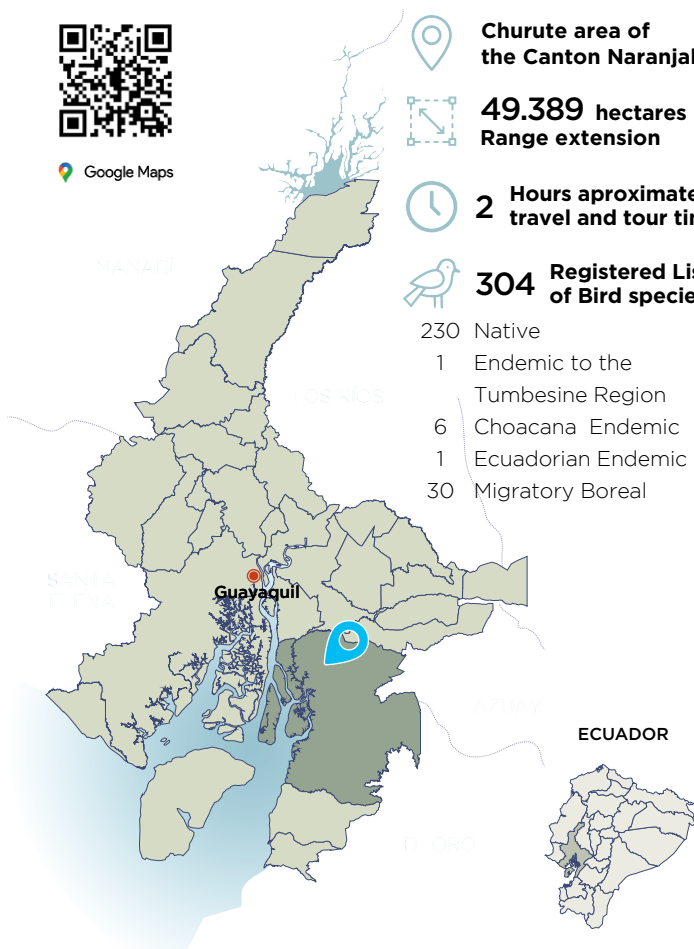
230 Native

1 Endemic to the  
Tumbesine Region

6 Choacana Endemic

1 Ecuadorian Endemic

30 Migratory Boreal



*This is one of the protected areas belonging to the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) and is considered one of the most important in the province and in Ecuador for the diversity of species and ecosystems that make for an ideal site for birdwatching.*



☐ **Horned Screamer**  
/*Anhima cornuta*  
**O: Anseriformes**  
**F: Anhimidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Los Ríos, Orellana, Pastaza and Sucumbíos



Enormous and strange bird. Found around freshwater marshes and rivers in Amazonian lowlands. Dark gray and black overall with a scaly white neck and white belly.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion and Coastal Dry Scrub



☐ **Black-and-white Tanager**  
/*Conothraupis speculigera*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, El Oro, Guayas, Loja and Morona Santiago.



It has a unique migration pattern, breeding during the rainy season in the Tumbes eco-region in northwestern Peru and southwestern Ecuador and wintering in the western Amazon.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Comb Duck**  
/*Sarkidiornis sylvicola*  
**O: Anseriformes**  
**F: Anatidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Loja, Manabí, Pichincha, Santa Elena and Zamora Chinchipe.



Large waterbird with iridescent purplish-green above with a white breast. Males have a large black lump on the bill, dark flanks and whitish belly, whereas females have a plain bill and gray flanks.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.



Large hummingbird of humid evergreen forest and edge in tropical lowlands; uncommon. Feeds mainly in the canopy, but also over clearings and streams where it hawks for insects with jerky flycatching actions.

☐ **Long-billed Starthroat**  
/*Heliomaster longirostris*  
**O: Apodiforme**  
**F: Trochilidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Loja, Los Ríos, Napo, Pichincha, Zamora Chinchipe and all the coast.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.



Fairly common in agricultural fields, grassland, even sparse desert scrub in places. Feeds mainly on the ground, at times in small groups, but male sings from prominent perches and in flight.

☐ **Peruvian Meadowlark**  
/*Leistes bellicosus*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Icteridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Bolívar, Cañar, Chimbo-razo, Loja and of the whole coast.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



This bird has a truly massive bill – much larger than any seedeater. Male is all black with a small white wing patch and pale whitish or silvery bill.

☐ **Large-billed Seed-Finch**  
/*Sporophila crassirostris*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí, Morona Santiago and Sucumbios.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.



15

# National Recreational Area Isla Santay - Isla del Gallo







 Google Maps



**Canton  
Durán**



**2.215 hectares**  
**Range extension**

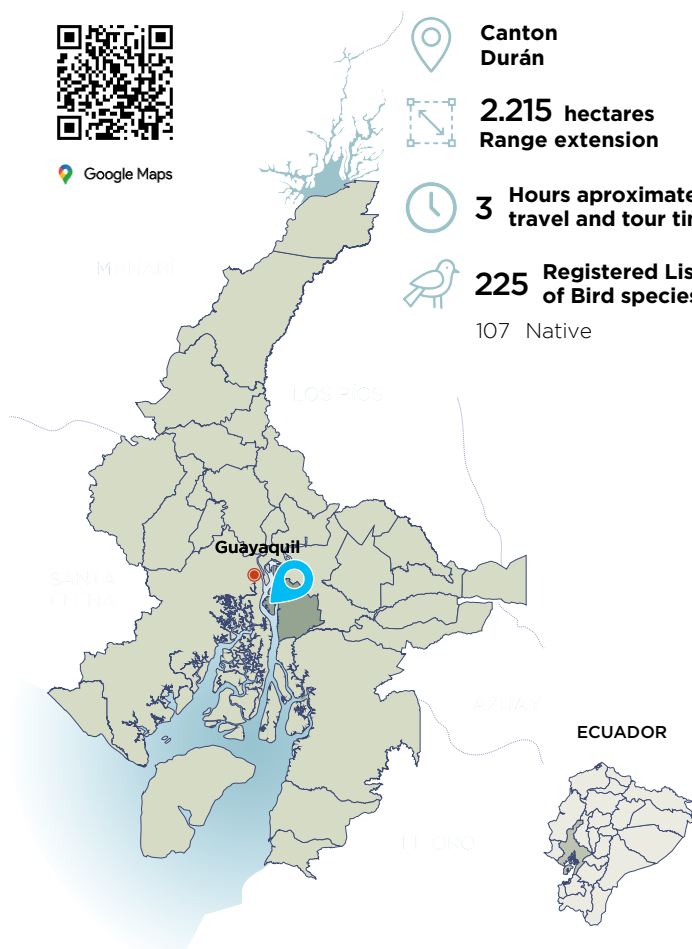


**3 Hours approximate  
travel and tour time**



**225 Registered List  
of Bird species**

107 Native



*In the middle of the great Guayas River between the cities of Guayaquil and Durán, there are two islands that have been an important part of the history of this region. These two are Isla Santay and Isla Gallo. Originally formed by sediment accumulation, these islands are now surrounded by mangroves. In the interior of Santay Island, and as a testimony of this permanent relationship with the river, there is a large plain that is flooded in the winter season. This large wetland is used by aquatic birds that find here an important resting, refuge and nesting site.*



☐ **Whimbrel**  
*/Numenius phaeopus*  
**O: Charadriiformes**  
**F: Scolopacidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Carchi, Chimborazo, Napo, Pichincha and Sucumbíos. All of the coast and Galápagos.



Large, brown shorebird with long, decurved bill. Brown plumage with head stripes. Identified by its size and the shape of its bill.

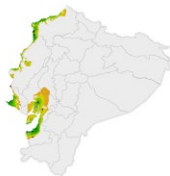
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub, Paramo and Galapagos.



☐ **Wilson's Plover**  
*/Charadrius wilsonia*  
**O: Charadriiformes**  
**F: Charadriidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of all the coast (sandy beaches) and Galapagos.



Large black bill with large blocky head. Breeding plumage shows thick black band across breast, white forehead, and face pattern is more contrasting.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Coastal Dry Scrub and Galapagos.



☐ **Blue-gray Tanager**  
*/Thraupis episcopus*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

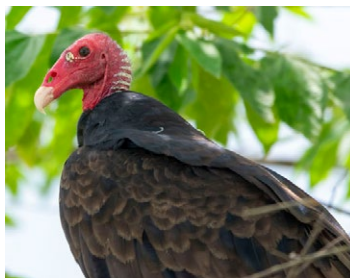
**DISTRIBUTION:**

The province of Esmeraldas to El Oro and Carchi to Loja. From Sucumbios to Zamora Ch.



Common and widespread powder blue-gray bird of open and semi-open areas with larger trees and hedges, also in towns, villages, and gardens in tropical and subtropical regions.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.



Large scavenger and raptor. Dark brown above with bare red head. In flight, undersides of wings are two-toned; lighter on the entire trailing edge of the wing, opposed to just wingtips on Black Vulture.

☐ **Turkey Vulture**  
**/Cathartes aura**  
**O: Cathartiformes**  
**F: Cathartidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces from Carchi to Cotopaxi. Azuay and Loja. From Sucumbios to Zamora Ch., All of the provinces of the coast.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.



A green-and-chestnut hummingbird with plumage that varies throughout its range of distribution. All variants have a red bill with a black tip.

☐ **Amazilia Hummingbird**  
**/Amazilia amazilia**  
**O: Apodiformes**  
**F: Trochilidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of Azuay, Loja, Los Ríos, Sto Domingo, Zamora Ch., and all the coast.



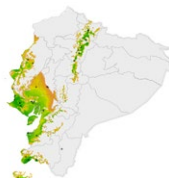
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



Large shorebird with widespread distribution. Nests near human development: parking lots, school roofs, road edges and usually on bare gravel.

☐ **Killdeer**  
**/Charadrius vociferus**  
**O: Charadriiformes**  
**F: Charadriidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of Cañar, Imbabura, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí, Pichincha, Galápagos, and all the coast.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Galapagos.

16

## Provincial Recreational Nature Area Las Pavas





 Google Maps



**Los Francos spot of  
the Canton El Triunfo**



**19,95 hectares  
Renge extension**



**1 Hours approximate  
travel and tour time**

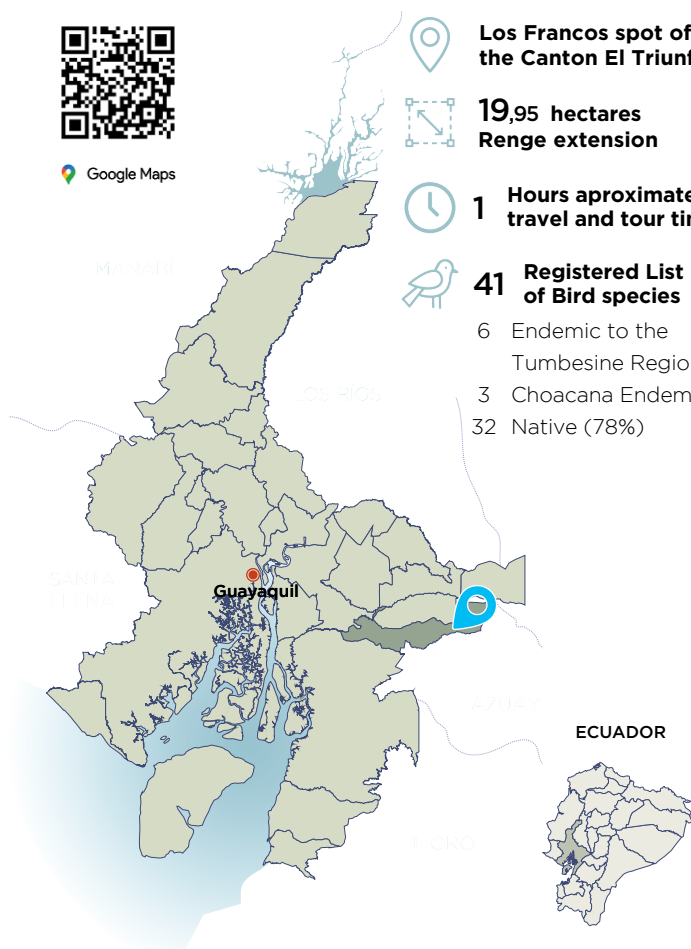


**41 Registered List  
of Bird species**

6 Endemic to the  
Tumbesine Region

3 Choacana Endemic

32 Native (78%)



*It is an area of conservation with great birdwatching potential located in the Los Francos sector of the El Triunfo canton. In the area it is possible to find species of the humid and dry forests. They are currently implementing and constructing new installations to carry out activities related to ecotourism.*





☐ **Gray-lined Hawk**  
*/Buteo nitidus*  
**O: Accipitriformes**  
**F: Accipitridae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Morona Santiago, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Zamora Chinchipe and all the coast.



Pale gray overall with yellow legs and base of bill and barred black-and-white tail. Subtle gray barring on underparts and upperparts.

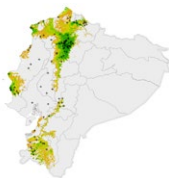
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Lemon-rumped Tanager**  
*/Ramphocelus flammigerus*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Sto Domingo, all the Ecuadorian Andes, and all the coast.



Fairly large tanager. Male is all black with contrasting rump varying from lemon yellow to red. Female is dark blackish-brown above and yellow below, sometimes with an orange breast band.

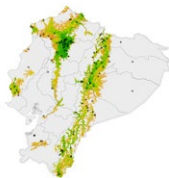
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Blue-necked Tanager**  
*/Stilpnia cyanicollis*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Pichincha, Sto Domingo, Tungurahua and from Zamora Chinchipe to Sucumbios. All of the coast.



Small and striking tanager, looks mostly black with shining blue head and beige-colored shoulder. Sexes alike. Most similar to Masked Tanager, but has dark (not white) belly and shoulder is beige.

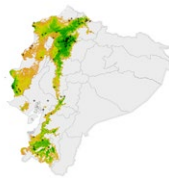
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.



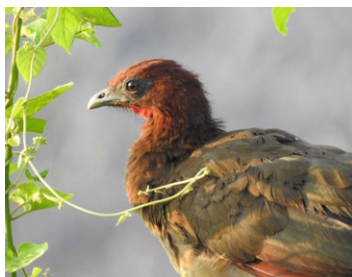
A medium-sized parrot with deep bluish-purple color overall with bronzy wings, messy pink splotches on the upper breast, and red undertail coverts. In flight, the bright blue underwings often stand out.

☐ **Bronze-winged Parrot**  
*Pionus chalcopterus*  
O: Psittaciformes  
F: Psittacidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of Carchi to Loja.  
and all the coast.



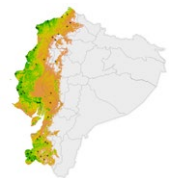
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



Large bird with a long tail. No similar species in limited range; much smaller than Crested Guan (Penelope purpurascens) and warmer brown color than the Sickie-winged Guan (Chamaepetes goudotii).

☐ **Rufous-headed Chachalaca**  
*Ortalis erythroptera*  
O: Galliformes  
F: Cracidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí and Santa Elena.



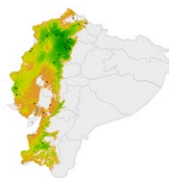
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Coastal Dry Scrub.



Handsome but scarce large owl. At night it hunts its prey at high altitudes and also bats over the streets. Brilliant yellow beak and legs and the white and black pattern on its plumes. Its varied hooting sometimes with an emphatic note.

☐ **Black-and-White Owl**  
*Strix nigrolineata*  
O: Strigiformes  
F: Strigidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**  
The provinces from Esmeraldas to El Oro and from Carchi to Loja.



**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.







 Google Maps



**El Piedrero spot of  
the Canton El Triunfo**



**75 hectares**  
**Range extension**

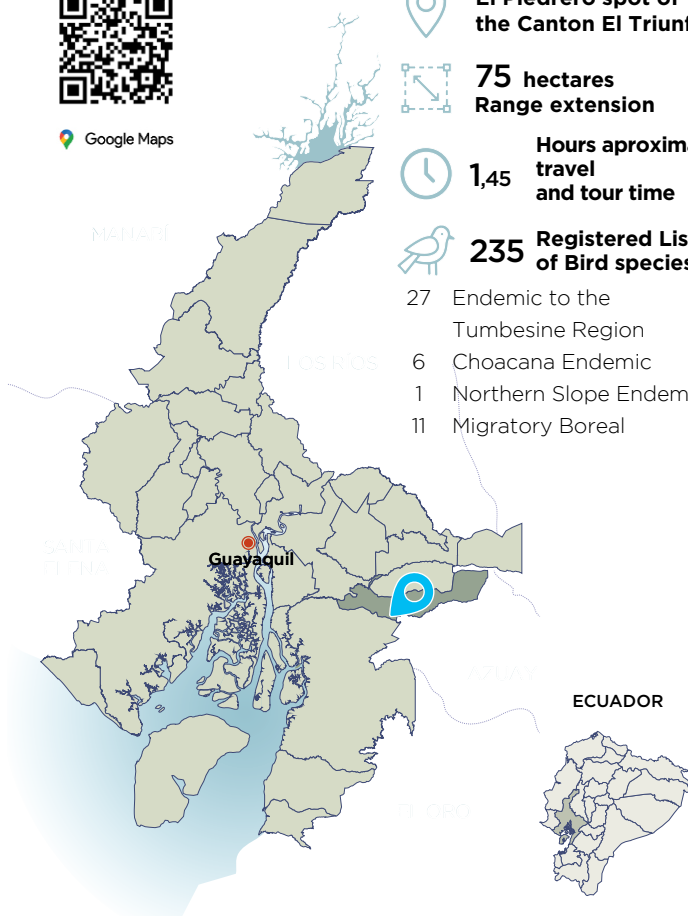


**1,45**  
**Hours approximate  
travel  
and tour time**



**235** **Registered List  
of Bird species**

- 27 Endemic to the  
Tumbesine Region
- 6 Choacana Endemic
- 1 Northern Slope Endemic
- 11 Migratory Boreal



*Here it is possible to find species of the humid, dry and foothill forests. It is an ecotourism establishment that offers specialized birdwatching activities within its trails, being one of the most complete birdwatching sites that can be found in the province. It is privately managed and has good installations to receive national and international visitors. It offers accommodation in cabins (for a maximum of three people), food and beverage services, a camping area and information and assistance for activities.*



**Sunbittern**  
**/Eurypyga helias**  
**O: Eurypygiformes**  
**F: Eurypygidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Azuay, Chimborazo, Esmeraldas, Pichincha, Sto Domingo and from Sucumbios to Zamora Ch.



One of the most dazzling of all the world's birds; the intricate yellow, red, and black pattern on the spread wings is truly from another world. It has a heronlike shape but with a more horizontal posture and longer tail.

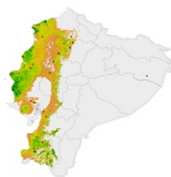
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont and Eastern Piedmont.



**Long-billed Hermit**  
**/Phaethornis longirostris**  
**O: Apodiformes**  
**F: Trochilidae**

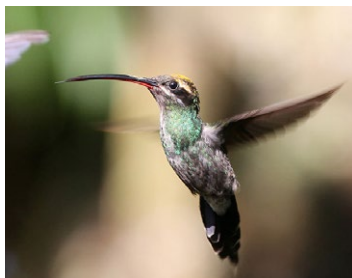
**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Imbabura, Loja, Morona Santiago, Pichincha, Santo Domingo and the whole coast.



Spectacular large hummingbird of humid tropical lowlands. Favors shady forest undergrowth and edges, especially with patches of Heliconia flowers. Males sing tirelessly from perches in the undergrowth while pumping their tail.

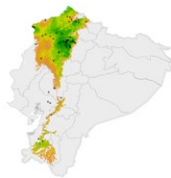
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.



**White-whiskered Hermit**  
**/Phaethornis yaruqui**  
**O: Apodiformes**  
**F: Trochilidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí, Sta Elena, Santo Domingo and Pichincha.



Large, dark hermit with an extremely long curved bill. Dark greenish overall with a buffy eyebrow and a white mustache. Also note long graduated tail with a white tip.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont and Paramo.

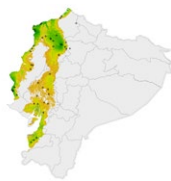




☐ **Masked Water-Tyrant**  
*Fluvicola nengeta*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Tyrannidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí, Santa Elena, Santo Domingo and Pichincha.



Medium-sized flycatcher, usually encountered near water and in urban areas. A black mask and wings contrast with the rest of the pale underparts, head, and back.

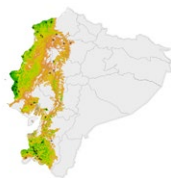
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, and Coastal Dry Scrub.



☐ **Gray-backed Hawk**  
*Pseudastur occidentalis*  
O: Accipitriformes  
F: Accipitridae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí, Santa Elena, Pichincha and Loja.



It has white underparts, dark gray back and wings, and gray streaks on the head. Its tail is white with a thick black band near the tip that is especially evident in flight.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub, Coastal Dry Scrub and Paramo.



☐ **Pacific Royal-Flycatcher**  
*Onychorhynchus coronatus*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Tyrannidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí, Santa Elena, El Oro and Cañar.



Medium-sized brown flycatcher. Note the hammerhead crest—very rarely fully raised to reveal a spectacular, flame-red and violet-blue fan.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Western Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.

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# La Esperanza Alta Bucay Cloud Forest





 Google Maps



**La Esperanza Alta  
of the Canton Bucay**



**ND hectares**  
**Range extension**

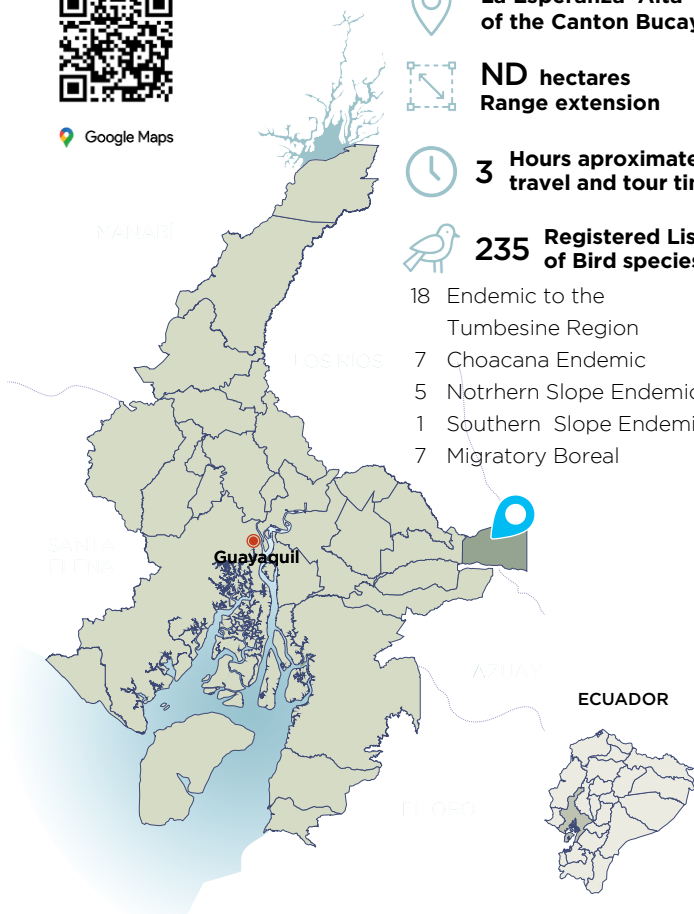


**3 Hours approximate  
travel and tour time**



**235 Registered List  
of Bird species**

- 18 Endemic to the  
Tumbesine Region
- 7 Choacana Endemic
- 5 Northern Slope Endemic
- 1 Southern Slope Endemic
- 7 Migratory Boreal



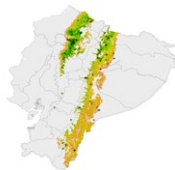
*La Esperanza Alta Bucay is definitely a tropical humid forest that has placed itself in the top tier of the provincial birdwatching market due to the diversity of species that can be found along the road that leads to the waterfalls that are visited by many local, national and foreign visitors. Within the province, it is the only Tropical Humid Forest ecosystem of the Andean foothills and its birdlife is very characteristic of this ecosystem.*



☐ **Andean Cock-of-the-rock**  
/*Rupicola peruvianus*  
O: Passeriformes  
F: Cotingidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Esmeraldas. From Carchi to Coto-paxi and Sucumbios to Zamora Chinchipe.



One of the iconic birds of the Andes. Fairly large, significantly larger and bulkier than a thrush. Found in cloud forest where males make piglike squeals and jump and dance for females.

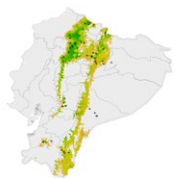
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont and Inter-Andean Shrub.



☐ **Sickle-winged Guan**  
/*Chamaepetes goudotii*  
O: Galliformes  
F: Cracidae

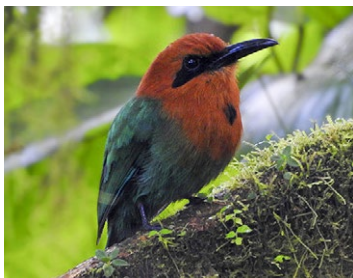
**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Carchi to El Cañar and Loja, also, from Sucumbios to Zamora Chinchipe.



Large chickenlike bird. Mostly brown with contrasting rufous belly and bright blue facial skin around red eye. Rather unobtrusive and quiet; can be difficult to spot as it perches in the middle and upper levels of the forest

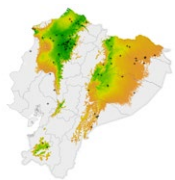
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Paramo.



☐ **Rufous Motmot**  
/*Baryphthengus martii*  
O: Coraciiformes  
F: Momotidae

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Carchi to Cañar. Esmeraldas, El Oro, Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí, and from Morona Stgo to Sucumbios.



Likes to sit motionless. Head and breast brownish-orange with black mask and breast spot. Green back and long tail. Most similar to the smaller Broad-billed Motmot.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont and Eastern Piedmont.

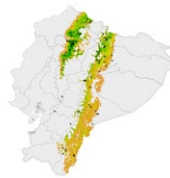




☐ **Ornate Flycatcher**  
/*Myiotriccus ornatus*  
**O: Passeriformes**  
**F: Thraupidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, El Oro and from Carchi to Tungurahua and from Zamora Ch to Sucumbios.



Attractive and easy to identify, this plump little flycatcher is often seen perched in forest clearings or along the roadside.

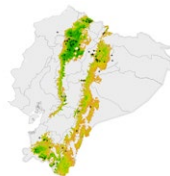
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Paramo.



☐ **Golden-headed Quetzal**  
/*Pharomachrus auriceps*  
**O: Trogoniformes**  
**F: Trogonidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Carchi to Loja and El Oro, Guayas. From Sucumbios to Zamora Ch.



Large trogon, shimmering emerald above with red belly. Male has noticeable golden sheen on head and yellow bill; female has brown head and duller brownish chest and bill.

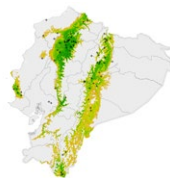
**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont, Inter-Andean Shrub and Paramo.



☐ **Red-headed Barbet**  
/*Eubucco bourcierii*  
**O: Piciformes**  
**F: Capitonidae**

**DISTRIBUTION:**

The provinces of Carchi to Loja and from Sucumbios to Zamora Chinchipe. All of the coast.



Male is unmistakable with bright red head, green back, yellow belly, and thick yellow bill. Also notice the oval-shaped body with large head and short tail.

**NATURAL REGIONS:** Forests: Deciduous Coastal Forest, Tropical Humid Amazon Forest, Tropical Humid Forest of the Chocó Ecoregion, Western Montane, Eastern Montane, Western Piedmont, Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Dry Scrub.

## TRAVEL TIPS



### Footwear

Footwear is an important issue for you to consider. They need to be waterproof, resistant and very comfortable because birding activity involves sometimes entering tough terrain.



### Headwear

Buff headwear is the ideal implement to camouflage within the vegetation and thus achieve a better approach to where the birds are, either to observe, photograph or record them.



### Safari Vest

The Safari Vest is extremely useful for those who carry equipment or implements to record sightings, whether bird songs and calls, video, or photography.



### Raincoat

Regardless of the season, you should wear a raincoat for any sudden change in weather that may occur, especially in the Andean foothills.



### Binoculars

Indispensable for those who like to observe, identify and appreciate birds, it is a tool that cannot be missing when embarking on a birdwatching trail.



### Telescope

It is recommended for use in open ecosystems, it allows you to cover larger areas where the binoculars cannot reach.



### Sun protector

Ecuador is a tropical country and it is especially recommended to use sunscreen, especially for people with sensitive skin to avoid further skin irritation and consequent discomfort.



### Repellent

Ecuador is a tropical country and it is especially recommended to use sunscreen, especially for people with sensitive skin to avoid further skin irritation and consequent discomfort.



### Hydration

To comfortably hike and be healthy in our tropical ecosystems, you need to carry options for good hydration, whether it be water or any other type of hydrating beverage.



### Field Guide

This field guide is one of the most important tools to conserve the bird species of the province of Guayas, because we must first identify them, confirm the sightings and then corroborate data made for their respective records on the different platforms.

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# FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF **GUAYAS**



Dirección Provincial  
**de Turismo**