

ITINERARY
MOUNTAINS OF MANU, PERU
August 2-13, 2019



While it is not large and flashy, the Puna Thistletail is a near-endemic, found only in a small band of elfin forests in southern Peru and a small portion of Bolivia. We saw this one well on last year's tour. Photograph by guide Dan Lane.

We include here information for those interested in the 2019 Field Guides Mountains of Manu, Peru 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
- 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

Manu Biosphere Reserve, incorporating Manu National Park and a couple of contiguous conservation tracts, is a vast, spell-binding wilderness (the size of Massachusetts!) in southeastern Peru, home of the Rio Madre de Dios, Mother of God, a major tributary of the Amazon. Replete with some of the richest flora and fauna to be found anywhere in South America, it offers the uncontained possibilities of an entire humid Andean Slope ecosystem, from golden grasslands of the puna zone down the eastern Andean slope through cloaking montane cloud forest to seemingly endless lowland rainforest.

This tour offers a rich transect of the incredibly “birdy” road from above Cusco down to the Alto Madre de Dios in the rich upper-tropical zone, some of the best birding in the world! The tour combines four nights based in the cloud forest at 4600 feet (1400m), from which we bird up and down the road, with three nights in the rich upper-tropical foothills at 1600 feet (500m), based at Villa Carmen Biological Station. We also plan to spend one night this year at Wayqecha Biological Station, at 9800 feet (3000m), on our return to Cusco, thus allowing us an opportunity to bird the high-elevation forest early and late. Each lodge we use offers pleasant sleeping, hot showers, good food, and good service right in the midst of excellent birding—with no camping involved.

The scenery alone would be reason to take this tour—the copses of tree line forest that plunge down the east slope, becoming taller and wetter and more cloaking at mid-elevations, secreting streams and waterfalls and rushing rivers, in places completely covering the narrow road that snakes downslope. There are precious few places in South America where one can transect comparably undisturbed forest on the diverse east slope of the Andes. And at Villa Carmen Biological Station we will enjoy of the mosaic of habitats that make this a very special place.



The spectacular Rufous-crested Coquette is one of more than 50 hummingbird species possible on this tour. Photograph by participant Francesco Veronesi.

But the birds too are genuinely breathtaking—from glowing male Andean Cocks-of-the-rock and electric Plum-throated Cotingas to wonderfully camouflaged Yungas Pygmy-Owls, mottled in rufous, browns, and grays; from subtly beautiful Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucans gulping big fruits in the temperate forest to dazzlingly brilliant Paradise Tanagers consuming the abundant melastome berries of the middle-elevation forest edge, along with dozens of other tanagers in mixed-species flocks, a phenomenon for which the east-Andean slope is justifiably famous; from White-capped Dippers along mountain streams to Fasciated Tiger-Herons along foothill rivers; from sunning Hoatzins with their shaggy crests to a fabulous array of hummingbirds (including shaggy-crested Wire-crested Thorntails and Rufous-crested Coquettes!); from virtuoso Chestnut-breasted Wrens and Andean Solitaires to piercingly resonant White-eared Solitaires and Olive Finches “shouting” above the sound of rushing water, to mellow and persistent Tawny-bellied Screech-Owls that soothe us to sleep each night in the quiet lowlands; from shy tinamous and antpittas that circle us furtively in response to playback, to the big male Amazonian Umbrellabirds atop canopy trees. We’ll seek numerous range-restricted specialties, from Blue-headed Macaw, Bearded Mountaineer, Scarlet-hooded Barbet, Creamy-crested, Cabanis’s, and Marcapata spinetails, Rusty-fronted Canastero, Red-and-white Antpitta, Slaty Gnateater, Yungas and Cerulean-capped manakins, Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet (first described in 1997), Yellow-crested Tanager,

and a few bamboo specialties, more typical of lower elevations in southwestern Amazonia, including Dusky-cheeked Foliage-gleaner, Bamboo Antshrike, and Goeldi’s, White-lined, and Manu antbirds. In 8 days of birding we should encounter more than 350 species of birds, including some of the fanciest and most sought-after in the Neotropics.

About the Physical Requirements & Pace: The purpose of this tour is to enjoy some of the richest birding on the east slope of the Andes while comfortably based at some wonderful lodges that give access to a wide range of elevations. To maximize the quality of our experience, we’ll have early starts that allow us to be in the field shortly after dawn, when activity is at its peak. While based at our montane lodge(s), we’ll typically be up pre-dawn with an early breakfast (usually 5:00 or 5:30 a.m.). We’ll bird the ribbon of road through wilderness—mostly walking downhill—sometimes having our bus drop us off and then pick us up an hour or so later. We also plan to take some montane trails that get us into the forest for some forest-interior specialties that are tough to see from the road. These trails are good but can be steep and slippery in hilly terrain; a walking stick might be welcome here. We’ll either return to the lodges for lunch or have a picnic lunch (on days that we are birding farther afield). Most of our montane birding will be along the road through the forest, where birding can be tough but viewing is usually excellent for a group. Temperatures are usually cool and invigorating at higher elevations on the east slope, but can be downright hot in the lowlands; **consider that you may be on your feet walking for 6+ hours a day.**

Our days at Villa Carmen will start early (breakfast at 5:30) to bird the trails until warms up, which is normally around noon. By that time we will be back in the lodge for lunch (12:00-12:30) and a break to avoid the hottest time of the day. Then we will head back out to the trails in the afternoon for more birding. Along the trails, we'll typically move at a snail's pace, walking quietly, watching the ground for tinamous, listening for the slightest growl that could betray the presence of an army ant swarm with its attendant followers or a shower of petals or seeds from the canopy that could alert us to the presence of a flock of parrots or a troop of monkeys. We will use playback to call in some fabulous skulkers that might otherwise go unseen. And, in the process, we'll do considerable standing around just watching. For such situations many participants recommend carrying a portable, folding stool; the opportunity to sit in comfort periodically can reduce fatigue substantially. Most trails are on relatively flat ground, but if we are willing, there are trails here that ascend the slopes of the ridge behind the lodge, and is quite steep in places, but may produce additional species we would not encounter on the more level trails. While trails can be muddy and hilly in places, nowhere will we move very rapidly. **Still, to participate fully, you should have reasonable balance and the ability to walk at a steady pace for 30 minutes to an hour.**

In part to break up the long drive back to Cusco, and in part to buffer against a period of excessive sun(!), rain or fog, we've decided to divide our stay in the cloud forest into two segments—three nights on the way down and two nights on the way back up. By our second stay in the cloud forest zone, we'll have a good sense of how to prioritize our time on our final day of birding in these cool Andes. There will be some night-birding options near each of our lodges.

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.

This tour can be combined with Peruvian Rainforests of the Tambopata, July 21-August 3, 2019.

About the Birding Areas



Drive from Cusco to San Pedro—The shrub and cactus-clad slopes and quebradas (gullies) of the arid intermontane valleys southwest of the high eastern crest support a landbird fauna of considerable interest as well, including a handful of distinctive endemics. Among these are Bearded Mountaineer and Rusty-fronted Canastero, striking evolutionary products of lengthy geographic isolation. The scrubby slopes near Cusco and Huacarpay offer our first chance for the canastero and the spectacular Bearded Mountaineer, which feeds at the blooming tree tobacco in the rocky outwash plains above the lakes. The scrubby slopes are also home to Bare-faced Ground-Doves, Giant Hummingbird (at nine inches, the heaviest of hummers), Sparkling Violet-ear, Black-tailed and Green-tailed trainbearers, a disjunct population (*griseipectus*) of Streak-fronted Thornbird, White-browed Chat-Tyrant, Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant, Blue-and-yellow Tanager, Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch, and Band-tailed Seedeater. Our time allotted to bird here will depend on when we arrive in Cusco, and the conditions of the road into Manu ahead. If we expect a long drive, we may be forced to cut our time in this area short in favor of arriving at our destination before dark. Furthermore,

we give this area more attention on our Machu Picchu and Abra Malaga tour.

From the Cusco valley a newly paved road climbs northeastward over a long ridge—past the pre-Inca ruins of Ninamarca—and descends into the valley of the Rio Paucartambo, world capital of potato diversity. From Paucartambo (which, roughly translated from Quecha, means “Way station of the cacique”) it continues as a dirt road, narrows, and crawls up through a patchwork of agricultural land and natural temperate-zone scrub (supporting the endemic Creamy-crested Spinetail), eventually emerging into the high *jalca* zone (grassland above treeline) near the crest of the northeasternmost cordillera. Near the pass, where the buffer zone of the park begins, are vast stretches of undisturbed puna grassland that fall away to treeline down the east slope. The crest here is about 12,500 feet (3800m). We'll make select stops for the dry-side specialties en route as timing and weather allow.

The humid temperate and upper subtropical forests—From the crest of the northeasternmost cordillera, we will bird down the breathtakingly beautiful east slope on a little-traveled road to our first lodge at 4600 feet (1400m). On our descent the first afternoon, we'll have time for only a very limited sampling of this zone, but we'll be back up in due course. After a transition through increasingly humid shrubbery, we'll reach treeline and the temperate-zone forest, which cloaks the slopes down to around 7500 feet (2300m). This zone, which contains lots of blossoming shrubs and large stands of alders, blends into upper subtropical forest from around 7500 (2300m) down to 5000 feet (1500m). The uppermost zones support a more stunted forest, with considerable stands of *Chusquea* bamboo. As one descends, the forest becomes taller and more humid, with more running water. It is a land of grand forest vistas and scattered waterfalls. Our bus will drop us in various good forest stretches, periodically following us as we bird along on foot. In these upper zones, we'll seek such priority species as Yungas Pygmy-Owl, Collared Inca (*Coeligena torquata omissa*, the southern, chestnut-collared group, split by some from the northern, white-collared group, and called "Gould's Inca" [*C. inca*]), Violet-throated Starfrontlet, Buff-thighed Puffleg, Rufous-capped Thornbill, Masked Trogon, Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan, Blue-banded Toucanet; two range-restricted furnariids, Puna Thistletail and Marcapata Spinetail; the secretive endemic Red-and-white Antpitta, reclusive Barred and Band-tailed fruiteaters, the endemic Inca Flycatcher, the scarce Olive Flycatcher, Bolivian Tyrannulet, Rufous-bellied Bush-Tyrant; mixed flocks of White-collared Jays, Mountain Caciques (of the nominate race, split by some as "Bolivian Cacique"), and Hooded Mountain-Tanagers; Fulvous Wren (*Cinnycerthia fulva*, the southernmost group of the Sepia-brown complex that was split three ways); Black-capped Hemispingus (of the southern race *auricularis*), Rust-and-yellow, Golden-collared, and Slaty tanagers, Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager, Plushcap, and Moustached and Black-throated flowerpiercers. We've seen all of these on past tours. While we won't see every possibility on any one trip, we usually find a surprise or two; the birding in these largely undisturbed habitats is simply spectacular.



A visit to a lek of the spectacular Andean Cock-of-the-Rock is always a highlight! Photograph by guide Dan Lane.

The humid subtropical zone of the east slope—Based for three consecutive nights (and a fourth on our way back) at our well-situated lodge, we will be living in the lower part of the subtropical zone—among the best this ecosystem has to offer.

Our lodging itself offers an impressive degree of comfort for such a wilderness location—flush toilets, hot showers, spacious, private sleeping quarters, good food, and the opportunity to sleep to the sound of the rushing river and awaken in the midst of good habitat. The flowering vervain below the dining area (of both lodges) attracts such fancy hummers as Booted Racket-tail, Wire-crested Thorntail, Violet-fronted Brilliant, and (on occasion) the endemic Peruvian Piedtail.

Immediately above the lodge is a zone of overlap between species typical of the subtropics (generally considered to occur from around 4600-7500 feet, or 1400-2290m) and those more characteristic of the upper tropical zone (around

2000-4600 feet, or 600-1400m). This results in some of the richest tanager flocks anywhere. The forest edge can be teeming with exquisite tanagers that forage in frenzied flocks from one fruiting melastome to another. These can include several species of hemispingus, Blue-naped Chlorophonia, Golden-collared Honeycreeper, and lots of tanager allies called “tanagers”: Yellow-throated, Orange-eared, Golden, Saffron-crowned, Paradise, Spotted, Golden-eared, Golden-naped, Blue-necked, Bay-headed, Beryl-spangled, and the very local Slaty. These frugivorous flocks sometimes overlap with mixed-species flocks of primarily insectivorous birds (but with a few fruit-eaters like Versicolored Barbet) that include such species as Yellow-breasted Antwren, Yellow-rumped Antwren, Lemon-browed Flycatcher, Gray-mantled Wren, and a few furnariids; there can be moments of virtual pandemonium! Uniform Antshrikes, Slaty Gnateaters, and Black-faced Brush-Finches call from the understory, competing for our attention with Crested and Golden-headed quetzals in the subcanopy. With luck we could locate a Black-streaked Puffbird or a Lanceolated Monklet, sitting quietly in the midstory. In the late afternoon, the normally inconspicuous Highland Motmot can suddenly appear. And, at any moment, a Solitary Eagle or a Black-and-chestnut Eagle could dive from the sky toward a skulking Andean Guan.

Historically, near the lodge, was an easily accessible Andean Cock-of-the-rock lek, but a landslide resulting from exceptionally heavy rains in January-February 2010 ripped through the lek area, causing the males to retreat downslope to form a new lek. Happily, there is another lek we visit that is a 15-minute drive from our lodge and the birds are quite used to people. In any case, the cocks are still quite common along the road, and we have sufficient time here to be sure of good sightings of the fabulous males of this incredible species.

The strategic location of our comfortable lodge has eliminated the need for camping along the road in order to have access to a wide range of habitat zones. Based here, we’ll work both up and down the mountain, birding the temperate and subtropical zones by working upslope, and birding the upper tropical zone by working downslope. We plan to spend at least eight days (including coming and going) along this wonderfully rich “Kosñipata Highway” (as the road is known in the bird literature). We’ll sleep in comfort to the sound of rushing water.



The tiny Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet was only recognized as a distinct species in the 1980's. It is found in a small band of the humid forest on the eastern slope of the Andes that includes the Manu region. Photograph by participant Francesco Veronesi.

The upper tropical forest and bamboo zones—As we work downslope from the lodge, we will reach a distinctive forest zone with extensive stands of tall *Guadua* bamboo, which hold many specialties. Among the many possibilities down the road from the lodge in this upper tropical zone are: Military Macaw, Pavonine Cuckoo, Bluish-fronted Jacamar, Chestnut-tipped Toucanet, Red-billed Scythebill, Cabanis’s Spinetail, Dusky-cheeked Foliage-gleaner, Peruvian Recurvebill (rare), Black-billed Treehunter, Chestnut-backed and Bamboo antshrikes, Stripe-chested and Ornate antwrens, Manu, Black, and Goeldi’s antbirds, Scaled Antpitta, Slaty Gnateater, and Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet, *Phylloscartes parkeri*, a little-known flycatcher that was first collected in 1899 but not observed again by ornithologists until 1972 (along this road), after which it was officially described as a distinct species and named for the late Ted Parker. The least disturbed patches of forest in the zone between 3000 and 5000 feet (900-1500m) hold such alluring (and scarce) species as Wattled Guan, Cerulean-capped Manakin, Olive Finch, and the ethereal songster, Chestnut-breasted Wren.

On the day we travel to Villa Carmen, we'll bird even lower into the foothill forest zone en route. The birds here will overlap those discussed under Villa Carmen.



Striolated Puffbird is one of the lowland species we'll find at Villa Carmen.
Photograph by participant David Smith.

Villa Carmen and the eastern base of the Andes—

Located in the buffer zone of Manu National Park and north of the village of Pilcopata, is the Villa Carmen Biological Station, which is part of a private reserve of 7,574 acres. This lodge's elevation—about 1600 feet (500m)—is ideal for exploration of tropical and upper tropical avifauna under pleasant, relatively pest-free conditions.

We'll spend our time at Villa Carmen exploring their 25 mile trail system which covers an amazing array of habitats such as premontane and lower mountain rainforest, Riparian succession vegetation, secondary vegetation, bamboo, crops, pasture and some fish ponds. Many lowland species occur up to 1600 feet (500m); so we have a good chance of seeing a number of lowland rainforest species including Cinereous Tinamou, Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle, Sunbittern, Sungrebe, Scarlet, Red-and-green, Blue-headed, and Chestnut-fronted macaws, Black-banded Owl, Great and Long-tailed potoos, Black-eared Fairy, White-chinned Sapphire, Long-billed Starthroat, Blue-crowned, Violaceous, and Black-tailed trogons, Chestnut-capped and Striolated puffbirds, Gilded, Lemon-throated, and Scarlet-hooded (rare) barbets, White-throated (Cuvier's) Toucan, Rufous-tailed and Rufous-rumped foliage-gleaners, Bluish-slate Antshrike (a leader of mixed flocks), Black-

banded and Ocellated (*brevirostris* race, sometimes split as Tschudi's) woodcreepers, Red-billed Scythebill, White-browed, Yellow-breasted Warbling-, and Black-faced antbirds, Thrush-like and Amazonian antpittas, Fiery-capped Manakin, Rusty-fronted and Yellow-browed tody-flycatchers, Little Ground-Tyrant, Purplish and Violaceous jays, Hauxwell's Thrush, Black-capped Donacobius, Scaly-breasted Wren, Yellow-bellied Dacnis, and Swallow Tanager. Villa Carmen is also a great place to see mammals. Researchers have captured images of large cats such as jaguars and pumas among other mammals with the aid of camera traps. Other species that have been recorded here are Brazilian Tapirs, Giant River Otters, Common Squirrel Monkeys, Dusky Titis, Brown Capuchins, and Night Monkeys.

Among some of the lowland species that seem to prefer the base of the Andes (and hence are more likely here than further downriver in Amazonian Manu) are Black-capped Tinamou, Buckley's Forest-Falcon, Koepcke's and White-browed hermits, Rufous-capped Nunlet, Plain-crowned Spinetail, Dusky-cheeked Foliage-gleaner, Bamboo Antshrike, Stripe-chested Antwren, Mottle-backed Elaenia, Johannes' Tody-Tyrant, Round-tailed Manakin, Tawny-faced Gnatwren, Pectoral Sparrow, Yellow-bellied, Carmiol's (*frenata*), and Yellow-crested tanagers, White-winged Shrike-Tanager, and Black-and-white Seedeater.

The bamboo forest at Villa Carmen is impressive and might produce most of the bamboo specialists, in addition of that, we will bird the foothills of the Andes at the Pilcopata road. As part of the Atalaya ridge we'll pay special attention to the *Guadua* bamboo stands, which harbor a unique set of birds, specialized in this habitat. In addition to that we will be looking for a number of rarities occurring in the uplifted hills along the eastern base of the Andes such as Blue-headed and Military Macaws, Rufous-breasted and Fine-barred piculets, Plain Softtail, Goeldi's and Manu antbirds, Red-billed Tyrannulet, Black-backed Tody-Flycatcher, Golden-bellied Warbler (of the nominate race) to mention a few.

To prepare for the many birds of the east-Andean slope, foothills, and lowlands, consult the coded tour checklist. The ***BIRDS OF PERU***, by Schulenberg, Stotz, (our own Dan) Lane, O'Neill, and Parker (Princeton University Press, revised edition, 2010) will be an indispensable aid for field identification. Plus, it should make preparing for the tour an immense pleasure!

Itinerary for Mountains of Manu, Peru

Day 1, Fri, 02 Aug. Flight to Lima. Flights to Lima typically depart from the US late afternoon or evening and arrive into Lima from 9:30 to 11:30 p.m. Because these flights arrive late and our flight to Cusco often requires an early departure, we urge you to select a flight that arrives early, or else come a day early in order to rest up before our flight tomorrow morning. Our office can help you with reservations for air and hotel. Be sure our office knows your arrival plans.

You will get your passport stamped at Immigration, claim your luggage, and proceed through Customs. You can exit the baggage area and push your own luggage cart to the new Costa del Sol Wyndham Hotel, simply out the door from international arrivals and across the street within the airport complex (ask any one of a number of English-speaking airport information assistants for directions). As you check into the hotel, please submit your passport for copying (a requirement of most hotels in Peru) and ask for the message to Field Guides participants regarding the plan for tomorrow. The message will inform you of detailed plans for our flight to Cusco in the morning and of what time to be ready; your guide(s) will meet you in the hotel lobby, if not at the buffet breakfast, and we'll go together to check in to our flight.

If you have come a day early or are arriving from another Field Guides tour, and are already at the hotel, your guide(s) will contact you about plans. Night at the Costa del Sol Wyndham Hotel, Lima International Airport.

Day 2, Sat, 03 Aug. Flight from Lima to Cusco, drive to Wayqecha. On this day, we will arrive in Cusco as early as we can so that we can be on the road to the humid slope of the Andes. It will be a long driving day, with a few birding stops on the way to break up the road time. The scenery along the way will be memorable, and the anticipation of the birds in the region palpable. We should be able to see some species of interest along the route, and will be able to spend ample time in the higher elevations of cloudforest this evening! We will arrive at Wayqecha Biological Station, a relatively new research station in the upper montane cloud forest at 9800 feet (3000m). Staying at the station will make it possible to be in high-elevation habitat for Swallow-tailed Nightjar at dusk, as well as to be out in this high-elevation forest early in the morning while the birding is at its best. The station offers lovely duplex cabins with individual bathrooms for each bedroom, each with a private entrance and anteroom with electric outlets for recharging while the generator is on. Set on a steep slope, each cabana has a balcony with a breathtaking view of montane forest as far as the eye can see. But room is limited, and some clients who have singles elsewhere on the tour may have to share a room. Night in Wayqecha Research Station.



The Red-crested Cotinga is a high-elevation species that occurs from Venezuela to Bolivia. We've gotten good views of this understated but attractive cotinga at Wayqecha. Photograph by guide Dan Lane.

Day 3, Sun, 04 Aug. Birding from Wayqecha down the east slope to San Pedro. This morning, we'll spend the early hours exploring the higher elevations of cloudforest around our lodge before we descend towards our lodging at San Pedro. The treeline environments can be exciting with cotingas, pygmy-owls, tapaculos, antpittas, and a host of tyrants and tanagers roving in mixed-species flocks. It could be cool this morning, but will likely warm up as day progresses. Night at Manu Paradise Lodge or Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge.

Days 4-5, Mon-Tue, 05-06 Aug. Birding east slope of Manu from our lodge. We'll have two full days now to bird up and down the road from our base in the heart of the lower subtropical zone. We'll spend one day in the middle-elevation section not far from the lodge. We plan to spend the other day back up the road in the upper subtropical and temperate zones, a fair bus ride up from our lodge but well worth the effort. Expect early starts, cool mornings, warm middays and afternoons, and some evening birding. There could be rain at any time in these cloud forests, so rain gear should always be available (along with plenty of sun protection). Nights at Cock of the Rock Lodge or Manu Paradise Lodge.



The unique Grass-green Tanager is found in the Andes, generally in the wet evergreen forests. We've had good views of these stunners near the edge of Manu National Park. Photograph by guide Jesse Fagan.

Day 6, Wed, 07 Aug. Birding downslope from San Pedro to Villa Carmen. This morning, we'll bird downslope from our San Pedro lodge through a stretch of bamboo habitat and upper tropical forest, then pass through some second growth and open country areas lower in the Kosñipata valley where human activities have opened up the habitat, before reaching the last hill with nice bamboo habitat. In this area, a recently-opened biological station named Villa Carmen will serve as our base of operations for the next couple of days, allowing us to explore this mosaic of open, forested, and bamboo-dominated habitats. Night at Villa Carmen.

Days 7-8, Thu-Fri, 08-09 Aug. Full days in Villa Carmen. We have two full days in this area. There is a great trail system that covers a number of habitats in which we'll be looking for species of lower elevation. Expect an early start, birdy morning, a return for lunch and a midday break, then an optional afternoon's birding. We may also do some night-birding right outside our rooms. Night at Villa Carmen.

Day 9, Sat, 10 Aug. Full day of birding up the Kosñipata road to San Pedro lodge. Today, we will head back upslope after early morning birding around the station and adjacent area, with special attention paid to birds of the more open country, and then the bamboo-laden lower foothills as we continue upslope to our lodge in the San Pedro area. Night at San Pedro (either Cock-of-the-Rock or Manu Paradise Lodge).

Day 10, Sun, 11 Aug. Birding our way back to Cusco. This will be our morning to cover the high temperate and tree-line habitats of the Kosñipata "Highway" before we begin our drive back to Cusco. Once we leave the Manu area, time will dictate how much effort we can put into stops for any dry habitat birds we missed along the road to Cusco. Night in our comfortable hotel in Cusco.

Day 11, Mon, 12 Aug. Flight Cusco/Lima. There may be a bit of time to explore Cusco this morning before our flight to Lima.

Please contact your tour manager if you would like help arranging any extra activities. International departures will likely be between 10pm-3am. **Unless you request otherwise, we will not have room reservations in Lima.**

Day 12, Tue, 13 Aug. International flight(s); connections home. Departures are usually spread out over the period of 9:00 p.m. on Day 11 to 1:00 a.m. on Day 12 and again between 7:00 and 9:30 a.m. on Day 12. You should plan to be at the check-in counter 2.5 to 3 hours in advance of your flight. Que les vayan bien!

About Your Guide

Dan Lane, the “Barbet,” was barely out of diapers when his love for birds manifested itself. He was an active birder in his home state of New Jersey until he graduated from college in 1995 and moved to Louisiana to pursue a master's studying Neotropical birds at Louisiana State University. By 1999, he'd received his degree and participated in three LSU expeditions to Peru and Ecuador, discovering a new species of bird (Scarlet-banded Barbet) along the way. His increasing experience with the Peruvian avifauna, coupled with having the luck of being "in the right place at the right time," landed Dan co-authorship on the *Birds of Peru*—alongside his childhood heroes Ted Parker and John O'Neill. Meanwhile, his continuing fieldwork has resulted in uncovering additional new species to science (although writing these up, sadly, takes far more time than finding the birds, and Dan's way behind schedule).

Dan's interests in birds also include illustration, bird vocalizations, and bird biogeography and evolution. He's pleased to be working with Field Guides and enjoys the friendship and fun the Field Guides family provides. His favorite areas are largely in tropical Latin America, but on occasion he has led tours to other corners of the globe and of course (somewhat) regularly birds near his home in Louisiana.

“Dan Lane is superior in all aspects as a guide—excellent recognition of bird sounds, patient in drawing birds in for views, able to relate to group members with relaxed courtesy and helpfulness. We rate Field Guides the highest.” J.N. & E. S., Amazonian Ecuador: Sacha Lodge

Visit <https://fieldguides.com/guides> for Dan's complete tour schedule; just click on his photo.

Financial Information

FEE: \$4750 for one person in double occupancy from Lima

\$100 discount on one tour if combined with *Peruvian Rainforests of the Tambopata, July 21-August 3, 2019*.

DEPOSIT: \$475 per person

FINAL PAYMENT DUE: April 4, 2019

SINGLE SUPPLEMENT (Optional): \$1175 (*Depending on group composition, singles may not be available at Cock of the Rock Lodge, Villa Carmen, or at Wayqecha Cloud Forest Research Station.*)

LIMIT: 8

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!

ACCOMMODATIONS: Our hotels in Lima and Cusco are modern and very comfortable, with all the amenities. Our lodges at middle elevations are in a cool, humid climate, sometimes penetratingly so after a wet *friaje* (cold fronts from the south). Pack plenty of warm clothing and good raingear and consider bringing your umbrella to the dining room. Both lodges have hot water for bathing. At Cock of the Rock Lodge, lighting in the rooms is by candlelight (remember to extinguish your candles before leaving the room), so you'll need your headlamp or flashlight for navigating after dark. A recharging station is located in the dining room and a generator is turned on as needed for recharging. Singles may not be available while at Cock of the Rock Lodge. Manu Paradise Lodge, just down the road (and across the river) from Cock

of the Rock Lodge, is relatively newer and smaller, but the rooms have electric lighting and electric outlets for recharging (while the generator is on). At both these lodges, drinking water is available in the dining room; bring your water bottle to refill when you come down to dinner.

At Villa Carmen, the facilities are quite comfortable. Six new cabins with private bathrooms and hot water, comfortable beds with all the necessary precautions to keep mosquitoes away (screened windows and mosquito nets), Adirondack chairs, and other amenities will make you feel at ease and relax after our birding outings. Electricity is provided by a generator during certain times and there is also limited Internet available. A brand new dining room, lounge, and bar welcome you for meals and provide comfortable seating for reviewing your lists at the end of the day. The place is surprisingly free of pesky insects, and nighttime temperatures are usually perfect for sleeping.

Wayqecha Biological Station is a lovely new facility at 9800 feet (3000m). Three separate cabanas (each with two bedrooms connected by a shared bathroom) are connected by trails to the dining hall, steeply below, so you will need your headlamp there as well. Singles may be limited or unavailable for the night we may stay there. Hot water in the showers has been spotty during past tours, so if you wish to wait until our return to Cusco the next day for a hot shower, that may save you from a potentially cold experience!

NOTE: Our last day, when we fly from Cusco to Lima, we will not have rooms automatically reserved at the Costa del Sol since most clients will be flying internationally within hours of our arrival in Lima. If you wish for a room in Lima, please be sure to contact our office to make those arrangements.

A NOTE ON ALTITUDE: Altitude sickness sometimes affects visitors to Cusco—at 11,000 feet (3350m)—especially upon over-exertion after arriving from sea level. It is usually avoided by taking it easy and moving very slowly; this requires a conscious effort, especially when deplaning with a heavy carry-on amid a group of passengers accustomed to the altitude. The highest elevation we'll reach on the tour is almost 13,500 feet (4100m) where we cross a high pass coming back to Cusco from the east slope. We'll start our birding (by walking slowly) at around 11,000 feet (3350m) near the Huacarpay Lakes on our first afternoon in Cusco.

DOCUMENTS: A passport valid for six months beyond the date of your return is necessary for US citizens to enter Peru. We recommend that your passport be valid for at least 6 months beyond the dates of your visit, as regulations vary from country to country, and are subject to change. You will be issued a tourist card by the airline on which you travel into Peru.

If you are not a US citizen, please check with the Peruvian 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: 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 provide assistance 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 \$4750 for one person in double occupancy from Lima. It includes all lodging from Day 1 through Day 10, all meals from breakfast on Day 2 through dinner on Day 11, the flights within Peru

(Lima/Cusco/Lima), all ground transportation, entrance fees, tips for baggage handling and meal service, and the guide services of the tour leader(s).

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

The **single supplement** for the tour is \$1175 (*Singles may not be available at Cock of the Rock Lodge, Villa Carmen, or at Wayqecha Cloud Forest Research Station.*) 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 \$475** 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 April 4, 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, 24-hour accident protection, and emergency medical transportation. If you purchase the insurance when 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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