

ITINERARY
CHILE

November 10 – 30, 2019



Chile boasts three species of flamingos, including the lovely Andean Flamingo, seen here at Chungara Lake on a recent tour. These are the largest of the flamingos that breed in the Andean region, and they are the rarest. Photograph by participant Ian Harris.

We include here information for those interested in the 2019 Field Guides Chile tour:

- a general introduction to the tour
- a description of the birding areas to be visited on the tour
- an abbreviated daily itinerary with some indication of the nature of each day's birding outings

Those who register for the tour will be sent this additional material:

- an annotated list of the birds recorded on a previous year's Field Guides trip to the area, with comments by guide(s) on notable species or sightings (may be downloaded from our website)
- a detailed information bulletin with important logistical information and answers to questions regarding accommodations, air arrangements, clothing, currency, customs and immigration, documents, health precautions, and personal items
- a reference list
- a Field Guides checklist for preparing for and keeping track of the birds we see on the tour
- after the conclusion of the tour, a list of birds seen on the tour

From the wilds of Patagonia and the Strait of Magellan; to the ancient forests of *Nothofagus* Beech and the rich waters of the Humboldt Current. to the Atacama Desert and the Puna grasslands below the snow-mantled peaks of the highest Andes. From the reigning Andean Condor to the endemic Crag Chilia, Chile is a land of awesome beauty and home to an avifauna largely restricted to the southern latitudes of South America.

Chile has a broad appeal to both first-time and veteran birders in South America. To veterans, the attraction is, of course, Chile's endemics. To novices, it is a comfortable and spectacularly beautiful place to experience many typical Neotropical families—without being overwhelmed. Chile is also a wonderful country in which to travel. The capital, Santiago, has been called the most attractive city in South America, and smaller cities and towns throughout the

country—from modern seaside resorts to little pueblos in the interior—are clean and safe. The international and local airlines are as fine as we have found anywhere. A model national park system spanning the country's entire (4200 km!) length preserves a complete range of natural habitats. We will visit a number of Chile's twenty-two major parks and reserves as we bird each of the distinctive vegetational and altitudinal zones from Tierra del Fuego the tip of the continent to near the Peruvian border.

Our tour will record approximately 270 species of birds, a manageable number even for those new to the Bird Continent. Among these are widespread southern species, but also several in the ranks of the most unusual on the continent and many others that are little known or of very local distribution, such as Lesser Rheas (of both races/species?), Chilean Tinamou, Giant Coot, Rufous-chested Dotterel, Diademed Sandpiper-Plover, Magellanic Plover, Chilean Pigeon, Slender-billed Parakeet, White-sided Hillstar, Chilean Woodstar, the huge Magellanic Woodpecker, Creamy-rumped Miner, White-throated and the newly split Patagonian Forest earthcreepers, Des Murs' Wiretail, Black-throated and Chestnut-throated huet-huets, Moustached Turca, White-throated Tapaculo, Cinnamon-bellied Ground-Tyrant (and seven other breeding ground-tyrants), Patagonian Tyrant, Ticking Doradito, Rufous-tailed Plantcutter, Greater Yellow-Finch, and White-throated Sierra-Finch.

Waterfowl are a highlight of southern South America, and we should see hundreds of Black-necked Swans and smaller numbers of Coscorobas, as well as Andean, Ashy-headed, Ruddy-headed, and Upland geese, Flightless and Flying steamer-ducks, Red Shoveler, Torrent Duck, and many more. We'll also take a boat trip into the pelagic waters of the Humboldt Current, one of the world's top seabirding destinations, where we may see several species of southern albatrosses, petrels, shearwaters, and other oceanic birds.



The Darwin's subspecies of Lesser Rhea is found in the shrub-steppes of southern Chile and Argentina. We'll see these, and the northern race, called the Puna Lesser Rhea. Photograph by participant Charlotte Byers.

Note: *In the following we have highlighted in green any text that we consider requires your special attention.*

About the Physical Requirements & Pace: Our tour is a survey tour of Chile, with a focus on Chilean specialties (endemics and near endemics as well as well differentiated subspecies). We have tried to balance our goal of seeing a broad cross section of Chile's birds and landscapes with reasonable logistics and length of the tour. We've tried to minimize one-night stands, although to cover such a long country they cannot be entirely eliminated. The pace of the tour is moderate but with some long days in the field and some long, though scenic, bus rides. Much of our birding will be in fairly easy terrain or along roadsides and trails.

The exceptions to this moderate pace are notable, however, primarily due to the altitude involved at two sites: we will be birding at high elevation in the Farellones area in the Andes of Santiago (to 10,000 feet) and Lauca National Park

(perhaps to above 15,000 feet). **Altitude sickness affects some visitors to these elevations, and physical or health problems can be exacerbated. We will take care to move at a reasonable pace, but participants must be aware of their limitations and the challenges birding at such an altitude presents.** In order to reach Lauca National Park, we do spend two nights sleeping at 11,000 feet, one of these nights before visiting the higher elevation of the park. This is not an ideal “easing” into the high elevations, but it is the only option we have on our way up to Lauca.

Chile is a country where the restaurants typically open later than most birders would prefer, often at 9:00 p.m. In order to get slightly earlier dinners, it is necessary to pre-arrange a set menu. This facilitates the evening meal immensely as well as allowing us to sample a broad selection of Chile’s cuisine over the course of the tour. Having said that, we still are unlikely to eat dinner any earlier than 7:00 p.m. at most sites, and sometimes 8:00 is the earliest we can obtain dinner. Special dietary concerns will be forwarded to the hotels before the tour. Many, but not all, of our hotels offer a morning buffet breakfast. Lunches will vary from sit down at restaurants, to picnics made by the guides, or box lunches provided by hotels. Be warned that there is a seeming glut of ham and cheese in Chile and coffee is often instant, not perked! We will do our best to avoid the abundance of ham and cheese and offer you a pleasant variety for our lunches.

If you are uncertain about whether this tour is a good match for your abilities, please don’t hesitate to contact our office; if they cannot directly answer your queries, they will put you in touch with one of the guides.

About the Birding Areas

Southern Chile: Isla Grande, Tierra del Fuego—From Punta Arenas southeast across the Strait of Magellan is the town of Porvenir on Isla Grande, Tierra del Fuego, near the southern tip of the continent, which we shall travel to on a scheduled ferry crossing. In this land of tundra-like hills and saltwater flats and rocky coastline, the Patagonian winds are king. But a calm morning in the wilds of Tierra del Fuego can be incredible. Around Porvenir’s large saltwater bay and the numerous lagoons nearby occur several birds endemic to the far southern reaches of South America, as well as a few species more familiar to Northern Hemisphere birders. Possibilities include Imperial Cormorant (mostly of the “King Cormorant” subspecies here), Coscoroba Swan, Ruddy-headed geese, Flying Steamer-Duck, Magellanic Oystercatcher, the elegant Rufous-chested Dotterel, Least Seedsnipe, Baird’s and White-rumped sandpipers (both wintering here, sometimes in large concentrations), Magellanic Diving-Petrel, Short-billed Miner, Austral Canastero, Cinnamon-bellied Ground-Tyrant, and Patagonian Yellow-Finch. Perhaps foremost of the specialties is the rare and beautiful Magellanic Plover, one of the least-known shorebirds in the world. Restricted in the breeding season to the northern portion of Isla Grande and scattered places along and just north of the Strait of Magellan, the Magellanic Plover has an extremely limited distribution and has been observed by only a few birders. Recently a small colony of King Penguins has established itself on a remote bay on the island, and we will make the trek southwards to visit one of the south’s most majestic birds. The colony is slowly expanding and now holds upwards of 70 birds.



The Magellanic Plover is a rare shorebird that breeds in Patagonia. This monotypic species is difficult to find, but we’ve seen them well on recent tours. Photograph by guide Willy Perez.



Patagonia and Torres del Paine National Park—Punta Arenas, at 53° S latitude, is in the heart of Patagonian sheep ranching—and now oil-producing—country. Vast expanses of grassy steppe have been badly overgrazed by sheep and cattle, but where good grassland persists, the lowland form of the Lesser Rhea, *Rhea pennata pennata*, locally known as Ñandú, is still to be found in small parties on the open range. Here, too, are grazing flocks of Upland and Ashy-headed geese and occasionally overhead, scavenging Chilean Skuas, which patrol the grasslands and waterways almost everywhere in the Strait of Magellan area. Near the rocky shoreline are additional species, including Magellanic Penguin, Flying (and hopefully a Flightless or two!) Steamer-Duck, Magellanic Oystercatcher, and the striking Dolphin Gull.

North of Punta Arenas lies Parque Nacional Torres del Paine, arguably the finest national park in South America and certainly one of the world's finest. Established in 1959 and declared a Biosphere Reserve in 1978, the "Towers of Paine" were named by the Tehuelche Indians who once inhabited the area; *paine* was their word for the color blue. At the edge of the southern Andean ice cap, a portion of which is included within its borders, the 450,000-acre park offers rugged mountains, massive retreating glaciers, gentle forested hillsides, lakes, streams, rivers, and waterfalls—all within sight of the spectacular Torres del Paine themselves, sheer pinnacles of granite-capped limestone isolated by glaciers from the main Andean chain and thrust to 10,000 feet. Amid this setting of unsurpassed scenic splendor is wildlife galore, protected and often approachable.

This is the land of the Andean Condor, and Paine is a place where this great bird is common. The park also supports healthy populations of Lesser Rheas and Guanacos, and the many lakes in the region are the breeding grounds for a number of waterfowl and other special southern species, including White-tufted Grebe, Black-necked and Coscoroba swans, Torrent Duck (of the nominate race), Chiloe Wigeon, the rare Spectacled Duck, Red Shoveler, Andean Duck, Lake Duck, Cinereous Harrier, Austral Parakeet (the southernmost parrot in the world), Scale-throated Earthcreeper, Great Shrike-Tyrant, Rufous-tailed Plantcutter, Correndera Pipit (performing flight/song displays), and Black-chinned Siskin. Hot

on the heels of the rediscovery of the legendary and mysterious Austral Rail on a previous tour, we discovered a population in Torres del Paine National Park. We will make a concerted effort to see this extremely shy and nearly unknown species. In the park we will have nice vistas of the Paine massif.

On our travel days in Chilean Patagonia we will be birding the whole way, sometimes taking detours to find special birds. In the Steppes near the east end of the Straights of Magellan we will look for unusual birds such as the Tawny-throated Dotterel, Cinnamon-bellied Ground-Tyrant, Chocolate-vented Tyrant, and the gorgeous and very rare White-bibled Finch. In higher areas we have a chance to find the White-throated Caracara, Patagonian Mockingbird, Band-tailed Earthcreeper and the Yellow-bibled Finch.

Puerto Montt and the coastline of Los Rios—Situated at one of the wettest places on the planet, Puerto Montt is the gateway to the fjords of the southern portion of Chile's coastline. We will land here and then head for some local patches of forest before staying overnight in Puerto Varas. The next day we will drive northward towards Temuco. Our route will take us off the Panamerican Highway and along the coastline for a short while where we will bird a few estuaries and the Rio Tolten that flows into the Pacific, before heading back inland to Temuco. Special birds here may include Snowy-crowned Tern, Spectacled Tyrant, Slender-billed Parakeet, Many-colored Rush-Tyrant, South American Stilt, flocks of shorebirds including Lesser Yellowlegs and Hudsonian Godwit, and Red-legged Cormorant.



We had a great view of this little Chucao Tapaculo on a recent tour, even though it seemed to be trying to hide. Photograph by participant Ian Harris.

The Araucania Region—The area near the city of Temuco is known as the Araucania, named after the Araucano native group as well as the *Araucaria* (Monkey puzzle) tree, which provided their staple food. Abundant rainfall throughout the year creates a lush and wonderful zone of forest here, often referred to as the Valdivian forest. Several species of southern beech (*Nothofagus*) provide the dominant species. It is a primeval forest of great, lichen-covered trees and home to terrific birds. The understory is dominated by *Chusquea* bamboo, home to tapaculos and the strange Des Murs' Wiretail.

Our main destination in this area will be Cerro Ñielol National Park, nestled right within the city of Temuco. This park holds a diversity of habitats of the Southern Beech forests. Birds we will concentrate on finding include the Black-faced Ibis, Austral Pygmy-Owl, Green-backed Firecrown, Thorn-tailed Rayadito (an ovenbird trying to be a creeper and a chickadee at the same time), Black-throated Huet-Huet, Chucao and Ochre-flanked tapaculos, DesMur's Wiretail,

Austral Blackbird, and Black-chinned Siskin. Our focus, however, will be on finding the endemic Slender-billed Parakeet and, if luck is with us, the rare Rufous-tailed Hawk. In addition, this park holds a substantial population of Chilean Pigeons, a species that was once nearly brought to extinction by Newcastle's Disease.

Termas de Chillan is a popular ski resort nestled in the Andes east of Concepción. Here we find the northern extension of Chile's *Nothofagus* (Southern Beech) forests. This region is rich in birdlife including such fine species as the Des Murs' Wiretail, Magellanic Tapaculo, White-throated Treerunner, Fire-eyed Diucon, Patagonian Tyrant and the wonderful Magellanic Woodpecker. Other treats we can see here include the Bicolored (Chilean) and the uncommon White-throated hawks. Certainly the species we will concentrate on is the elusive and colorful Chestnut-throated Huet-Huet, one of the biggest and fanciest of the tapaculos, as well as Patagonian Forest Earthcreeper, recently split from Scale-throated Earthcreeper. Be prepared for a wide variety of birds in Termas de Chillan.

The central coast and the Humboldt Current off Valparaíso—The cold Humboldt Current that sweeps up the Pacific coast of northern Chile and Peru not only delivers planktonic riches that support an entire oceanic food chain of remarkable biomass and diversity, but the chilled airmass above it robs the westerlies of their moisture, thus creating the coastal Atacama Desert. The effects of the Humboldt Current are still felt—although slightly ameliorated—along the central Chilean coast. Near Viña del Mar many of the Humboldt Current specialties (including Humboldt Penguin, Guanay and Red-legged cormorants, and Inca Tern) can be conspicuous right along the road that winds along the arid hills overlooking the rocky coastline. Here too is the endemic Seaside Cinclodes.

From the port of Valparaiso, we'll take a boat trip a few miles offshore where we should see the Humboldt Current species mentioned above as well as Peruvian Booby and Peruvian Diving-Petrel. The list of possibilities includes, as well, a number of ocean wanderers of the highest order, breeding in Antarctic and subantarctic regions around the globe. Although many of the southern tubenoses will have returned to their subantarctic breeding islands by November, some subadults and nonbreeders stay north in the Humboldt Current. Among the possibilities are Black-browed, Salvin's, Chatham, Buller's, and Northern Royal albatrosses, Southern (Antarctic) and Northern (Hall's) giant-petrels, White-chinned, Westland, Masatierra (Defilippi's) petrels, Pink-footed and Sooty shearwaters, Wilson's and Elliot's storm-petrels, Peruvian Diving-Petrel, Red Phalarope, Common and Arctic terns, Chilean Skua, and Parasitic Jaeger.

Central Chilean foothills and lowlands—Situated west of Santiago are the coast ranges ranging from arid, stony hillsides with thorny Matorral habitat (shrubby thorn forest) and cacti to strips of riparian woodland. It is a birdy place in the early morning, where we could find, among others, the endemic Chilean Tinamou, Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle, Chilean Flicker, Striped Woodpecker, Plain-mantled Tit-Spinetail, Dusky-tailed Canastero, Great Shrike-Tyrant (rare), Fire-eyed Diucon, Tufted Tit-Tyrant, "Chilean" White-crested Elaenia, Chilean Swallow, Austral Thrush, the endemic Chilean Mockingbird, Common Diuca-Finch, Austral Blackbird, and Long-tailed Meadowlark. More importantly, though, this shrub zone is home to another special endemic, the big White-throated Tapaculo, whose explosive song can raise the hairs on one's spine. And the "mouse-like" Tapaculo is here represented by the Dusky Tapaculo.

The coast of Valparaiso province and the farmland northwest of Santiago provides more Matorral habitat, where we shall try for anything we didn't see in the mountains. But the real highlights here are the small marshes sometimes teeming with waterfowl. Here we shall seek White-tufted Grebe, Stripe-backed Bittern, the gorgeous Black-necked Swan, Cinnamon Teal, Red Shoveler, Rosy-billed Pochard (rare), Yellow-billed Pintail, Lake and Black-headed (rare) ducks, Plumbeous Rail, Spot-flanked Gallinule, and Red-gartered, Red-fronted, and White-winged coots. Two species found in *Scirpus* marshes are the odd Wren-like Rushbird and the Many-colored Rush-Tyrant, perhaps the most beautiful Tyrant flycatcher. If water levels are right, we stand a pretty good chance of seeing the South American Painted Snipe near Santiago; this secretive bird is absent if it is too dry or too wet. The *salinasi* Black Rail was heard for the first time ever on our 2008 tour and seen in 2013!



*White-tufted Grebe is common in southern Chile; we should see them in marshes near Santiago.
Photograph by participant Henry Feilen.*

Santiago's central Andes—The central section of the Chilean Andes is an important region for birding, as many species are limited within the country to this area. A variety of Andean habitats between 4000 and 11,000 feet are accessible from the capital. These vary from arid shrub-covered slopes and rugged canyons of the lower Andes to upper-temperate scrub and open Puna at 9000 to 11,000 feet (near Farellones, a ski resort above Santiago). In Farellones, a lovely summer setting of snow-mantled peaks and rugged slopes, we'll seek such central-Chilean specialties as White-sided Hillstar, Creamy-rumped (rare) and Rufous-banded miners (the Chilean form probably deserves species status), Gray-flanked

Cinclodes (scarce), Sharp-billed and Cordilleran canasteros, Moustached Turca (a vocal, large, and often very visible tapaculo!), Black-fronted, White-browed, and Ochre-naped (scarce) ground-tyrants, Greater Yellow-Finch, and Band-tailed and Gray-hooded sierra-finches. In the wild foothills, we will also make a concerted effort to locate the local and little-known Crag Chilia, perhaps Chile's most unusual endemic bird.

We shall also visit the Yeso valley, a beautiful area of high elevation (8000 feet) wetlands south of Farellones. Here we'll look for Mountain Parakeet, Magellanic Tapaculo, as well as for anything we missed at Farellones.

But perhaps *the* bird of Yeso is the Diademed Sandpiper-Plover, *Phegornis mitchellii*, its generic name meaning bird of splendor. This high-elevation shorebird embodies characteristics of both plovers and sandpipers, and its beautiful plumage combined with its genuine rarity have made it one of the most sought-after of Andean birds. Yeso is a particularly good place for seeing the sandpiper-plover because much of the bird's favored bog/stream habitat occurs not far from the road and at a somewhat lower elevation than elsewhere in the bird's range. Finding this species will be a high priority.



*The wonderful Diademed Sandpiper-Plover will be one of our major goals when we visit the Yeso valley.
Photograph by guide Willy Perez.*

Arica area—Arica is situated on the coast at the mouth of an oasis valley in the driest desert on Earth: the Atacama. With the cold Humboldt Current just offshore, Arica enjoys a comfortable climate and is a resort area—Chileans know it as the city of eternal spring. The immediate coast teems with waterbirds and shorebirds, from such typical Humboldt Current species as Peruvian Pelican, Blackish Oystercatcher, Kelp, Gray, and Belcher's gulls, to such wintering North American shorebirds as Whimbrel, Willet, Ruddy Turnstone, and Surf-bird. And in some years, there are tens of thousands of wintering Franklin's Gulls and Elegant Terns. Offshore, the seas can be filled with birds that are feeding on cyclical, high populations of small fish, with the pelicans, Guanay Cormorants and Peruvian Boobies making up the bulk of the birds. Other smaller marine species that are tied to the rich waters include Markham's and Elliot's Storm-Petrels and Peruvian Tern which are sometimes present.

The surrounding countryside is a picture of stone-sprinkled, sandy plains that rise steeply to rolling dunes in the shadow of the stark coastal hills. In a few places these desert sands are dissected by flowing or intermittent streams choked with ribbons of riparian growth creating oases in the arid landscape. Such are the valleys of the Rio Azapa and the Rio Lluta, the latter descending some 12,000 feet from the heights of the Andes through a dramatically winding, steep-walled valley. Small oases of willows, peppertree, giant horsetails, and flowering shrubs tend to concentrate birds of this arid region, among them Peruvian Thick-knee, Croaking Ground-Dove, West Peruvian Dove (now a separate species from the White-winged Dove), Oasis Hummingbird, Chilean Woodstar (becoming increasingly rare and now extremely hard to find although we have a good site), Peruvian Sheartail, Andean Swift, Slender-billed Finch, Chestnut-throated Seedeater, Cinereous Conebill, Tamarugo Conebill (very local and rare), and Peruvian Meadowlark.

Putre area—Ascending the valley of the Rio Lluta (by good, paved highway for the entire way) toward Putre, we pass through a zone of bizarre, candelabra-shaped cacti (*Browningia candilaris*) before reaching the high shrub zone of these dry mountains. Here we could encounter Guanacos, close relatives of the llamas and alpacas. The Guanaco's camelid profile is characteristic of the southern Andes.

The snow-capped Nevados de Putre, a massive pair of ancient volcanoes, form an impressive backdrop for the village of Putre, at 11,000 feet in the high temperate zone of the Andes. The area is characterized by dry hills and gullies sparsely covered with *Polylepis*, shrubs, grasses, and cacti. This type of habitat and the irrigated terraces around town support a number of interesting birds such as Variable (Red-backed) Hawk, Bare-faced and Black-winged ground-doves, Giant Hummingbird (at nearly nine inches, the largest of all hummers), Andean Hillstar, Buff-breasted Earthcreeper, Streaked Tit-Spinetail, Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant, White-browed Chat-Tyrant, Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant, Chiguanco Thrush, Mourning and Ash-breasted sierra-finches, Greenish Yellow-Finch, and Hooded Siskin. Some of the local specialties of this zone are Dark-winged (Creamy-breasted) and Canyon canasteros, White-throated and Straight-billed earthcreepers, Blue-and-yellow Tanager, Black-throated Flowerpiercer, Golden-billed Saltator, and Black-hooded Sierra-Finch. The Andean Deer, or Taruca (*Hippocamelus antisensis*), is occasionally seen on the brushy slopes in this area as well.



Andean Hillstar is a high-elevation hummingbird, found in puna grasslands from northern Peru to northern Argentina and Chile. Photograph by guide Willy Perez.

Lauca National Park—Parque Nacional Lauca, declared a Biosphere Reserve in 1981, lies in one of the finest accessible regions of Puna and Altiplano in the Andes. The park protects 460,000 acres of mountains, valleys, lakes, and bogs that span an altitude range of 10,000 to 20,000 feet. In fact, there are ten peaks within the park that exceed 16,000 feet. After a five-mile climb by road above Putre, one enters the Altiplano, a vast rolling plain of *Festuca* and *Stipa* grasslands and bogs, punctuated by shimmering lakes and snow-capped peaks. At Lauca the scenery is dominated by the towering cones of the twin volcanoes, Los Payachatas (Pomerape and Parinacota), which surge to over 20,000 feet. A few miles to the south is the smoking summit of active Guallatiri. Glacial melt water from the great volcanoes feeds the dark blue depths of huge Lago Chungará, considered the highest lake in the world.

In this high Puna zone lives an exciting variety of wildlife, virtually all of which is viewable from the main park road.

Grassy expanses support Ornate and Puna tinamous and the rare and endangered “Puna” Rhea, *Rhea pennata tarapacensis*, perhaps a full species distinct from the “Darwin’s” Lesser Rhea, *R. p. pennata*, of the southern lowlands. In and around the numerous lakes and streams is an abundance of waterfowl and shorebirds, including Silvery Grebe (the northern *juninensis* form), Andean Goose, Crested Duck, Yellow-billed (oxyptera) and Puna teal, Puna Ibis, Andean Lapwing, Puna Plover, Andean Avocet, and Andean Gull. Ever-changing salt flats are frequented by shifting populations of Chilean Flamingos (often with a few Puna and Andean flamingos), varying year to year in number from but a few to many hundreds. Pairs of Giant Coots maintain their huge mound nests of aquatic vegetation in shallow ponds beside the road and seem oblivious to passersby. A classic picture of Chungara is the blue lake with Parinacota Volcano in the back and hundreds, maybe even thousands of these huge Giant Coots and their nest mounds in the foreground. The wild, bugling cries of courting pairs are a wonderful sound.

Among the land birds we seek at Lauca are Rufous-bellied and Gray-breasted seedsnipes, Andean Swallow, Andean Flicker, Puna Miner, Cream-winged and White-winged cinclodes, Cordilleran Canastero, White-tailed (rare) and Black-billed shrike-tyrants, Puna, Rufous-naped, and White-fronted ground-tyrants, Andean Negrito, Plumbeous and White-throated sierra-finches, White-winged Diuca-Finch, Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch, and Black Siskin. And don’t forget to look up, for the park is home to a small population of magnificent Andean Condors.

The high puna is also favored by another camelid, the Vicuña, which has become quite rare in most parts of its range. Under the protection of the park (with curtailment of hunting and indiscriminate shooting), the Lauca population now numbers nearly 20,000 animals. Talus slopes and other rocky areas are frequented by Mountain Vizcachas, large rodents with soft, dense fur, long ears and tail, and big dark eyes.

Itinerary for Chile

Days 1-2, Sun-Mon, 10-11 Nov. Flights from the US to Santiago and onwards to Punta Arenas. Most flights from the US depart in the late evening and arrive in Santiago the next morning. Please plan to arrive at least two hours in advance of the group flight to Punta Arenas (scheduled to depart at 11:27AM on November 11). Make sure your bags are checked to your final destination of Punta Arenas before you begin your flight. As the flight does not offer a meal (only a snack) it is recommended you have a good breakfast and come prepared with some food as well.

Upon arrival in Santiago you will pass through immigration and customs. You first pick up your bags at baggage claim (there are free luggage carts here), and note that immediately outside of baggage claim is customs where your bags will be scanned (you put them on a belt and they go through a machine), and you will exit security to the arrivals area of the airport. Take the elevator up to departures on the third floor and walk to the far end (to your right) where there is a LAN area to drop off baggage that has already been tagged (“entrega de maletas prechequeadas”).

The gates are a bit further down, and there is food and shopping in the gate area. There is no formal lunch scheduled during your transit from Santiago to Punta Arenas, so best to have lunch at the airport before your flight. Your guide(s) will meet everyone in Punta Arenas. **If you are able, we recommend that you fly to Santiago a day ahead of the tour to be well rested before the start of the trip and have plenty of time to make the group flight to Punta Arenas.** Night in Punta Arenas.



*King Penguins established a colony in Tierra del Fuego in recent years; we'll have a chance to see these amazing birds early in the tour.
Photograph by guide Willy Perez.*

Day 3, Tue, 12 Nov. Tierra del Fuego. We will visit Tierra del Fuego today, taking the morning ferry to Porvenir where we'll bird and then travel to Cerro Sombrero and stay in a quaint family-run hotel. We'll first visit a lake north of town, aiming to see many of the birds of the far south but specifically the Magellanic Plover and Short-billed Miner. The ferry ride to the island will give us our first taste of pelagic birding, with Black-browed Albatrosses, Southern Giant Petrel, and Magellanic Diving-Petrel. Additionally, we will make a rather lengthy but very worthwhile afternoon sidetrip to a newly established King Penguin colony at Bahía Inutil, making this a long but very exciting day. Night in Cerro Sombrero.

Day 4, Wed, 13 Nov. To Puerto Natales, arriving about dinnertime. This is another long but very birdy day. We'll begin early in the day in Cerro Sombrero and make our way towards Primera Angostura, the

short ferry crossing to the mainland in the northern part of Tierra del Fuego. Once on the mainland, we will be searching for birds of the dry Patagonian Steppe such as Chocolate-vented Tyrant, Tawny-throated Dotterel, and the rare White-bridled (Canary-winged) Finch. We'll be driving on well-maintained Patagonian dirt roads for many miles, stopping where there is good birding. Distances are great here, but the birding is great as well. We'll plan to arrive in Puerto Natales for dinner. Night in Puerto Natales.

Day 5, Thu, 14 Nov. Morning in Sierra Baguales; to Torres del Paine National Park. We will spend the morning birding the scenic and very interesting area of Sierra Baguales before heading to Torres del Paine. At Sierra Baguales we hope to find such birds of note as Yellow-bridled Finch, Cinnamon-bellied Ground-Tyrant, and maybe the scarce White-throated Caracara. We'll also have a shot at Austral Rail today. We will spend the night near the park in a hotel with a full view of the Paine Massif. Night In Torres del Paine.

Day 6, Fri, 15 Nov. Torres del Paine and return to Punta Arenas. After a morning of birding the park and enjoying the scenery, we'll hit the road and return to our hotel in Punta Arenas, overlooking the Strait of Magellan. Night in Punta Arenas.

Day 7, Sat, 16 Nov. To Puerto Montt and local birding. Today we'll drive to the Punta Arenas airport and take a morning flight to Puerto Montt. After box lunch, we'll head to a local patch of forest for some southern Valdivian forest birding. Night in Puerto Varas.

Day 8, Sun, 17 Nov. Drive to Temuco. In order to avoid indirect flights and long waits in airports, we plan to drive to the city of Temuco today. This is about a 4.5-hour drive, and we'll break it up with a drive over to the coastline Los Rios region, off of the main PanAmerican highway. We hope to have some nice birding in the estuaries, marshes, and rivers along the shoreline, with species such as Snowy-crowned Tern, Spectacled Tyrant, Slender-billed Parakeet, Hudsonian Godwit, and Many-colored Rush-Tyrant. Night in Temuco.

Day 9, Mon, 18 Nov. Drive to Termas de Chillan. We will spend part of the morning in Cerro Nielol National Park, a fine patch of Valdivian forest a short distance from our hotel, before starting our journey north looking for species such as Black-throated Huet-Huet, Chucao and Ochre-flanked tapaculos, DesMur's Wiretail, Slender-billed Parakeet, and perhaps Rufous-tailed Hawk. The drive to Termas de Chillan is approximately 300 kilometers, so much of this day is dedicated to travel (five-hour drive approximately). We will be stopping for some roadside birding near Los Angeles, but much of the drive is along the PanAmerican Highway. Night in Termas de Chillan.

Day 10, Tue, 19 Nov. Birding Termas de Chillan. We will spend all day in the beautiful Termas de Chillan region, visiting several spots to look for Chilean forest birds. Quests here include Chestnut-throated Huet-Huet, Patagonian Forest Earthcreeper, Magellanic Woodpecker, Patagonian Tyrant, and White-throated Hawk among many others. Most of our birding will be roadside and trails spurring off of it. There will be an opportunity for some optional owling (for Rufous-legged Owl) after dinner. Night in Termas de Chillan.

Day 11, Wed, 20 Nov. Flight to Santiago; drive to Vina del Mar. We will drive from Termas de Chillan to the coastal city of Concepción from which we will take the hour-long flight to Santiago. If time permits, we will quickly visit some coastal wetlands near Concepción. After an afternoon arrival, we will drive two hours to Vina del Mar on the coast via a side road to look for some of the central Chilean endemics such as White-throated and Dusky tapaculos, Dusky-tailed Canastero, and Chilean Mockingbird. Night in Vina del Mar.

Day 12, Thu, 21 Nov. Pelagic boat trip off Valparaiso. We'll plan to start early for an exciting six-hour pelagic trip into the Humboldt Current where we may see various albatrosses, shearwaters, petrels, storm-petrels, and Peruvian Diving-Petrel. (Don't forget your motion sickness preventive.) In the late afternoon we will bird coastal sites north of Vina del Mar. Night in Vina del Mar.



We'll have several opportunities for pelagic trips, where we will watch for oceanic travelers such as this Buller's Albatross, as well as species that stay closer to land. Photograph by participant Bill Byers.

Day 13, Fri, 22 Nov. Coastal birding and back to Santiago via Lampa. Today we'll bird to the coast and return to Santiago, but in a roundabout and birdy way. We'll visit several sites on the coast, possibly the mouth of the Maipo River where gulls and terns roost, as well as some coastal marshes that may be teeming with waterbirds. Back at Santiago, we'll give a try at Lampa wetlands for the scarce South American Painted Snipe. Night near Santiago.

Day 14, Sat, 23 Nov. Farellones: the Andes above Santiago. We'll start early and spend the day in search of numerous endemics and specialties. It should warm up on the slopes and then cool off near the upper end of the road around 11,000 feet. Wear comfortable hiking boots for kicking around on loose-rock slopes. Night near Santiago.

Day 15, Sun, 24 Nov. Yeso and Maipo valleys. We'll start early today, carrying our lunches and birding our way up to an area where we hope to find one of the most sought after of Andean birds, the Diademed Sandpiper-Plover. Come prepared for a cool morning and sunny but cool temperatures in the highest areas. We'll hike for about 1.5 miles, taking it slowly at this high elevation (about 8,000 feet). We'll need to cross a small stream, so in addition to hiking boots, you'll need rubber boots for walking a boggy valley in search of the sandpiper-plover. You will have the choice to opt out of the hike and stay at the vehicle with the driver. (If you are unsure about the activities on this day, please do not hesitate to contact our office.) We'll return to Santiago for dinner. Night in Santiago.

Day 16, Mon, 25 Nov. Fly to Arica and drive to Putre along the Rio Lluta Valley. Today we have a flight from Santiago to Chile's northernmost city, Arica. From here we'll travel by bus, birding our way up the Lluta Valley and eventually into the absolute desert. As we climb, the desert gradually begins to show signs of life, and by the time we reach Putre in the late afternoon, it will seem almost lush. After settling into our simple yet comfortable lodging (where we'll spend two nights), we'll bird the nearby slopes. Be prepared for a wide range of temperatures since we'll be climbing from sea level in the Atacama to 11,000 feet. Night in Putre.

Day 17, Tue, 26 Nov. Lauca National Park all day. We'll drive up into the park for the day, birding at elevations ranging from 13,000 to 15,000 feet, carefully—and necessarily—avoiding excess exertion. Our bus will be nearby at all times should we wish to rest for a while. Wear your warm layers and lots of sunscreen. We'll have a picnic lunch at a birdy site by the lake. Night in Putre.

Day 18, Wed, 27 Nov. Putre to Arica. This morning we'll bird the Putre area looking for species that have eluded us until now. Once we are back in the Lluta Valley, we'll look again for any species that we did not find on Day 16 and then hop over to the Azapa Valley for some hummingbird action! Night in Arica.

Day 19, Thu, 28 Nov. Morning pelagic and Arica oasis valleys. Today we will try another pelagic, this time in the hope of seeing some northern Humboldt current specialties, namely Markham's and Elliot's storm-petrels and Peruvian Tern. Later in the day, we'll plan to visit the Chaca valleys near Arica, where we will be concentrating on regional specialties. Hiking boots are advisable here. Night in Arica.

Day 20, Fri, 29 Nov. Arica; Afternoon Flight to Santiago and connections home. With an afternoon flight to Santiago, we have some time this morning to visit the mouth of the Lluta River, which has a reputation for Chilean rarities. (We found Chile's second record of Buff-breasted Sandpiper here in 2014.) Then we'll transfer to the airport for flights back to Santiago. With clear skies we should be able to see Aconcagua—at 22,834 feet, the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere—from the left side of the plane. We'll be arriving later in the afternoon with plenty of time for a night flight back to Miami or other connecting cities.

Day 21, Sat, 30 Nov. Arrival in the US.

About Your Guide

Willy Perez has been leading birding tours for more than ten years. He has also worked as a resident guide at Maquipucuna Reserve on the west slope of the Andes, on a project protecting marine turtles in Costa Rica, and on bird conservation in northwestern Ecuador. He was a resident guide at Kapawi Lodge in the Ecuadorian Amazon for three years, mastering the art of finding and identifying the many secretive birds of the lowland rainforest. He has since guided throughout Ecuador including the East and West slopes of the Andes, the Amazon Basin, the Galapagos Islands, and southern Ecuador. During the last few years he has also guided birding groups in Bolivia.

In his free time Willy trains local guides and is a frequent lecturer, in English and in Spanish, on birding and conservation issues in the Neotropics. His wife, Fiona, is British, and Willy and his family have relocated to England for several years. He speaks excellent English and has an engaging and outgoing personality that makes every tour he leads enjoyable and fun.

Take a look at <https://fieldguides.com/guides> for Willy's complete tour schedule; just click on his photo. Willy will be assisted by a **local guide** during the tour.

"Willy is a fantastic personality and a dynamic guide. Although this is only my second tour with Willy, it will not be the last. "Chile with Willy" was a top drawer experience." L.S., Chile

Financial Information

FEE: \$8775 from Santiago (includes flights within Chile)

DEPOSIT: \$875 per person

FINAL PAYMENT DUE: July 13, 2019

SINGLE SUPPLEMENT (Optional): \$1400

LIMIT: 14

Other Things You Need to Know

TOUR MANAGER: The manager for this tour is Christine Boilard. Christine will be happy to assist you in preparing for the tour. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call her!

A NOTE ON ACCOMMODATIONS/ALTITUDE: Please note that we will reach elevations in excess of 15,000 feet on this tour. We will take it easy, but you should be well aware of the symptoms of altitude sickness and consult your physician regarding your own preparation for such elevations. The level of accommodation on the tour is very good, but in Putre we do stay at a more basic hotel. Even here hot water and electricity are available 24 hours. Wi-Fi internet connections are much more common now and most hotels have them; usually they do not charge extra for this, but it does vary.

DOCUMENTS: A current **passport**, valid three months beyond the date of your return, is necessary for US citizens to enter Chile. You will be issued a tourist card at no cost by the airline at the international port-of-entry. Chile no longer charges a reciprocity fee to US or Canadian citizens.

If you are not a US citizen, please check with the Chilean consulate nearest you for entry requirements. Information about consulates and entry requirements is generally available online or you can contact us and we will be happy to look this up for you. Passports should have an adequate number of blank pages for the entire journey. Some countries require a blank page for their stamp and as a precaution it is best to have one blank page per country you will visit or transit.

AIR ARRANGEMENTS: Arrive in Santiago (SCL) on day 2, Nov. 11, two hours before the group flight to Punta Arenas (currently scheduled to depart at 11:27AM). Depart Santiago (SCL) late night on day 20, Nov. 29. Field Guides is a full-service travel agency and your tour manager will be happy to assist you with flights to join this tour. Field Guides does not charge a service fee for these services to clients booking a tour. However, we understand that tech-savvy clients often prefer to shop online or that you may wish to use mileage to purchase tickets. Regardless of which method you choose, your tour manager will be happy to assist regarding ticket prices and schedules, along with rental cars and extra hotel nights as needed.

Please be sure to check with your tour manager prior to purchasing your ticket to make sure the flights you have chosen will work well with the tour itinerary and that the tour is sufficiently subscribed to operate. Once purchased, most airline tickets are non-refundable and carry a penalty to change. Field Guides cannot be responsible for these fees.

Also, it is imperative that we receive a copy of your comprehensive flight itinerary—including any and all flights not covered in the tour fee—so that we may track you in the event of missed connections, delays, or other mishaps.

LUGGAGE: Please be aware that many airlines have recently modified their luggage policies and are charging additional fees for checked bags. Updates could easily occur before your departure, so you may wish to contact your airline to verify the policy. Additional charges for bags on any flights, whether these are covered by the tour fee or not, will be the client's responsibility.

TOUR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS: The **tour fee** is \$8775 for one person in double occupancy from Santiago. It includes all lodging from Day 2 through Day 19, all meals from dinner on Day 2 through lunch on Day 20, all ground transportation, the flights within Chile, entrance fees, and the guide services of the tour leader(s). Tipping at group meals and for drivers, porters, and local guides is included in your tour fee and will be handled for the group by your Field Guides leader(s). However, if you would like to recognize your Field Guides leader(s) or any local guide(s) for exceptional service, it is entirely appropriate to tip. We emphasize that such tips are optional and not expected.

The above fee does not include your airfare to and from Chile, airport taxes, visa fees, any checked or carry-on baggage charges imposed by the airlines, any alcoholic beverages, excess baggage charges, optional tips to local drivers, phone calls, laundry, or other items of a personal nature.

The **single supplement** for the tour is \$1400. If you do not have a roommate but wish to share, we will try to pair you with a roommate from the tour; but if none is available, you will be billed for the single supplement. Our tour fees are based on double occupancy; one-half the cost of a double room is priced into the tour fee. The single supplement is calculated by taking the actual cost of a single room and subtracting one-half the cost of a double room (plus any applicable taxes).

TOUR REGISTRATION: To register for this tour, complete the Registration/Release and Indemnity form and return it with a **deposit of \$875** per person. If registering by phone, a deposit must be received within fourteen days, or the space will be released. **Full payment** of the tour fee is due 120 days prior to departure, or **by July 13, 2019. We will bill you for the final payment at either 120 days or when the tour has reached sufficient subscription to operate, whichever date comes later.** Since the cost of your trip insurance and airline tickets is generally non-refundable, please do not finalize these purchases until you have received final billing for the tour or have been advised that the tour is sufficiently subscribed to operate by your tour manager.

SMOKING: Almost all of our clients prefer a smoke-free environment. If you smoke, please be sensitive to the group and refrain from smoking at meals, in vehicles, and in proximity to the group on trails and elsewhere.

CANCELLATION POLICY: Refund of deposit and payment, less \$100 handling fee, will be made if cancellation is received up to 120 days before departure. If cancellation occurs between 119 and 70 days before the departure date, 50% of the tour fee is refundable. Thereafter, all deposits and payments are not refundable.

This policy only applies to payments made to Field Guides for tour fees (and any services included in those fees). Airline tickets not included in the tour fee and purchased separately often carry penalties for cancellation or change, or are sometimes totally non-refundable. Additionally, if you take out trip insurance the cost of the insurance is not refundable so it is best to purchase the policy just prior to making full payment for the tour or at the time you purchase airline tickets, depending upon the airlines restrictions.

The right is reserved to cancel any tour prior to departure, in which case full refund will constitute full settlement to the passenger. The right is reserved to substitute in case of emergency another guide for the original one.

TRIP CANCELLATION & MEDICAL EMERGENCY INSURANCE: We strongly recommend you consider purchasing trip cancellation (including medical emergency) insurance to cover your investment in case of injury or illness to you or your family prior to or during a trip. Because we must remit early (and substantial) tour deposits to our suppliers, we cannot offer any refund when cancellation occurs within 70 days of departure, and only a partial refund from 70 to 119 days prior to departure (see CANCELLATION POLICY). In addition, the Department of State strongly urges Americans to consult with their medical insurance company prior to traveling abroad to confirm whether their policy applies overseas and if it will cover emergency expenses such as a medical evacuation. US medical insurance plans seldom cover health costs incurred outside the United States unless supplemental coverage is purchased. Furthermore, US Medicare and Medicaid programs do not provide payment for medical services outside the United States.

When making a decision regarding health insurance, Americans should consider that many foreign doctors and hospitals require payment in cash prior to providing service and that a medical evacuation to the United States may cost well in excess of \$50,000. Uninsured travelers who require medical care overseas often face extreme difficulties. When consulting with your insurer prior to your trip, please ascertain whether payment will be made to the overseas healthcare provider or whether you will be reimbursed later for expenses that you incur.

US citizens will receive from us a brochure regarding optional tour cancellation/emergency medical insurance. Our agent, CSA, will insure for trip cancellation and interruption, medical coverage, travel delay, baggage loss and delay, and emergency medical transportation. **Currently we are unable to offer CSA insurance policies to residents of New York and Hawaii.** We have had clients provide positive feedback after acquiring insurance with InsureMyTrip (www.insuremytrip.com) in the past, and would suggest that company as an alternative. Please let us know if you have any questions about this. If you purchase the insurance within 24 hours of making final payment for the tour, and cover all non-refundable parts of the trip (including any non-refundable flights), pre-existing conditions are covered. The CSA brochure includes a contact number; you may also purchase your CSA policy on-line by visiting our website at <https://fieldguides.com/travelinsurance.html> and clicking the link to CSA. Please note, once the insurance is purchased it is non-refundable, so please check with your tour manager prior to making the purchase to assure the tour will operate as scheduled. Citizens of other countries are urged to consult their insurance broker.

RESPONSIBILITY: For and in consideration of the opportunity to participate in the tour, each tour participant and each parent or legal guardian of a tour participant who is under 18 agrees to release, indemnify, and hold harmless Field Guides Incorporated, its agents, servants, employees, shareholders, officers, directors, attorneys, and contractors as more fully set forth in the Release and Indemnity Agreement on the reverse side of the registration form. Field Guides Incorporated acts only as an agent for the passenger in regard to travel, whether by railroad, motorcar, motorcoach, boat, airplane, or other means, and assumes no liability for injury, damage, loss, accident, delay, or irregularity caused by defect in such vehicles or for any reason whatsoever, including the acts, defaults, or bankruptcies of any company or person engaged in conveying the passenger or in carrying out the arrangements of the tour. Field Guides Incorporated accepts no responsibility for losses or additional expenses due to delay or changes in air or other services, sickness, weather, strike, war, quarantine, or other causes. The tour participant shall bear all such losses and expenses. Field Guides Incorporated reserves the right to substitute hotels of similar category for those indicated and to make any changes in the itinerary where deemed necessary or caused by changes in air schedules. Field Guides Incorporated reserves the right to decline to accept or to retain any person as a member of any tour. Baggage is at owner's risk entirely.

Participants should be in good health and should consult a physician before undertaking a tour. If you have questions about the physical requirements of a tour, please contact our office for further information. Participants should prepare for the tour by reading the detailed itinerary, the information bulletin, and other pertinent matter provided by Field Guides. Each participant is responsible for bringing appropriate clothing and equipment as recommended in our bulletins.

THE RECEIPT OF YOUR TOUR DEPOSIT SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE CONSENT TO THE ABOVE CONDITIONS. EACH TOUR PARTICIPANT AND EACH PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN OF A TOUR PARTICIPANT WHO IS UNDER 18 SHALL SIGN AND DELIVER THE RELEASE AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT AT THE TIME OF REGISTRATION.

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