

# Birds & Wildlife at highland Cloudforests, lowland Rainforests Caribbean & Pacific Slopes Costa Rica, 15 days



Our tour takes you to the best birding areas of Costa Rica visiting various habitats. Breathtaking lush forests, wetlands, beaches and incredibly rich flora and fauna await you including a long list of birds, the country boasts of well over 900 species! We have a good chance to find a long list of birds, mammals, butterflies & other wildlife during the tour.



## Fact File

- 15 days in Costa Rica visiting world-famous National Parks, reserves
- start and finish in San Jose
- staying for 2 nights at each area, all with great on site birding/wildlife

## Highlights

- visits to Pacific Coast sanctuaries, National Parks and reserves
- **optional boat trip** at River Tarcoles, Carara NP
- Wilson Botanical Garden close to Panama
- Savegre Reserve, high mountain cloud forests, paramo at Cerro de la Muerte, Talamanca Mountain Range
- birding at the World famous La Selva Region and Braulio Carillo, Caribbean Slope
- wide variety of birds, mammals, reptiles, butterflies and habitats

## Accommodation

- 2 nights at Carara NP, Northern Central Pacific
- 2 nights at Southern Central Pacific
- 2 nights at Wilson's Botanical Garden, South Pacific, close to Panama
- 2 nights at San Gerardo de Dota at Talamanca Mountain,
- 2 nights La Selva Biological Station, Cordillera Central, Caribbean
- 2 nights at Arenal area
- 2 nights at Braulio Carillo National Park
- 1 overnight flight home

## Our price includes

- all travel within the country as noted in the itinerary;
- all accommodation based on shared rooms, single rooms for extra charge;
- 3 meals per day, generally breakfast, light lunch, dinner; water during the transfers
- services of the leader(s); - trip materials

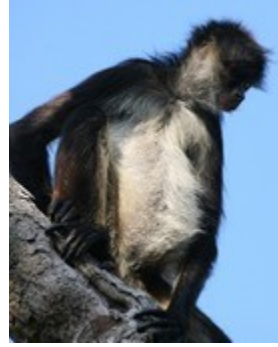
## Price does not include

- drinks, but you can fill your water bottle during the day; any personal expenses; tips
- entrance fees to places not included in the itinerary
- price of optional programmes such as Boat Tours: Mangrove; Whale/Dolphin; Turtle Tours

## Activity level

Easy to moderate walks; some areas are hot and humid; up in the cloud forest can be cool, rain is possible however it is dry season





## Itinerary with highlight species

**Day 1** Arrival to **San Jose** and transfer to our hotel at the edge of the **Carara National Park**.  
Night at Carara NP, Macaw Lodge, Northern Central Pacific

Night at Carara NP, Northern Central Pacific

### Day 2

We spend the full day birding at and around the **Carara National Park**.

Our hotel's expansive area is partly a primary and secondary forest with a river cascading through. The beautiful well-maintained trails meander through flowery gardens and good wildlife habitats.

When we visit the National Park we will walk on easy trails among giant trees at primary and secondary lowland forests and streams. Possible species include **Fiery-billed Araçari, White-necked Jacobin, Baird's Trogon, Blue-throated Goldentail, Blue-black Grosbeak** and many more such as hard-to-see **Streak-chested Antpitta**.

Carara National Park boasts of pristine lowland tropical forests and some secondary forest, scrub, wetlands, mudflats and mangrove thickets, each of which has its own range of species including **Great Curassow, Laughing Falcon, Yellow-headed Caracara, Collared Forest-falcon, Grey** and **Roadside Hawks, Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, White-whiskered Puffbird**.



**Our optional boat Safari** on the **Tarcoles river** visits a picturesque estuary which is one of the best locations to see endangered birds such as the **Mangrove Cuckoo, Mangrove Hummingbird, Mangrove Vireo** and **Panama Flycatcher**, and more common ones such as **Pelicans, Boat-billed Heron, Roseate Spoonbill, Wood Stork, White Ibis, Bare-throated Tiger-heron, American Purple Gallinule, Black Skimmer, Magnificent Frigatebird, Mangrove Warbler, Mangrove Black-Hawk** and **American Pygmy Kingfisher**.

Night at Carara NP, Northern Central Pacific

### Day 3 Carara and travel to Central Pacific

Before breakfast we have a walk and we may add some new species to our already long list, such as **Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher**. Around our accommodation we have a good chance to find **Grey-headed Dove, Crimson-fronted Parakeet, Scarlet Macaw, White-collared Swift, Long-billed Hermit, Scaly-breasted Hummingbird, Lesson's Motmot, White-whiskered Puffbird, Hoffman's Woodpecker, Plain Xenops, Cocoa Woodcreeper, Chestnut-backed Antbird, Bright-rumped Attila, Northern Royal Flycatcher, Brown-**

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crested Flycatcher, Streaked Flycatcher, Cinnamon & Rose-throated Becard, Blue-crowned Manakin, Yellow-green Vireo, Rufous-naped Wren, Riverside Wren, Buff-rumped Warbler, Grey-headed Tanager, Red-legged Honeycreeper, Orange-billed Sparrow.



Later today we travel from the Northern Central Pacific partly nearby the coast to our next destination at Southern Central Pacific. During the way we pass Manuel Antonio National Park and Baru Hills. From the sea-side we can see ***Isla Ballena*** which has nesting seabird colonies.

Upon arrival to our attractive hotel there are plenty of activities to choose from. We can discover the nearby River Baru area, even up to its river-mouth a mile away at a wild, green beach of Dominical. You might want to wander on the forest trails of the hotel or simply just

enjoy one of the pools in the lush, extensive garden.

Night at Dominical area at Southern Central Pacific

#### Day 4 Birding at Central Pacific

We will be at an excellently located base from where it will be easy to visit various areas. Below you can find a general description of the possibilities of areas and potential activities.

#### Lowland Outings from our base

**A.** During morning we can start with a pre-breakfast birding in the garden and at the nearest trails. Later we have breakfast and prepare to leave for the full day. With a short drive we can be at the Pacific coast and its various lowland areas. Here is a general description of the habitats where we can spend the day: Mangrove



If we have not done the mangrove boat tour on the River Tarcoles at Carara National Park than we have a chance to visit the edge of a mangrove area by car and walking. This is the home of some typical mangrove dwellers such as **Mangrove Hummingbird, Mangrove Vireo, Mangrove Warbler, Yellow**



**Warbler and Panama Flycatcher** from the songbirds. We might spot **Boat-Billed Heron, Wood Stork and Bare-Throated Tiger-Heron**. There are several Kingfisher species here such as **Ringed, Amazon & Green**, but surely the most sought-after one is the adorable **American Pygmy Kingfisher**.

## B.

Seaside areas, beachesThe seaside areas usually popular beaches especially the sandy areas but we know some more hidden or rocky places where it is still easy to walk and look around. Many places we know can provide a tropical "postcard"-beach feeling, especially if we visit at sunset time.

**Magnificent Frigatebird, Brown Pelicans, Neotropic Cormorants or Laughing Gulls** should be around. Depending on the season and water level there are always some plovers, sandpipers and other shorebirds.

But perhaps the most attractive bird for everybody will be **Scarlet Macaws** which follow the coastline and occur especially where they can find their favourite food-source, the almond trees. If they around you surely can't miss them, they are large, colourful and extremely noisy.



## C.

Rivers & EstuariesWe just need to step out from the hotel gardens and on the other side of the road we can find River Baru. Walking along within less than a mile we can admire its estuary where there is a chance to see River Otter, various **egrets, herons and ibises plus terns and gulls. Northern Waterthrush, Riverside Wren and Great-tailed Grackle** is almost always around and there might be some **Black-bellied Whistling Ducks as well**.



## D. Lowland Forests & edges

There are several excellent areas to visit for finding typical lowland Pacific forest species. The following description is not complete but definitely will give you an idea for the possible species.

Everybody enjoys Trogon family and we surely should encounter one or the other, such as **Slaty-tailed, Gartered** (formerly known as Violaceous) or **Black-throated Trogon**. A bit further South we also can find the beautiful **Baird's Trogon**.





Another spectacular bird we usually hear first and then we can see **Lesson's** (or formerly called Blue-diademed) **Motmot**. We also shouldn't miss small groups of **Collared Aracaris** and the noisy **Yellow-throated Toucans**. **White-necked Puffbird** is a bit harder since most of the time sits motionless and silent.



There are two raptors which usually easier to hear than see, hence the name of the Laughing Falcon and the other one is Collared Forest-falcon. Crested Caracara is quite common and during the last decades because of deforestation Yellow-headed Caracara spreading as well. Rarely we see Bat Falcon and even Gray-headed Kite or Black-and-White Hawk Eagle

is possible. Woodpecker-wise the forests offer pretty good selection from the tiny **Olivaceous Piculet** through the local **Golden-naped Woodpecker**, then the common

**Red-crowned Woodpecker** and **Black-cheeked Woodpecker** till the larger **Lineated and Pale-billed Woodpeckers**. As we all know one of the hardest things is to find a roosting Owl during the day, but from time to time we manage to have either **Spectacled or Black-and-white Owl or Mottled Owl**.

Mornings and late afternoons different species of parrots fly high overhead, usually in pairs or small flocks. Species include **White-crowned, White-fronted, Red-lored and Mealy Parrot**, but **Brown-hooded Parrot** is possible as well. The most common parakeets are **Orange-chinned and Crimson-fronted Parakeet**.

One of the most exciting moments can be in a tropical forest when we bump into a larger mixed feeding flock which consists of antshrikes, antbirds, woodcreepers, spinetails, flycatchers, vireos, warblers and many more. **Black-hooded Antshrike and Chestnut-backed Antbird** is really common, but we will look for **Great Antshrike, Barred Antshrike, Dusky Antbird and Zeledon's Antbird**, (formerly Immaculate) as well.



We surely will add **Tawny-winged, Wedge-billed and Streak-headed Woodcreeper** to our list but will look for **Ruddy, Black-striped and Cocoa Woodcreeper** as well. **Plain Xenops** is really common, but it is much rarer to see **Brown-billed Scythebill**. The call can help to locate **Pale-breasted and Slaty Spinetail**.

Everybody enjoys the little colourful feathery balls, the manakins which family represented quite well here with **Red-capped, Blue-crowned, Orange-collared** and seasonally **White-ruffed Manakins**.

Another incredibly coloured jewel, rare to find one is **Turquoise Cotinga**. Not so colourful but still exciting species in a good forest **Rufous Piha, Northern Schiffornis and Rose-throated Becard**. The latter one in

this region usually does not have a rose-throat! Both **Masked and Black-crowned Tityra** are quite common.

Surely there is a long list of flycatcher species possible in this area from the tiny **Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher, White-throated and Golden-crowned Spadebill, Slate-headed Tody-flycatcher through Tyrannulets, Kingbirds, Pewees till Kingbirds.**

One of the biggest challenges is to distinguish some of the Myiarchus and Empidonax flycatcher species, especially if we can't hear them.

**The following is a non-complete list of flycatchers we can find at different areas** Ochre-bellied, Common tody, Bran-colored, Golden-bellied, Yellow-olive, Olive-sided, Sulphur-bellied, Yellow-bellied, Dusky-capped, **Boat-billed, Social, Gray-capped, Piratic and Streaked Flycatcher.**



If that was not enough you can add **Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Eastern Wood Pewee, Lesser Elaenia**

**Tropical Kingbird, Eye-ringed Flatbill** and two pretty loud species, **Bright-rumped Attila** and **Great Kiskadee**. Tyrannulets are represented by **Southern Beardless, Yellow, Mistletoe and Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet.**

It is always great to hear **Rufous-browed Peppershrike** and distinguish **Tawny-crowned Greenlet**

from **Lesser Greenlet.**

Vireos and Warblers can be around in good numbers, especially during migration. We will look for

**Red-eyed, Yellow-green and Yellow-throated Vireo plus American Redstart, Chestnut-sided, Black-and-white, Tennessee, Mourning, Kentucky and Yellow Warbler.**



It can be tough to distinguish a **Northern rough-winged Swallow** from a Southern one, much easier **Barn & Cliff Swallow or Bank and Blue-and-white Swallow. Gray-breasted and Purple Martin** can be confused as well with certain distance and light conditions.

It is easy to identify **White-collared Swift**, sometimes we see **Chestnut-collared** as well coming down from higher elevations, but the real exciting challenge is to find **Costa Rican Swift** beside **Vaux's Swift.**



A good hearing is quite useful to distinguish the different wren species such as **Long-billed Gnatwren, House wren, Black-bellied wren or Isthmian wren** which was formerly known as Plain Wren, splitted into **Isthmian and Cabani's Wren. Riverside Wren and Rufous-breasted Wren** both are typical in the South Pacific region. **White-breasted Wood-wren** is widespread and **Tropical Gnatcatcher** is common as well.

Around 400 meters and above there is a chance for **Orange-billed Night-ingale-thrush. Swainson's Thrush** is a common migrant especially during Spring while **Clay-colored Thrush**, which is actually the National Bird of Costa Rica is a common resident.

It is a great fun to distinguish the different lovely Euphonia species and their English name is very helpful like **Yellow-crowned, Thick-billed, Spot-crowned and White-vented Euphonia.**



There is no long list of Sparrows, but we should find either **Black-striped or Orange-billed Sparrow.**

One of the most entertaining thing is to witness the male **Montezuma Oropendula** trying to attract a female with incredible twists and turns on a branch, making some funny bubbling sounds in the meantime. At certain areas it is also possible to find **Chestnut-headed or Wagler's Oropendola** as well. Another 2 colourful species **Scarlet-rumped Cacique and Streak-backed Oriole.**

**Finches and seedeaters will be represented by** Blue-black and Yellow-faced Grassquit, Blue-black Grosbeak, Thick-billed Seed-finch and Variable Seedeater. The most common tanagers around should be **Summer, Scarlet-rumped, Golden-hooded and Blue-gray**, but we should find one or two **Gray-headed and White-shouldered Tanagers** as well. Wildflowers will attract **Bananaquit, Red-legged Honeycreeper, Green Honeycreeper and Blue Dacnis.** If we find a Saltator that will be more likely **Buff-throated** but we should try **Streaked Saltator** as well.



We should check the sky from time to time because beside **Black and Turkey Vultures** we always have a good chance to spot a **King Vulture** as well. January and February is the best for **American Swallow-tailed Kite** and a bit later during Spring migration March , April is the best for **Broad-winged Hawk, Short-Tailed Hawk and Swainson's Hawk.** Very rarely there is a chance to see **Black-and-White Hawk-Eagle** or even **Ornate Hawk-Eagle.** Much more regularly we suppose to see **Gray Hawk, Roadside Hawk** and with some luck

## E. Foothills & Middle-elevation Birding Outing from our base

We will be close to the limit of the upper lowland and middle elevations or "foothills". Generally lowlands are below 2000 feet or 600 meters and "foothills" are between 2000 and 4000 feet or



600 and 1200 meters. Below you can find a list of species which we can find with **Mid-elevation or Foothill Birding Outing from our base: Great Curassow, Black and Crested Guans, White-crowned Parrot, Gartered (formerly Violaceous), Collared, Baird's and Slaty-tailed Trogons, Yellow-throated Toucans, Fiery-billed Aracaris, Chestnut-headed Oropendolas, Scarlet-rumped Cacique, Orange-collared and White-ruffed Manakins, Flycatchers, Pewees.** Various raptor species can be seen during the day, including **Swallow-tailed Kite, Bat Falcon, White Hawk, Laughing Falcon, Gray-headed Kite and King Vulture.**

If we manage to find a good feeding flock then various Tanagers are possible from the striking **Scarlet-rumped, through Speckled, Silver-throated, Bay-headed and White-lined Tanager.** Another different flock can consist of **Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner, Plain Antvireo, Black-hooded Antshrike, Yellow-winged Warbler,** various Woodcreepers and many more. Numerous species of Hummingbirds can be encountered during this trip as well.

Night at Dominical area at Southern Central Pacific

### Days 5-6 Wilson's Botanical Garden, South Pacific, close to Panama

After breakfast we say goodbye to this lovely place and all the birds. We pack again and continue our journey. From here we travel South-East partly nearby the coast to our next destination close to the Panamanian border. During the way we might brake our journey and visit Piedras Blancas National Park area and Golfito Bay before we arrive up to San Vito area. Here we stay at the famous **Wilson Botanical Garden** which has great trails in primary and secondary forests, beside the amazing variety of trees and wildflowers in the garden itself. It is a perfect place to look for a wide variety of **Tanagers, Flycatchers, Tinamus, Parrots and Parakeets, Woodpeckeres and Woodcreepers,** plus several **Hummingbird species** and some endemics as well.

**The fruit feeder and the surrounding flowering and fruiting trees are always busy with several species. We can observe raptors such as Bicolored Hawk, Barred Hawk, White Hawk & more,** plus find some birds in the surrounding canopy of the forest from a lookout tower.

On one of the days we might make an excursion to the **Golfito area** to look for **Brown-chested Martin, Baird's Trogon, Blue-crowned Manakin, Ruddy-breasted Seedeater, Scrub Greenlet and Thick-billed Euphonia.** **Fork-tailed Flycatcher** should be easy if it is around.

We will have a chance for **Red-breasted Blackbird** and with some luck even the endemic **Black-cheeked Ant-Tanager.**



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2 nights at Wilson's Botanical Garden, South Pacific, close to Panama

**Days 7-8** Savegre Area, Cordillera **Talamanca**

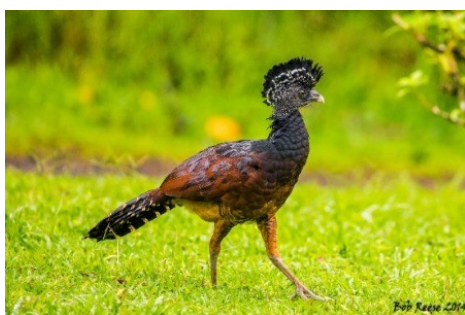


After our last morning birding at Wilson Botanical Garden we travel West and drive up gradually into higher and higher elevation. We climb on the curvy but good quality road up the **Cerro de la Muerte and Cordillera de Talamanca**. On the way we will stop from time to time for some birding and later we arrive to the **Savegre Area** crossing farmlands, tropical forests, cloud forests and paramo with species endemic to Costa Rican and Panamanian hills: **Coppery-headed Emerald, Volcano Hummingbird, Long-tailed Silky-Flycatcher and Peg-billed Finch**. As we descend into the valley we will brake the journey to find **Large-footed & Yellow-tighted Finch, Golden-browed Chlorophonia, White-throated & Grey-tailed Mountain Gem, Silvery-throated Jay, Black-billed Nightingale Thrush, Sooty-capped Chlorosphingus, Flame-coloured Tanager, Slaty Flowerpiercer** and some more.

Next day we will concentrate on different **trogon species, Resplendent Quetzal & Blue-throated Toucanet**. There is a good chance that we find **Black Guan, Spotted Wood Quail, Sulphur-winged Parakeet & Barred Parakeet** as well. A wide variety of

hummingbirds will be around our accommodation & restaurant such as **Talamanca Hummingbird, Lesser Violetear, Snowy-bellied Hummingbird, Volcano & Scintillant Hummingbird**. On our last tour beside all the previous ones we added some other local specialities as well, such as **Ruddy Treerunner, Spotted Barbtail, Spot-crowned Woodcreeper, Torrent Tyrannulet, Ruddy-capped Nightingale Thrush, Flame-throated Warbler, Collared Whitestart, Black-cheeked Warbler & Spangle-cheeked Tanager**, not to mention the common species.

2 nights at San Gerardo de Dota at Savegre Mountain



**Days 9-10** Sarapiquí, Cordillera Central, Caribbean slope

**Our base will be at La Selva Biological Station which will be the second property during the tour which belongs to the Organization of Tropical Sciences. It is actually the main centre and the crown jewel of it! Why? Because over 400 species recorded in the area, most of them different from what we had seen before, since this**

**area is on the Caribbean lowlands. Interestingly it is just about 2 hours drive from San Jose. This is one of the best places to see different** Tinamu species such as Great, Little & Slaty-breasted. **Another highlight is Great Green Macaw which we regularly find, sometimes flying over at our accommodation. A wide variety of different bird families can be found here with species such as Crested Guan, Great Curassow, Zone-tailed Hawk, Collared Forest Falcon, Orange-chinned Parakeet, Brown-hooded Parrot, White-crowned Parrot, Red-lored and Mealy Amazon, Vermiculated Screech Owl, Pauraque, Short-tailed Nighthawk, Chimney & Grey-rumped Swift, Purple-**



**crowned Fairy, Cinnamon Hummingbird, Collared Trogon, Slaty-tailed Trogon, Broad-billed Motmot, White-wiskered Puffbird, Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Collared Aracari, Rufous-winged Woodpecker, Chestnut-colored Woodpecker, Lineated & Pale-billed Woodpecker, Streak-headed Woodcreeper, Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, Rufous Mourner, Long-tailed Tyrant, White-ringed Flycatcher, Snowy Cotinga, White-collared Manakin, Rufous-browed Peppershrike, Band-backed Wren, Bay Wren, Golden-winged Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Bay-headed Tanager, Plain-colored Tanager, Blue Dacnis, Black-faced Grosbeak, Scarlet-rumped Cacique, Chestnut-headed & Montezuma Oropendula.**

2 nights at La Selva Biological station, Sarapiquí, Cordillera Central, Caribbean slope

## Days 11-12 Volcan Arenal Area



No wonder this area is World-famous! Imagine a majestic volcanic cone covered by lush forests and a beautiful lake nearby, add thermal spring around plus multiple exciting programme possibilities such as visiting hanging bridges with canopy walks or zip-lining through primary and secondary forests.

Our accommodation and its surrounding itself next to the Volcan Arenal National Park is at a fantastic location. You do not need to be an avid birder to enjoy the amount and variety of different birds at the feeder just while sipping your morning coffee or waiting for the dinner. There are several trails with bridges and lookout towers plus of course extensive gardens.

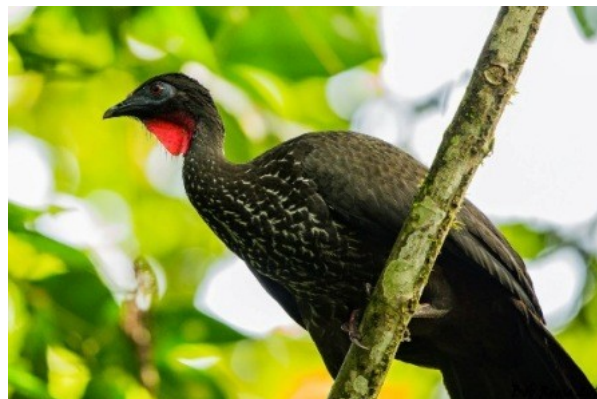
So we will surely feel "so much to do, so little time" :-)

Our base will be at the famous **Arenal Observatory Lodge** which has an incredibly heavily visited bird feeding station right in front of the terrace of the excellent restaurant. Birds use their inner clock to gather right at the time of the fresh fruits arrival. It is easy to take photos or videos even with a phone!



**There should be a number of Tanagers** including **Emerald and Hepatic Tanagers, Orioles, Warblers, Crested Guans, Chachalacas, both Keel-billed and Yellow-throated Toucans, Collared Aracaris, Great Curassows, Bananaquits, Montezuma Oropendulas, Yellow-crowned and Yellow-throated Euphonias, Red-legged and Green Honeycreepers** just to mention a few species from the crowd.

Later on we check out the surrounding flowery bushes which are attracting various hummingbird species including **Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer, Brown Violetear, Crowned Woodnymph, White-necked Jacobin, Rufous-tailed-, Scaly-breasted- and Violet-headed Hummingbirds.** With great luck even **Green Thorntail and Black-crested Coquette** is possible.



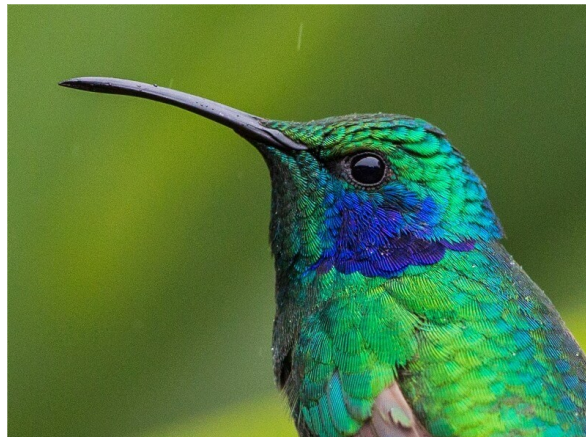


Also in the garden and around the main building area we can find **Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Black-cowled Oriole, Crimson-collared and Golden-hooded Tanagers Gray-capped Flycatcher, Fasciated Antshrike, Cinnamon Becard** and many more.

**In the mornings and late afternoon we can easily hear and see parrots flying over the area, namely** Brown-hooded, White-crowned and Red-lored **Parrots**.

Also the mornings are the best for the hardest birding on the forest trails. Some of the species are relatively easy such as **Broad-billed Motmot, Collared and Black-throated Trogons, Carmiol's Tanager, Buff-rumped Warbler, Tawny-crowned Euphonia**.

The best is if we can bump into a large antswarm which attracts a number of ant-eating birds such as **Bicolored, Spotted and Ocellated Antbirds**.



Other locally possible but hard or extremely hard species without a complete list of possibilities includes **Dull-mantled Antbird, Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush, Nightingale and Song Wrens, White-collared and White-ruffed Manakins**.

Quite uncommon or hard to see species include **Rufous-winged Woodpecker, Streak-crowned Antwren, Thicket Antpitta, Yellow-eared Toucanet, Stripe-breasted Wren and White-throated Shrike-Tanager**.

But the Holy Grail of birders here is the rare **Bare-necked Umbrellabird** of which this is one of the famous sites..



## Days 13-14 Braulio Carillo National Park – Caribbean slope

Finally we have 2 days in the middle of a huge forested area at a comfortable lodge which offers a second chance to find some of the Caribbean species we searched before either at La Selva or at Arenal. Most of the nearby trails offer easy walks to excellent primary and secondary forests. But there are some harder ones which usually can be visited just with a local guide like the one goes steeply down to the river where **Rufous-tailed Jacamar** or some of the **Kingfishers** can be found.

One of the easiest birding is actually alongside the lodge's several miles long private main road which you can visit anytime. In the mornings or late afternoon there is always a good movement of parakeets and parrots such as **Orange-chinned Parakeet, Brown-hooded Parrot, White-crowned Parrot, Red-lored and Mealy Amazon.**

You can easily compare **Lineated & Pale-billed Woodpeckers, Northern Barred Woodcreeper.**



Other large and colourful local denizens are **Collared Aracari, Keel-billed Toucan, Scarlet-rumped Cacique, Chestnut-headed & Montezuma Oropendula.**

From your room it is easy to walk to the hummingbird garden where you can find **Purple-crowned Fairy, Cinnamon Hummingbird, Crowned Wood-nymph, Stripe-throated Hermit, Violet-headed Hummingbird** but even the unique **Snowcap** is possible. A bit further you can observe a large selection of Costa Rica's amphibians and reptiles at an open air exhibition. There is also a butterfly house with the most typical species.

Even at the restaurant area you can find new species such as **Buff-rumped Warbler** or a flock of **Carmioli's Tanagers.**

## Day 15 Travel back home

After a last morning birding around our accommodation we start to travel back towards the capital.

