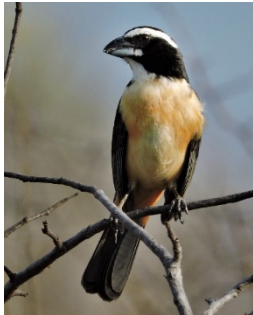
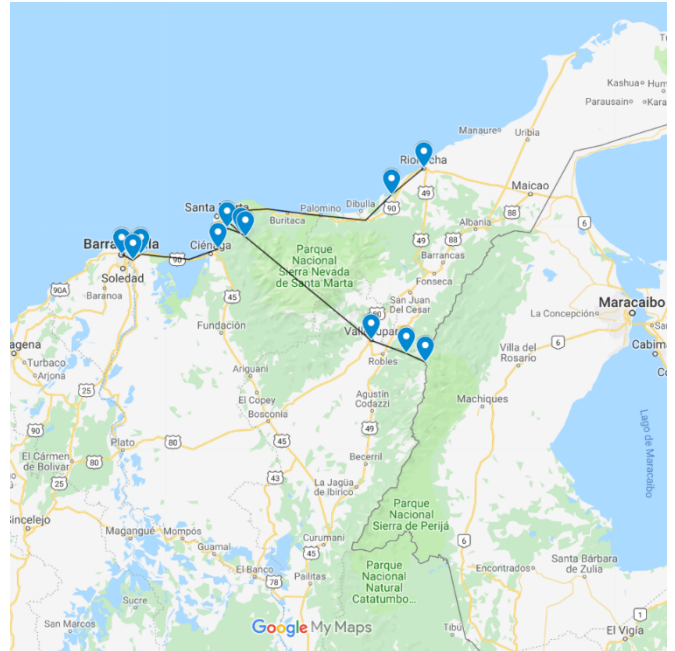




## ATLANTIC COAST SANTA MARTA & PERIJÁ

MANAKIN NATURE TOURS  
[www.manakinnaturetours.com](http://www.manakinnaturetours.com)  
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 Cra 4E No. 47C 04 Casa 6 Mnz

This plan involves a very special birding journey to see endemic and near-endemic birds in the north of Colombia where you can enjoy two of the most important mountain ranges in the country; Perijá and Santa Marta, with the addition of the dry forest of the state of Guajira where many special birds are ready to be spotted and photographed. You can delight from a list of around 300 species in a few days and experience one of the most surprising places to see birds in Colombia while obviously your checklist skyrockets!



### Itinerary / 18 February – 3 March 2024

- 18-02 / Day 1.** Arrival to Cartagena / Estelar Cartagena
- 19-02 / Day 2.** Las Camelias, Cartagena City Tour / Estelar Cartagena
- 20-02 / Day 3.** Jardin Botanico de Cartagena transfer Barranquilla / Hilton
- 21-02 / Day 4.** Km 4 and Salamanca National Park, transfer Ciénaga / Cienaguas
- 22-02 / Day 5.** Pueblos Palafitos, Ciénaga Grande Santa Marta / Cienaguas
- 23-02 / Day 6.** Ciénaga Grande Santa Marta, transfer Riohacha / Taroa Hotel
- 24-02 / Day 7.** Flamencos National Park y Pericos / Taroa Hotel
- 25-02 / Day 8.** Guajira Dry Forest transfer Minca / Colores de la Sierra
- 26-02 / Day 9.** La Cabaña Forest and Minca, transfer Santa Marta/ Mountain House
- 27-02 / Day 10.** San Lorenzo Ridge / Mountain House
- 28-02 / Day 11.** El Dorado Reserve, Santa Marta Mountains/ Mountain House
- 29-02 / Day 12.** El Dorado Reserve, transfer to Valledupar / Sonesta Hotel
- 01-03 / Day 13.** Perijá Mountains / Perija Reserve
- 02-03 / Day 14.** Perija Mountains, transfer to Barranquilla / Hilton Barranquilla
- 02-03 / Day 15.** International flight home



# **Detailed Itinerary**

## **Day 1. Arrival to Cartagena / Estelar Cartagena**

Our protocol staff will be waiting for you to later take you to a hotel, the next day you must be ready to leave early in the morning to birding around Barranquilla.

**Night In Estelar Cartagena Hotel / <https://www.estelarcartagenadeindias.com/>**

## **Day 2. Las Camelias, Cartagena City Tour / Estelar Cartagena**

Located at the outskirts of Cartagena, las Camelias is a 40 hectares private reserve, home of more than 200 bird species. The area is a mixture in between citric crops, artificial ponds, patches of tropical dry forest and hummingbird feeders which makes the birding experience very easy. In the last years became in a popular place for birding due to the easy access, the proximity to Cartagena and the excellent quality of birding.

Elevation: 0 msnm / Mobility: Easy, Trails along the interior of the reserve/ Temperature: 28-36°C / E-bird Hotspot: <https://ebird.org/hotspot/L15083845>

Key species: Red-billed Emerald, Chestnut-winged Chachalaca, White-bellied Antbird, Jet Antbird, Turquoise-winged Parrotlet, Lance-tailed Manakin, Hooded Tanager, White-eared Tanager, Rufous Nightjar, Chestnut Piculet, Black-bellied Wren, Trinidad Euphonia, Russet-throated Puffbird.

## **Day 3. Jardin Botanico de Cartagena transfer Barranquilla / Hilton**

The Botanical Garden of Cartagena Guillermo Pineros, is an oasis of tropical humid forest with an incredible collection of plants that serves as a refuge for many species of birds, some of great interest. Being in the middle of a dry forest, typical of this region of the country, the botanical garden provides shelter and a cooler and less hostile environment for the birds that live near the place. Being removed from the city, this place allows you to have a very pleasant and safe bird watching, with the possibility of learning about the different Colombian ecosystems that the place recreates and enjoying more than 300 species of birds registered there.

Elevation: 50 msnm / Mobility: Easy, Trails along the interior of the park / Temperature: 28-36°C /

E-bird Hotspot: [https://ebird.org/hotspot/L782416?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec&hs\\_sortBy=taxon\\_order&hs\\_o=asc](https://ebird.org/hotspot/L782416?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec&hs_sortBy=taxon_order&hs_o=asc)

Key Species: Marble Wood-Quail, Chestnut-winged Chachalaca, Red-legged Tinamu, Scaly-breasted Hummingbird, Sapphire-throated Hummingbird, Violet-bellied Hummingbird, Chestnut Piculet, Crimson-crested Woodpecker, Turquoise-winged Parrotlet, Jet Antbird, White-bellied Antbird, Lance-tailed Manakin, Band-backed Wren, Orange-crowned Oriole, Bicolored Conebill

**Night in Hilton Barranquilla / <https://www.hilton.com/en/hotels/bagacqi-hilton-garden-inn-barranquilla/>**

## **Day 4. Km 4 and Salamanca National Park, Cienaga / Cienaguas**

Km 4: The km 4, located on the outskirts of Barranquilla, is a rural road, flat and unpaved, parallel to the margin of the Magdalena River, in what constituted an area of water regulation of this. The area is dominated by secondary growth, shrubs, plantations and flood areas now used for some local crops and as a water reservoir, they are productive in terms of birds. Many aquatic species birds and also associated with local dry forests inhabit here. The warm and humid climate is typical of the region that constitutes the Caribbean lowlands.

Elevation: at sea level / Mobility: Easy / Temperature: 27-38 ° C / E-Bird Hostpot:

<https://ebird.org/hotspot/L2141044?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec>

**Key Species:** Russet-throated Puffbird, Pied Puffbird, Stripe-backed Wren, Bicolored Wren, Caribbean Hornero, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Northern Screamer, Black-bellied Whistling Duck, Limpkin, Cattle Tyrant, Savanna Hawk, Snail Kite, Large-billed Tern.

Salamanca National Park: The natural national park Isla Salamanca is mainly composed of mangrove forests, marshes and exceptional beaches that can be seen from the highway that connects Barranquilla with Santa



Marta. It was declared an Area of Importance for the Conservation of Birds (AICA) and is next to the Sanctuary of Fauna and Flora of the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta; They were declared in 1998 as Ramsar Sites of global importance, and in November 2000, as Biosphere Reserves by UNESCO. The island of Salamanca is actually an aggregate of small islands formed by sediment accumulation of the Magdalena Delta that is communicated by small channels, integrating a barrier that separates the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta from the Caribbean Sea. It is a place of special importance because it is usually the place of arrival of hundreds of thousands of migratory birds and some species of special interest for conservation such as the hummingbird Sapphire-bellied Hummingbird, which is critically endangered.

Elevation: 0 masl / Mobility: Easy, Trails inside the park / Temperature: 28-36 ° C / E-bird Hotspot: <https://ebird.org/hotspot/L1051521?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec>

**Key Species:** Sapphire-bellied Hummingbird, Sapphire-throated Hummingbird, Bicoloured Conebill, Pied Puffbird, Golden-green Woodpecker, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Stripe-backed Wren, Russet-throated Puffbird, Caribbean Hornero, Green, Bare-faced- Glossy and White Ibis, Limpkin, Blue-winged Parrotlet, Cattle Tyrant, Savanna Hawk, Snail Kite, Lage-billed Tern

**Night in Cienaguas Hotel /** <https://www.instagram.com/cienaguashotel/>

### **Day 5-6. Pueblos Palafitos, Ciénaga Grande Santa Marta / Cienaguas and Taroa Hotel**

These towns, Nueva Venecia and Buenavista, inside the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, are an incredible example of survival, resistance and resilience, where water, fishing, wetlands and mangroves are the basis of life for its 5,000 inhabitants. settlers. The charm that this place has, the impressive social dynamics and biodiversity make this place a wonderful point not only for bird watching but also to understand the amphibian culture of this place and the unique way of survival, history and culture in Colombia.

You will be able to visit the iconic places of the towns of Nueva Venecia and Buena Vista, but you will also learn very interesting life stories of some of its inhabitants and beautiful cultural aspects such as the music of the "son de negros" or historical ones such as the massacre of the swamp, something that had a very negative impact on this place but was the engine that drove the development of its people. This is a place also very rich in biodiversity, the wetland ecosystems and mangrove forests are home to a very high diversity of bird species, among which the Northren Screamer, Bicolored Conebill, American Flamingo, American Pygmy - Kingfisher, and an incredible big colony stand out. of more than 50,000 neotropical cormorants and many more.

Elevation: 0 msnm / Mobility: Easy, Trails along the interior of the park / Temperature: 28-36°C / E-bird Hotspot: <https://ebird.org/hotspot/L1051521?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec>

Key species: Sapphire-bellied Hummingbird, Sapphire-throated Hummingbird, Bicoloured Conebill, Pied Puffbird, Golden-green Woodpecker, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Stripe-backed Wren, Russet-throated Puffbird, Caribbean Hornero, Green, Bare-faced- Glossy and White Ibis, Limpkin, Blue-winged Parrotlet, Cattle Tyrant, Savanna Hawk, Snail Kite, Lage-billed Tern

**Night in Taroa Hotel /** <http://www.taroahotel.com/>



## Day 7. Flamencos National Park y Pericos / Riohacha – Taroa Hotel

Located 25 minutes from the city of Riohacha, this sanctuary of flora and fauna was created primarily to protect the population of flamingos that congregates on its beaches. Surrounded by dry forest and coastal wetlands, this protected area is part of the AICAS (IBA important bird area) due to its more than 400 species of registered birds, many of them migratory coastal species from the north of the continent. This sanctuary is a very easy place for bird watching where there are species that are only possible to observe there and nowhere else in Colombia; Although temperatures tend to be very high, strong winds tend to be refreshing. There, you will not only enjoy a pleasant bird watching but also an incredible gastronomy based on sea food.

Elevation: at sea level / Mobility: Easy, Unpaved rural road / Temperature: 28-36 ° C / E-bird Hotspot:

<https://ebird.org/hotspot/L1637004?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec>

**Key Species:** Chestnut Piculet, White-whiskered Spinetail, Slender-billed Tyrannulet, Tocuyo sparrow Vermilion Cardinal, Harris's Hawk, Common Black-Hawk, Pearl Kite, Aplomado Falcon, American Kestrel, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Bare-eyed Pigeon, Common and Ruddy ground-dove, Brown-throated and Blue-crowned parakeet, Green-rumped Parrotlet, Burrowing Owl, Red-billed Emerald, Buffy Hummingbird, Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Blue-crowned Motmot, Russet-throated Puffbird, Red-crowned Woodpecker, Straight-billed Woodcreeper, Caribbean Hornero, Pale-breasted Spinetail, Black-crested and Black-backed antshrike, White-fringed Antwren, Northern Scrub-Flycatcher, Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet, Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant, Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant, Vermilion Flycatcher, Brown-crested and Venezuelan flycatcher, Streaked Flycatcher, Social Flycatcher, Bicolored Wren, Black-chested Jay, Tropical Gnatcatcher, Tropical Mockingbird, Scrub Greenlet, Blue-gray and Glaucous tanager, Black-faced Grassquit, Pileated Finch, Grayish, Buff-throated and Orinocan Saltator, Saffron Finch, Yellow Oriole

Night in Taroa Hotel / <http://www.taroahotel.com/>





## Day 8. Dry Forest in Wayuu Communities, transfer to Santa Marta / Santa Marta – GHL Costa Azul

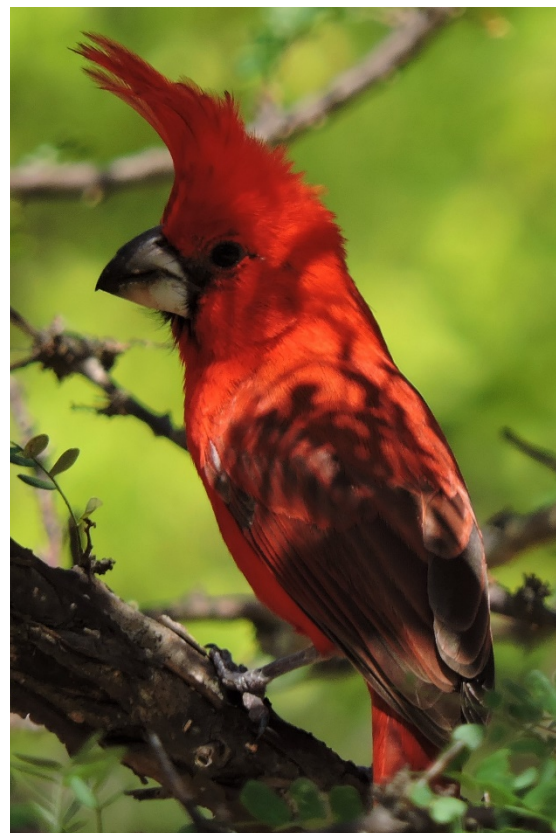
The Guajira peninsula, located in the northernmost part of the country, is also the driest area with the least annual rainfall. The area is framed within sub-xerophytic conditions, with low-growth shrubs and thorny trees that dominate the landscape and it is these special conditions that maintain a unique diversity of species. The dry forests of La Guajira are distributed in territories of those of Wayuu indigenous communities, which are affordable thanks to good relations with these communities. The trails are basically sandy roads amid shrubs and stunted forests, estuaries and some dry streams for most of the year.

Elevation: at sea level / Track: Unpaved rural road / Temperature: 28-36 ° C / E-bird Hotspot:

**Key Species:** Vermilion Cardinal, Tocuyo Sparrow, Orinocan Saltator, Blue-crowned Parakeet, Buffy Hummingbird, Chesnut Piculet, Bare-eyed Pigeon, White-whiskered Spinetail, Glaucous Tanager, Pileated Finch, Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant.

Night in GHL Costa Azul /

<https://www.ghlhoteles.com/hoteles/colombia/santa-marta/ghl-relax-costa-azul/>



## Day 9. La Cabaña Forest and Minca / Mountain House

At the foot of the mountain of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, northwest corner, is the town of Minca. Being in the foothills at a low elevation, the ecosystem that predominates is the dry forest in the foothills, while above the town it is transformed into premontane forest mixed with shade coffee cultivation, creating a green matrix that is the home both local species and many migratory species. It is a very active place for foreign visitors and birdwatchers; there you can also find some very interesting species such as the Golden-winged Sparrow and the Black-backed Antshrike that are often difficult to see in other locations in the country.

Elevation: 700-1100 masl / Mobility: Easy, Unpaved rural road / Temperature: 24-30 ° C / E-bird Hotspot:

<https://ebird.org/hotspot/L1161669?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec>

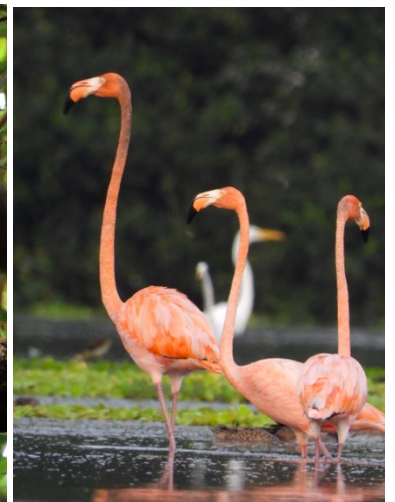
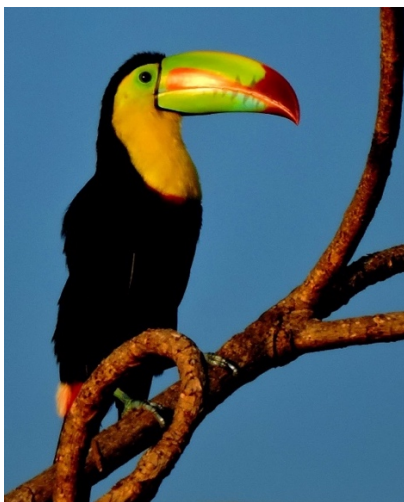
**Key Species:** Santa Marta Blossomcrown, Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner, Santa Marta Tapaculo, Santa Marta Antbird, Santa Marta Sabrewing, Santa Marta Wood-Wren, Santa Marta Brush-Finch, Coppery Emerald, Streak-capped Spinetail, Black Hawk-Eagle, Crested Bobwhite, Military Macaw, Scarlet-fronted and Orange-chinned Parakeet, Red-billed Parrot, White-tipped Dove, Lined Quail-Dove (voice), White-collared and Chestnut-collared swift, Blue-fronted Lancebill, Green Violetear, Brown Violetear, White-vented Plumeleteer, Steely-vented Hummingbird, Collared Aracari, Keel-billed Toucan, Golden-olive, Lineated and Crimson-crested Woodpecker, Black-backed Antshrike, Greenish and Forest Elaenia, Yellow-olive and Ochre-faced (Yellow-breasted) flycatcher, Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher, Social and Piratic flycatcher, Cinereous, Cinnamon and White-winged becard, Masked Tityra, Rufous-breasted and Rufous-and-white wren, Yellow-legged, Black-hooded, Pale-breasted, and Black-billed thrush, Black-chested Jay, Golden-fronted Greenlet, Brown-capped Vireo, Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush, Rusty Flowerpiercer, Bay-headed, Black-headed, Black-capped, Blue-gray, Palm, White-lined and Crimson-backed Tanager, Streaked and Grayish saltator,





Golden-winged Sparrow, Yellow-bellied Seedeater, Yellow-backed Oriole, Crested Oropendola and Thick-billed Euphonia. During the northern winter months these foothills harbor a good number of North American breeding migrants including Swainson's Thrush, Yellow-throated Vireo, Tennessee, Golden-winged, Cerulean, Blackburnian, and Black-throated Green warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Summer Tanager.

Night in Mountain House / <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100082953951545>







## Day 10. San Lorenzo Ridge, Santa Marta Mountains/ Mountain House

The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta is a hotspot of bird endemism in the neotropic, the geographical isolation and evolutionary history of this mountainous system make this place a natural treasure. It occupies all types of habitats, its snowy peaks above 5800 meters above sea level are only 40 km from the Caribbean coast line, becoming the highest coastal mountains on the planet. The San Lorenzo ridge located in the north of the mountains is the ideal place to observe many of the endemic species of the area and is considered the holy grail of bird watching in Colombia. Many of the species are often called the name of the "Santa Marta" mountain range and we can find from beautiful parrots, tangaras, antpittas, tapaculos, hummingbirds and others. Bird watching in this place is usually very easy, and although it is done using a road, it is very little traveled and quiet.

Elevation: 2800 masl / Mobility: Easy - Medium, unpaved rural road / Temperature: 12-22 ° CE-bird Hotspot:

<https://ebird.org/hotspot/L2146871?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec>

**Key Species:** Santa Marta Parakeet, Santa Marta Screech-Owl, White-tailed Starfrontlet, Santa Marta Woodstar, Rusty-headed Spinetail, Santa Marta Antpitta, Brown-rumped Tapaculo, Santa Marta Bush-Tyrant, Yellow-crowned Whitestar, White-lored Warbler, Santa Marta Warbler, Santa Marta (Black-cheeked) Mountain-Tanager,

Black-backed Thornbill, Colombian Nevada Brush-Finch, Bang's Wood-Wren, Black-fronted Wood-Quail, White-tipped Quetzal, White-rumped Hawk, Band-tailed Guan, Sickie-winged Guan, Band-tailed Pigeon, Scarlet-fronted Parakeet, Red-billed Parrot, Masked Trogon, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Yellow-billed (Groove-billed) Toucanet, Emerald Toucanet, Montane Foliage-gleaner, Spotted Barbtail, Streaked Xenops, Gray-throated Leaf-tosser, Strong-billed Woodcreeper, Rusty-breasted Antpitta, Rufous Antpitta, Mountain Elaenia, Black-capped Tyrannulet, Venezuelan and White-throated Tyrannulet, Olive-striped Flycatcher, Black-throated Tody-Tyrant, Cinnamon Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant, Golden-breasted Fruiteater, Orange-billed and Slaty-backed Nightingale-thrush, Great Thrush, Black-hooded Thrush, Slate-throated Redstart, Three-striped Warbler, White-sided Flowerpiercer, Blue-naped Chlorophonia



## Day 11. El Dorado Reserve, Santa Marta Mountains/ Mountain House

The El Dorado Natural Reserve is located in the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta within a matrix of foggy forest, it is the perfect place to walk and look for endemic species of this isolated range of mountains or just sit and enjoy the birds that visit the drinkers and feeders with a great view of the Caribbean Sea at the foot of the mountain.



Being located at an average height within the mountain range, it is the ecotone between the montane forests of the lower part and the misty forest of the upper part that creates a confluence of species from both areas. The Natural Reserve has one of the most recognized eco-lodges in the country and its incredible hummingbird feeders (some of which are endemic), tangaras, guans, Wood-quails make the golden experience truly unforgettable.

Elevation: 1800 masl / Mobility: easy - Medium, unpaved rural road, trails around the reserve / Temperature: 16-24 ° C / E-bird Hotspot: <https://ebird.org/hotspot/L652746?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec>

**Key Species:** Santa Marta Blossomcrown, Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner, Santa Marta Tapaculo, Santa Marta Antbird, Santa Marta Sabrewing, Santa Marta Wood-Wren, Santa Marta Brush-Finch, Coppery Emerald, Streak-capped Spinetail, Black Hawk-Eagle, Crested Bobwhite, Military Macaw, Scarlet-fronted and Orange-chinned Parakeet, Red-billed Parrot, White-tipped Dove, Lined Quail-Dove (voice), White-collared and Chestnut-collared swift, Blue-fronted Lancebill, Green Violetear, Brown Violetear, White-vented Plumeleteer, Steely-vented Hummingbird, Collared Aracari, Keel-billed Toucan, Golden-olive, Lineated and Crimson-crested Woodpecker, Black-backed Antshrike, Greenish and Forest Elaenia, Yellow-olive and Ochre-faced (Yellow-breasted) flycatcher, Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher, Social and Piratic flycatcher, Cinereous, Cinnamon and White-winged becard, Masked Tityra, Rufous-breasted and Rufous-and-white wren, Yellow-legged, Black-hooded, Pale-breasted, and Black-billed thrush, Black-chested Jay, Golden-fronted Greenlet, Brown-capped Vireo, Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush, Rusty Flowerpiercer, Bay-headed, Black-headed, Black-capped, Blue-gray, Palm, White-lined and Crimson-backed Tanager, Streaked and Grayish saltator, Golden-winged Sparrow, Yellow-bellied Seedeater, Yellow-backed Oriole, Crested Oropendola and Thick-billed Euphonia. During the northern winter months these foothills harbor a good number of North American breeding migrants including Swainson's Thrush, Yellow-throated Vireo, Tennessee, Golden-winged, Cerulean, Blackburnian, and Black-throated Green warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Summer Tanager.



#### **Day 12. El Dorado Reserve, transfer to Valledupar / Valledupar – Mayales Hotel**

Throughout the morning you can see more birds in the middle and lower part of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, from the reserve El dorado to the town of Minca, after lunch at a local restaurant, you will take course towards the city of Valledupar which is the gateway to the incredible and little explored mountain range of Perijá.

**Night in Sonesta Hotel /** <https://www.sonestavalledupar.com/>

#### **Day 13. Perijá Mountains / Perija Reserve**

The Serranía del Perijá is the northernmost extension of Colombia in the eastern mountain range and is an important area of wildlife transit between Colombia and Venezuela, due to the isolation of this mountainous system, there has been an important speciation of birds and plants important here and There are both species and subspecies restricted to the premontane, Andean, high Andean and Paramo forests of this area. The

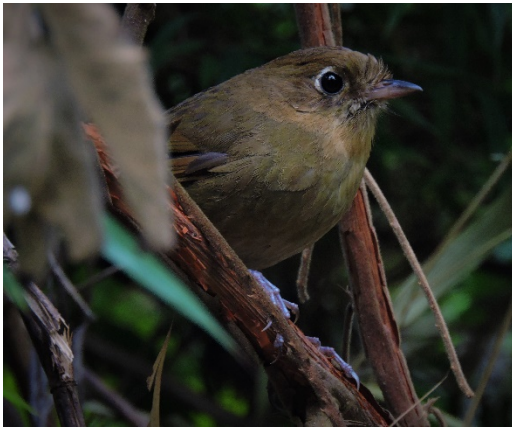


peculiarity of its ecosystems, especially in the moors (heights above 3,000 meters high) make there unique and endemic species in the place, many of them called "Perija", recently described some new species for science as the Perija Tapaculo and studies are being done to determine taxonomically the degree of speciation of birds such as Perijá Antpitta, Perijá Brush-Finch among others.

Elevation: 1800 - 3300 masl / Mobility: Easy - Medium, Unpaved rural road / Temperature: 10-22 ° C / E-bird Hotspot: <https://ebird.org/hotspot/L3318111?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec>

**Key Species:** Perija Metaltail, Perija Thistletail, Perija Brush-finch, Perija Tapaculo, Phelp´s Bush-Finch, Golden-bellied Starfrontlet, Andean Condor, Black-chested Buzzard-eagle, Klage´s Antbird, Crested Quetzal, Venezuelan Tyrannulet, Rufous-headed Tanager, Maroon-chested Ground Dove, Rufescent Screech-Owl

**Night in Chamicero del Perija /** <https://www.proaves.org/reserva-natural-de-las-aves-chamicero-del-perija/?lang=en>



#### **Day 14. Chamicero del Perija Reserve, transfer to Barranquilla / Hilton Barranquilla**

The Chamicero del Perijá Nature Reserve is located in the Perijá mountain range at the northern end of the eastern mountain range and is accessed from the city of Valledupar, by an unpaved rural road on which you have to drive approximately 3 hours. Some species of birds restricted to this mountainous system can be observed on the route, so stops are usually made. Some good species arrive at the feeders of the reserve among which include the Perija Brush-Finch; The forests of the nature reserve cover an incredible number of species, some of them still little known to science. From the viewpoint of the lodge, it is sometimes possible to see species of raptors flying like Black and Chestnut Eagle and sometimes Andean Condor. It is a place that is usually very cold due to strong winds but has a nice lodge to stay in.

Elevation: 2800 masl / Mobility: Easy - Medium, Unpaved rural road / Temperature: 5-12 ° C / E-bird Hotspot:

<https://ebird.org/hotspot/L3054544?yr=all&m=&rank=mrec>

**Key Species:** Perija Metaltail, Perija Thistletail, Perija Brush-finch, Perija Tapaculo, Phelp´s Bush-Finch, Golden-bellied Starfrontlet, Andean Condor, Black-chested Buzzard-eagle, Klage´s Antbird, Crested Quetzal, Venezuelan Tyrannulet, Rufous-headed Tanager, Maroon-chested Ground Dove, Rufescent Screech-Owl

**Night in Hilton Barranquilla /** <https://www.hilton.com/en/hotels/bagacgi-hilton-garden-inn-barranquilla/>

#### **Day 15. International flight home**



## Prices

1 PAX	2 PAX	3 PAX	4 PAX	5 PAX	6 PAX	7 PAX	8 PAX	9 PAX	10 PAX
\$11.460	\$7.200	\$6.570	\$5.670	\$5.120	\$5.000	\$4.710	\$4.490	\$4.490	\$4.320

**Single Room Supplement: 560**

**Net Price per Person in USD**

**Included:** Accommodation in double rooms, all meals from dinner on Day 1 through breakfast of last morning with open menu in restaurants and places in where is available, 2 snacks daily that include bottle water, fruit, etc., Water available all the time on the bus – big bottle to recharge the potable bottles, soda, bottle water or juice included with meals, private transfer airport – hotel – airport, all ground transportation including 4x4 vehicles where is necessary, domestic flights in economy class, entrances to reserves and national parks, Colombian event insurance and bilingual professional birding and wildlife guide.

**Not Included:** International flights and taxes, toiletries, laundry service, room service, tips or gratuity, medical expenses (not covered for event insurance), alcoholic drinks, international phone calls, activities not included in the itinerary, extensions of a trip due to circumstances beyond our control

**Accommodation:** Our hotels and lodges vary in quality but all are within close proximity to many of areas we wish to go birding or to see wildlife; MANAKIN NATURE TOURS, just operate high quality tours, in this case you can be sure that hotels and lodges will be from good to high quality, safe and clean. For more details about hotels that we use in this tour, please write us or call us.

**Tour Code:** This is a fairly standard birding or wildlife tour with early morning starts and evening finishes to each day. On some days we may take picnic lunches in order to not waste time during the middle of the day or having to leave site. The weather can be unpredictable with rain and sunshine both likely. At higher altitudes it can be chilly. We have an amazing photo opportunity for many species of hummingbirds and other species coming to feeders, we will also be looking for a good number of species that are very rare and seldom seen, but we will be going to areas that hold these sought-after species.

**All Picture by Manakin Nature Tours:** Black-backed Thrornbill, Crowned Woodnymph, Perija metaltail, Prothonotary Warbler, Orinocan Saltator, Northern Screamer, Spectacled Parrotlet, Tricolored Heron, Great Egret, Whimbrel, Tocuyo Sparrow, Pileated Finch, Orinocan Saltator, American Flamingo, Vermillion Cardinal, Rosy-thrush Tanager, Black-backed Antshrike, Keel-billed Toucan, Scaled Piculet, Black and White Owl, Santa Marta Screech-Owl, Santa Marta Mountain Tanager, Santa Marta Busc-Tyrant, Streak-headed Spinetail, Yellow-crowned Whitestart, Perija Thistletail, Perija Antpitta, Streak-backed Canastero, Black and Chestnut Eagle, Santa Marta mountains from Perija Mountains.

