

Ecuador & the Galapagos Islands - including Sacha Lodge Extension

Naturetrek Tour Report

29 January – 20 February 2018



Medium Ground-finch



Blue-footed Booby



Wire-tailed Manakin



Galapagos Penguin



Green Sea Turtle

Report kindly compiled by Tour participants Sally Wearing, Rowena Tye, Debbie Hardie and Sue Swift
Images courtesy of David Griffiths, Sue Swift, Debbie Hardie, Jenny Tynan, Rowena Tye, Nick Blake and Sally Wearing



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Tour Leader in the Galapagos: Juan Tapia with 13 Naturetrek Clients

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Day 1

Monday 29th January

UK to Quito

People arrived in Quito via Amsterdam with KLM or via Madrid with Iberia, while Tony came separately from the USA. Everyone was met at the airport and taken to the Hotel Vieja Cuba; those who were awake enough went out to eat before a good night's rest.

Day 2

Tuesday 30th January

Quito.

Weather: Hot and mostly sunny. The early risers saw the first few birds of the trip outside the hotel: Rufous-collared Sparrow, Great Thrush and Eared Doves. After breakfast, an excellent guide took us on a bus and walking tour of Quito's old town. This started with the Basilica del Voto Nacional, where everyone marvelled at the "grotesques" of native Ecuadorian animals such as frigatebirds, iguanas and tortoises. Next was a short walking tour along the Garcia Moreno to the Plaza Granda (with a brief view of a Black-tailed Trainbearer), the Presidential Palace, and the Iglesia de San Francisco. The tour ended with a visit to El Panecillo, with its bizarre aluminium statue, providing good views over the city and of Black Vultures, and glimpses of some of the nearby peaks.

In the afternoon, some people went to the Jardín Botánico de Quito, to see the different plant habitats in Ecuador, plus impressive orchid displays. Sparkling Violetears called continuously and Great Thrushes abounded. Some had very close views of a confiding Purple Gallinule, an unusual species for the location. Dinner was found in local restaurants.

Day 3

Wednesday 31st January

Quito to Galapagos – Santa Cruz highlands, Charles Darwin Research Centre

Weather: Hot, humid and cloudy, with a few rain showers. We left at 4.30am with box breakfasts for our 6.45am flight via Guayaquil to Baltra Island, where we were met by Juan Tapia, our guide for the next two weeks around the Galapagos Islands. He made sure we all got the airport bus to the short ferry ride across to Santa Cruz. On the way, we started to see birds that would soon become familiar: finches, frigatebirds, Great Blue Heron and Brown Pelican.

Juan used the bus ride into the highlands to introduce us to some of the local flora. To our eyes, the Palo Santo trees looked dead, but they were just waiting for the rains to start. We were looking for Giant Tortoises and we didn't have to wait long; the bus driver had a hard job avoiding them, as there were many on the track up to Rancho El Manzanillo. Here, we followed a short trail, which gave us very close views of more Tortoises (we were told that we should keep at least two metres away from all wildlife, but no-one had told the wildlife), and

our first views of Yellow Warbler, Galapagos Mockingbird, Galapagos Flycatcher, White-cheeked Pintail and five species of Darwin's Finches: Small and Medium Ground, Small and Large Tree, and Vegetarian.

After an excellent lunch at the Rancho, accompanied by cheeky Ground-Finches stealing nachos, we carried on south to Puerto Ayora. On our short walk to the Charles Darwin Research Station, we saw our first Marine Iguanas, Sally Lightfoot Crabs and Lava Lizards. At the Station, we learnt about the Giant Tortoise breeding programme and saw Lonesome George's lonely 'skeleton'. After a welcome drink in the café, we walked back through Puerto Ayora. After watching Brown Pelicans and an aggressive Great Blue Heron fighting over scraps at the fish market, we met up with Sam and Nick who joined us for the first week. There was a Lava Heron on a boat and a sleeping Galapagos Sea Lion blocked one of the jetties, but we were soon on the Astrea and installed in our cabins. Dinner was followed by a safety briefing and information on tomorrow's plans from Juan, then we retired to unpack and sleep. During the night, the Astrea moved so we would be ready for our first landing.

Day 4

Thursday 1st February

Galapagos – Islas Plazas and Santa Fe

Weather: Sunny with some rain. We woke to find we were anchored between the two Islas Plazas and got our first sightings of Galapagos Shearwaters. We landed on South Plaza and followed the trail around the island. After close up views of Swallow-tailed Gulls, Land Iguanas and Cactus Finches on cactuses, Juan spotted a Short-eared Owl perched on the ground next to the trail, which obligingly posed for photographs. Further on, there was abundant bird life: Red-billed Tropicbirds, Nazca Boobies, Blue-footed Boobies, Brown Pelicans and many more Galapagos Shearwaters. After visiting the 'bachelor' Galapagos Sea Lion colony at the end of the island, we witnessed a noisy spat between a male and a female.

Back on the Astrea, we relaxed as the boat moved to our next island, Santa Fe. Magnificent Frigatebirds flew just above us. Some hitched a lift, perching on various places and appearing to study us carefully. Elliot's Storm-petrels flew around the boat, plus we spotted some Red-necked Phalaropes flying and sitting on the sea. A few Bottle-nosed Dolphins caused some excitement when they briefly came close.

After a substantial lunch, it was time for our first snorkelling expedition. Although the sea was fairly rough, Juan managed to find a calm area and most of the group went in off the pangas (the Astrea's small boats). The water was a little murky, but there were a few fish and a White-tipped Reef Shark. After a welcome hot chocolate and quick change, four people landed on Santa Fe (the sea was too rough for anyone except the most nimble to cope with a wet landing). They saw another endemic bird, the Galapagos Hawk, as well as a different species of Land Iguana, specific to this island. The rest of us relaxed on the boat, then met at 6.30pm for checklists and the daily briefing. All the crew then welcomed us on board, dressed in their smart white uniforms. After short speeches, we enjoyed an interesting green cocktail before dinner and retiring to our cabins.

Day 5

Friday 2nd February

Galapagos – Kicker Rock, San Cristobal (Cerro Brujo & El Junco)

Weather: Sunny am, misty and raining pm. The early risers watched as the boat approached Kicker Rock (actually two high volcanic rocks) off the coast of San Cristobal. Five of the group were strong enough swimmers to snorkel between the rocks, seeing Green Sea Turtles, while the rest of us were happy to watch the Nazca and

Blue-footed Boobies, while trying to photo the occasional leaping rays! While we breakfasted, the boat motored to anchor off a beach near Cerro Brujo. We landed on the beach for a walk and snorkelling. The setting was lovely – pale sand contrasting strongly with the black lava rock. We passed many iguanas, crabs (Sally Lightfoot, Hermit and Ghost) and a few Lava Lizards, and nearly missed two Lava Gulls who blended in well with the dark rocks. There were also a few waders around: Semipalmated Plover, Least Sandpiper, American Oystercatcher (nesting on the beach) and Whimbrel.

After snorkelling off the beach with a shoal of Concentric Puffer fish, we returned to the boat to move on to San Cristobel. We landed at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, then a bus took us to near El Junco Lagoon, actually a caldera lake that is the only source of fresh water in the Galapagos. We climbed up the trail and steps to the rim of the caldera. Most of the group then walked round the lake, and Juan soon found a confiding Grey Warbler Finch. After returning to town, there was time for shopping, buying postcards and visiting a bar, which proved popular, if only for the wifi. The evening finished with the checklist, briefing for tomorrow and dinner, as usual.

Day 6

Saturday 3rd February

Galapagos – Esplanola (Gardner Bay & Punta Suarez)

Weather: Cloudy, light rain, sunny late afternoon. After breakfast, we had a fairly exciting wet landing at Gardner Bay, where the waves were big enough to give Juan a few doubts. But we all made it safe and sound. We walked along the beach, with Esplanola Mockingbirds keeping close company most of the way. There were numerous Sea Lions, including young ones and, sadly, one wounded one. Green Warbler Finch, Wandering Tattler and Large Cactus Finch, as well as the ubiquitous Yellow Warbler were all seen. On the rocky beach we saw Four-eyed Blenny plus a Carved Chiton, looking like an oversized woodlouse. The Marine Iguanas on this island were surprisingly brightly coloured – red and green.

We returned to the Astrea on the pangas and went back out for snorkelling. More fish were seen this time including large shoals of Yellow-tailed Surgeonfish. After lunch, we landed at Punta Suarez, a different part of Espanola. We carefully picked our way through the Marine Iguanas covering the path, then we followed a rocky path to visit the bird colonies. We soon had good views of a Galapagos Dove, then even better ones of a perched Galapagos Hawk. At the same time a Waved Albatross flew past and away, causing some anxiety as not everyone saw it. We carried on to find numerous nesting Nazca Boobies, with young of all ages, including some very fluffy ones. We passed many finches, more Galapagos Doves and a second Galapagos Hawk, before getting good views of a flying Waved Albatross.

We paused at a viewpoint overlooking a blowhole, where the water was pushed high into the air whenever a reasonably sized wave came in. Some of the group then went a little further to overlook another cliff area, where a few people had even better views of a Waved Albatross as it flew over their heads. Returning to the starting point, the incoming tide meant we had to be picked up from rocks, then we returned for a well-earned rest, before the checklist, briefing and dinner. Most of us wrote our postcards, ready to be left on Floreana.

Day 7

Sunday 4th February

Galapagos – Floreana (Punta Cormorant, Devil’s Crown & Post Office Bay)

Weather: Cloudy and hot with sunny intervals After passing a Lava Heron and a Yellow-crowned Night heron, the first landing of the day was wet but very easy, on a black beach. A short walk brought us to the shore of a brackish lagoon, where American Flamingos were feeding and preening. Back on the beach, we watched a pair of Blue-footed Boobies who were dancing, but rather half-heartedly. We followed the trail up and over to another beach, this time white. This was a Green Sea Turtle nesting site and the dunes were full of indents where turtles had already laid their eggs.

After a quick snack, most of the group snorkelled around the Devil’s Crown Rocks, while some people came along for the ride in the pangas. Galapagos Shearwaters gave the watchers excellent views, while the snorkelers enjoyed seeing many fish, starfish and more White-tipped Reef Sharks. The boat motored on around Floreana while we relaxed and ate lunch. We set off for Post Office Bay at 3pm, for a gentle wet landing. Our first priority was the Post Office – a small barrel on a stand. We waded through all the many postcards left in the barrel and a few of us found ones that we could deliver once we returned home. We added our cards to the barrel, then it was time for a story from Juan. He told us tales of past inhabitants of the island, including a group of Norwegians, a toothless dentist, and the Baroness and her lovers. Highly entertaining. Next was a trip down a lava tunnel, for those who were brave enough. Most people ventured as far as possible, ending up in a pitch black cavern. On the walk back, we saw Carpenter Bees and very colourful Painted Locusts.

Back on the beach, we hunted for Galapagos Penguins and very soon found one. We watched it and a number of Long-tailed Stingrays for some time. The day ended as usual, with checklists, briefing and dinner.

Day 8

Monday 5th February

Galapagos – Santa Cruz (Dragon’s Hill), Santiago (Sullivan’s Bay)

Weather: Hot and sunny, cloudy later in day. We landed on the rocks on Santa Cruz, then followed a sandy trail between lagoons, disturbing Fiddler Crabs. We climbed up a gentle hill which gave us a good view out to sea. We found a few of the distinctive yellow Land Iguanas, plus finches, mockingbirds and a few waders: Western and Least Sandpiper. This was followed by snorkelling, with very varied marine life - not only numerous fish, but starfish, sea urchins, sea cucumbers and coral as well. A few lucky snorkelers saw a couple of Galapagos Penguins swimming nearby.

Over lunch, the Astrea was accompanied by the ever present seabirds as we moved to anchor off Santiago. This time we had a choice of snorkelling off the pangas or from the beach, then we landed on the black rocks. The trail was over the relatively recent (1897) lava flow, which plants (including Lava Cactus) were just starting to colonise. The pahoehoe lava formations (especially the rope lava) were endlessly fascinating, with intricate convolutions and lava tunnels.

After dinner, an unexpected highlight was watching the Galapagos Shark that kept circling the boat, easily visible just under the surface. Presumably it, and a nearby Sea Lion, were hunting the fish we could also see.

Day 9

Tuesday 6th February

Galapagos – Genovesa (Prince Phillip Steps & Darwin Bay)

Weather: Very hot and sunny, cloudy later in day. Most of the long journey to Genovesa was made overnight, but the early risers watched as we approached the island, escorted by Wedge-rumped Storm-petrels and juvenile Red-footed Boobies. Two of the Boobies perched on the front rail of the sundeck, stunningly close to us. Even before we landed on the island, we'd seen Great Frigatebirds and our first Galapagos Fur Seals. We climbed Prince Phillip Steps to the top of the low cliff, to be greeted by Nazca Boobies, some of them nesting next to the path.

This island is renowned for its birdlife and it lived up to its reputation. A huge swarm of Wedge-rumped Storm-petrels filled the air above their nesting sites on the cliffs. Galapagos Mockingbirds attended us closely; Sue realised why when she had a drink of water as one of the Mockingbirds was happy to share it with her. At the end of the trail, we had excellent views of a Sharp-billed Finch (also known as a Vampire Finch).

A few people snorkelled in Darwin Bay while others went along for the ride. Our second landing on Genovesa was an easy one, near the colony of nesting Red-footed Boobies, who were perched in the mangroves, looking at us as curiously as we were at them. We were surrounded by birds: a Large-cactus Finch on a cactus, a Galapagos Dove digging for worms, Great and Magnificent Frigatebirds, Swallow-tailed Gulls and so many Boobies. Part of the trail was only passable at low tide, and we were lucky – we were able to go right to the end, climbing over rough *á* lava until we reached a viewpoint over Darwin Bay. There were Black-tipped Reef Sharks below us in the shallow water. We just made it back down the trail in time, paddling through the tide coming in, sharing the sea with an Eagle Ray. The Marine Iguanas are a distinct sub-species here, so we were pleased to find two just before we left the island, as well as a bathing Lava Gull.

Day 10

Wednesday 7th February

Galapagos – Santa Cruz (Black Turtle Cove, Cerro Mesa & Puerto Ayora)

Weather: Mostly hot and sunny. The day started with the Astrea being refuelled at Santa Cruz, while Brown Noddies, Sea Lions and Brown Pelicans hunted fish around the boat. Then we enjoyed a panga ride at Black Turtle Cove, concentrating on the marine life. Golden Cownose Rays showed off next to one panga, then in the mangroves we all had excellent views of Green Sea Turtles and baby Black-tipped Reef Sharks, and most people saw Hammerhead Sharks.

Next we went to the north coast of the island, landing near the ferry to Baltra. We said farewell to Sam and Nick, then set off on a bus into the highlands to Cerro Mesa, a private reserve, seeing some of the unique flora, such as the large *Scalesia* trees and Galapagos Mistletoe, on the way. We were dropped by a large sinkhole or caldera (caused by a volcano collapsing) and enjoyed a short walk back down the track, finding Large and Small Tree Finches, Medium Ground Finch and Vegetarian Finch. After viewing Black-necked Stilts, Semipalmated Plover, Common Gallinule and Giant Tortoises around a small pond, we ate lunch, during which a few people saw a Purple Gallinule. Then the bus took us up to the top of the nearby hill, where we followed a short trail, with lots of lush vegetation and many Epiphytes including ferns and orchids, in this more humid habitat. We had panoramic views over the reserve, the highlands, the sinkhole, national park, coast, sea and Baltra.

Back in Puerto Ayora, the first priority after a week at sea was to drop off our bags of laundry. There were then a few hours of free time for shopping, sightseeing and relaxing in the local bars. After admiring a Sea Lion asleep on a bench on the jetty, we went back to the Astrea to watch Cattle Egrets flying to their roost as the sun went down. After dinner, Juan and Ian picked up all the laundry and we retired to bed.

Day 11

Thursday 8th February

Galapagos – Sombrero Chino, Santiago, Rabida

Weather: Hot and sunny. We landed on the beach on Sombrero Chino (which did look like a Chinese hat), after travelling close to the rocks to see Lava Herons and Candelabra Cacti. We walked along the rocky shore and beach, finding a Galapagos Hawk, American Oystercatcher, Small Ground Finch and Lava Lizards, then piles (literally) of Marine Iguanas. On the way back, we had excellent views of two Galapagos Penguins sitting quietly on the rocks.

This was another day for snorkelling twice, both before lunch and after our siesta. In the morning, the snorkelling off Sombrero Chino was excellent, with many different fish species including Galapagos Yellow-tailed Mullet and the ever-present Concentric Puffer fish. As we set off for the second session, a large shoal of small silvery fish flew out of the water in close formation almost next door to the panga. We landed on a beach of red sand and pebbles, then snorkelled with Sea Lions and many brilliant fish. Every snorkelling session brought new experiences. After a quick hot chocolate, we returned to the beach to take the trail that first headed inland then round in a loop through the arid landscape. We saw leaping rays and a lot more jumping/flying fish. We were accompanied by Yellow Warblers and Galapagos Mockingbirds, with Sea Lions and a posing Brown Pelican on the beach, before returning to the Astrea for the usual rest, checklist, briefing and dinner.

Day 12

Friday 9th February

Galapagos – Isabela (Sierra Negra & Puerto Villamil)

Weather: Mostly cloudy, humid and warm. The Astrea dropped anchor in the harbour at Puerto Villamil before breakfast, and a Yellow Warbler quickly came on board, singing loudly. After a dry landing, we set off by bus to travel to Sierra Negra. On the way, we looked out for Vermillion Flycatchers, but to no avail. Soon after arriving, David spotted a Woodpecker Finch, the first for the trip. Juan spent some time demonstrating how the islands had appeared and wildlife arrived, before we climbed about 1.5 km up to the viewpoint on the rim of the caldera, the largest in the Galapagos Islands and the second largest in the world. The floor of the caldera was covered by lava left by the most recent eruption, in October 2005. Vapour rose from an area where yellow sulphur deposits could be seen. The vegetation at this altitude was lush, including tree ferns, Clubmoss and Cowpea.

On the way back, we continued the search for Vermillion Flycatchers; this time those on one side of the bus had good, albeit brief, views. After lunch and a well-earned rest, we returned to Puerto Villamil for a short bus ride to the Tortoise Breeding Centre, where we saw Giant Tortoises at all stages of their life, from newly hatched to mature. A boardwalk through wetlands gave us good views of American Flamingos, White-cheeked Pintails and Black-necked Stilts. The trail led to the beach, where we found a sandy bar offering the endemic drink 'Coco Loco': a coconut topped up with rum. Most of us indulged, while watching Lava Gulls, Grey Plover, Semipalmated Plovers, Ruddy Turnstones and Whimbrel along the shore. Our boat ride back to Astrea was

accompanied by acrobatic Sea Lions who demonstrated how to jump vertically out of the sea to lounge on anchored boats. The checklist later that evening was interrupted by Black-Tipped Reef Sharks around the boat.

Day 13

Saturday 10th February

Galapagos – Isabela (Punta Moreno & Elizabeth Bay)

Weather: Cloudy with sunny intervals. Before breakfast, we saw a flock of Blue-footed Boobies in a feeding frenzy, next to the boat. We found Flightless Cormorants, then landed on rough rocks on Isabela, to walk around the lava flow (mostly áá lava and not easy to walk on). The trail visited some small salt lagoons; the first one gave us good views of a White-tipped Reef-shark. All the lagoons were fringed with sedges and other plants, making them look like oases in the contrasting black lava. The last one had American Flamingos, White-cheeked pintails and Blue-winged Teal. The stragglers in the group were in the right place to see two Galapagos Martins, the only ones seen on the trip.

Then it was time for snorkelling, with excellent views of Green Sea Turtles and an underwater Flightless Cormorant. Over lunch, the Astrea moved to our next port of call, with distant views of a Laughing Gull trying to rob a Brown Pelican of its catch. The last activity of the day was a panga ride around Elizabeth Bay. We started with close up views of preening Flightless Cormorants, Galapagos Penguins shooting around the panga in the water and a beautifully posed Blue-footed Booby. In the mangrove swamps, we saw numerous turtles in the water, then Juan spotted a new bird – a Dark-billed Cuckoo, which slowly revealed itself to everyone. The afternoon finished with a panga race back to the Astrea, towards an impressive sunset.

Day 14

Sunday 11th February

Galapagos – Isabela (Urbina Bay & Targus Cove)

Weather: Cloudy, hot and humid. This morning the visiting bird on the boat was a Lava Gull, sitting on the side rail. We had an early start to make the most of the slightly cooler morning, with a wet landing on the beach. The trail was along a black sandy track, with two Galapagos Hawks, lots of Carpenter Bees (including a bright yellow male), Painted Locusts, Galapagos Flycatchers, finches, a Giant Tortoise and large yellow Land Iguanas. We had a rest part of the way, listening to Juan's tale of 120 soldiers trying and failing to cross 7 km of áá lava at the narrowest point on Isabela. We ended up on the beach for a swim and snorkelling. Back on the Astrea, we enjoyed watching Elliot's Storm Petrels "pattering" on the sea nearby and Sierra Mackerel skimming along the surface.

Over lunch, we moved on to Targus Bay, where we soon saw the tips of shark fins, sticking out above the water. While snorkelling, some people had good views of a diving flightless cormorant. We landed on the rocks and climbed up some steps, before carrying on up for views of Darwin's Lake (a circular super-salt water lagoon in a tuff cone) and back over the bay. The trail went up to a viewpoint overlooking both sides of the island. Some of the rocks were compressed ash, completely different to all the lava we had seen so far, as they had retained the impressions left by rain that fell as they were cooling. The day ended as usual back on the Astrea.

Day 15

Monday 12th February

Galapagos – Fernandina (Punta Espinosa), Isabela (Punta Vicente Roca)

Weather: Hot and sunny, windy later. As we were quite close to our next landing, the Astrea moved just before dawn, when a crescent moon was still visible. Juan read an eyewitness account of the 1825 eruption of the volcano on Fernandina, written by the captain of a boat that only just escaped. After a dry landing on rocks, we set off on a loop trail around the coast. There were 100s of Marine Iguanas, which were, at times, difficult to avoid. We were walking around their nesting area and females were actively digging nesting holes. Other Iguanas basked in big groups on the rocks, spitting salt, with some being tended by Lava Lizards. Nearby, a Galapagos Hawk kept watch for Iguanas exhausted after the hard work of digging, although it failed to grasp a meal while we were watching.

Next the snorkelers went in near the beach, and were treated to close views of many Green Sea Turtles. Before lunch, some of us started sea watching intensely, as the Astrea was moving and we were hoping to see cetaceans. We were unsuccessful until part of the way through lunch, when the crew spotted a large pod of Common Dolphins. They came past pretty quickly but gave us excellent views, especially when they leapt vertically out of the water. We also saw our first Mola Mola, the giant Sunfish that swims along with one big fin sticking up.

Our last encounter with Isabela was via panga rides. The first one started well, with Bottle-nosed Dolphins feeding in the cove. They frequently came out of the water and were, at times, very close to our boats. Then we toured along the cliffs, for even closer views of Iguanas, Blue-footed and Nazca Boobies, and Brown Noddies, including two fighting so intently that they dropped into the water. Further on, we entered a small cave, saw a Fur Seal in a crack, watched Flightless Cormorants preening and drying themselves on the rocks, and found one Galapagos Penguin. This was all against a back drop of volcanic cliffs shot through with lava dykes. While some went snorkelling, most people opted for a repeat panga ride, for more views of the wildlife and lava.

Then the Astrea set off northwards. We had crossed the equator earlier in the trip during the night, but now we had a daytime crossing. We gathered in the bridge, with cocktails, to watch the GPS countdown as we moved from south to north. This was followed by the slightly bizarre experience of Juan playing the guitar and singing My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean, with the Captain on percussion. The last highlight of the day was when David and Sally spotted a few Dark-rumped Petrels flying past, our only views of the trip.

Day 16

Tuesday 13th February

Galapagos – Santiago (Puerto Egas & James Bay), Bartolome Island

Weather: Sunny then cloudy. Breakfast was interrupted to watch Spotted Eagle Rays, then we landed on the black beach at Puerto Egas for a walk along a short trail. We met finches, herons, waders, iguanas, fur seals, crabs, lizards and strangely-shaped lava that had been weathered by the sea. Snorkelling off the beach resulted in views of many wonderful fish, and another White-tipped Reef Shark.

Our last daytime voyage on the Astrea was livened up when Bottle-nosed Dolphins joined us, with a couple of them swimming almost touching the boat's bows. We arrived at Bartolome Island, next to Pinnacle Rock, for our last snorkel. We then climbed up the 365 steps to the island's viewpoint. We had a relatively cool climb, well worth it for the fabulous views, including across to Sullivan Island on Santiago. Back on the Astrea, we

watched Black-tipped Reef Sharks round the boat, before the checklist and last briefing. The crew joined us to say farewell. They had looked after us extremely well. After dinner, Juan showed us a few short films from the 1930s of the Toothless Dentist, his wife, the Baroness and her lovers, who we had heard about on Floreana.

Day 17

Wednesday 14th February

Galapagos (North Seymour Island & Baltra), Quito

Weather: Hot and sunny. North Seymour, a small island just north of Baltra and the airport, was an excellent place for a last walk. We were all happy to go at 6am and the sun was just coming up as we landed, in a nesting colony of Great and Magnificent Frigatebirds, with both Blue-footed and Nazca Boobies. Juan was determined to find a male Frigatebird with an inflated pouch and he did, as well as great views of young ones at all stages of development. There were also Swallow-tailed and Lava Gulls, plus, of course, a very close Yellow Warbler. And to crown it all, there were displaying Blue-footed Boobies, giving us the best 'show' we'd had all trip.

After breakfast, it was time to pay our bar bills then say goodbye to the Astrea and its crew. The water was very clear where we landed, giving us our last views of King Angelfish, Parrotfish and playful Sea Lions, without any need to get wet. Juan came with us on the bus to the airport, where we checked in then said goodbye, before indulging in a little light souvenir shopping. After a short wait, our flight took us back to Quito via Guayaquil.

We were met at the airport by Gustavo, who had already picked up the luggage we'd left in Quito before we went to the Galapagos, then we headed for the Garden Hotel. We arrived in time for most of us to gather in the extensive gardens to hunt for birds, and to have a drink and chat. A Crimson-mantled Woodpecker gave us good views, as did the Sparkling Violetears, although a pair of Golden-rumped Euphonias were rather more elusive. Most of us dined in the restaurant before retiring.

Day 18

Thursday 15th February

Quito, Antisana and Otavalo

Weather: Antisana – cloudy, cold and rain. Otavalo – dry and overcast. Those of us going to Antisana met at 7am. Gustavo was a little late but with good reason – he'd been to the airport to reclaim a wooden walking stick that Ian had had to leave there when we left for the Galapagos. We set off on a comfortable bus and our first stop was at a viewpoint where we saw a Black-tailed Trainbearer. Next, we spent some time on the veranda of a restaurant, watching the birds on the feeders and in the garden, including Giant Hummingbird, Black Flowerpiercer and Plain Coloured Seedeater.

On the climb up, we stopped for a very close Black-winged Ground Dove, and then a Variable Hawk. After crossing the continental divide, Carunculated Caracaras were widespread in the paramo, along with Andean Lapwings and Andean Gulls. We also had very good views of Black-faced Ibis and Buff-winged Cinclodes. After registering at the reserve, Tawny Antpitta, Paramo Ground-Tyrant and Plumbeous Sierra Finch were all seen, plus an obliging Many-striped Canastero, who posed, singing, on top of a bush. At Lake Laguna la Mica, we found Andean Coots and one close Silvery Grebe, plus distant Andean Ruddy Duck. On the way out, we stopped for Sedge (Grass) Wren and Stout-billed Cinclodes, plus a very fast flying Ecuadorian Hillstar. Gustavo told us to look out for deer and he was right – we found a male White-tailed Deer on the hillside.

A few of us saw an Andean Condor flying away in the distance, then we returned to the restaurant for lunch, after about five hours of superlative birding. As we arrived, a Condor flew round the cliffs opposite, giving Rowena and David good views. Next was a traditional and excellent Ecuadorian lunch, but there were still more new birds: Shining Sunbeam, Tyrian Metaltail and Great Sapphirewing. Then came a major highlight of the day – distant views of a Spectacled Bear, eating, on the opposite slope. Everyone saw it through the telescopes, before we finally had to drag ourselves away, returning to the hotel at about 4.30pm.

Evi, Charlie and Sue G had a lie in before a beautiful drive through the mountains to Otavalo. After some retail therapy in the arts and crafts market, they visited an Andean family of performers who showed them a variety of hand-made musical instruments. Following a lovely lunch of local produce, it was back to Quito.

Most of us met later for a beer, before dinner and rather too long a wait to sign our room bills.

Day 19

Friday 16th February

Quito to Coca to Sacha Lodge

Weather: Warm and cloudy, rain later

Weather: Warm and cloudy, rain later. We said goodbye to Sue S, who was going home, then the rest of us set off for Sacha Lodge. We soon checked in at the airport for our 9am flight to Coca, which, surprisingly, took off less than half an hour late. Guides from Sacha met us, took our luggage and then us to their base for refreshments and details of the rest of the journey. We went down the River Napo by motorised canoe; the river is very wide but shallow, with shifting sandbanks and floating logs that challenged even the experienced local boatmen. Some of us managed to see a few new birds on the way: Cocoi Heron, Greater Yellow-headed Vulture and White-winged Swallow.

We disembarked at the Lodge's station, then marched down the broadwalk for 20 minutes. The last leg of our journey was in small canoes, paddled by the Lodge's guides, along a backwater and across Pilchicocha Lake to the Lodge itself. We were greeted by the manager, Mike, then lunched in the open-sided restaurant on stilts on the edge of the lake. After an introductory talk, we met our guides. David and Sally opted for the hardcore birding programme, with Shaunsan. The general naturalists were with Alex and Walter. We were all shown to our roomy cabins, to settle in and to enjoy watching the Common Squirrel Monkeys playing in the trees.

The naturalists spent a few hours in the small canoes, exploring the lake and backwaters while the birders walked one of the forest trails. Unfortunately, the rain came down hard so both excursions were wet. The naturalists saw a small Caiman, while the birders only caught glimpses of a Black Vulture and a White-necked Thrush. Later, the naturalists enjoyed a short lecture about the Amazon Basin, then we all gathered for dinner, before most of the group went out for a night walk, seeing stick insects, tree frogs, lots of spiders (including a Brazilian Wandering Spider), a snake and a pair of Crested Owls.

Day 20

Saturday 17th February

Sacha Lodge

Weather: Initially wet and misty, slowly drying out during morning, then heavy rain. . The naturalists visited the Kapok Tower, a well-engineered structure built next to and around a kapok tree that was about 600 years old.

The tree was an ecosystem in itself, festooned with numerous epiphytes, including large Fig Trees, ferns and orchids. It was quiet at first but it began to get busy as soon as the weather improved. We saw many birds including Plumbeous Kite, Speckled Chachalaca, Black-tailed Trogon, Gilded Barbet, Crimson-crested, Chestnut and Yellow-tufted Woodpeckers, Black-tailed Tityra, Plum-throated and Spangled Cotingas, and White-throated Toucan. A highlight was listening to and seeing Red Howler monkeys. On the way back in the canoe, our guide Alex asked us to be silent then all shout together 'March, March, March'; very shortly afterwards there was an eerie sound of something marching towards us. The sound got louder and louder, and closer and closer – so we thought, until Alex revealed it was a defence mechanism of wasps beating their wings in increased unison in a nest just above our heads! Back at the Lodge, we found 10 Long-nosed bats clinging to a wooden post. We visited the impressive Butterfly Farm and some saw the spectacular Hoatzin in flight.

The birders had started earlier, at 5.30am, with our own night walk, including an impressive Orange-bellied Tarantula, on route to the spectacular 300m-long/36m-high Canopy Walkway. We climbed up the first tower and crossed to the larger middle platform, where we settled down to wait. As the rain and mist slowly cleared, the birds started to appear. During the next five hours, we saw nearly 50 different species of birds, including Purple-throated Fruitcrow, Pied Puffbird, Green and Gold Tanager, Opal-rumped and Opal Crowned Tanagers, Many-banded and Ivory-billed Aricaris, Cobalt-winged Parakeets, Purple Honeycreeper, Russet-backed Oropendola, White-browed Purpletuff, Violaceous Jay, Paradise Tanager, Black-faced Dacnis, Spix's Guan, Green-backed Trogon, Crimson-crested Woodpecker, Red-bellied Macaw, and a Double-toothed Kite that sat on one of the ropes of the walkway. On the way back to the Lodge, we made the most of the good weather with Shaunsan finding many of the birds we'd missed in yesterday's rain: Screaming Piha, Dusky-throated Antshrike, Black-faced Antbird, Straight-billed Hermit and displaying Wire-tailed Manakins.

The two groups met up for lunch, then had time for a rest. The birders then visited the Kapok Tower. The first part of the canoe journey was very productive, with views of Hoatzin and Black-capped Donacobius around the lake. Then the heavens opened, so we sheltered next to the tower. Shaunsan found us a roosting Tawny-bellied Screech Owl, then we braved the climb up the Tower. The extravagant vegetation made the climb worthwhile, then it was back to the canoe, which was fairly full of water. Our guide nobly used one of his wellies to bail it out, then our damp boat ride back was rewarded with a brief view of a Snail Kite. The naturalist group visited the Canopy Walkway. It was damp and misty with not much wildlife to be seen although the views of the forest canopy were amazing. The rainforest lived up to its name; it was very lush, with a surprising amount of dead and decaying vegetation. We all finished the day with dinner together, before retiring.

Day 21

Sunday 18th February

Sacha Lodge & Yasuni National Park

Weather: Dry and cloudy, then rain in the afternoon. Today, everyone visited the same park, although the birders set off a little earlier so they were travelling as the sun rose. They heard Zigzag and Rufescent Tiger Herons on the way to the river, and briefly saw a Tropical Screech Owl flying overhead. The rest of the group caught up then we all set off down the Napo. After seeing Great and Snowy Egrets, and a Cocoli Heron en route, we reached the first parrot lick while it was still misty. We could hear the parrots; when the mist lifted we started to see them as well: Mealy, Blue-Headed and Yellow-crowned Parrots on the clay, with Dusky-Headed Parakeets flying around. Back along the bank, we were treated to views of Yellow-tufted Woodpeckers, Speckled Chachalacas, Drab Water-Tyrant, Oriole Blackbird and Osprey, then a smart Pied Plover on a sandbank. After

landing, the naturalists went straight to the second parrot lick, while the birders dawdled, seeing Black-spotted Bare-eye and a White-fronted Nunbird. Then insistent calling alerted Shaunsan to a Great-billed Hermit, which he tracked down, giving us excellent views.

After the birders joined the others in the hide at the parrot lick and waiting with varying degrees of patience, we took it in turns to view a Scarlet Macaw through a telescope set up behind the hide. Most of the naturalists managed to see a troupe of Woolly Monkeys high up in the canopy. Then a pair of Macaws slowly came down, cautiously perching nearby for some time before they ended up drinking from the stream below the lick, giving everyone good views. On the way back to the boat, the birders found a Rusty-belted Tapaculo, the only one of its family in the area. After a brief trip along the river, we disembarked for a generous picnic lunch, entertained by colourful butterflies coming down to a muddy spot nearby.

On the way back upstream, we passed a few distant Roseate Spoonbills, then we split up for the walk and canoe trip back. The naturalists had good views of a pair of Crimson-crested Woodpeckers. The birders found Scarlet-crowned Barbets and Chestnut-eared Aricaris, but were still in the small canoe when the rain came down hard. But there were still birds to watch around the lake, including a perched Snail Kite, after the rain had gone.

Our last evening together as a group was spent at a delicious barbeque at the restaurant on the lake's edge. We finished the evening by paying our bar bills and trying to dry our wet gear well enough to pack it.

Day 22/23

Monday 19th & Tuesday 20th February

Sacha Lodge to Coca to Quito then home

Weather: Hot and humid at Sacha, rain in Quito. We had a relatively leisurely start, with breakfast at 7am followed by a last hour to enjoy the wildlife and environment of the Lodge, such as the Red-capped Cardinals, Yellow-rumped Caciques, White-winged Swallows, Hoatzin, Tropical Kingbirds and Grey-breasted Martins around the lake. A last ride in the small canoe produced Great Ani, Silver-billed Tanager, Short-crested Flycatcher and Plumbeous Antbird for the birders. After the boardwalk, we went upstream in the motorised canoe, before a short break back in Coca for refreshments and going to the airport. The flight back to Quito was uneventful.

Gustavo met us in Quito with most of the luggage that the eight people flying home on KLM needed. The other five of us said our goodbyes, then headed back to the Garden Hotel with David to pick up the rest of the bags. After a slightly tense trip (there wasn't much time), David returned to the airport to fly back with the others via Guayaquil and Amsterdam. The rest of us were delivered to the Puembo Birding Garden, for lunch and a relaxed couple of hours, before our later flights, either back to the UK on Iberia via Madrid or, for Tony, back to the USA. And we found a few new birds on and around the feeders: Saffron Finch, Blue and Yellow Tanager, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, Scrub Tanager and Shiny Cowbird.

An excellent end to a fabulous experience.

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Waved Albatross



Sally Lightfoot Crab



Lava Gull



Walking on lava

Species Lists

Birds (✓ = seen; H = heard only)

Quito: 30th January, 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th February & Antisana volcano, 15th February

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February				
			30	14	15	16	19
1	Andean Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>			✓		
2	Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>			✓		
3	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓				
4	Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>			✓		
5	Black-faced (Andean) Ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i>			✓		
6	Variable Hawk	<i>Buteo poecilochrous</i>			✓		
7	Black-chested Buzzard Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>			✓		
8	Carunculated Caracara	<i>Phalcoeboenus carunculatus</i>			✓		
9	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		✓			
10	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>	✓				
11	Andean Coot	<i>Focha andina</i>			✓		
12	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>		✓			
13	Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>			✓		
14	Andean Gull	<i>Larus serranus</i>			✓		
15	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓
16	Black-winged Ground-dove	<i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i>			✓		
17	Sparkling Violet-ear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Ecuadorian Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i>			✓		
19	Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>			✓		
20	Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>	✓		✓		
21	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>			✓		
22	Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>			✓		
23	Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanoptera</i>			✓		
24	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>			✓		
25	Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>		✓			
26	Stout-billed Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>			✓		
27	Bar-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>			✓		
28	Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>			✓		
29	Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>			✓		
30	Paramo Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola alpine</i>			✓		
31	Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>			✓		
33	Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>			✓		
34	Black Flower-piercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>	✓		✓		
35	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>					✓
36	Blue and Yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>					✓
37	Scrub Tanager	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i>					✓
38	Plumbeous Sierra-finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>			✓		
39	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	H	✓
40	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>					✓
41	Plain colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>			✓		
42	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>					✓
43	Hooded Siskin	<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>	✓				
44	Golden-rumped Euphonia	<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>		✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February				
			30	14	15	16	19

Mammals

1	Spectacled Bear	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>			✓		
2	White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>			✓		
3	Tapeti (Brazilian Cottontail)	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>			✓		

Sacha Lodge Checklist, 16th to 19th February

	Sacha Extension – Birds		February			
	Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19
1	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>		✓		
2	Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>			✓	
3	Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>		✓		
4	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>			✓	
5	Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>			H	
6	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>		✓		
7	Zigzag Heron	<i>Zebrilus undulates</i>			H	
8	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		✓		
9	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	✓	✓		
10	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓			
11	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	✓		✓	
12	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓		✓	✓
13	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	✓		✓	✓
14	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>		✓		
15	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>			✓	
16	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	✓	✓		
17	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			✓	
19	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		✓		
20	Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>		✓		
21	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		✓		
22	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>		✓	✓	
23	Slender-billed Kite	<i>Helicolestes hamatus</i>		✓		
24	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranoospiza caerulescens</i>		✓		
25	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>		✓		
26	Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>			✓	
27	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>			✓	
28	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>		✓	✓	✓
29	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>		✓		
30	Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>		✓		✓
31	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>				✓
32	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Tropical Screech Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>			✓	
34	Tawny-bellied Screech Owl	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>		✓		
35	Crested Owl	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>		✓		
36	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyuran</i>		✓		
37	Neotropical Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>		✓	✓	
38	Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>		✓		
39	Great-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis malaris</i>			✓	
40	Straight-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis bourcierii</i>		✓		
41	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>		✓		
42	Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>		✓		

	Sacha Extension – Birds		February			
	Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19
43	Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>		✓		
44	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>		✓		
45	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>		✓		
46	Purplish Jacamar	<i>Galbula chalcothorax</i>			H	
47	Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>		✓		
48	Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>			✓	
49	White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>			✓	
50	Scarlet-crowned Barbet	<i>Capito aurovirens</i>			✓	
51	Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>		✓		
52	Lemon-throated Barbet	<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>			H	
53	Ivory-billed Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>		✓		
54	Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>			✓	
55	Many-banded Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>		✓		
56	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>		✓		
57	White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>		✓		
58	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>			✓	
59	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>		✓	✓	
60	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>			✓	✓
61	Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanopectera</i>		✓		
62	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>		✓	✓	
63	Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>			✓	
64	Southern Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinose</i>			✓	
65	Orange-winged Amazon	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>		✓		
66	Black-headed Parrot	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>		✓		
67	Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>			✓	
68	Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>		✓	✓	
69	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>			✓	
70	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>			✓	
71	Long-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>		H		H
72	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>		✓		
73	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>		✓	H	
74	Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	H	✓		
75	Black-faced Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>		✓	H	
76	Peruvian Warbling Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis peruviana</i>			✓	
77	Plumbeous Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza hyperythra</i>				✓
78	Black-spotted Bare-eye	<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>			✓	
79	Rusty-belted Tapaculo	<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>			✓	
80	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>		✓		
81	Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>			✓	
82	Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>			✓	
83	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>		✓		
84	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>			✓	
85	Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>			✓	
86	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	H		✓	✓
87	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lector</i>		✓		
88	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>		✓		
89	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>		✓		
90	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>		✓		
91	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>		✓	✓	✓
92	Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>				✓
93	Citron-bellied Attila	<i>Attila citriniventris</i>		H	H	

	Sacha Extension – Birds		February			
	Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19
94	Plum-throated Cotinga	<i>Cotinga maynana</i>		✓		
95	Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>		✓		
96	Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>		✓		
97	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>		✓		
98	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>		✓		
99	White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>		✓		
100	Wire-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra filicauda</i>		✓		
101	Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>		✓		
102	White-browed Purpletuff	<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>		✓		
103	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>		✓		
104	Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>		✓	✓	
105	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>		✓	✓	✓
107	White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>				✓
108	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓		
109	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>		✓	✓	
110	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>			✓	
111	White-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticte</i>		✓		
112	White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>		✓		
113	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>		✓		
114	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>		✓		
115	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>		✓		
116	Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>		✓	✓	
117	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>		✓		
118	Olive Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>		✓		
119	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
120	Oriole Blackbird	<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>			✓	
121	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>		✓	✓	✓
122	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>				✓
123	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
124	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>		✓		
125	Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara Mexicana</i>		✓		
126	Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>		✓		
127	Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>		✓		
128	Masked Tanager	<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>		✓		
129	Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>		✓		
130	Opal-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara callophrys</i>		✓		
131	Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>		✓		
132	Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>		✓		
133	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>		✓		
134	Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>		✓		

Mammals

1	Red Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>		✓		
2	Red Titi Monkey	<i>Callicebus discolor</i>			✓	
3	Black-mantle Tamarin	<i>Saguinus nigricollis</i>	✓			
4	Common Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	✓	✓		
5	Common Woolly Monkey	<i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i>			✓	
6	Black Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>				✓

Galapagos Main Tour

Birds (Bold = endemic or near endemic)

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Galapagos Penguin	<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i>					✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Waved Albatross	<i>Phoebastria exulans</i>				✓											
3	Galapagos Petrel	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>													✓		
4	Galapagos's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus iherminieri</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Elliot's Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Wedge-rumped Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanodroma tethys</i>							✓						✓		
7	Red-billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓							
8	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>							✓								✓
10	Blue-footed Booby	<i>Sula nebouxii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Nazca Booby	<i>Sula granti</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>							✓								
13	Flightless Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum harrisi</i>											✓	✓	✓		
14	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				
16	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>											✓				
17	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>					✓					✓	✓				
18	Snowy Egret	<i>Leucophoyx thula</i>								✓							
19	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓		✓	
20	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>											✓				
21	Cattle Egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓					✓
22	Lava Heron	<i>Butorides sundevalli</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	✓			✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓
24	Galapagos Hawk	<i>Buteo galapagoensis</i>		✓		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
25	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>						✓									
26	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓		✓					✓		✓	✓				
27	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>								✓							
28	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			✓		✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	
29	Wandering Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus incanum</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30	Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>															
31	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓		✓					✓		✓			✓	✓	
32	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>							✓								
33	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>			✓				✓								
34	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>		✓					✓					✓	✓		
35	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>			✓	✓			✓		✓					✓	
36	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>								✓		✓					
37	Black-bellied (Grey) Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>										✓					
38	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	
39	Lava Gull	<i>Larus fuliginosus</i>			✓					✓		✓		✓	✓		
40	Laughing Gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i>											✓				
41	Swallow-tailed Gull	<i>Larus furcatus</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓								✓
42	Common (Brown) Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Galapagos Dove	<i>Zenaida galapagoensis</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	
44	Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>											✓				
45	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	✓		✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			
46	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus galapagoensis</i>		✓						✓							
47	Vermillion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>										✓					
48	Galapagos Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus magnirostris</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
49	Galapagos Mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus parvulus</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
50	Hood Mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus macdonaldi</i>				✓											
51	Galapagos Martin	<i>Progne modesta</i>											✓				
52	Large Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza magnirostris</i>	✓						✓	✓							
53	Medium Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza fortis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
54	Small Ground Finch	<i>Geospiza fuliginosa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Sharp-beaked Ground-finch	<i>Geospiza difficilis</i>								✓							
56	Common Cactus-finch	<i>Geospiza scandens</i>		✓					✓								
57	Large Cactus-finch	<i>Geospiza conirostris</i>				✓			✓								
58	Vegetarian Finch	<i>Platypiza crassirostris</i>	✓							✓							
59	Large Tree-finch	<i>Camarhynchus psittacula</i>	✓							✓		✓		✓			
60	Small Tree-finch	<i>Camarhynchus parvulus</i>	✓							✓		✓		✓			
61	Woodpecker Finch	<i>Cactospiza pallida</i>	H								H	✓		✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
62	Green Warbler Finch	<i>Certhidia olivacea</i>				✓											
63	Grey Warbler Finch	<i>Certhidia fusca</i>			✓				✓			✓					
64	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Reptiles

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Giant tortoise:	<i>Chelonoidis nigra</i>															
2	Santa Cruz sub-sp	<i>C. porteri</i>	✓														
3	Eastern Santa Cruz sub-sp	<i>C. donfaustoi</i>									✓						
4	Alcedo sub-sp	<i>C. vandenburghi</i>													✓		
8	Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas agassissi</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Hood Racer	<i>Philodryas hoodensis</i>				✓											
14	Lava lizard (S. Cristobal)	<i>Microlophus bivittatus</i>			✓												
15	Lava lizard (Floreana)	<i>Microlophus grayi</i>					✓										
16	Lava lizard (Espanola)	<i>Microlophus delanonis</i>				✓											
17	Lava lizard (W & central)	<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Galapagos Land Iguana	<i>Conolophus subcristatus</i>		✓					✓						✓		
19	Santa Fe Land Iguana	<i>Conolophus pallidus</i>		✓													
20	Marine iguana:	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>															
21	Fernandina sub-sp	<i>A. c. cristatus</i>															✓
22	Santa Cruz "	<i>A. c. hassi</i>	✓	✓					✓		✓						
23	Isabela "	<i>A. c. albemarlensis</i>											✓	✓	✓		
24	Santiago/S Cristobal	<i>A. c. mertensis</i>			✓							✓					✓
25	Espanola "	<i>A. c. venustissimus</i>				✓											
26	Genovesa "	<i>A. c. nanus</i>								✓							
Mammals																	
1	Galapagos Sea Lion	<i>Zalophus wollebacki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Galapagos Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus galapagoensis</i>								✓						✓	✓
3	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>		✓												✓	✓
4	Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>														✓	

Fish

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	King Angelfish	<i>Holocacanthus passer</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Barberfish	<i>Heniochus nigrostris</i>							✓		✓						
3	Scythe Butterflyfish	<i>Chaetodon falcifer</i>													✓		
4	Yellow-tailed Surgeonfish	<i>Prionurus laticlavus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	
5	Yellowfin Surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i>						✓									
6	Moorish Idol	<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>							✓								
7	Black Skipjack	<i>Euthynnus lineatus</i>								✓							
8	Sierra Mackerel (Pacific Sierra)	<i>Scomberomorus sierra</i>												✓			
9	Dusky Chub	<i>Girella freminvillei</i>												✓	✓	✓	
10	Striped Mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>							✓				✓		✓		
11	Galapagos (Yellow-tailed) Mullet	<i>Mugil galapagensis</i>						✓	✓		✓		✓				
12	Black-striped Salema	<i>Xenocys jessiae</i>					✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Blue-striped (Blue-and-Gold) Snapper	<i>Lutjanus viridis</i>							✓								
14	Giant Damsel	<i>Microspathodon dorsalis</i>							✓								
15	White-tailed Damsel	<i>Stegastes leucurus beebei</i>					✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	
16	Yellow-tailed Damsel	<i>Stegastes arcifrons</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
17	Panamic Sergeant Major	<i>Abudefduf troschelii</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	Bacalao (trout grouper)	<i>Mycteroperca olfax</i>											✓				
19	Flag Cabrilla	<i>Epinephelus labriformis</i>														✓	
20	Creole fish	<i>Paranthias colonus</i>				✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	Bumphead Parrotfish	<i>Scarus perrico</i>							✓				✓			✓	
22	Bluechin Parrotfish	<i>Scarus ghobban</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
23	Bicolor Parrotfish	<i>Scarus rubroviolaceus</i>						✓									
24	Cortez Rainbow Wrasse	<i>Thalassoma lucasanum</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	
25	Spinster Wrasse	<i>Halichoeres nicholsi</i>						✓					✓			✓	
26	Harlequin wrasse	<i>Bodianus eclancheri</i>		✓										✓	✓		
27	Streamer (Mexican) Hogfish	<i>Bodianus diplotaenia</i>				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
28	Goldspot Sheepshead	<i>Pimelometopon darwini</i>				✓											
29	Blacktip Cardinalfish	<i>Apogon atradorsatus</i>				✓		✓	✓		✓					✓	
30	Sabertooth Blenny	<i>Plagiotremus azaleus</i>									✓					✓	
31	Four-eyed blenny	<i>Dialommus fuscus</i>				✓			✓						✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32	Leopard Flounder	<i>Bothus leopardinus</i>						✓			✓						
33	Bullseye (Concentric) Puffer	<i>Sphoeroides annulatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Guineafowl Puffer	<i>Arothron meleagris</i>											✓	✓		✓	
35	Spotted Porcupinefish	<i>Diodon hystrix</i>					✓										
36	Pacific Boxfish	<i>Ostracion meleagris</i>					✓		✓								
37	Yellow-bellied Triggerfish	<i>Sufflamen verres</i>					✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	
38	Finscale triggerfish	<i>Balistes polyepsis</i>					✓						✓				
39	Cornetfish	<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>				✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	
40	Oceanic sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>													✓		
41	Tiger Snake Eel	<i>Myrichthys tigrinus</i>						✓									✓
42	Galapagos Shark	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>						✓									✓
43	White-tipped Reef Shark	<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	
44	Black-tipped Reef Shark	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>							✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
45	Scalloped Hummerhead	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>								✓							
46	Marbled (Black-blotched) Ray	<i>Taeniura meyeri</i>			✓		✓										
47	Long-tailed Stingray	<i>Dasyatis longus</i>					✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
48	Golden Cowray	<i>Rhinoptera steindachneri</i>								✓	✓						
49	Eagle Ray	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓						✓
50	Manta Ray	<i>Taenioconger klausewitzii</i>						✓			✓			✓	✓		

Land Invertebrates

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Galapagos Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa darwinii</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
2	Dragonflies	(Several genera, 8 species)	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Galapagos Sulphur Butterfly	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>	✓				✓	✓		✓						✓	
4	Monarch Butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	✓					✓		✓	✓				✓		
5	Large-tailed Skipper	<i>Urbanus galapagensis</i>			✓												
6	Galapagos Footman moth	<i>Utethesia spp (4 species)</i>			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓					
7	Noctuid moth	<i>Ascalopha odorata</i>										✓					
8	Painted Locust	<i>Schistocerca melanocera</i>					✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	
9	Galapagos Flightless Grasshopper	<i>Halemus spp (4 species)</i>						✓	✓								

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Galapagos Carpenter Ant	<i>Camponotus macelentus</i>					✓										

Marine Invertebrates

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Pencil-spined Urchin	<i>Eucidaris thouarsii</i>					✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
2	White Urchin	<i>Tripneustes depressus</i>															✓
3	Crowned Sea Urchin	<i>Centrostephanus coronatus</i>					✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Green Sea Urchin	<i>Lytechinus semituberculatus</i>					✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	
5	Panamic Cushion Star	<i>Pentaceraster cumingi</i>					✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	
6	Bradley's Sea Star	<i>Mithrodia bradleyi</i>									✓						
7	Blue Sea Star	<i>Phataria unifascialis</i>					✓	✓									
8	Chocolate-chip Star	<i>Nidorellia armata</i>						✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	
9	Red-sun Sea Star	<i>Heliaster cumingii</i>													✓		
10	Sea Cucumber	<i>Stichopus fuscus</i>											✓			✓	
11	Sea Cucumber	<i>Holothuria atra</i>				✓		✓			✓						
12	Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus grapsus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Ghost Crab	<i>Ocyropde sp.</i>			✓						✓			✓		✓	
14	Semi-terrestrial hermit crab	<i>Coenobita compressus</i>			✓	✓								✓		✓	
15	Galapagos Fiddler Crab	<i>Uca galapagensis</i>						✓									
16	Thatched-roof Barnacle	<i>Tetraclita milleporosa</i>				✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
17	Volcano (Giant) Barnacle	<i>Megabalanus peninsularis</i>				✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	
18	Mexican Anemone	<i>Bunodactis mexicana</i>					✓										
19	Carved Chiton	<i>Chiton sulcatus</i>				✓											
20	Galapagos Sand Dollar	<i>Encope micropora</i>														✓	

Notable Plants (Coastal, Arid & Transitional lowland zones (NB some species also occur in humid upland zones))

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Galapagos Acacia	<i>Acacia rorudiana</i>	✓						✓				✓		✓		✓
2	Thread-leaved chaff flower	<i>Alternanthera filifolia</i>	✓		✓												✓
3	Salt sage	<i>Atriplex peruviana</i>				✓											

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February															
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
4	Black Mangrove	<i>Avicenna germinans</i>	✓		✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓				
5	Blechum	<i>Blechum pyramidatum</i>									✓							
6	Lava cactus	<i>Brachycereus nesioticus</i>								✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
7	Palo Santo (holy pole)	<i>Bursera graveolens</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
8	Palo Santo	<i>Bursera malcophilla</i>									✓							
9	Galapagos Shore Petunia	<i>Cacabus miersi</i>				✓												
10	Bitterbush	<i>Castela galapaeia</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
11	Spurred Chamaesyce	<i>Chamaesyce viminea</i>												✓				
12	Chamaesyce	<i>Chamaesyce sp</i>			✓												✓	
13	Wartclub	<i>Commicarpus tuberosus</i>										✓						
14	Button Mangrove	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>											✓					
15	Muyuyo (Yellow Cordia)	<i>Cordia lutea</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
16	Revolvate-leafed Cordia	<i>Cordia revoluta</i>												✓	✓		✓	
17	Glorybower	<i>Clerodendrum molle</i>											✓					
18	Galapagos Croton	<i>Croton scouleri</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
19	Saltbush	<i>Cryptocarpus pyriformis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Galapagos (Anderson's) Sedge	<i>Cyperus anderssonii</i>			✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
21	Sedge species	<i>Cyperus sp.</i>																✓
22	Saltwort	<i>Batis maritima</i>							✓									✓
23	Galápagos cotton	<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓			
24	Heliotrope (scorpionweed)	<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					✓	
25	Seaside Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>											✓					
26	Manzanillo (poison apple)	<i>Hippomane mancinella</i>	✓										✓	✓	✓		✓	
27	Lava morning glory	<i>Ipomoea habeliana</i>								✓								
28	Beach morning glory	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae.</i>	✓			✓							✓				✓	
29	Arrow leaf morning glory	<i>Ipomoea laurifolia</i>										✓						
30	Candelabra cactus	<i>Jasminocereus thouarsii</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
31	Moonflower	<i>Ipomoea alba</i>											✓					
32	White Mangrove	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
33	Wing-fruited lecocarpus	<i>Lecocarpus pinnatifidus</i>					✓											
34	Galápagos tomato	<i>Lycopersicon cheesmanii</i>										✓						
35	Leather leaf	<i>Maytenus octogona</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
36	Mollugo-lava carpet weed	<i>Mollugo flavescens subsp. Gracillina</i>							✓			✓		✓			
37	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia echios</i>	✓						✓		✓						✓
38	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia galapageia</i>								✓							
39	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia helleri</i>						✓									
40	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia insularis</i>				✓						✓		✓	✓		
41	Santa Fe Prickly Pear Cactus	<i>Opuntia baringtonensis</i>		✓													
42	Palo verde -Jerusalem thorn	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	✓					✓	✓		✓		✓				
43	Running Pop	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>						✓	✓				✓				
44	Pectis	<i>Pectis subsquarrosa</i>													✓		
45	Galápagos mistletoe	<i>Phoradendron henslovii</i>									✓						
46	Matazarno	<i>Piscidia carthagenensis</i>	✓								✓						
47	Leadwort	<i>Plumbago scandens</i>										✓					
48	Galápagos milkwort	<i>Polygala galapageia</i>				✓											
49	Galapagos purslane	<i>Portulca howellii</i>		✓								✓					
50	Red Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	✓		✓					✓	✓			✓		✓	
51	Galapagos Sarcostemma	<i>Sarcostemma angustissimum</i>												✓			
52	Radiate-headed Scalesia	<i>Scalesia affinis</i>												✓	✓		
53	Gordillo's Scalesia	<i>Scalesia gordilloi</i>			✓												
54	Heller's Scalesia	<i>Scalesia helleri</i>	✓														
55	Long-haired Scalesia	<i>Scalesia villosa</i>						✓									
56	Thorn Shrub	<i>Scutia spicata var. pauciflora</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
57	Galapagos carpetweed	<i>Sesuvium edmonstonei</i>		✓	✓												
58	Common carpetweed	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
59	Beach dropseed	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
60	Grey Mat Plant	<i>Tiquilia nesiotica</i>		✓	✓						✓						✓
61	Rufous-haried tournefortia	<i>Tournefortia rufo-sericea</i>	✓														
62	Punctureweed (Caltrop)	<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>		✓						✓		✓					✓
63	Punctureweed	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>				✓											
64	Velvet shrub	<i>Waltheria ovata</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
Humid upland zones																	
65	Water Fern	<i>Azolla microphylla</i>											✓				
66	Blainvillea	<i>Blainvillea dichotoma</i>									✓						

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
67	Galápagos Tree fern	<i>Cyathea weatherbyana</i>											✓				
68	Alternate-leaved aster	<i>Darwiniothamnus alternifolius</i>	✓														
69	Thin-leaved Darwin's Shrub	<i>Darwiniothamnus tenuifolius</i>										✓					
70	Lance-leaved Darwin's shrub	<i>Darwiniothamnus lancifolius</i>											✓				
71	Yellow star grass	<i>Hypoxis decumbens</i>											✓				
72	Clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium cernuum</i>											✓				
73	Miconia	<i>Miconia robinsoniana</i>			✓												
74	Galapagos Peperomia	<i>Peperomia galapagoensis</i>										✓					
75	Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquinum</i>	✓		✓								✓				
76	Galapagos Bromeliade	<i>Tillandsia insularis</i>										✓					
77	Scalesia "Daisy Tree"	<i>Scalesia pedunculata</i>	✓									✓					
78	Wild Cowpea	<i>Vigna luteola</i>												✓			
79	Cat's Claw	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	✓		✓							✓		✓			