

ITINERARY
NOWHERE BUT NORTHEAST BRAZIL
January 15 - February 1, 2027



The Seven-colored Tanager is a gorgeous representative of the birds we'll see on this exciting tour. This bird is confined to the Atlantic coastal forests of NE Brazil, where it is considered rare. Photograph by participant Ram Madhavarapu.

We include here information for those interested in the 2027 Field Guides Nowhere but Northeast Brazil! 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

These additional materials will be made available to those who register for the tour:

- 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 web site)
- 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 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

"Northeast Brazil" is a really big piece of turf. Geographically, it covers all of that chunk sticking out into the Atlantic, but biogeographically, and specifically in terms of bird distributions, it casts an even greater compass. Thus, from the states of Ceara and Pernambuco thence far to the south and west, where biomes range from humid Atlantic Forest through *caatinga* and *cerrado* woodland to the edges of Amazonia, there are one heckuva lot of endemic birds, some of them among the most endangered species on the continent, many of them among the most range-restricted in the world.

Would you like to see them all? You bet you would! That's why we pioneered birding tourism in Northeast Brazil more than thirty years ago and why we're continuing to expand our (your!) horizons there. Get ready to take on White-collared Kite, Mantled Hawk, Indigo (Lear's) Macaw, Broad-tipped Hermit, Hooded Visorbearer, Long-tailed Woodnymph, Ruby Topaz, Biscutate Swift, Pygmy Nightjar and Least Nighthawk, Ochre-backed Woodpecker, Ochraceous, Spotted,

and Golden-spangled piculets (take a breath), and also Great Xenops, Red-shouldered Spinetail, both Northern and Southern Silvery-cheeked Antshrikes, Planalto Slaty-Antshrike, Caatinga and Sincora antwrens, Diamantina Tapaculo, Ash-throated Casiornis, Greater and Bahia wagtail-tyrants (the former likely to be split from widespread, distant relatives), Gray-backed Tachuri, Rufous-sided Scrub-Tyrant, Araripe Manakin, White-naped Jay, Seven-colored Tanager, White-banded Tanager, Scarlet-throated Tanager, Pale-throated Pampa-Finch, and White-throated Seedeater among a couple of hundred others.

Nowhere but Northeast Brazil covers the states of Pernambuco, Ceara, and north-central Bahia to end in Salvador. And the tour backs up to our ***Bahia Birding Bonanza*** tour so you can continue the quest for endemics of the northern Atlantic Forest biome in coastal and interior Bahia in grand fashion! So, next January-February, hang up that heavy coat, grab your binoculars and pack some light clothes (don't forget your flip-flops!), and leave Old Man Winter at your doorstep to join us for a highly rewarding journey through the beaches and badlands of Northeast Brazil.



Pygmy Nightjar is another NE Brazilian endemic. They tend to day-roost in rocky areas, and we'll look for them in the Caatinga scrub near Pernambuco. Photograph by participant Pete Yendle.

We want to be sure you are on the right tour! Below is a description of the physical requirements of the tour. If you are concerned about the difficulty, please contact us about this and be sure to fully explain your concerns. We want to make sure you have a wonderful time with us, so if you are uncomfortable with the requirements, just let us know and we can help you find a better-fitting tour! Field Guides will not charge you a change or cancellation fee if you opt out within 10 days of depositing.

Physical requirements of this tour

- **TRAILS:** Some trails may be quite steep in places; we may be on trails for an hour or more to get to some birding locations. The Atlantic Forest terrain is hilly.
- **POTENTIAL CHALLENGES:** Some roads may be rough; we'll be in 4WD vehicles on two mornings.
- **PACE:** We'll have early starts almost every day; on non-travel days, we'll usually have breaks mid-day. Some days will be long, however, with a lot of hiking, and we'll have several long travel days between important birding venues.
- **ELEVATION:** We will not be encountering elevations above about 3500 feet on this tour.
- **WEATHER:** Temperatures will vary with elevation, ranging from the upper 60s F at dawn, to highs in the mid-90s F on sunny days. Rain is likely some days, and some areas may have high humidity.

- **VEHICLE SEATING:** So that each participant has equal opportunity during our travel, we ask that everyone remain conscious of the seat rotation system defined by your guides. Participants will need to be flexible enough to maneuver to the back of the vehicle on occasion. Those who experience motion sickness will need to bring adequate medication for the duration of the tour, as we are not able to reserve forward seats for medical conditions.
- **BATHROOM BREAKS:** Whenever possible, we use modern, indoor restrooms, but on occasion participants must be prepared to make a comfort stop in nature.
- **OPTING OUT:** Where we are staying multiple days in the same lodging, participants can easily opt to sit out a day or sometimes a half-day. Of course, this will not be possible on days when we are changing locations.

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 the guide.

This tour may be combined with our BAHIA BIRDING BONANZA tour, 30 January – 13 February, 2027



About the Birding Areas

Here is some information that will allow an understanding of the type of habitat and general terrain we will visit on each segment of the tour.

Atlantic Forest—For millennia, oceanic trade winds have brushed the face of the coastal forests and the uplifted Borborema Plateau in eastern Pernambuco and Alagoas. Moisture from the trades has permitted the historical maintenance of enclaves of humid forest that just a few miles to the west, in the rainshadow of the hills, give way to arid *caatinga*. In a couple of regularly birded reserves in eastern Pernambuco, we are privileged to enter this exceedingly rare habitat as we seek encounters with some of the most endangered species of birds in all of South America. We'll do considerable slow walking through these forests, in mostly level terrain.

Ceara Uplands and Lowlands—The state of Ceara (capital Fortaleza) is situated in one of the most generally arid regions of the northeast. The severe dry season, which begins in about July and usually endures to December, typically has broken by the time our birding begins. We will concentrate on two upland areas of Ceara: the Serra de Baturite, a couple of hours' drive inland from the coast, and the Chapada do Araripe, in the far south. Habitat in these places is similar, mainly semi-deciduous forest; most of the trees are essentially evergreen. Birding will be along easy trails and roadsides with occasional scrambles into the woods for views of more secretive species. We will also take most of two

days to traverse the state north-south, making our first major birding stop in *caatinga* and also checking out any waterholes along the way, where smaller birds concentrate, and we could also find such rarities as Masked Duck, Southern Pochard, and possibly even Comb Duck.

Caatinga—Most of the interior of Brazil's Northeast is dominated by seasonally arid woodland and scrub called *caatinga*, or "white forest," by the Tupi Indians because it is so pale and dry for much of the year. *Caatinga* is one of the least-birded but most highly distinctive biomes in South America, and it is found only in the "outback" of Northeastern Brazil. Unfortunately, it is also one of the most highly disturbed biomes on the continent, owing to its fragile nature (growing on generally flat ground and easily cleared and burned) and a long history of human occupation. Several different classes of *caatinga* have been defined, based on plant species composition, abundance of trees or shrubs, and other factors; virtually none of the natural *caatinga*, which was a tall, deciduous forest, exists today. We will penetrate the *caatinga* several times on our tour route. Birding in the *caatinga* is not difficult, as the ground is mostly level and easy to walk, and birds are usually easy to see well (once you find them, that is!). Bordering the eastern part of the *caatinga* biome is the Raso da Catarina, a remote range of redrock canyons formed by erosion of an ancient, sandstone plateau that are the sole breeding stronghold of the Indigo (Lear's) Macaw.



The Diamantina Tapaculo was only described to science in 2007. It is found only in the upper elevations of the Chapada Diamantina, where it is threatened by habitat loss. Photograph by participant Stephen Gast.

Chapada Diamantina—This fabled area is a geologically spectacular region of butte-like mountain blocks and deep valleys in the interior of the huge state of Bahia. It has obviously experienced a complex paleoclimatic history, and today its towering escarpments are flanked with semi-humid forest that harbors a unique mixture of birds from southeastern Brazil and northeastern dry forest, while outliers of *cerrado* more typical of the Brazilian Plateau far to the southwest cap the upper slopes and summits. Only a few of these remote summits have been explored biologically; one of them holds an amazing fifty-plus species of strange, endemic plants. But a short distance from the base of the Chapada Diamantina, *caatinga* once again dominates the landscape. You will find your second wind in the little towns of Mucuge and Lençóis and the chic and charming pousadas we'll call home for three nights. This beautiful region—and its wonderful birds, especially the Hooded Visorbearer and Sincora Antwren—is not to be missed. Most tour participants find it a surprising revelation that such a place exists in Brazil!



*A highlight of the tour is visiting the breeding cliffs of the endangered Indigo Macaw at the Raso da Catarina near Canudos.
Photograph by participant Linda Rudolph.*

Itinerary for Nowhere but Northeast Brazil

Please Note! *Because flight schedules in Brazil often change several times in a year, it is not possible to guarantee that we'll be able to operate this tour in precisely the order we describe in the day-by-day itinerary, below. We will, however, monitor the situation and make arrangements for the best possible outcome.*

Days 1-2, Fri-Sat, 15-16 Jan. Recife, Pernambuco; drive to Palmares. Plan to depart your home on Day 1, connecting and clearing customs in Sao Paulo, Rio, or Brasilia, before arriving in Recife the following morning. If you are already in Brazil, please arrive at **Recife airport no later than 11:30 a.m. on Day 2**. If you have arrived earlier and Field Guides has arranged your accommodation, we'll also arrange your transfer to the airport.

Once we have everybody together, we'll depart the airport for the roughly three-hour transfer (with lunch) to our hotel in the town of Palmares. Weather permitting, we will make our first birding stop along a road en route to the hotel, or perhaps after we check in at the hotel. Thus, you should be dressed appropriately, meaning comfortable walking shoes and lightweight clothing, binoculars and sunscreen at hand (no bugs to worry about, no muddy trails, no scope needed but possibly desirable). We'll probably do a birding walk of less than ¼ mile on easy footing—it's a delightful introduction to racking up the lifers!

Our hotel in Palmares puts us in position for very important birding at the Frei Caneca and Pedra D'Anta reserves, a couple of hours away via dirt roads winding through vast plantations of sugarcane. Night of Day 2 in Palmares.

Day 3, Sun, 17 Jan. Frei Caneca & Pedra D'Anta Reserves. This very active, first full day will see us up quite early for a critically important morning afield as we search for some of the rarest birds in South America. Access to the reserves is by steep, narrow, dirt roads that are potentially impassable if wet, even in the 4WD vehicles we will be using, so keep your fingers crossed for sunny weather (this is a generally dry time of year, but the weather on this planet is not what it used to be). Here is but a partial list of birds we aim to encounter today (a few of which we will also have a chance for tomorrow): White-collared Kite (ultra-rare), Red-shouldered Macaw, Plain Parakeet, Golden-spangled Piculet (endemic subspecies *pernambucensis*), Orange-bellied Antwren, Willis's Antbird (endemic subspecies *sabinoi*), Alagoas Tyrannulet, Pinto's Spinetail, East Amazonian Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoconota pernambucensis*), Scalloped Antbird, Black-cheeked Gnateater (endemic subspecies *nigrifrons*), and Smoky-fronted Tody-Flycatcher. The Pedra D'Anta Reserve features an excellent array of hummingbird feeders where we should enjoy wonderful views of Long-tailed Woodnymph (this is the best place

anywhere to see this great bird), Black Jacobin, Blue-chinned Sapphire, Black-eared Fairy, Planalto and Rufous-breasted hermits, Swallow-tailed Hummingbirds, sometimes Ruby-topaz Hummingbird, and we might be lucky enough to catch a visit from spectacular (and endangered) Seven-colored Tanagers.

Later this afternoon, we'll drive east to the coast to our fantastic hotel on the beach. It's a long but bird-rich day, *Whew!* Night in Tamandare.

Day 4, Mon, 18 Jan. Tamandare area. A productive morning of birding near Tamandare could produce, among many other birds, Mantled Hawk, Jandaya Parakeet, Golden-tailed Parrotlet (often just high fly-overs, but we have a habit of getting lucky), White-shouldered Antshrike (endemic subspecies *distans*), Chestnut-backed Antshrike, Pinto's Spinetail, the obscure Forbes's Blackbird (which has a small population in this region), Seven-colored Tanager, and Yellow-faced Siskin. White-collared Kite is also possible here, and scan carefully for White-winged Cotingas perched on tall treetops early in the morning. Night in Tamandare.



Pinto's Spinetail is known from only a handful of localities in northeast Brazil. Photograph by guide Marcelo Padua.

Day 5, Tue, 19 Jan. Tamandare to Recife; flight to Fortaleza and drive to Serra de Baturite. Following another early morning of birding, we'll hightail it back to Recife to catch a flight north to Fortaleza, capital city of Ceara state. Our destination this afternoon is the Serra de Baturite, a mountain-like island of forest on the edge of the vast *caatinga*. The drive is about three hours, so with a couple of birding/rest stops we'll make it to our hotel for dinner. The hotel is right in the midst of excellent birding habitat. Night in the Serra de Baturite.

Day 6, Wed, 20 Jan. Birding the Serra de Baturite. After a rousing breakfast, we'll walk out the door and start seeing birds! Weather will probably be cool and just slightly misty, but better take along an umbrella, at least, in case precipitation gets a bit heavier as we walk up the cobblestone driveway through beautiful forest. The Serra de Baturite is an isolated range of hills that grabs the moisture-laden trade-winds wafting in off the Atlantic. It is covered with a semi-humid, mostly evergreen woodland that supports a mix of endemic and widespread species of birds. Among these are some that are currently considered to be subspecies (named below) but which, by merit of their widely disjunct distributions (endemic to Northeast Brazil), distinctive plumages, and poorly known habits, are candidates for elevation to full-species status in the future. Foremost among the rarities are Gray-breasted Parakeet, currently considered endemic to the Serra de Baturite, and Buff-breasted Tody-Tyrant, known only from a few scattered hilltops in northeastern Brazil. Other interesting birds we hope to find today include Planalto Hermit, Swallow-tailed Hummingbird, Gould's Toucanet

(endemic subspecies *baturitensis*), Ochre-backed Woodpecker, Ochraceous Piculet, Little Woodpecker, Wing-banded and Pale-legged horneros, the elegant Gray-headed Spinetail, Ochre-cheeked Spinetail, Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser, Variable Antshrike, Southern White-fringed Antwren, Ceara Gnateater (recently elevated to species status, from Rufous), Planalto Tyrannulet, Cliff (Swallow) Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*), Band-tailed Manakin, the beautiful Red-necked Tanager, and Purple-throated Euphonia. Night in the Serra de Baturite.

Day 7, Thu, 21 Jan. Baturite to Quixada. We'll have this morning to go for any species that may have eluded us yesterday, then pack up for the 90-minute drive south to the little town of Quixada. We'll have left those evergreen forests behind to find ourselves in an other-worldly landscape dominated by ancient igneous plugs towering above semideciduous forests, at the gateway to the *caatinga*. Here in the rainshadow of the mountains, the region is very much drier, and if recent rains have not been frequent or extensive, the landscape may even be leafless. After lunch and a little time to digest, we'll make our first foray into the *caatinga* proper, with lots of new birds on the docket. Night near Quixada.



White-browed Guan is endemic to Northeast Brazilian caatinga like that around Quixada. We should be able to see them near our lodging. Photograph by participant Pete Yendle.

Day 8, Fri, 22 Jan. Quixada. Our lodging is nestled into a range of those ancient hills with good dry forest all around, making for short walks into excellent birding habitat. Here is our only chance for the rarely seen White-browed Guan—but that chance is a good one, because here they regularly feed the birds, which congregate at the forest edge early in the morning, especially in dryer years. Also to be sought in the vicinity are Pygmy Nightjar, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Green-barred Woodpecker, the handsome Northern Silvery-cheeked Antshrike (described to science only in 2024!), Barred (Caatinga) Antshrike (distinctive, red-eyed subspecies *capistratus*), Great Antshrike (distinctive, white-barred subspecies *stagurus*), Black-bellied Antwren, Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant, Ash-throated Casiornis, Crested Becard, the striking White-naped Jay, the differently striking Campo Troupial, the impressive Long-billed Wren, and Ultramarine Grosbeak. Keep an eye to the skies as well, for Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle and Harris's and Zone-tailed hawks. This is also an internationally famous spot among hanggliders, who have launched flights from nearby, constantly windy summits to log the longest continuous glides in South America!

After lunch, we'll continue south through interior Ceara, destination: Crato and the Chapada do Araripe National Forest. We will be traversing one of the most impoverished regions of Brazil, where life is hard for people and wildlife alike. Most areas are overrun with goats (the only animals that can survive without extraordinary care) that eat almost everything from the roots up, and water is scarce and ephemeral. If seasonal rains have been sufficient to establish ponds along the road where passerines concentrate, we may pick up a nice variety of ducks, perhaps including Southern Pochard and Masked and Comb ducks.

We'll roll into Crato late this afternoon. Our little hotel is set on a hillside with a grand view to the Chapada do Araripe plateau. Night in Crato.



Another spectacular and range-limited endemic is the Araripe Manakin. We've had wonderful views of this distinctive bird on previous tours. Photograph by participant David Sedgely.

Day 9, Sat, 23 Jan. Birding the Chapada do Araripe. These are sure to be days spiked with anticipation as we seek some of the most distinctive, yet least-known, of northeastern Brazil's endemic birds. First on the list is the recently described Araripe Manakin, a close relative of the Helmeted Manakin. Recognizing it is not really a problem, because the adult males, at least, are certainly among the most distinctively plumaged of all the manakins. It's about six inches long, and is mostly snow-white, with black wings and tail and a startlingly scarlet crest, nape, and mantle! (You can view nice videos from recent tours on the Field Guides "past triplists" tab for the Northeast Brazil tour.) We'll also begin the search in earnest for the Great Xenops. *Megaxenops* is indeed an unforgettable bird, with its bright rufous plumage, bizarre, pinkish bill, interesting behavior, and arresting vocalizations. In the same woodland of the chapada we will also look for Caatinga Antwren (*Radinopsyche sellowi*, described new to science by Bret and Brazilian colleagues in October 2000), the local and endemic White-browed Antpitta (*Hylopezus ochroleucus*, from which the Speckle-breasted Antpitta [*H. nattereri*] was split), Gray-headed Elaenia, Green-backed Becard, Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin, Moustached Wren, Rufous-bellied and Pale-breasted thrushes, Gray-eyed Greenlet (*Hylophilus amaurocephalus*, recently split from Rufous-crowned; the ones here have dark eyes), and Flavescent Warbler. We'll probably have a picnic dinner this evening, which will give us a chance for Rufous and Scissor-tailed nightjars, Common Potoo – and with great luck – Buff-fronted Owl. Night in Crato.

Day 10, Sun, 24 Jan. Crato to Petrolina, Pernambuco. Following an early morning's birding at Chapada do Araripe, we'll settle in for the drive to Petrolina, on the Rio Sao Francisco in southwest Pernambuco. We will make a few stops along the way, at one of which we have an excellent chance of seeing the huge Red-shouldered Spinetail. This enigmatic bird, sole member of the genus *Gyalophylax* (recently subsumed in catch-all *Synallaxis*) is known to the scientific world mainly from a few old specimens. We've learned the spinetail's haunt and habit, however, so we are unlikely to be "sans spinetail" for long. The unusual White-naped Xenopsaris has also proven to be regular in the area, and we've had good luck finding Ash-throated Casiornis here as well. As twilight settles, Least Nighthawks take to the skies and the chirps of the tiny Pygmy Nightjar issue forth from rocky *caatinga* scrub. We'll make a special effort to see these small nightjars well; they are both really beautiful birds. Petrolina is situated on the north bank of the great Rio Sao Francisco, one of the

major geographic features of northeastern Brazil. This is the heart of the driest, scrubbiest *caatinga*. This fragile habitat, so easily cleared, burned and overgrazed, was one of the most distinctive biomes in South America; today, almost none remains in a natural state. Remnant patches of *caatinga* near Petrolina will, however, be our main destination as we look for Cactus Parakeet, Spot-backed Puffbird, Spotted Piculet, Caatinga Cachalote, Narrow-billed Woodcreeper, Black-bellied Antwren, Stripe-backed Antbird, Mouse-colored Tyrannulet, Fulvous-crowned Scrub-Tyrant, Campo Suiriri, both Greater and Bahia wagtail-tyrants, Long-billed Wren, Tropical Gnatcatcher, White-throated Seedeater, and Red-cowled Cardinal among others. Several of these might have been seen at earlier *caatinga* stops as well Night in Petrolina.



*We'll make an early morning visit to the canyon where the rare Indigo Macaws nest.
Photograph by participant Sharon Rannels.*

Day 11, Mon, 25 Jan. Petrolina to Canudos, Bahia: Indigo Macaws! Ready for another awesome day? Good! We'll start birding a mix of marsh and open country near Juazeiro, Bahia, where we will hope to do as well as we did in previous years, picking up Stripe-backed Bittern and Rufous-sided Crake, and a good variety of other birds on a fine early morning. We'll then settle in for 3-4 hours of travel, making our way ever eastward toward the Raso da Catarina. Very fortunately for us, this section of lightly traveled highway has been completely paved and it goes like a breeze!

The remote, red-rock escarpment of the Raso harbors the only breeding population of the Indigo (Lear's) Macaw. This magnificent blue macaw is one of the rarest birds in the world, and its continued existence is highly endangered. Recent censusing by Brazilian ornithologists has revealed that approximately 2400 pairs remain in the wild, and that, in dry years (a common condition), they may not reproduce sufficiently to safely maintain even this number. Furthermore, the macaw's special habitat is very limited in extent and is lightly protected. *If you would like to read Bret's entertaining story of the quest for the Lear's Macaw on the 1996 Field Guides tour, go to our website to view his post "[NE Brazil: Last Chance Pickup](#)"—the story is presented in two parts and is dated March 18th, 2009.*

Now for some GREAT news! Starting in 2016, we've been privileged to have access to the remote canyons where Lear's Macaws raise their young on high, inaccessible ledges. The birds will probably be preparing to nest by late January (wow!). 2022 and 2025 were banner years for the macaws, as it was unusually wet for longer than normal during the breeding period. We'll have this afternoon to bird near Canudos, hoping especially for Broad-tipped Hermit and Stripe-breasted Starthroat, and, if we've missed it up to now, Red-shouldered Spinetail. This night in the historic town of Canudos will put us in position for a visit to the Raso tomorrow. Our little hotel here is simple and clean and serves us well for this very important venue. Night in Canudos.

Day 12, Tue, 26 Jan. The Raso de Catarina; Canudos to Catu. After a super-early breakfast, we'll fit ourselves into 4WD vehicles for the only slightly jarring journey into the Raso de Catarina. Anticipation will be running max-high as we approach the red-rock cliffs that are the last stronghold of the Indigo Macaw. With luck, we'll arrive just as the birds are beginning to become active for the day, their unique voices echoing through the canyons as they stretch their wings in preparation for the long, daily flight to feeding areas. Being here is a once-in-a-lifetime chance to commune with Indigo Macaws right in their living room, one very few naturalists have experienced. We'll probably see Blue-crowned Parakeets, Turquoise-fronted Parrots, and perhaps Bat Falcon here as well.

We'll head back to our hotel mid-morning to pack up and continue east, stopping for lunch (breakfast was a long time ago!) then settling in for a long afternoon of driving, but also making an important birding stop or two in hopes of Pectoral Antwren and perhaps Golden-capped Parakeets. Keep an eye open for Red-legged Seriemas stalking the surrounding grasslands and White Monjitas on the fences as we make our way to the town of Catu, where we'll be close to good habitat for the rare Fringe-backed Fire-eye. Night in Catu.

Day 13, Wed, 27 Jan. The Fringe-backed Fire-eye; westward to Chapada Diamantina. We'll hit the trail early for the endangered Fringe-backed Fire-eye and good views of some other birds while we're at it, such as Sooretama Slaty-Antshrike and Bahia Antwren (both relatively easy on the *Bahia Birding Bonanza* tour), Eared Pygmy-Tyrant, and several other species. Our first glimpse of the Chapada Diamantina, a geologically spectacular region of butte-like escarpments and deep valleys, comes late this afternoon in the form of a distant blue wall on the westward horizon. Our destination is the small, colonial town of Mucuge. A few kilometers before arriving, we'll make a important stop to try for one of the most special birds in the area, the recently described Diamantina Tapaculo. Night in Mucuge.



The Fringe-backed Fire-eye is another endemic with a very small range. Photograph by guide Bret Whitney.

Day 14, Thu, 28 Jan. Chapada Diamantina: Mucuge. The fire-adapted savanna scrublands typical of the Brazilian planalto, called *cerrados*, support a community of birds that, in the Chapada region, are near the eastern edges of their ranges. These include White-eared Puffbird, Horned Sungem (if we're real lucky!), Collared Crescentchest, Gray-backed Tachuri, Rufous-sided Scrub-Tyrant, White-banded Tanager, Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch, and Stripe-tailed Yellow-Finch. We'll likely also have a natural-classroom "Elaenia identification workshop," often being able to compare multiple individuals of Yellow-bellied, Small-headed, Lesser, and Plain-crested (and sometimes also Large) elaenias in a single morning! The Mucuge area is fabulous birding, and we'll have a chance to see several "*mata-de-cipo*" (vine forest)

specialties as well, such as Great Xenops (if we missed it earlier, heaven forbid), Southern Silvery-cheeked Antshrike, Narrow-billed Antwren, Caatinga Antwren, White-browed Antpitta, and Hangnest Tody-Tyrant. Night in Mucuge.

Day 15, Fri, 29 Jan. Chapada Diamantina: Lencois. We'll devote this day to birding a variety of habitats in the Chapada Diamantina. This is the seldom-birded home of the rare and beautiful Hooded Visorbearer. It occurs only in this small area of interior Bahia. Even more restricted in range is the Sincora Antwren, described to science only in May, 2007 although we've been showing it to tour groups pretty much continuously since Bret first recognized it as a species undescribed to science in 1994. It is a close relative of widespread Rusty-backed and Black-bellied antwrens.

This region of Bahia is also excellent for the enigmatic Broad-tipped Hermit, White-vented Violetear, Brown Violetear (highly disjunct, endemic subspecies *greenewalti*), and the brilliant Ruby-topaz Hummingbird, adult males of which have to be seen to be believed. The abundance of hummers in this region fluctuates considerably with the abundance of flowers. Scarlet-throated Tanager, generally quite scarce, is perhaps most likely here, and this is the best area for Pale-throated Pampa-Finch as well.

After the early morning around Mucuge, we'll swing back west and north to skirt the western flank of the Chapada en route to the picturesque little town of Lencois, keeping an eye to the sky for flocks of White-collared and Biscutate swifts. Night Lencois.

Day 16, Sat, 30 Jan. Lencois. Lencois dates from the late 1800s, when thousands of miners, lured by an abundance of diamonds, settled this remote area. There are still diamonds to be found today, but mining this area has been outlawed and Lencois' attraction has shifted to one of a relaxed little tourist town, with narrow, cobblestone streets and lots of quaint shops and restaurants at the edge of Chapada Diamantina National Park. Our *pousada* here is an especially charming and relaxing place, with a great restaurant—you're going to love it! As we continue the search for Hooded Visorbearer, Sincora Antwren and other birds, scan the rocky ledges above the valleys for the strange Rock Cavy (*Kerodon rupestris*, the only member of its genus), a guinea-pig-like rodent the size of a marmot, endemic to the rocky serras scattered through the caatinga, including the Serra do Sincora of Bahia and northern Minas Gerais. Night Lencois.



*The Great Xenops is found in the caatinga where it uses its odd bill to pry off pieces of bark to search for insects.
Photograph by participant Benedict de Laender.*

Days 17-18, Sun-Mon, 31 Jan-1 Feb. Palmeiras, Lencois to Salvador and home. After a final morning around the small town of Palmeiras, looking for special birds like Broad-tipped Hermit (if still “at large”), Sao Francisco Sparrow and maybe more looks at Great Xenops and some other Caatinga specialties, we'll transfer to the Lencois airport for our direct flight to Salvador, zooming over that long stretch of highway we traversed a few days ago on the way out here. **NOTE:** As

of May 2026, 2027 flights from Lencois to Salvador have not been definitively scheduled. We will stay on top of this to confirm our seats. If flights are not available, we may have to make the roughly 6-hour drive back to Salvador.

Those not continuing for the BAHIA BIRDING BONANZA tour can depart Salvador the evening of *January 31* after about 8:00 p.m., arriving into the US early the next morning for homeward connections. *Uma boa viagem para todos!*

Everyone with later flights, and folks who arrive today to start the BAHIA BIRDING BONANZA tour, will get together for dinner at around 7:00 at our hotel in Salvador (your guides will reconfirm the timing).

About Your Guides

Marcelo Barreiros is a native of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who became fascinated with birds when he entered college in 2005, graduating with a degree in biology in 2009. He then moved to Manaus to work with conservation of Harpy Eagles and other large forest raptors, monitoring nests in both the Amazon and the Atlantic Forest regions. Today, Marcelo's depth of expertise in finding and identifying even the rarest species has earned him an outstanding reputation among the leading fieldmen in Amazonia and, increasingly, all of Brazil.

Marcelo and his wife moved back to Sao Paulo in 2015 to be closer to family and the wonderful beaches and Atlantic Forest. Marcelo is a friendly, generous guide with an even temperament and ready laugh, who truly enjoys showing birds to tour participants. He began working on Field Guides tours in 2016 and 2017 and has co-led trips with various of our senior guide staff, including Bret Whitney, Dave Stejskal, and Megan Edwards Crewe. He has a full schedule of upcoming tours in Brazil and Guyana and will see the occasional foray elsewhere.

“Marcelo... is a natural trip leader and I would be delighted to take any trip with him as the lead guide. Aside from his mastery of the birds and environment, he projects a warm and humble confidence as well as a great sense of humor and even playfulness, which I appreciated enormously.” W.M., Rio Negro Paradise: Manaus

Micah Riegner grew up exploring the Central Arizona Highlands and was fortunate to have parents who took him along on college field courses ranging from the coast of Mexico to the mountains of Costa Rica, where encounters with tinamous, barbets, and jacamars launched him into the birding world at a young age. During his time at Prescott College, he made annual pilgrimages to Amazonia, where he worked as a guide and participated in expeditions, mostly in Brazil. For his master's he studied the foraging ecology of Amazonian woodcreepers. When he's not in the field, he tries to make time to paint birds and other creatures that spark his interest.

Micah is a generous guide with an easy laugh and is eager to share his love of birds and nature in the years to come. We know you will have a great time traveling with him, too!

“Micah's natural history knowledge is impressive. His joyful, positive demeanor kept the groups spirits up despite the mud and rain. He was very mindful of the individual needs of the group. He always had a helping hand when it was needed.” D.G, Succinct Suriname.

Visit <https://fieldguides.com/our-staff/> for complete tour schedules for both Marcelo and Micah; just click on their photos.

Financial Information

FEE: \$9,295 per person from Recife and to Salvador (includes flights within Brazil)

SINGLE SUPPLEMENT (Optional): \$1125

DEPOSIT: \$925

FINAL PAYMENT DUE: July 19, 2026

LIMIT: 12

Other Things You Need to Know

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

AIR ARRANGEMENTS: This tour begins in Recife, Pernambuco (Recife/Guararapes–Gilberto Freyre International Airport, REC) and ends in Salvador, Bahia (Deputado Luís Eduardo Magalhães International Airport, SSA).

Arrival: Recife, Pernambuco (REC) on January 16, by 11:30 a.m.

Departure: Salvador, Bahia (SSA) on January 31, after 8:00 p.m.

Please wait to purchase airline tickets until we notify you that the tour is confirmed to operate. At that time, we'll be glad to assist with your flight arrangements.

DOCUMENTS: Be sure to verify the latest entry requirements for each country you will visit or transit.

Passport: A current passport is required for international travel. It should be in good condition, valid for at least 6 months beyond your return date, and have at least one blank page for each country on your itinerary.

Visa: U.S. and Canadian citizens must obtain an **e-Visa** to enter Brazil. As of April 10, 2025, Brazil is issuing eVisas for US citizens at the following link <https://brazil.vfsevisa.com/>. Our office will forward more detailed visa application instructions closer to the tour dates. Citizens of other countries should check with the consulates of each destination for current entry requirements.

VACCINATIONS: Yellow fever is widespread in many parts of Brazil, and we recommend all travelers to Brazil be vaccinated against the disease. Please check <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/yellow-fever> for the current CDC information and consult with your physician about whether the vaccine is appropriate for you (there are contraindications for some individuals).

TOUR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS: **The tour fee is \$9,295 for one person in double occupancy from Recife to Salvador.** It includes all lodging from Day 2 through Day 16, all meals from lunch on Day 2 through dinner on Day 17, flights within Brazil, all ground transportation, 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 tour fee does not include your airfare to and from the tour, 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 is \$1125 for those requesting a single room. 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, please contact us at fieldguides.com/contact-us/.** Our office will be in touch with you by email by the next business day (Mon-Fri) with instructions on how to complete our electronic registration form and medical questionnaire. (We are no longer accepting the paper version.)

Please send your deposit of \$925 per person; see <https://fieldguides.com/payment-options/> for our Payment Options. **Full payment of the tour fee is due 180 days prior to departure, or by July 19, 2026.** We will bill you for the final payment at either 180 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 full payment, less \$100 handling fee, will be made if cancellation is received up to 180 days before departure. If cancellation occurs between 179 and 90 days before the departure date, 50% of the full tour fee is non-refundable, which would include the full deposit if the final payment has not yet been paid. Thereafter, all deposits and payments are not refundable and non-transferable.

Our cancellation policy only applies to payments made to Field Guides for tour (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 that 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 airline's restrictions.

The right is reserved to cancel any tour prior to departure. In most such cases, full refund will constitute full settlement to the passenger. Note this exception, however: If you have been advised pre-tour that there is a non-refundable portion of your tour fee no matter the reason for Field Guides cancellation of the tour, that portion will not be refunded. The right is reserved to substitute in case of emergency another guide for the original one.

TRIP CANCELLATION & MEDICAL EMERGENCY INSURANCE: We strongly recommend purchasing trip cancellation (including medical emergency) insurance to protect your investment in case of injury or illness to you or an immediate family member before or during a trip. Because we must remit early and substantial deposits to our suppliers, we cannot offer refunds for cancellations outside of our Cancellation Policy. If a participant is unable to join or continue a tour due to illness, all related expenses will be their responsibility, and no refunds can be issued for missed days. Please wait to purchase insurance until we notify you that the tour is confirmed to operate, as most policies are non-refundable.

For full details, visit our Trip Cancellation Insurance page at <https://fieldguides.com/trip-cancellation-insurance/>.

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 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. You acknowledge and agree that Field Guides Incorporated is not responsible 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.

NCP 7/2020; 2/25 BW; 5/26 RK; 5/26peg