



# GRAND BOLIVIA PART 1

Eastern Lowlands, Beni Wetlands & Inter-Andean Valleys

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# GRAND BOLIVIA PART 2

Foothills, Cloud Forest & Altiplano

*September 9 - 23, 2026*  
*September 21 - October 3, 2026*

The landlocked nation of Bolivia has always been less well known in the birding world than its neighbors Brazil, Peru, Argentina, and Chile. Now, though, an excellent modern field guide and an ever-improving tourist infrastructure make Bolivia one of the most appealing destinations in South America. The country's spectacular habitats, range from the mighty Andes immense snow-capped peaks and misty cloud forests to the famous Lake Titicaca while vast pantanal marshlands, Yungas Forest and fascinating cactus-clad inter-Andean Dry Valley occur in the east. Holding such a significant portion of most of South America's major biomes, it's hardly surprising that Bolivia is home to no fewer than 1,450 bird species—in an area barely a tenth the size of the United States!

Among all those birds are about 25 species found exclusively in Bolivia, and at least a hundred more near endemics hardly ranging beyond the country's borders. Many species that do occur elsewhere are more easily and reliably seen in Bolivia than elsewhere in their range, thanks to an abundance of intact habitats, most of them easily accessible by road, and a system of parks and preserves protecting large tracts of land in the Andes and the rich lowlands. Rheas, macaws, toucans, flamingos, seedsnipes, antpittas, hummingbirds, cotingas, fruiteaters, antbirds, and mountain tanagers are among the many exciting birds we can hope to enjoy in the exceptionally diverse habitats preserved here.



*A pair of the endemic Red-fronted Macaw © Andrew Whittaker*

Bolivia's human culture is just as captivating as its remarkable biodiversity. While the country has enjoyed significant social and economic improvements over the past quarter century, this

modernization has not lessened the power and persistence of the Bolivian people's venerable and colorful traditions.



*Band-tailed Fruiteater male one of two species seen on part 2 © Andrew Whittaker*

Bolivia is a country of awesome landscapes and mega biodiversity to match. Our Grand Bolivia tours offer a comprehensive immersion in this remarkable country in two very different and excitingly bird-rich areas. Either section may be taken as a stand-alone trip, or the two can be combined for a truly grand experience.



*Lush Yunaqs Forest © Andrew Whittaker*

PART I: EASTERN LOWLANDS, BENI WETLANDS & INTER-ANDEAN VALLEYS offers a spectacular opportunity to visit a wide range of Bolivia's many habitats, including lush yungas forest, chaco serrano scrub, inter-Andean dry valleys, cloud forest, gallery forests, palm islands, and rich Pantanal wetlands,

each with its own distinctive and diverse set of birds. We will devote some of our efforts to enjoying two of the rarest macaws in the world; both are spectacular, and both are endemic to Bolivia. A highlight will be spend a night in a delightful ecolodge in the very center of the breeding and roosting area of the magnificent Red-fronted Macaw, which is entirely restricted to these arid valleys on the eastern slope of the Bolivian Andes. We will also visit the sole remaining stronghold of the Blue-throated Macaw in the bird-rich palm “islands” of the Bolivian Pantanal , in Beni state. All told, we are likely to see as many as 400 species of bird during our time together!

PART II: FOOTHILLS, CLOUD FOREST & THE ALTIPLANO is a slightly shorter tour with a focus on Bolivia’s higher-elevation habitats, including polylepis woodland, cloud forest, altiplano grassland, and puna. We will spend two days on the shores of famous Lake Titicaca and explore the fascinating man-made floating islands of the Uros. Our route is carefully planned to give us time to slowly acclimate to the high elevations visited at the end of the trip, a strategy that helps protect against any possible altitude-related difficulties. Here, too, our final bird list will be impressively extensive, likely approaching a total of 300 species, many of them not seen on Part I. Combining the two parts, you can expect an incredible total of nearly 600 different species!



*Hooded Mountain Tanager © Andrew Whittaker*

## GRAND BOLIVIA PART I

### EASTERN LOWLANDS, BENI WETLANDS & INTER-ANDEAN VALLEYS

#### September 9–10, Days 1–2: Arrival in Santa Cruz, Bolivia

Most flights from the United States will depart on Day 1, arriving at Santa Cruz's Viru Viru International Airport (airport code VVI) early on Day 2. After clearing customs and immigration, you will be met by our ground agent for the transfer to our group hotel, Camino Real Hotel Santa Cruz, where a room is reserved in your name. The hotel gardens offer a delightful pool and a nice introduction to local birds, with hundreds of Mitred Parakeets roosting in the hotel's trees.

We will have an early lunch and a short rest before gathering in the mid-afternoon to bird the city's botanical gardens and a rich area of wetlands. A half century ago, Santa Cruz was a sleepy village with sandy streets, few conveniences, and an uncertain future. Today, this is a modern, bustling city, the economic hub for all of eastern Bolivia. Though its booming economy relies heavily on mining, lumber, agriculture, gas and oil, there are still many areas of good habitat on the outskirts of the city. The wetlands and woodlands will provide our first introduction to the local avifauna.

The wetlands, depending on water levels, can come up trumps with Burrowing Owl, Ringed Teal, White-cheeked Pintail, Brazilian Teal, Wattled Jacana, ibises, spoonbills, and a variety of migrant shorebirds. In the park, we can hope to see the Speckled Chachalaca, Picazuro Pigeon, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Purplish Jay, Blue-crowned Trogon, Turquoise-fronted Amazon and Scaly-headed Parrot, Guira Cuckoo, Yellow-tufted Woodpecker, Bolivian Slaty Antshrike, Black-backed Grosbeak and Hooded, Guira, and Sayaca Tanagers. At times, hundreds of Bare-faced Ibis and Snail Kites roost here. We also have a good chance of encountering Black Howler, Brown Capuchin, South American Coati, or even the rare and endemic White-eared Titi Monkey. Past tours have even seen the small cat known as the Jaguarundi. We have a very good chance at the enigmatic Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth, fairly common here.

#### NIGHTS

Day 1: In transit (Sept. 9)

Day 2: Hotel Camino Real, Santa Cruz (Sept. 10)



*Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth and baby © Andrew Whittaker*

## September 11, Day 3: Departure for Los Volcanes

After an early breakfast, we will drive west into the forested foothills of the Andes. A birding stop en route could turn up the beautiful Yellow-collared Macaw, Picui Ground Dove, Red-crested Cardinal, Saffron Finch, White Woodpecker, or Barred Antshrike. Our primary objective here is the localized White-bellied Nothura.

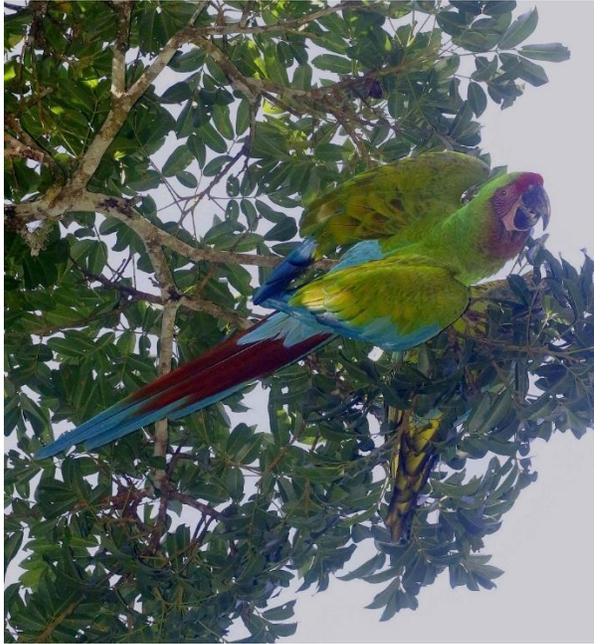
The Bolivian Yungas, a transitional zone between the moister forests of the Upper Amazon and the semi-arid grasslands of the Andean puna, is home to a number of notable birds more readily seen here than elsewhere in their range, including the Chestnut-tipped Toucanet, Large-tailed (Yungas) Dove, Buff-bellied Hermit, Green-cheeked Parakeet, Ochre-cheeked Spinetail, Slaty Gnateater, Golden-rumped Euphonia, Yungas Manakin, and Two-banded Warbler. Among the more common species in these forests and streamside woods are Blue-headed Parrot and Turquoise-fronted Amazon, Channel-billed Toucan, Red-necked Woodpecker, White-wedged Piculet, Purplish and Plush-crested jays, and Dusky-green Oropendola.

We'll arrive mid-morning at Los Volcanes, a tranquil ecolodge surrounded by lush forest and steep sandstone cliffs. The entrance road to the lodge affords incredible views of the peaks of Amboró National Park, and our drive will be accompanied by the unforgettable chorus of Gray, Tataupa, and Brown tinamous. Another specialty here is the White-throated Piping-Guans that roost around the clearing, where we can hear their wing-rattling display flight. Later in the afternoon, Military Macaws and Mitred Parakeets often gather in the lodge clearing, an excellent opportunity to watch and to photograph these imposing parrots.

**NIGHT:** Refugio Los Volcanes



*Birding the lodge at Los Volcanes © Andrew Whittaker*



*Military Macaw © Andrew Whittaker*

## September 12, Day 4: Los Volcanes and Amboró National Park

The red sandstone cliffs and lavish tropical forests surrounding Los Volcanes make for a stunning show of color at dawn and dusk. We will explore the area on foot, walking well-maintained trails in search of the area's wildlife and botanical treasures, which include some 270 species of birds and an abundance of bromeliads and orchids. With a bit of luck, we may even encounter some of the forest's mammals. Placid streams and crystalline pools are home to the Sunbittern, Gray-cowled Wood-Rail, Riverbank Warbler, and Black Phoebe, while sheer cliffs are inhabited by the King Vulture, Andean Condor, and even Harpy or the rare Solitary Eagles. In the forest itself, we hope to meet up with the rare and poorly known Subtropical Pygmy-Owl, Black-streaked Puffbird, or the endemic Bolivian Tapaculo; we may even be rewarded with a shy Barred Forest Falcon or the very rare bamboo-loving Bolivian Recurvebill. A flash of vivid scarlet and blue in the understory could reveal a wonderful male Yungas Manakin, while one of the special birds of the understory here is the highly localized Slaty Gnatcatcher.



*Male Slaty Gnatcatcher © Andrew Whittaker*

Other avian delights include the taxonomically complex Short-tailed Antthrush, Red-necked Woodpecker, and the rare Blue-browed and stunning White-winged tanagers. Roving flocks may contain Two-banded Warblers, Sclater's Tyrannulets, Black-capped Antwrens, Plain Antvireos, Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaners, Ocellated Woodcreepers, and Black-goggled Tanagers.

We will head out after dark to try for Spectacled Owl, Black-banded Owl, Rufescent and Tawny-bellied screech-owls, Rufous and Band-winged Nightjars, and Ocellated Poorwills.

**NIGHT:** Refugio Los Volcanes

## September 13, Day 5: To Red-fronted Macaw Lodge

We will get an early start this morning, bidding farewell to the paradise of Los Volcanes and driving back up to the main road to meet our bus. We'll gradually enter slightly drier habitats, good for Picui Ground Dove, Ultramarine Grosbeak, Black-capped Warbling Finch, and Red-crested Finch. We will enjoy a great lunch in the quaint square of the historic town of Samaipata. Early afternoon will find us passing

through stunning dry forest with majestic columnar cacti. Lower down in the valleys, fertile farmland is found as we work our way west to cozy Red-fronted Macaw Lodge.

We expect to arrive at the lodge in the late afternoon to a lovely greeting from the staff. Red-fronted Macaw is owned and operated by the Asociación Armonía, a Bolivian non-profit dedicated to preserving Bolivia's birds and their habitats. The eponymous macaws, endemic to this region, nest and roost in the adjacent cliffs, and our VENT group's stay at this lodge (with four shared bathrooms) is not just a rare opportunity for a close encounter in good light with these gorgeous birds, but also a real contribution to research and the protection of these magnificent parrots. These spectacular macaws will greet our arrival, as evening falls, they will be flying over and into the striking cliffs to roost wetting our appetite for the following morning. Meanwhile the antics of the local White-fronted Woodpecker will keep us amused as they play on the columnar cactus in the garden.

**NIGHT:** Red-fronted Macaw Lodge



*Spectacular scenery and birding from Red-fronted Macaw Lodge © Andrew Whittaker*

## September 14, Day 6: To Samaipata

Early this morning we will position ourselves for more close-up encounters with excellent light for observation and photography of this most spectacular of all the macaws. The same cliff provides a home to Mitred and Turquoise-fronted Parrots and several large colonial nests of Cliff Parakeets (recently recognized as a species distinct from the Monk Parakeet). Overhead, we may also see Southern Martins, Andean Swifts, Cliff Flycatchers, or a Peregrine Falcon or Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle.



*Red-fronted Macaws © Andrew Whittaker*

We will return to the lodge for a hearty breakfast on the veranda, where the birdfeeders can be busy with White-fronted Woodpeckers, stunning Blue-and-yellow Tanagers, and yet another pair of endemic species, the Bolivian Blackbird and Gray-crested Finch. Around the lodge, we may find Spot-backed (Chaco) Puffbird, Striped Woodpecker, Glittering-bellied Emerald, Yellow-chevroned Parakeet, Greater Wagtail Tyrant, White-tipped Plantcutter, Cliff Flycatcher, Masked Gnatcatcher, Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, Hepatic Tanager, Golden-billed Saltator, and a host of warbling-finches including Ringed and the lovely Black-and-chestnut. Having taken full advantage of the best hours of the morning, we will bird our way back to the charming town of Samaipata and a picnic lunch. Along the way, we will try for Bolivian Earthcreeper, Stripe-crowned Spinetail, Streak-fronted Thornbird, Sururi Flycatcher, Moss-backed Sparrow, and Bolivian Warbling Finch in the chaco scrub.

At an altitude of more than 5,000 feet, this delightful small town's colonial buildings and historical monuments are set against a background of succulents and towering palm trees. In the sixteenth century, Guarani warrior tribes from the south invaded the valley and defeated both Incas and Chanes; similar incursions continued for nearly 300 years. Today's old Samaipateño families are the descendants of Spanish colonists, many of them of Sephardic origin, and the Guarani invaders. Beginning in the 1880s, Arabs also settled in Samaipata, to be followed by a few Croatians and Italians.

Following a delightful lunch by the town square, we will check in to our lovely family run hotel situated above the town surrounded by vineyards by mid-afternoon. Late afternoon we will explore the rolling dry Chaco above the lodge for White-tailed or Bicolored hawk, White-tailed Kite, Yellow-headed Caracara, Blue-crowned Parakeet (highland form), Glittering-bellied Emerald, Giant Antshrike, Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant, Brown-crested Flycatcher and more. One evening we will offer a short night-birding excursion in front of the lodge for owls and Scissor-tailed, Band-winged, and Rufous Nightjars.

**NIGHT:** El Pueblito Hotel, Samaipata

## September 15, Day 7: The Southern Cloud Forest

Weather permitting, we will leave very early for some pre-dawn owling, where our goal will be to find the poorly-known Cloud-forest Screech-Owl or beautiful Buff-fronted Owl or Rufous-banded Owl. Following breakfast in the field, we will continue birding at our exceptional cloud forest site, where past tours have found the Black-and chestnut and Solitary eagle, Crested and Golden-headed Quetzals and localized Green-throated Tanager. Other species of interest could include, Masked Trogon, Scissor-tailed Kite, Bat Falcon, Bicolored Hawk, Blue-banded Toucanet, Channel-billed Toucan, Scaly-headed Parrot, Tyrian Metaltail, or White-throated or Scaled antpitta, Short-tailed Antthrush, Trilling Tapaculo, White-eared Soltataire, Bolivian Brushfinch, White-striped Brushfinch, and a host of colorful tanagers, including Golden-naped, White-winged, and Beryl-spangled. Two distinctive isolated forms here are likely candidates for elevation to full species status: the amazing, orange-crowned race of Saffron-crowned and the stunning *flavinucha* Blue-winged Mountain Tanager.



*Male Crested Quetzal © Andrew Whittaker*

Flocks here can contain Crimson-mantled and Golden-olive Woodpeckers, Bronzy Inca, Tropical Parula, Blue-winged Mountain Tanager, Montane and Strong-billed woodcreepers, Pearled Treerunner, Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner, Spectacled Redstart, Bolivian and Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulets, Barred Becards, Mountain Wren and Common Chlorospingus of the endemic “fulvous-throated” subspecies *fulvularis*.

Dropping down to the drier valleys where a different set of species awaits, birds here could include the Huayaco Tinamou, the highland form of Olive-crowned Crescentchest (a good candidate to be split), Blue-tufted Starthroat, Glittering-bellied Emerald, Narrow-billed Woodcreeper, and the king of the antbirds, the Giant Antshrike.

After a mid-afternoon break in the hotel, we will head back out to bird somewhere closer to town.

**NIGHT:** El Pueblito Hotel, Samaipata



*A female Giant Antshrike © Andrew Whittaker*

## September 16, Day 8: The Laguna Quirusillas Area and Moist Yungas Forest

A pre-dawn start will find us taking dirt roads through agricultural areas mixed with Chaco woodland, home to such exciting species as the wondrous Cream-backed Woodpecker, the recently split Yungas Guan, and two endangered species, the Tucuman Parrot and Red-faced Guan. Other highlights could include Giant Antshrike, White-throated Antpitta, and the endemic Rufous-faced Antpitta.

The reserve's picturesque lake is a great place for breakfast while noisy flocks of parrots circle overhead. The reed-lined shores are home to Southern Yellowthroat, Rufous-sided Crake, and the smart-looking Plumbeous Rail with its tricolored bill. Woodland species to look for here include Crimson-crested and Smoky-brown Woodpeckers, Pale-legged Warbler, Brown-capped Redstart, Brown-capped Greenlet,

Bolivian Tyrannulet, Ochre-faced Tody Flycatcher, Swainson's Flycatcher, White-winged Black Tyrant, Orange-headed Tanager, and Moss-backed Sparrow.

We plan to return to Samaipata for an excellent lunch and a short break at the hotel, followed by a birding visit to a nearby site before returning for another tasty homemade dinner and bird list.

**NIGHT:** El Pueblito Hotel, Samaipata



*The endemic Rufous-faced Antpitta © Andrew Whittaker*

## September 17, Day 9: Return to Santa Cruz

We will have an exciting visit to another cloud forest site for the best few hours of the morning along a deserted road through picturesque lush tree ferns and emergent dripping with bromeliads and moss. Despite some overlap from our previous cloud forest site we expect several different species which could include Plumbeous Kite, Andean Guan, Golden-headed Quetzal, Band-tailed Pigeon, Golden-olive

Woodpecker, Western Fire-eye, Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner, Gray-breasted Wood-Wren, Speckled Nightingale-Thrush, Yungas Manakin and Black-eared Hemispingus. Following a pre-breakfast snack, we will head directly for Santa Cruz. Lunch will be at a marvelous German restaurant serving homemade sausages and imported ice cream. We expect to arrive at our hotel in Santa Cruz by mid-afternoon. The remainder of the day will be restful, with time for a break or a swim in the pool or for enjoying the hotel parakeet display before preparing for tomorrow's flight to the rich Pantanal wetlands of Trinidad.

**NIGHT:** Santa Cruz Camino, Real Hotel

## September 18, Day 10: Flight to Trinidad; the Bolivian Pantanal

A morning flight will take us to the frontier city of Trinidad in the ranching heartland of the Bolivian department of Beni. It is just a short drive from the airport to our hotel. North and slightly west of Santa Cruz, the remote, sparsely populated Beni region features grassland, scrub, gallery forest, marsh, and seasonally inundated woodland, a combination similar to that found in the more open parts of the Brazilian Pantanal. Depending on our arrival time, we may be able to bird the nearby marshes before lunch at one of our favorite restaurants in town.



*Whistling Heron © Andrew Whittaker*

There is no need to travel far to begin birding this very rich area. Many birds are seen right at the edge of town, where scrub vegetation and seasonal lagoons host large numbers of raptors and wading birds. Among the many species we are likely to see are the Jabiru, Whistling Heron, Roseate Spoonbill, Rufescent Tiger-Heron, Long-winged Harrier, Snail Kite, Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, Southern Screamer, Brazilian Teal, Black-bellied and White-faced whistling-ducks, Anhinga, Yellow-collared and

Chestnut-fronted macaw, Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet, Guira and Striped cuckoo, Campo Flicker, Swallow-tailed Hummingbird, Black-backed Water Tyrant, White-headed Marsh-Tyrant, Yellow-browed Tyrant, Red-crested Cardinal, Black-capped Donacobius, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, unicolored Blackbird, Grayish Baywing, Rusty-collared and the local black-backed form of White-bellied Seedeater, Southern Lapwing, and a variety of ibis including Plumbeous and migrant shorebirds.

**NIGHT:** Hotel Boutique del Rey, Trinidad

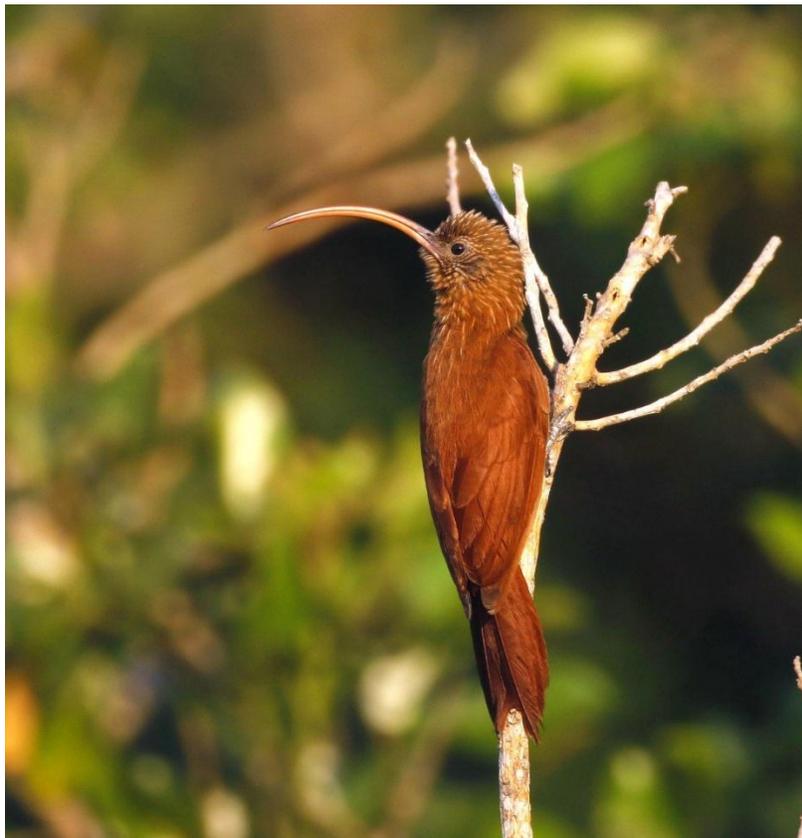
## September 19–21, Days 11–13: The Beni Wetlands

The rediscovery in the wild of the endemic Blue-throated Macaw by Charles Munn in 1992 made major headlines in conservation circles. A few other sites for this fine parrot have been found since, but the entire population is estimated to consist of only about 350 individuals. A new nest box project, local education, and the opportunity for ranchers to profit from ecotourism have at least helped stabilize the population. The macaws are the prime reason for our visit to this area, but we will see many other birds here in this birder's paradise. We can even compare this mega rare endemic to Blue-and-Yellow Macaws that are also found here.

The wetlands here are extraordinarily rich in bird diversity, and because the habitat ranges from open to only lightly wooded, many of the birds are easy to see. Our stay in this area should produce a very long list of birds, likely including the Greater Rhea, Maguari Stork, Black-collared Hawk, Hoatzin, Black Skimmer, Wattled Jacana, Limpkin, White-tailed Goldenthrout, Dusky-headed Parakeet, Great-rufous Woodcreeper, White-rumped and White monjita, Common Tody-Flycatcher, Vermilion Flycatcher, Brown-chested Martin, Southern Yellowthroat, Red-capped Cardinal, Masked Gnatcatcher, Chopi Blackbird and the wild-looking Red-billed Scythebill.



*The Blue-throated Macaw is a trip highlight and an endangered endemic © Andrew Whittaker*



*Red-billed Scythebill © Andrew Whittaker*

Other neat species should include Rufous-fronted and Greater Thornbirds, Mato Grosso Antbird, Hudson's Black Tyrant, striking Scarlet-headed Blackbird, and Orange-backed Troupial. We will also be looking for the rare Large-billed Seedfinch—and an extremely newly described endemic a greenlet named just this year (2026) as the Beni Greenlet.

Another favorite site is only a short drive away. Rich gallery forests here are home to Black Howler, the rare Beni Titi, and Capuchin monkeys. We will enjoy the odd Hoatzin, chattering flocks of Velvet-fronted Grackles (an endemic subspecies), which share the dim understory with shy Razor-billed Curassows. One of our targets is the endemic nominate subspecies of the Plain Softtail (the other two forms are certainly good candidates for elevation to full species status), or we could locate a roosting Great Potoo. Many colorful species are here to enjoy, from Laughing Falcon, Slate-colored Hawk, Blue-crowned and Black-tailed Trogons to Chestnut-eared and Lettered Aracaris. We might replicate the success of our past two tours in finding the very localized Sulphur-bellied Tyrant Manakin or the spectacular Band-tailed Manakin. And of course, we will keep a sharp eye out and our ears tuned in for the almost mythical Uniform Thrush, an endemic species heard on last year's tour. Our possibilities are almost endless with Greater Black Hawk, Greater Yellow-headed Vulture, Boat-billed Heron, Wood Stork, Toco Toucan, Golden-green Woodpecker, Long-billed Starthroat, White-chinned Sapphire, Chestnut-backed Antshrike, Band-tailed Antbird, Buff-throated Woodcreeper, Streaked Zenops, Black-fronted Nunbird, Rufous Casiornis, Plain and Yellow tyrannulet, Yellow-olive Flatbill, Golden-crowned Warbler to South America's smallest bird the tiny Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant.

On Day 12, we'll take an exciting early morning boat trip along the Mamoré River, a major tributary of the mighty Amazon, in search of Amazon River Dolphins. Adults are pink, inspiring the alternative name Pink River Dolphin. With luck, we may even encounter a group of rare Bolivian Red Howlers. Another principal objective of this pleasant excursion is to find the threatened Orinoco Goose.



*Endangered Orinoco Geese © Andrew Whittaker*

Thankfully, this cool-looking goose is still present in good numbers here. Sunbitterns daintily patrol the creek banks along with Green Ibis and Pied Lapwing, while Large-billed Terns, Ringed, Green and Amazon kingfisher hunt the river for fish. We will keep our eyes open for Scarlet and Blue-and-Yellow Macaws crossing the river to soaring Slender-billed Kites, perched Crane Hawks, or Gray-headed Kites on the tree-lined banks. We could also enjoy observing foraging Gray-cowled Wood-Rails or an Undulated Tinamou or Razor-billed Curassow coming down to drink.

**NIGHTS:** Hotel Boutique del Rey, Trinidad

## September 22, Day 14: Return to Santa Cruz, or join Grand Bolivia Part II

Depending on our flight times, we may have time for some relaxed birding this morning before we take our mid-morning flight to Santa Cruz, with a stop in Cochabamba.

\*\*Those continuing on **Grand Bolivia Part II: Foothills, Cloud Forests, and Altiplano** will leave the plane in Cochabamba and transfer to our pleasant downtown hotel where we will meet up with newly arriving participants.

Those returning home after Part I will continue to Santa Cruz's Viru Viru International Airport (airport code VVI) where they will be met by our ground agent and transferred to our nearby hotel in town. Dinner tonight is on your own.

**NIGHT:** Hotel Camino Real, Santa Cruz

## September 23, Day 15: Departures

Those not continuing on Grand Bolivia Part II will be transferred to the Santa Cruz airport this morning for international flights home.

### GRAND BOLIVIA PART II

#### FOOTHILLS, CLOUD FORESTS & ALTIPLANO

## September 21–22, Days 1–2: Arrival in Santa Cruz, Bolivia or in La Paz, Bolivia, and Internal Flight to Cochabamba

Most flights from the United States will depart on Day 1 (Sept. 21), arriving at Santa Cruz's Viru Viru International Airport (airport code VVI) or La Paz's Alto International Airport (airport code LPB) early on Day 2. **After passing through immigration and customs, you will take a connecting domestic flight to Cochabamba, arriving that same morning.** You will be met in Cochabamba by our ground operator and transferred to our group hotel, where a room will be reserved in your name, and you will meet the group from Bolivia Part I.

Those continuing from **Grand Bolivia Part I** will arrive in Cochabamba from Trinidad on Day 2, September 22. Depending on the arrival time of the flight from Trinidad, we will meet those joining for **Grand Bolivia Part II** will meet in the Hotel lobby for lunch before birding the city lake or else for dinner.

Cochabamba is the ideal base for our exploration of the rich Yungas cloud forest, drier valleys, and high Andean punas at the focus of this second part of our tour. Depending on flight times, we will begin mid-afternoon of Day 2 with a visit to nearby Laguna Alalay, right on the edge of the city. This initial outing

should let us make the acquaintance of a number of high Andes species, including the Silvery Grebe (of the Andean subspecies *ininensis*) and the even lovelier White-tufted Grebe.



*White-tufted Grebes* © Andrew Whittaker

Ducks will include the striking Rosy-billed Pochard, Red Shoveler, White-cheeked and Yellow-billed pintail, Andean Duck, Cinnamon, Silver and Puna Teal. Slate-colored Coots will be abundant, while songbirds here include the wonderful Many-colored Rush-Tyrant, Yellow-winged Blackbird, and Wren-like Rushbird. Depending on water levels, migrant shorebirds from the Arctic can be common, among them both yellowlegs, flocks of Baird's Sandpipers, and spinning Wilson's Phalaropes join resident Black-necked Stilts. Our prime target will be the stunning Andean Avocet, usually found in smaller numbers. Colorful Andean and Chilean flamingos are also occasional visitors to Laguna Alalay.

## **NIGHTS**

Day 1: In transit (Sept. 21)

Day 2: Toloma Gran Hotel, Cochabamba (Sept. 22)

## **September 23–24, Days 3–4: Birding at Cloud Forest**

The paved road to Villa Tunari climbs out of the Cochabamba Valley and over a mountain pass at 11,700 feet before descending gradually through miles of lush cloud forest. We'll leave our hotel early both days to spend the day at the higher elevations along this road, between about 7250 and 9250 feet; we will have breakfast and lunch in the field. Our precise schedule and localities will depend on the weather. Fog and low clouds may occasionally force us to descend to bird at lower elevations where it is clear. A clear morning here can be excellent for raptors. The lovely Black-and-Chestnut Eagle, White-rumped and White-throated Hawks, Swallow-tailed Kite, and Bicolored Hawk have all been observed on past trips.

Deserted sideroads offer plenty of opportunities to enjoy orchids, mosses, and colorful bromeliads. On our birding walk through this enchanting forest, we will be hoping to encounter the rare Black-winged Parrot, the exquisite Hooded Mountain-Toucan, and endemics such as the Rufous-faced and Bolivian Antpittas, Black-throated Thistletail, and Bolivian Brushfinch.



*The highly sought-after Hooded Mountain-Toucan © Andrew Whittaker*

Among the hummingbirds, we have good chances at the Sword-billed Hummingbird, Rufous-booted Racket-tail, dazzling Long-tailed Sylph, Violet-throated Starfrontlet, Amethyst-throated Sunangel, and the tiny Tyrian and Scaled Metaltails. Tanagers are similarly well represented by Grass-green, Blue-and-

black, Blue-capped, and Rust-and-yellow tanagers, along with Blue-winged (an endemic subspecies), Chestnut-bellied, Hooded, and Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanagers.



*Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager © Andrew Whittaker*

Other species could include Scaly-naped Amazon, Yungas Pygmy-Owl, Golden-headed and Crested Quetzals, Pale-footed Swallow, Chestnut-collared Swift, Band-tailed Pigeon, Trilling Tapaculo, Light-crowned Spinetail, Band-tailed Fruiteater, Rufous-headed Pygmy-tyrant, Spectacled Redstart, and a variety of chat-tyrants.

On another morning, we will explore lower slopes and the spectacular lush Yungas Forest in search of such great birds as Torrent Duck, striking Blue-banded or Chestnut-tipped toucanet, the rare Yungas Tody-Tyrant, spectacular Versicolored Barbet, Pavonine Cuckoo, White-capped Dipper; Yungas Manakin, Black-striped Puffbird, White-cheeked Solitaire, Bolivian Tapaculo and Striped Treehunter. Fruiting trees abound supporting a colorful host of exciting mid elevation tanagers from Orange-eared, Magpie, Golden, Silver-beaked, Fawn-breasted, Blue-necked, Blue-capped and rare Green-throated to Capped Conebill or Orange-bellied Euphonia.



*Chestnut-tipped Toucanet © Andrew Whittaker*

One day we will explore a nearby lake which is excellent for a mix of ducks and migrant shorebirds, Slate Colored Coot, Andean Lapwing and both Puna and Andean Ibis are possible. Songbirds should include Blue-and-yellow Tanager, Olivaceous Siskin, Chiguanco Thrush, Andean Swallow, Cream-winged Cinclodes and Plain and Band-tailed seedeater.

Following a delightful fresh trout lunch, we will return for a great Bolivian dinner at our hotel on both days.

**NIGHTS:** Toloma Gran Hotel, Cochabamba

## September 25, Day 5: Polylepis Forest

This morning, we will get another early start on our drive toward snow-capped Cerro Tunari. We may attain elevations as high as 12,500 feet today. Passing through agricultural fields that are simply alive with birds in the early morning, we have a good chance at encountering such notable species as the endemic Cochabamba Mountain Finch and the rare and sought-after Rufous-bellied Mountain Tanager.

We will also keep our eyes open for Andean Tinamous, which sometimes parade around the edge of the fields. Spectacular Olive-crowned Crescentchest (of the highland race) and unusual White-tipped Plantcutter sing their odd songs from low scrub, while Maquis Canasteros and Streak-fronted Thornbird skulk in thorny brush. Three breathtaking species of hummingbirds occur here: the Giant Hummingbird, the gorgeous Red-tailed Comet, and the nearly endemic Wedge-tailed Hillstar.



*Red-tailed Comet © Andrew Whittaker*

Dainty Gray-hooded Parakeets, Bare-faced and Black-winged ground dove, Black-hooded and Peruvian Sierra Finches, Greenish Yellow-Finches, Ringed and Rufous-sided Warbling Finches, and Golden-billed Saltators scour the fields for seeds. Roadside scrub holds the very locally distributed Fulvous-headed Brushfinch, while endemic Bolivian Warbling Finches display on the cactus-clad hillsides, and Rock and Bolivian Earthcreepers sing from their favorite boulders.

Our bus will climb ever higher as we search roadside polylepis forest for the Giant Conebill (rare), endemic Gray-bellied Flowerpiercer, White-winged Black Tyrant, Brown-capped Redstart, Brown-capped and Tawny tit-spinetails, Creamy-breasted Canastero, and Yellow-billed and Tufted tit-tyrants. Bubbling streams are home to Cream-winged Cinclodes, and we will keep an eye peeled for uncommon

Andean Parakeet, White-capped Dipper or Torrent Duck, while we may spot Andean Swifts, Variable Hawks, or Mountain Caracaras overhead.



*Mountain Caracaras © Andrew Whittaker*

Higher still, surrounded by spectacular snow-capped peaks, the treeless plateau of the puna is studded with huge boulders and threaded with crystalline streams. It is here that we enter the realm of the Andean Condor, Aplomado Falcon, Gray-breasted Seedsnipe, Andean Flicker, Glacier Finch, d’Orbigny’s Chat-Tyrant and, with luck, the rare White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant. Open grassy areas are loved by ground-tyrants, and we can hope for Taczanowski’s, Cinereous, Ochre-naped and White-browed as well as flocks of Bright-rumped Yellow Finch. Small pools attract Crested Ducks, Yellow-billed Teal, and Andean Geese. Cactus flowers are irresistible to the Andean Hillstar, a dazzlingly plumaged hummingbird known to range as high as 16,400 feet above sea level. We will be on the lookout, too, for the well-camouflaged but uncommon Boulder Finch and the Puna Tapaculo.

We plan again to be back at our hotel in the late afternoon, with time for a well-earned rest before gathering for dinner and the daily bird checklist.

**NIGHT:** Toloma Gran Hotel, Cochabamba

## September 26, Day 6: La Paz and Lake Titicaca

A short morning flight will take us from Cochabamba to the bustling city of La Paz and its international airport. Our stunning views from the plane are a foretaste of what awaits us as we land amid an incredible landscape of snow-capped mountains. At these heights, the arid areas between river valleys are only sparsely vegetated; in the river bottoms, forests of tall eucalyptus line the waterways, and cultivated fields and settlements are interspersed with patches of pampas grass, willow, mesquite, and pepper trees.

At 12,000 feet, La Paz is the highest capital city in the world. Over these past days, starting at 8,000 feet in Cochabamba, we have carefully and gradually climbed ever higher in an effort to make our time around La Paz more comfortable; on past tours, we have found that a gradual ascent like this helps participants acclimate better to these rarified heights.



*Birding at Lake Titicaca © Andrew Whittaker*

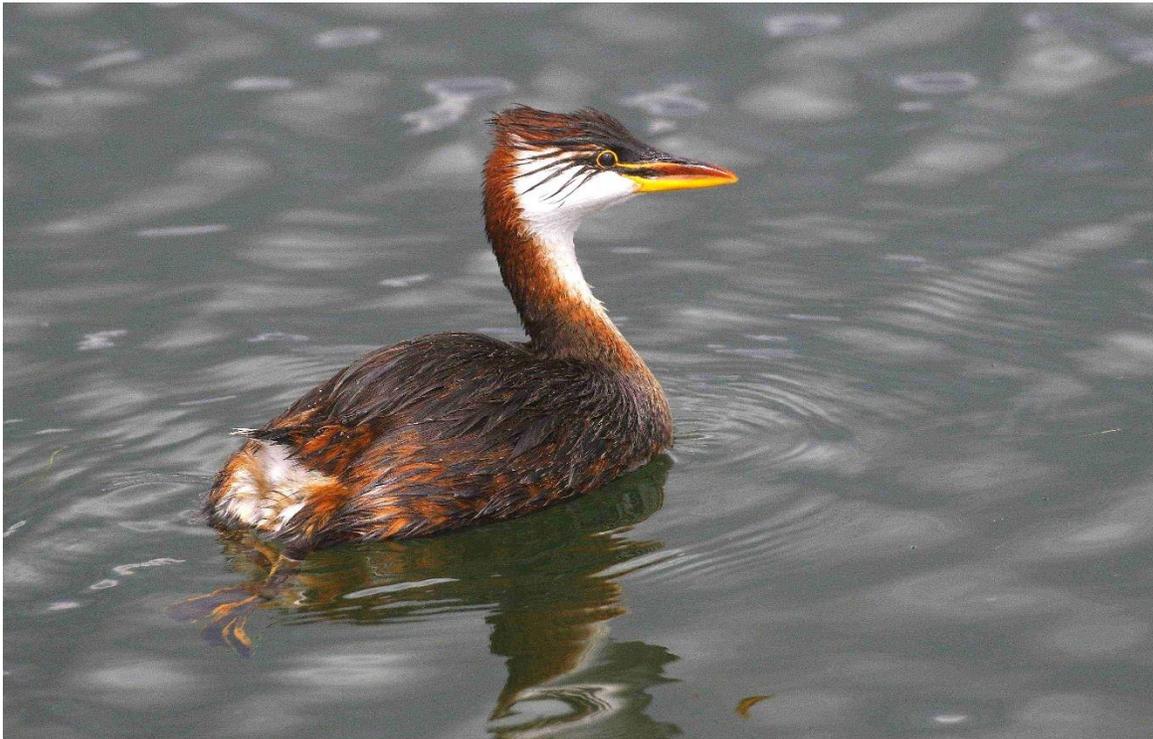
Passing through bustling La Paz, we expect to arrive on the shores of Lake Titicaca for a late lunch. Lake Titicaca was considered by the Incas to be the birthplace of the sun, and still holds a sacred status for many locals. The lake is at an elevation of 12,500 feet, making it one of the highest large lakes on Earth.

Lake Titicaca is fed by some 25 different rivers and waterways, the largest of which is the Ramis River. With a surface area of 3,200 square miles, Lake Titicaca is the largest lake in South America.

Our delightful accommodations are right on the lakeshore, and after lunch, we will start here with some relaxed birding in the lovely flower gardens. Some of the species commonly found are Aplomado Falcon, White-tufted Grebe, Puna Teal, Andean Duck, Slate-colored Coot, Andean Gull, Plumbeous Rail, Striated Heron, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Spot-winged Pigeon, Black-throated Flowerpiercer, Black Siskin, and Peruvian Sierra Finch. We can also look forward to tremendous views of our main target, the flightless Titicaca Grebe, which is found here and at only a few other sites in Bolivia and southeastern Peru.

We also have the opportunity for an informative visit to the museum of the indigenous Inca Utama people, right on the hotel grounds, with audio guides. On display here are reed boats of the kind used by Thor Heyerdahl on his incredible 1947 *Kon-Tiki* expedition.

**NIGHT:** Inca Utama Hotel, Lake Titicaca



*The flightless Titicaca Grebe © Andrew Whittaker*

## September 27, Day 7: Lake Titicaca and Sorata

Following a pre-dawn breakfast this morning, we'll drive past towering snow-capped Illampu peak, at nearly 21,000 feet above sea level the fourth-highest mountain in Bolivia. Our destination is way below on the slopes of the tiny town of Sorata, at 9000 ft, where we hope to get good views of the endemic and simply stunning Black-hooded Sunbeam. This is one of the most spectacular members of the entire family of hummingbirds, combining a turquoise back and rump and fiery orange tail with a striking black hood and belly. No painting can do this bird justice—it has to be seen to be believed.



*The endemic Black-hooded Sunbeam © Andrew Whittaker*

We also hope to encounter the endemic Berlepsch's Canastero, Red-tailed Comet, Green-tailed Trainbearer, Spot-winged Pigeon, Brown-capped Tit-spinetail, Cinerous Conebill and Golden-billed Saltator. Exploring the high dry puna for such songbirds as Hellmayr's Pipit, Slender-billed Miner, Streak-backed Canastero, Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant and Andean Hillstar, Andean Lapwing, Mountain Caracara, and perhaps the Huayaco Tinamou or Darwin's Nothura or a feeding flock of uncommon Andean Ibis.

We will also visit a remote lake where we hope to find noisy and well-named Giant Coots, sitting on their huge weed nests. We will also look for the Altiplano form of Common Miner (*titicacae*), a very good candidate for a future split.

In the afternoon, we will offer an exciting short boat excursion visiting the famous and fascinating Uros Indian floating homes. They are built on man-made floating reed islands which are made only from layers of totora reeds! Following this, we will bird an elevated road that takes us along the reedy

edges of Titicaca, home to Yellow-winged Blackbirds and spectacular Many-colored Rush Tyrants. The open areas are home to neat Andean Negrito and Andean Lapwing. Here, we will search through the large flocks of shimmering pink Chilean Flamingos for both Andean and James's Flamingos and, depending on water levels, lots of migrant shorebirds.



*Chilean Flamingo © Andrew Whittaker*

We should also enjoy Cinereous Harriers or Short-eared Owls quartering the reed beds. Other attractive altiplano species prefer the damp fields, such as the Mountain Caracara, Puna Pipit, and Peruvian, Plumbeous, Ash-breasted, and Band-tailed Sierra Finches. We will always have one eye open for the localized Puna Snipe.

**NIGHT:** Inca Utama Hotel, Lake Titicaca

## September 28, Day 8: Lake Titicaca to Coroico

We will leave after a very early breakfast, passing La Paz to continue to ascend the breathtaking Cumbre Pass, with spectacular views of mountains and steep-walled canyons along the way. Our elevation this morning will range from 11,000 to slightly more than 15,000 feet, and we will take it slow, with only the tour leaders doing any walking to locate the many specialties of this area. Starting above the tree

line, we will work our way down to the scrubby talus slopes near Pongo. Ovenbirds, ground tyrant flycatchers, and sparrow- and tanager-like passerines make up most of the avifauna at these high elevations. Our main targets here at nearby bogs and lakes are the much sought-after Rufous-bellied and Gray-breasted Seedsnipe; both unpredictable and typically hard to find—but we have been lucky enough to encounter them on all of our tours so far.



*Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe © Andrew Whittaker*

Skulky Streak-throated Canastero and Rock Earthcreeper inhabit the short grass bogs here. We will sort through flocks of Glacier Finches, Bright-rumped Yellow Finches, and Plumbeous and Ash-breasted Sierra Finches for an assortment of ground tyrants, hoping for Taczanowski's, Puna, and the larger White-fronted. A spectacular road will take us slowly down through incredible gorges into grassy valleys home to Andean Ibis, Andean Hillstar, and Scribble-tailed Canasteros. Other possibilities at these high elevations include the striking Stripe-headed Antpitta, Line-fronted Canastero, Puna Tapaculo, and Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant. We will be on the lookout, too, for the charming Mountain Viscacha, a rare rabbit-like rodent often seen sunning on the rocks. We will enjoy a scrumptious lunch of fresh trout at a roadside restaurant.



*The charming Mountain Viscacha © Andrew Whittaker*

Our route gradually descends toward the lush Amazona foothills. We plan to arrive at our hotel in the quiet mountain town of Coroico in the mid- to late afternoon. We should have time to enjoy a short birding walk through the adjacent forest in search of such colorful residents as Southern Emerald-Toucanet, Swallow Tanager, and Yellow-bellied Siskin, with our top target the magnificent Versicolored Barbet.



*The magnificent Versicolored Barbet © Andrew Whittaker*

Other species could include Black-capped Tinamou, Amazonian Motmot, White-wedged Piculet, Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper, Upland Antshrike, and Stripe-chested Antwren. At dusk, we have even seen Rufous-breasted Wood-quail well.

**NIGHT:** Hotel El Viejo Molino, Coroico

## September 29– Oct 1, Days 9–11: Yungas Cloud Forest

From our mountainside base in Coroico, we will have three truly spectacular days exploring at very different elevations, each home to different neat birds. The old Yungas Road winds along spectacular cliffs with breathtaking views of orchid- and bromeliad-rich forest as far as the eye can see - home to a plethora of sought after colorful cotinga, tanagers and hummingbirds along with sulky endemic antpitta and tapaculo.



*Bolivian Antpitta © photo by tour participant Carl Winstead*

Ranging in elevation from 3,600 to 6,500 feet, sections of this little-traveled road are narrow, with waterfalls splashing onto the roadbed and ferns and mosses draping sheer cliffs. For birders, the Yungas Road, better known as the old Death Road, offers treasures rivaling those of even more famous birding routes such as Peru's Manu Road.



*White-collared Jay © Andrew Whittaker*

The possibilities here are nearly endless, as our recent tour's discovery of Bolivia's second-ever Rusty-breasted Antpitta and Lanceolated Monklet demonstrates. Though mountain birding is notoriously fickle, we hope to encounter exciting mixed-species flocks at each of our stops. The forest along the upper section of the road is very wet, with abundant mosses and bamboo. Some of the expected species in this zone could include Solitary Eagle, Rufous-faced, Undulated, and Bolivian Antpittas, Diademed Tapaculo and endemic Black-throated Thistletail. Mixed flocks may contain the sought-after Crimson-winged Woodpecker, Golden-collared and lethargic Slaty tanager, Light-crowned Spinetail (White-crowned form) and striking Orange-browed Hemispingus.



*Orange-browed Hemispingus © Andrew Whittaker*

Commoner inhabitants here include Pale-eyed and Glossy-black Thrushes, Hooded Mountain-Toucan, Ocellated Piculet, Barred and Scarlet-breasted fruit-eater, Red-crested Cotinga, Plushcap (rare), Striped Treehunter, Fulvous Wren and Mountain Cacique. Among the dazzling hummingbirds to be found here are Great Sapphirewing, Amethyst-throated Sunangel, Violet-throated Starfrontlet, Rufous-capped Thornbill, Rufous-booted Racket-tail, Buff-thighed Puffleg and Sword-billed Hummingbird. We, of course, will also be keeping a sharp look out for one of the most iconic species of this real, the Andean Cock-of-the Rock.



*The iconic Andean Cock-of-the Rock female © Andrew Whittaker*

At lower elevations, we will concentrate on rarer target species, such as the Black-winged Parrot and the enigmatic Scimitar-winged Piha, which all but one of our previous tours have seen. On one tour, we were able to find a rare Andean Potoo at its day roost. This is the realm of Golden-headed and Crested Quetzals, Masked Trogon, Blue-capped Puffleg, Gould's Inca, Green-fronted Lancebill, Andean Motmot, White-collared and Green (Inca) Jays, Yungas Pygmy-Owl, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Citrine and Pale-legged warbler, Andean and Sickle-winged Guans, Rufous-bellied Bush-tyrant, Cinnamon Flycatcher, Maroon-

belted Chat-tyrant, Andean and White-eared Solitaires, and the skulky Trilling Tapaculo. We will also be on the lookout for Chestnut-crested Cotingas perched high, showing off their colors to the females.

Mixed-species tanager flocks here are awesome, with a stellar line up including Hooded, Scarlet-bellied, Blue-winged, and Chestnut-bellied Mountain Tanagers. A single fruiting tree can reward us with such snazzy birds as Orange-eared, Golden-naped, Beryl-spangled, Saffron-crowned, Blue-capped, Rust-and-yellow, Swallow, and White-winged Tanagers, joined perhaps by a Scaled Fruiteater, Golden-rumped Euphonia, Blue-naped Chlorophonia or Blue-banded or Southern Emerald toucanet.



*Yungas Pygmy-Owl © Andrew Whittaker.*



*Southern (Black-throated) Emerald Toucanet © Andrew Whittaker*

Weather permitting, on one of our afternoons here, we plan to venture up into the natural grasslands of the cerrado, the biologically richest savanna in the world. The avifauna is quite different here, and we can hope to find the Large-tailed (Yungas) Dove, Ocellated Crake, Green-capped Tanager, Subtropical Doradito, and the localized Sharp-tailed Tyrant, a neatly marked flycatcher assigned to its own genus.

**NIGHTS:** Hotel El Viejo Molino, Coroico

## October 2, Day 12: Coroico and return to La Paz

After an early breakfast, we'll start the gradual ascent to La Paz, birding our way along old Yungas Road. We will concentrate on trying to see anything we have missed. Both Stripe-headed and Undulated Antpittas are found in elfin forest here, and flocks of mountain tanagers are a common sight including the incomparable Hooded Mountain Tanager as well as hummingbirds like the Great Sapphirewing, Gould's Inca, Tyrian Metaltail. Violet-throated Starfrontlet and Masked Flowerpiercer (a possible split from northern forms). Slightly higher, grassy slopes, stunted bushes and boulders are home to Andean Ibis, White-browed and Blue-backed conebill, Paramo Pipit, Line-fronted Canastero, Boulder Finch (rare) and Puna Tapaculo.

We plan to arrive at our comfortable hotel in La Paz late for a late lunch this afternoon, with time for a break and packing before enjoying an early farewell dinner together near the hotel.

**NIGHT:** Ritz Apart Hotel, La Paz



*The breathtaking Yungas cloud forest, stretching as far as the eye can see © Andrew Whittaker*

## October 3, Day 13: Departures

The tour ends this morning with the transfer to La Paz's El Alto International Airport (airport code LPB) for your international flights home.

### **Essential Tour Information**

**TOUR SIZE:** Grand Bolivia Parts I and II are each limited to 9 participants. However, VENT reserves the right to increase the tour limit by one to accommodate a couple when only one space is available.

**TOUR LEADER:** **Andrew Whittaker** is the leader for Grand Bolivia Parts I and II.



**Andrew Whittaker** began his birding passion at the early age of seven in the UK (thanks to his parents). Andy is also a true all-around naturalist with an innate fascination for all aspects of the natural world; he loves sharing in the field his intimate bird, wildlife, and orchid knowledge in a fun and enthusiastic manner. Andy is a qualified ringer/bander trained by the late Dr. Clive Minton (fondly known as the father of shorebird studies). His lifelong fascination with bird migration has seen Andy working around the globe at several top bird observatories: Eilat, Israel; Long Point, Canada; and in the UK at Sandwich Bay and on Fair Isle, Scotland, as well as researching shorebirds in Borneo on their East Asian flyway. A senior member of the VENT staff, Andy has led VENT tours worldwide since 1993, from dense South and Central American rainforests to the great white continent of Antarctica, and throughout Europe to the deserts of the Middle East. More recently, he has led tours in the bird-rich rainforests of West Africa and the mammal-rich savannas of East Africa, and to observe the cute Red Panda or exotic tragopan in the Himalayas of Nepal. Andy was born in England; however, he considers himself Brazilian, having lived more than 30 years in this mega biodiverse country, first working for the Smithsonian Institution, studying Amazonian rainforest birds in Manaus. He is widely considered an authority on Amazonian birds, having authored numerous technical publications on the region's avifauna. Andy is also well recognized for his intimate knowledge of South American avian taxonomy and bird vocalizations, with over 800 hours of bird recordings housed in the British Library Sound Archive. This trait has enabled him to discover several exciting new bird species (such as the Cryptic

Forest-Falcon in 2002), as well as rediscover others thought to be extinct. Andy is an excellent communicator and calm tour organizer and loves nothing better than finding and sharing a rare, poorly-known skulker, or telling one of his many fascinating and fun birding and travel stories. His enthusiasm in the field is contagious, and these traits have made him a favored leader amongst participants. Andy had the honor of working with Sir David Attenborough in Brazil as a consultant for the prestigious BBC *Life of Birds* series. At present, Andy is working with Kevin Zimmer on a comprehensive field guide to the birds of Brazil to be published by Princeton University Press. Andy is an associate researcher at the Museum Goeldi, Belem; an active conservationist; and loves photography (with many of his bird images being used in books). He is also an avid football fan of Birmingham City FC and Real Madrid due to its worldwide mega star Jude Bellingham coming from his home team. Andy lives in Porto Alegre, Southern Brazil with his partner, Jaqueline, and their many orchids.

### **TOUR COSTS & PAYMENT INFORMATION**

**TOUR FEE for Part I, Bolivia: Eastern Lowlands, Beni Grasslands & Inter-Andean Valleys: \$9,195** per person in double occupancy from Santa Cruz, Bolivia and includes all meals from lunch on Day 2 to breakfast on Day 14, accommodations as stated in the itinerary, ground transportation during the tour, roundtrip internal flight (economy class) between Santa Cruz and Trinidad (or Cochabamba if continuing on to the next part of the tour), and guide services provided by the tour leaders. The tour fee does not include airfare from your home to Santa Cruz, and return, airport departure taxes, alcoholic beverages, special gratuities, phone calls, laundry, or items of a personal nature. Rates are based upon group tariffs; if the tours do not have sufficient registration, a small-party supplement may have to be charged.

**Please Note: The cost for the internal flights is included in the tour fee. Victor Emanuel Nature Tours reserves the right to assess a surcharge for the price of the air ticket should costs increase significantly.**

**SINGLE SUPPLEMENT for Part I:** If you request single accommodations, the single supplement of **\$745** will be added to your tour fee.

**TOUR FEE for Part II, Bolivia: Foothills, Cloud Forests & the Altiplano: \$6,995** per person in double occupancy from Cochabamba. This includes all meals from dinner on Day 2 to dinner on Day 12, accommodations as stated in the itinerary, ground transportation during the tour, and guide services provided by the tour leaders. The tour fee does not include airfare from your home to Cochabamba, nor the return from La Paz, airport departure taxes, alcoholic beverages, special gratuities, phone calls,

laundry, or items of a personal nature. Rates are based upon group tariffs; if the tours do not have sufficient registration, a small-party supplement may have to be charged.

**SINGLE SUPPLEMENT for Part II:** If you request single accommodations, the single supplement of **\$700** will be added to your tour fee.

**Special Note:** Participants on both tours will receive a Combination Tour Discount of **\$400** (\$200 off each tour).

**REGISTRATION & DEPOSIT:** You may register for this tour through the VENT [website](#) or by calling our office (512-328-5221). The deposit for each tour is **\$1,000** per person. A second deposit of **30% of the remaining tour fee** is due 180 days prior to departure (March 13, 2026 for Part 1, March 25, 2026 for Part 2). We accept MasterCard and Visa for both deposits.

**PAYMENTS:** All tour payments may be made by credit card (MasterCard or Visa), check, money order, or bank transfer (contact the VENT office for bank transfer information). These include initial deposits, second deposits, interim payments, final balances, special arrangements, etc. Full payment of the tour fee is due 120 days prior to the tour departure date (May 12, 2026 for Part 1, May 24, 2026 for Part 2).

**EXTRA ARRANGEMENTS:** If you wish to make arrangements to arrive early or extend your stay, please contact the VENT office at least four months before your departure date. We can easily make hotel arrangements and arrange transfers, often at our group rate, if we receive your request far enough in advance of the tour.

**EXCHANGE RATE SURCHARGES:** Tour prices are based on the rate of exchange at the time of itinerary publication. If rates change drastically, it may be necessary to impose a surcharge. If a surcharge is necessary, every effort will be made to minimize the amount. In many cases, these additional foreign exchange rate surcharges have been passed on to VENT by its vendors and suppliers.

**FUEL AND FUEL SURCHARGES:** Our prices are based on fuel prices at the time of itinerary publication. While we will do everything possible to maintain our prices, it may be necessary to institute a fuel surcharge.

**TIPPING:** An important part of the value of a VENT tour is knowing that tips for local service providers at our destinations—restaurant staff, hotel staff, drivers, local guides, and various other support staff—are included in your tour fee. If you would like to offer any of your local guides an additional tip, \$5 to

\$10 a day is a common amount. Tips for your VENT tour leader(s) are **not** included, but it is customary to tip one or both if you feel that you have received exceptional service. To assist in your planning, we recommend tipping your VENT tour leader(s) \$15 to \$20 per day, or the equivalent of approximately 2–4% of the tour fee.

If you plan to give tips by cash, they should be given directly to your tour leader at the end of the tour and **not** sent to the VENT office. Some of our tour leaders use mobile payment applications such as Venmo, PayPal, and Wise. If you would like to use this method, please ask your tour leaders directly whether they can accept tips through such an application. We emphasize that tipping is optional and that these amounts are only recommendations. The amount you decide to tip is based entirely on your experience and at your discretion.

## **CANCELLATION & REFUNDS**

### **CANCELLATION BY PARTICIPANT:**

- **More than 120 days prior to the tour start date:** A refund of all monies paid will be issued, less 50% of the deposit (including initial and second deposit)
- **120 days or fewer prior to the tour start date:** No refund will be provided.
- **Optional add-ons:** Some tours offer optional add-ons that are designated as non-refundable. Any such add-ons are clearly identified as non-refundable at the time of booking. By selecting and purchasing an optional add-on, the participant acknowledges and accepts its non-refundable status. Fees paid for non-refundable add-ons are not refundable under any circumstances, regardless of when the tour is cancelled.

This cancellation policy applies to all participants and all tours (Pre-Tours and Extensions are considered self-contained tours separate from the main tour). Because unexpected events can occur, we strongly recommend the purchase of travel insurance.

**Cancellation by VENT:** If VENT cancels a tour prior to departure without cause or good reason, VENT will provide the participant with a full refund, which will constitute full settlement to the participant.

If VENT cancels or delays a tour or any portion of a tour as a result of any Force Majeure event, VENT will use its reasonable best efforts to refund any payments on the balance of the tour fee to participant; provided that, VENT will have no obligation to provide a participant with a refund and will not be liable

or responsible to a participant, nor be deemed to have defaulted under or breached any applicable agreement, for any failure or delay in fulfilling or performing any term of such agreement. A “**Force Majeure**” event means any act beyond VENT’s control, including, without limitation, the following: (a) acts of God; (b) flood, fire, earthquake, hurricane, epidemic, pandemic or explosion; (c) war, invasion, hostilities (whether war is declared or not), terrorist threats or acts, riot or other civil unrest; (d) government order, law or actions; (e) embargoes or blockades; (f) national or regional emergency; (g) strikes, labor stoppages, labor slowdowns or other industrial disturbances; (h) shortage of adequate power or transportation facilities; and (i) any other similar events or circumstances beyond the control of VENT.

This VENT Cancellation & Refunds policy does not apply to air tickets purchased through VENT or to any special arrangements, such as additional hotel nights, that fall outside of the services described in the tour itinerary.

**Victor Emanuel Nature Tours is not a participant in the California Travel Consumer Restitution Fund. California law requires certain sellers of travel to have a trust account or bond. This business has a bond issued by Travelers in the amount of \$50,000. CST #2014998-50.**

## **TRAVEL INSURANCE**

**TRAVEL INSURANCE/TRAVEL PROTECTION:** To safeguard against losses due to illness, accident, or other unforeseen circumstances, we strongly recommend the purchase of travel insurance as soon as possible after making a deposit. VENT has partnered with **Redpoint Travel Protection** as our preferred travel insurance provider. Through Redpoint, we recommend its comprehensive Ripcord plan, which includes a medical evacuation benefit. With this in mind, it is important to note that medical evacuation is not offered by Redpoint as a stand-alone policy or benefit. For travelers not interested in comprehensive travel insurance, VENT recommends **Medjet** and its **MedjetAssist®** plan. Medjet is not an insurance company, and Medjet Assist is not an insurance product; rather, Medjet is a membership-based air-medical transport company specializing in moving hospitalized travelers from an admitting hospital to a medical facility of choice. Medjet does not provide medical evacuation service from the point of injury or illness; yet, the MedjetAssist plan offers robust enough travel protection to satisfy the medical evacuation insurance requirement in place for many VENT tours.

## About Ripcord

Ripcord is a completely integrated travel insurance program with single contact for emergency services, travel assistance, and insurance claims. Critical benefits include comprehensive travel insurance for trip cancellation/interruption, **medical evacuation from your point of injury or illness to your hospital of choice**; medical expense coverage, death of pet, and much more. Optional expanded insurance coverage is available and includes items such as evacuation coverage in case of a natural disaster or political or security reasons, waiver for pre-existing medical conditions exclusion, and a “Cancel for Any Reason” benefit. Ripcord is available to U.S. and non-U.S. residents.\*

For a price quote or to purchase travel insurance, please visit:

<https://ripcordtravelprotection.com/ventbird>; or click the **Ripcord** logo on our website (click Help and Trip Insurance); or call +1-415-481-0600. Pricing is based on age, trip cost, trip length, and level of coverage.

\*To be eligible for the pre-existing medical condition exclusion waiver and the optional Cancel for Any Reason (CFAR) upgrade, you must purchase your policy within 15 days of making your first trip payment. The CFAR benefit provides reimbursement for 75% of covered costs, and increases the policy premium by approximately 50%. Policies may be purchased either for the full value of the tour fee at the time of deposit or in segments as individual tour payments are made (deposit, second deposit, final balance, additional arrangements, etc.). The “pay as you go” approach reduces up-front expense and ensures that the amount paid toward your full policy premium is in proportion to the amount paid toward the full tour fee. If you choose to “pay as you go,” you must cover each deposit or payment within 15 days, and insure all non-refundable trip costs in order to maintain the CFAR benefit. Please refer to the policy for a full description of coverage.

### **Coronavirus (COVID-19):**

Redpoint considers COVID-19 illness as any other seasonal respiratory illness. Providing only a positive Covid-19 test result will likely not be considered a covered event per the terms and conditions of the company's policy. Redpoint maintains a [Coronavirus FAQ page](#) on its website that addresses questions and concerns travelers may have regarding COVID-19 and Redpoint's policy. We strongly recommend that you visit the page for an overview of relevant topics.

## About MedjetAssist

MedjetAssist is a membership program that functions like AAA for motorists. The company's primary service is air medical transport. Critical benefits of MedjetAssist include a staff on call and ready to provide assistance 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; all-expenses-paid air medical transport in the United States and internationally to medical facility of choice, regardless of medical necessity; repatriation of remains; and no exclusions for pre-existing conditions.

For travelers under 75, MedjetAssist may be purchased as Short-Term Memberships of 8, 15, 21, and 30 days, or Regular Annual Memberships from 1 to 5 years. For travelers 75–84, Medjet offers a Diamond Membership that is the same program but with a few additional conditions.

For a price quote or to purchase MedjetAssist, please visit: [Medjet.com/VentBird](https://www.Medjet.com/VentBird) or call 1-800-527-7478. Pricing is based on type and terms of membership.

## **GETTING THERE & REQUIRED TRAVEL DOCUMENTS**

**AIR TRAVEL:** Victor Emanuel Travel is a full-service travel agency and wholly owned subsidiary of Victor Emanuel Nature Tours (VENT). Victor Emanuel Travel will be happy to make any domestic or international air travel arrangements from your home and return. Per person fees apply for each set of travel arrangements: \$50 domestic; \$75 international.\* Many of our travelers choose to make their own air travel arrangements, but we emphasize the benefits to using our services. If you book your air arrangements yourself, Victor Emanuel Travel is unable to provide support in managing any flight delays and/or cancellations that could occur before and during a tour. When you purchase air tickets through Victor Emanuel Travel, our staff has ready access to your air ticket record and can provide assistance as problems arise. Please feel free to call the VENT office to confirm your air arrangements. **Please be sure to check with the VENT office prior to purchasing your air ticket to confirm that the tour is sufficiently subscribed to operate. VENT cannot be held responsible for any air ticket penalties.**

\*An air ticket will be purchased by Victor Emanuel Travel on behalf of the traveler with the traveler's consent. A purchase is considered final upon receipt of payment. If a ticket is subsequently reissued at the behest of the traveler (i.e., voluntary change of plans), the same fee rates apply for the reissue process, in addition to any fees that may be charged by the airline.

**BAGGAGE:** Please limit baggage to one piece of luggage and one carry-on. The airlines now strictly enforce baggage regulations. Excess baggage charges, which can be substantial, are the personal responsibility of each participant. Please consult your pre-departure materials and/or airline to find out specific weight restrictions.

As a precaution against lost luggage, we suggest that you pack a change of clothes, toiletries, medications, important travel documents, optics, and any other essential items in your carry-on bag. Due to ever-changing circumstances in the government's attempts to improve airport security, we recommend that you check the website of [the Transportation Security Administration \(TSA\)](#) for information pertaining to permissible carry-on items.

#### **TRAVEL DOCUMENTS:**

**PASSPORTS:** A passport valid for at least six months beyond your planned departure from Bolivia is required for United States citizens to enter the country. It is advised to have printed versions of the tour itinerary, your flight details, and a copy of the passport page on you.

**VISAS:** Tourist visas are required for U.S. citizens, and can be obtained on arrival for \$160, paid in US dollars or in local currency. Nationals of other countries should check with their consulates for accurate and up-to-date information. Visit the [Embassy of Bolivia website](#) for the most current visa information.

## **WHAT TO BRING**

**CLOTHING:** Lightweight, loose-fitting field clothing will be useful at low elevations, but **we urge you to please avoid white or unusually bright-colored clothes, especially white hats.** Movement is much more noticeable in bright, white or light-colored clothing and more apt to frighten sulky birds and animals. Mid-elevation cloud forests are cool and damp. Dressing in layers is necessary to prevent chilling.

- **Long pants and long-sleeved shirts:** useful in lowland areas, where biting insects are possible; insects are not a problem elsewhere. Three or four changes.
- **T-shirts or short-sleeved shirts:** can be worn on some days even in the Andes (during mid-day breaks), although temperatures can vary markedly over short periods of time, and
- **Good hat for sun:** there is a greater risk of sunburn at high elevation.
- **Rain Jacket**

**FOOTWEAR:** Rubber boots are not necessary, but Goretex boots will be useful, as some trails or roads in the cloud forests may be muddy. Most areas, however, will be quite dry.

- **Sturdy walking shoes**
- **Spare pair of sneakers**
- **Shower thongs:** useful in lowland areas, where biting insects are possible; insects are not a problem elsewhere. Three or four changes.

## **EQUIPMENT:**

- **A small light or headlamp and extra batteries**
- **Umbrella**
- **Between meal snacks:** nuts, dried fruits, granola bars, etc. - we may not be able to purchase them in Bolivia.
- **Walking stick:** can be helpful walking on hilly terrain on both tours
- **Insect repellent**

- **A ½- to 1-quart large-mouthed plastic water bottle:** bottled water is available for purchase, but we will try to carry water in large containers, so bottles with large openings are easier to refill
- **Sunscreen lotion:** a newly purchased high-SPF, sunscreen is recommended to avoid sunburn at high elevations
- **Supply of plastic bags:** A few roads are very dusty and plastic bags protect cameras, binoculars, and other personal items.
- **Personal medications, including first-aid supplies, and extra eyeglasses**
- **Checklist, small pocket notebook, and pens**
- **Sunglasses**
- **Daypack:** good for carrying books, sunscreen, etc
- **Travel alarm:** very important, as not all hotels have wake-up service
- **Pocketknife:** Optional (pack it in your checked luggage)

**Binoculars:** We strongly recommend you bring a pair of good binoculars of 8x32, 8x42, or 10x42 magnification. Please do not bring mini-binoculars of any kind. Some people like them because they are small and lightweight; but they have an extremely small field of view and very poor light gathering power. You will find that 8x32 binoculars are compact and light enough.

**Spotting Scopes:** Your tour leaders will have scopes available for group use throughout the trip, but if you have one and wish to bring it, please feel free to do so.

## **DESTINATION INFORMATION & LOCAL CONDITIONS**

**CLIMATE AND WEATHER:** This tour is scheduled for the period of transition from the late dry to the early rainy season. We do not expect much rain, and indeed, it would be welcomed in most areas. Two areas of cloud forest, however, may be wet, and they can be foggy or covered in low clouds virtually year-round. Temperatures will range from cool to pleasant or even hot and dry around Santa Cruz; it will be damp and chilly in the cloud forest, and cool, possibly even frosty, in the early morning at some of the higher elevations visited on Part II. Note that occasional cold fronts can occur in the lowlands bringing wind and chilly temperatures. **Please remember to bring one set of cold-weather clothes.**

**CONDITIONS:** Grand Bolivia Part I operates at fairly low elevations, below about 4,000 feet. Grand Bolivia Part II reaches significantly higher elevations in the Andes to over 15,000 feet on the last few days of the tour. Our itinerary is designed so that our ascent to high elevation will occur gradually over a period of several days, which can make acclimatization to higher elevations easier. Even so, the air is very thin at these elevations, and the risk of developing altitude sickness is real. We will always make a point of walking slowly, avoiding unnecessary exertion, staying well hydrated, and closely monitoring our responses to the relative lack of oxygen. Your guides will be outfitted with supplemental oxygen, available to anyone who shows signs of distress. **Please consult your physician about any concerns about travel at high elevation.**

Though we avoid extreme exertion on our outings, both tours involve some walking on steep terrain, so good mobility, stamina, and balance are required to participate in this tour. Trails can be narrow, uneven, and sometimes wet. Many participants find a walking stick useful. If you are unable to comfortably walk a mile at a slow “birding pace,” you should reconsider registering for this tour.

**PHYSICAL ACTIVITY NOTIFICATION:** Even the best-prepared traveler can potentially develop altitude sickness, a serious condition. However, this has never been needed on any of our many tours.

**It is essential that anyone considering registering for Grand Bolivia Part II be in good health with no existing cardio-pulmonary conditions that could otherwise cause a medical emergency under the stress of traveling at high elevation. To ensure all participants are fit enough for this tour, VENT maintains a screening standard that requires all participants to complete a short health questionnaire as part of the registration process. VENT reserves the right to decline a registration for this tour. Similarly, VENT reserves the right to require a doctor’s approval for travel on this tour. Please refer to the CONDITIONS section for more information about the physical requirements of the tour.**

**Altitude sickness:** Altitude sickness is a condition that can occur when the body doesn’t have time to adjust to lower oxygen availability higher up in the atmosphere. The condition, which can occur anywhere above 7000 feet, can range in severity from mild to extremely dangerous. Acute altitude sickness is most often revealed by a headache at high elevation, which may be accompanied by nausea and/or fatigue. These symptoms are a common experience even at ski resorts in the western United States, which are at a significantly lower elevation than the altitudes on the Grand Bolivia Part II tour. For example, these symptoms are not uncommon among people staying near the base of the mountains

in Aspen, Colorado, or Mammoth Mountain, California, which are at only approximately 8000 feet. Taking Tylenol or an NSAID and drinking copious amounts of water help with these symptoms, as does supplementary oxygen, but the symptoms may be avoided with a prophylactic medication prescribed by a physician.

There is a tendency to think “it won’t happen to me,” but it certainly can. To help prevent severe altitude sickness, avoid tobacco and alcohol consumption, increase your intake of fluids, and do not take sleeping pills. Altitude sickness seems to be more frequent in people suffering from diseases such as anemia, COPD, angina, heart failure, and cystic fibrosis, among others; a recent heart attack or stroke may also predispose you to dangerous altitude sickness.

For additional important information about altitude sickness, its causes, symptoms, and preventive measures, visit the [CDC yellow book](#).

Drink only bottled water and bottled beverages in Bolivia, and be sure to avoid ice, which may be made with tap water. We will always have purified water available in the vehicles, usually in large containers from which you can refill your wide-mouthed drinking bottle.

Please note that Red-fronted Macaw Lodge has shared bathroom facilities.

**CURRENCY:** The local currency is the boliviano, equivalent at the time of writing to approximately US \$0.14. ATMs are widely available in cities, and US dollars can be exchanged at banks.

**DEPARTURE TAX:** \$25 USD (paid in USD currency and subject to change)

**ELECTRICITY:** 110 volts, but 220 volts in some cities; standard flat-pin two-prong electrical outlets are used in almost all hotels. If you are traveling with devices that cannot run on both, you will need a voltage converter.

**LANGUAGE:** About 70% of Bolivians speak Spanish, with three dozen indigenous languages also in use. English is infrequently spoken away from hotels and major tourist destinations.

**TIME:** Standard time is observed all year. Bolivia is one hour ahead of Eastern Standard Time and two hours ahead of Eastern Daylight Time, and four hours ahead of Pacific Standard Time and five hours ahead of Pacific Daylight Time.

**LAUNDRY:** Regular laundry facilities will be available in Santa Cruz (useful for participants on the Bolivia Part I tour), Trinidad, and Cochabamba.

## **HEALTH & SAFETY**

**HEALTH:** VENT follows Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations for standard travel precautions, which includes vaccination against a variety of preventable diseases. Among these so-called Routine Vaccinations are measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, poliovirus vaccine (boosters for adult travelers), and Varicella (Chickenpox). You should also be up-to-date with Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccinations.

If you are taking personal medication, prescription or over-the-counter, be sure to bring an ample supply that will allow you to get through the tour safely. Please consult your physician as necessary. Remember to pack all medication in your carry-on baggage, preferably in original containers or packaging. As airline baggage restrictions can change without warning, please check with your airline for procedures for packing medication.

**COVID-19:** We continually emphasize that our number one priority is the health and safety of our customers and employees. Although VENT no longer maintains any of its COVID-era prevention protocols, we strongly recommend best practices for protecting yourself and your fellow travelers against COVID-19 illness. These measures include receiving the primary series vaccinations for those eligible, staying “Up to Date” with COVID-19 booster shots, wearing high filtration N-95 or KN-95 masks when in airports and on airplanes, and avoiding risky social settings in the lead-up to your tour. These recommendations are firmly rooted in CDC guidance for avoiding COVID-19.

**SUN EXPOSURE:** The sun’s ultraviolet rays are dangerous under prolonged exposure (sometimes only a matter of minutes), even in winter and early spring. Anytime you are outdoors you will want to protect your skin, including your lips, eyes, nose, and ears. A severe sunburn is potentially very painful and will affect your level of enjoyment. Always protect yourself when outdoors and be sure to bring an ample supply of high SPF sunscreen and lip balm. We strongly recommend the use of ultra-violet blocking, polarized sunglasses.

**INSECTS:** Biting insects (“no-see-ums”), ticks, and mosquitos are sometimes a problem in eastern Bolivia, especially in open areas, and insect protection is important.

**Insect Repellents** – There are insect repellents for the skin and an insect repellent used to treat clothing that should not be applied to the skin.

Insect repellents for the skin are commonly available in three forms:

- **DEET** (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide): A chemical compound that is marketed under various brand names (OFF!®, Cutter™, Ultrathon™, etc.) and offered in a variety of formulations including sprays, lotions, time-release preparations, and disposable wipes. The formulations will state a percentage of the active ingredient DEET on the packaging. DEET may be applied to exposed skin directly and/or sprayed on clothing. Please be careful when applying DEET as it can damage plastics and lens coatings.
- **Picaridin**: A synthetic formulation that is derived from piperine, a substance found in plants that produce black pepper.
- **Herbal insect repellents**: Various mixtures of organic ingredients such as oils from eucalyptus, citronella, cedar, and other herbs. The herbal repellents are more difficult to categorize because of the difference in ingredients from one brand to another. There is considerable variation in their effectiveness.

An insect repellent for clothing is marketed in one approved formulation:

- **Permanone**® (Permethrin) is an odorless spray-on repellent that may be used for **pre-treatment** of clothing, gear, and tents. It should not be used directly on the skin or sprayed on clothing while it is being worn. The pre-treatment process requires a number of hours to complete and must be done outdoors, so is best completed in advance of travel. Do-it-yourself pre-treatment has to be repeated more often than commercial treatment using Insect Shield® technology. It is available at various outdoor stores and can easily be found online.
- **Insect Shield**® **apparel**: Clothing pre-treated with Permanone is made by a variety of manufacturers. It is available for purchase from some sporting goods suppliers. The clothing is advertised as retaining its repellency for up to 70 washings.

The US EPA offers a search tool to help choose a repellent that is best for a particular situation. For example, some repellents work for mosquitoes, but not for ticks.

<https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/which-insect-repellent-right-you>

## **SUGGESTED READING & TRIP PREPERATION**

A number of traditional booksellers and online stores list excellent inventories of field guides and other natural history resources that will help prepare you for this tour. We recommend [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) which has a wide selection; [www.buteobooks.com](http://www.buteobooks.com) and [www.nhbs.com](http://www.nhbs.com) which specialize in ornithology and natural history books; and [www.abebooks.com](http://www.abebooks.com) for out-of-print and hard-to-find titles.

## **FIELD GUIDES:**

### ***Birds***

#### **Highly recommended for this trip:**

Herzog, S. K., R. S. Terrill, A. E. Jahn, J. V. Remsen, Jr., O. Maillard Z., V. H. Garcia Soliz, R. MacLeod, A.

Maccormick, & J. Q. Vidoz Armonia. *Birds of Bolivia Field Guide*. Printed in Bolivia and filled with terrific illustrations and excellent maps, all in a convenient portable format that makes sorting through the tremendous diversity of birds we will observe even more of a pleasure. Please note: This field guide can be extremely difficult to find in the U.S. but can be purchased through [Future Generations University](#).

#### **Alternative field guide:**

Schulenberg, T. S., D. F. Stotz, D. F. Lane, J. P. O'Neill, & T. A. Parker III. *Birds of Peru*. Revised and updated edition. Princeton University Press, 2010. Relatively compact (but remember, there are almost 1800 species in this book) though not as small or lightweight as field guides to North America and Europe.

### ***Butterflies***

D'Abrera, B. *Butterflies of South America*. Australia: Hill House, 1984. Good pocket guide covering many genera in nice pictures. Some newer books on butterflies (including some published privately) are available and may be useful on this trip. Check the internet for resources including K. Garwood and R. Lehman, *Butterflies of Southern Amazonia*.

### ***Mammals***

Emmons, L. *Neotropical Rainforest Mammals*. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1990. Paperback with good pictures and excellent text. Useful only for Bolivia Part I.

### ***General***

Forsyth, A., and K. Miyata. *Tropical Nature: Life and Death in the Rainforests of Central and South America*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1984. Excellent introduction to tropical ecosystems; now in paperback. Does not deal much with birds, but a top-notch text covers just about everything else.

Hilty, S. L. *Birds of Tropical America: A Watcher's Introduction to Behavior, Breeding and Diversity*. Second edition. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2005. An introduction to a wide variety of topics of interest to birders and naturalists. A sampling of topics: why there are so many species in tropical America; why antbirds don't eat ants; why there are so many flycatchers; why tropical birds are so colorful (or not); how hummingbirds survive and prosper in the cold Andes; why manakins and cotingas dance; and many more. A must for visitors to the New World tropics.

Kricher, J. C. *A Neotropical Companion. An Introduction to Birds, Animals, Plants and Ecosystems of the New World Tropics*. Second edition. 1997. Another good introduction to tropical ecosystems. Ambitious, wide-ranging, knowledgeable, and an excellent read for anybody wanting a broader look at wildlife in the New World tropics.

### **TERMS, CONDITIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Victor Emanuel Nature Tours, Inc.**, a Texas corporation, and/or its agents (together, "**VENT**") act only as agents for the participant in regard to travel, whether by railroad, motorcar, motorcoach, boat, or airplane and assume no liability for injury, damage, loss, accident, delay, or irregularity which may be occasioned either by reason of defect in any vehicle or for any reason whatsoever, or through the acts or default of any company or person engaged in conveying the participant or in carrying out the arrangements of the tour. VENT accepts no responsibility for losses or additional expenses due to delay or changes in airfare or other services, sickness, weather, strike, war, quarantine, terrorism, or other causes. All such losses or expenses will be borne by the participant, as tour rates only provide for arrangements for the time stated.

VENT reserves the right (i) to substitute hotels of similar category, or the best reasonable substitution available under the circumstances, for those indicated and (ii) to make any changes in the itinerary that are deemed necessary by VENT or which are caused by third party transportation schedules (i.e. railroad, motorcar, motorcoach, boat, airplane, etc.).

VENT reserves the right to substitute leaders or guides on any tour. Where VENT, in its sole discretion, determines such substitution is necessary, it will notify tour participants.

VENT reserves the right to cancel any tour prior to departure with or without cause or good reason. See the VENT Cancellation & Refunds policy set forth above.

Tour prices are based on tariffs and exchange rates in effect on December 19, 2025 and are subject to adjustment in the event of any change thereto.

VENT reserves the right to decline any participant's Registration Form and/or refuse to allow any participant to participate in a tour as VENT deems reasonably necessary, in its sole discretion. VENT also reserves the right to remove any tour participant from any portion of a tour as VENT deems necessary, in its sole discretion, reasons for such removal include but are not limited to, medical needs, injury, illness, inability to meet physical demands of a tour, personality conflict or situations in which such removal is otherwise in the best interest of the tour, the tour group and/or such participant. A participant may also voluntarily depart from a tour. If a participant is removed from a tour or voluntarily departs from a tour, such participant will be responsible for any expenses associated with such removal or departure, including but not limited to, transportation, lodging, airfare and meals, and VENT will have no obligation to refund or reimburse any such removed or departed participant for any tour payments or deposits previously paid by such participant.

Baggage is carried at the participant's risk entirely. No airline company, its employees, agents and/or affiliates (the "**Airline**") is to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event during the time participants are not on board the Airline's aircraft. The participant ticket in use by any Airline, when issued, will constitute the sole contract between the Airline and the purchaser of the tickets and/or the participant. The services of any I.A.T.A.N. carrier may be used for VENT tours, and transportation within the United States may be provided by any member carrier of the Airlines Reporting Corporation.

View the complete [Terms and Conditions](#) on our website.

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