

Final Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Elisa Platas Valle
Project Title	A strategy for the conservation of the bird community found at Totontepec Villa de Morelos, Oaxaca: an opportunity for bird-based tourism
Application ID	25989-1
Date of this Report	29/11/2022

1. Indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Create and train a participative bird monitoring brigade at Totontepec Villa de Morelos, Mixe, Oaxaca.				This objective was successfully achieved, and we even managed to involve more people than initially considered for this project. We were able to deliver a series of workshops over the course of 2 years and diversify the topics to strengthen the monitoring brigade's capabilities, enabling them to serve as bird observation guides
To enforce a monitoring strategy to confirm the presence of priority bird species for conservation and/or under a risk category on a national and/or international level.				<p>The monitoring strategy was developed in a participatory manner, planned in collaboration with the monitoring team, who identified the most suitable sites for bird monitoring. We managed to record 220 bird species, including 20 endemics to Mexico and 40 categorised as at-risk according to Mexican standards, with one species at an international level.</p> <p>Due to the pandemic, the monitoring activities were halted, and we had to stop visiting the community to follow up on the activities. However, we changed the monitoring strategy to carry it out remotely while waiting for community access to be restored. Additionally, the change in new agrarian authorities and their lack of knowledge about the project activities also extended the timeline of the planned activities.</p>
Identify and establish an 'ideal site' network for bird watching, focusing on charismatic species with a significant value for bird-based tourism.				The pandemic halted the continuity of the activities; however, after a 1-year period, we successfully completed the last workshops to define the tracks and suitable sites that formed the network of trails for birdwatching. Furthermore, we facilitate a participatory workshop to identify the most at risk birds on each route based on attractive colors, rarity,

			conservation risk and behavior.
Determine local partners that will facilitate the implementation of a short-term bird-based tourism strategy.			<p>We achieved the identification of key allies within the community to implement community-based avitourism, and for external allies, the process was slower due to the impact of the pandemic and the cessation of activities.</p> <p>We obtained support from a government program in collaboration with CONABIO to obtain daily wages for additional team members involved in bird monitoring.</p> <p>Once travel restrictions eased due to the pandemic, starting in 2022, we successfully forged partnerships between the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec and civil society organisations (CECROPIA, A.C.), the academic sector (LANCIS-UNAM), and international cooperation agencies (Rainforest Alliance and MDE-México), obtaining support for new trainings on ecotourism entrepreneurship, gender equality, women empowerment, and the promotion of community-based birdwatching in Totontepec</p>

2. Describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

a). We established a team of five, mostly women, who are currently receiving financial support, training, and exchanging experiences with additional allies outside the scope of this project. Some of these actors are Rainforest Alliance, MDE-México, Global Youth Biodiversity Network and Women Economic Empowerment Initiative.

b). The team consolidated as the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec (GAT), and a logo was crafted to define the visual identity, marking the beginning of outreach and community engagement activities for birdwatching. This team possesses extensive capabilities in bird identification through vocalisations and direct observation. They possess a deep understanding of ecological interactions among the most captivating bird species, hold significant knowledge of bird biology and biodiversity conservation and are well equipped with the essential elements for fostering successful community-based ecotourism ventures. Moreover, they have enhanced their photography skills to share images on the group's webpage (Instagram: @g_avestoton)

c). We achieved a participatory recognition of the diverse bird species inhabiting Totontepec. This addressed an information gap regarding the region's birds that had

not been systematically monitored, especially in conjunction with community members. It facilitated an alternative way of generating scientific knowledge, contributing to community decision-making and, above all, fostering a sense of attachment and interest in birds among the members of the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec through the promotion of community-based avitourism. All the results generated in this project were used to carry out my master's thesis in sustainability science, which is available at the following link [Tesis Digital](#)

3. Explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

The primary difficulties arose with the advent of the pandemic, as access to the community was closed for 6 months and residents faced restrictions on movement. This hindered the ongoing implementation of monitoring activities, disrupted the training workshops we were conducting, and resulted in a delay of over a year in completing the activities. Moreover, the transition to new agrarian authorities during the pandemic posed challenges in reintroducing the project activities and objectives. As a result, for over 2 years, there was resistance due to a lack of familiarity with the project's details.

Nevertheless, the members of the monitoring brigade of the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec maintained their commitment and interest in continuing the project and transcending the barriers. As a result, we successfully continued with remote training workshops and resumed in-person workshops once the pandemic situation permitted, in order to define the network of trails for observing captivating birds and develop the community-based birdwatching strategy. Furthermore, through participatory monitoring, the Totontepec team was able to continue bird monitoring with our remote assistance.

4. Describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefited from the project.

The project's essence is rooted in a transdisciplinary strategy that entails interactive participation and the collaborative development of interests, objectives, and needs, which shape the project's trajectory and activities. In this sense, all activities were carried out in consultation with the agrarian authorities of the 2017-2020 period and the members of the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec. Each workshop delivered took into account topics of interest to the team and the capacities they identified as necessary to reinforce, such as the identification of challenging species, including those identified by their vocalisations.

The project benefited from increasing knowledge and awareness about biodiversity and the birds inhabiting the cloud forests. This fostered greater interest in related topics and nature conservation, particularly when linked to the cultural aspects defining the community. Although economic returns from ecotourism have not materialised yet, team members recognise the high potential for generating economic impact due to the presence of highly attractive species and the well preserved state of their forests within the community.

Moreover, from a social perspective, this project represents a space for women where they can participate in other activities beyond their households, develop greater capabilities that foster sustainable autonomy, and contribute to their household income through birdwatching activities. Additionally, team members have recognised that their involvement in this project brings them immense personal satisfaction, as they enjoy the process of learning to identify birds and transform it into a recreational activity that alleviates stress. Moreover, they value the opportunity to acquire more knowledge about avian life.

As for the involvement of the rest of the community, the formal alliance with the owners of the guesthouse, hotel, community kitchens, and small restaurants is still pending. These key stakeholders will serve as vital partners in welcoming ecotourists and extending the benefits of this activity and its economic impact to more families.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, this project will continue if the team of Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec maintains their interest in pursuing avitourism. Currently, I am conducting my doctoral studies based on the findings of this project, and we are generating new action plans collaboratively to steer community-based avitourism towards the attainment of sustainable livelihood activities in the region.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

The outcomes of this project form part of my master's thesis in Sustainability Sciences, which has resulted in the creation of various dissemination materials utilised by the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec group to share their activities, showcase the birdwatching trail network, and even develop a service catalog and signage along the routes. Moreover, a results presentation forum was conducted at the municipal square to communicate the project's activities, the birds identified through participatory monitoring, and the significance of birds in the region's biodiversity.

7. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

For the upcoming steps, it is imperative to persist in providing ongoing support to the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec group to solidify community-based birdwatching as a sustainable economic activity. This entails facilitating a continuous and reliable income stream and ensuring that these benefits extend to other local businesses. Additionally, it is of utmost importance to thoroughly assess and establish comprehensive indicators to measure the project's impact in terms of long-term sustainability, attainment of local objectives, and whether it engenders transformative changes towards sustainable conditions. Such changes encompass various dimensions, including social, environmental, political, governance, economic, and gender equality aspects within the region.

Another subsequent step is to enhance the capacity for managing ecotourism enterprises and link it to the knowledge they have acquired about birds, biodiversity, and ecosystem integrity. This will enable the creation of alliances with local authorities to facilitate decision-making processes pertaining to environmental

governance, ultimately positioning the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec as a recognised group that actively contributes to the community.

8. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

In the academic presentations during my master's degree, in the generated dissemination materials, as well as in the development of new funding proposals, the logo of The Rufford Foundation was utilised, and explicit recognition was given for their support in implementing the project. Furthermore, in the unpublished documents such as the scientific article on the bird diversity of Totontepec and in the audiovisual material documenting the project creation experience, proper credits are provided for the financial support received for the project.

9. Provide a full list of all the members of your team and their role in the project.

Héctor Cayetano Rosas: He played a crucial role in the creation and development of the project, actively engaging in every workshop and field work. His primary contribution lay in designing training sessions on bird diversity, sharing his expertise to educate team members in direct bird identification techniques, including visual observation and vocalization recognition. He generated photography material to showcase the avian richness and imparted his photography expertise with the GAT members. Additionally, he made valuable contributions to the analysis of regional bird diversity and provided recommendations for selecting monitoring methodologies.

María González Delgado: Her expertise in biocultural themes, communication, dissemination, and graphic design played a crucial role in advising the GAT team on effective communication strategies, the promotion of their community ecotourism activities and the development of an operational manual. She provided valuable recommendations to enhance internal communication within the group and strengthen coordination efforts to deliver improved guided tour services, while effectively conveying messages that fostered new partnerships with key stakeholders such as local authorities and external entities capable of providing project funding. One of her significant contributions was the creation of the visual identity for the community monitoring team, incorporating distinctive elements representing both the community and the group into the Guardianes de las Aves de Totontepec logo. This logo showcases the sacred "Peña del Trueno" a significant site in the Mixe community, the Sea of Clouds symbolizing the mist that characterizes cloud forests, and a hummingbird representative of the ancestral heritage and avian richness of the area.

Alán Palacios: he was part of the team for three months, sharing his experiences in bird monitoring in Mexico and providing training to the initial members of Guardianes de las Aves de Totontepec in bird monitoring techniques, the use of identification guides and tips to facilitate data collection during monitoring activities. His contribution was highly valuable as he not only conveyed her

knowledge but also instilled his passion for birds, sparking interest among the monitoring team members.

Jhovani Sánchez Hernández: In addition to being native to the community of Totontepec Villa de Morelos, he has extensive experience working with communities on biodiversity, wildlife monitoring, and community management. His contribution to the team focused on providing guidance for engagement with local authorities, generating recommendations for internal agreements, and ensuring project continuity beyond The Rufford Foundation's funding. He successfully secured new funding partners such as Rainforest Alliance-MDE México and established connections with key actors from CONABIO. Furthermore, he assisted in the recognition of the territory to establish monitoring sites and shared his expertise in mammal monitoring using camera traps, enriching the knowledge of GAT members. Lastly, his prior monitoring work in the area, which recorded highly attractive bird species, sparked my interest in initiating this project.

Guardianes de las Aves de Totontepec: The current team members, **Adolfina Hernández, Froylán Hernández, Jocabed Gómez, Roselia Amaya, and Itzel Juárez, as well as former team members Carlos Hernández, Mafalda Martínez, Carmen Vasconcelos, Víctor Ramírez, Josué Gómez, Asunción Gutiérrez, Aarón and Josefina,** played a vital role in implementing this participatory project. They contribute as members of the bird monitoring team and were actively involved in identifying bird diversity, characterizing habitat along the trails, and mapping the territory, they have become a cohesive group focused on community-based birdwatching with a strong desire to continue learning and participating in training workshops. Without their extensive knowledge of the territory and, above all, their dedication and interest in the project, these activities would not have been possible.

10. Any other comments?

In addition to the activities and objectives outlined in this project, my master's thesis was generated, in which I analysed the potential of community-based birdwatching as a sustainable livelihood activity in Totontepec. I also proposed my doctoral research protocol to further investigate this same topic that originated from this project funded by The Rufford Foundation. Furthermore, we created an outreach brochure, photographic materials showcasing the diversity of birds to raise awareness about the avifauna in the area, and I produced a short promotional video on participatory bird monitoring activities.

Final report

This project was developed in the Common Lands of Totontepec Villa de Morelos, Oaxaca, where extensive fragments of well-preserved cloud forests prevail, upon which various livelihood activities of the inhabitants depend. The biological and cultural connection of the Mixe community has strengthened their interest in maintaining the natural environment as part of their identity and sustenance. In 2018 we began a collaboration with the Communal Property Board to assess and promote livelihood alternatives related to ecotourism that would be compatible with other local initiatives they have already implemented, such as beekeeping and mammal monitoring in their conservation territory. In conjunction with this initiative, my thesis aimed to establish a general understanding of the activities, dynamics, and conditions that influence the feasibility of community-based birdwatching as an alternative strategy for sustainable livelihoods in the community. To achieve this I followed three basic principles of interactive participation and key elements of community-based ecotourism: 1) understanding livelihoods and their impact on enabling or restricting avitourism, 2) implementing and analysing a participatory process to form the community monitoring brigade called "Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec," and 3) characterising the avifauna and territorial elements that allow for the diversification of activities and promotion of birdwatching.

We identified that the potential for birdwatching is high and represents a very feasible opportunity for women empowerment. The most important enabling conditions are strong community cohesion, high community participation and their organisation for territorial management. Currently, the community has the basic infrastructure to accommodate visitors, and the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec team has been successfully formed with the necessary capacities to monitor bird species and conduct guided birdwatching tours. Through participatory monitoring we identify 219 bird species in 16 transects and three observation stations. Among them, 40 species are listed in the NOM-059-SEMARNAT, and 20 are endemic to Mexico. During this collective process, important synergies were generated, facilitating the continuity of developing an alternative livelihood strategy based on community-based avitourism.

In the first section of this document, I present a photographic record of the activities carried out during this project, including training workshops, monitoring activities, and experience exchanges. The second section contains the main results of the bird monitoring in Totontepec Villa de Morelos.



Figure 1. Development of the diagram of bird parts in Mixe.



Figure 2. Bird identification workshop.



Figure 3. Members of the Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec in an experience exchange.



Figure 4. Workshop with Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec.



Figure 5. “La Peña del Trueno” sacred place where a monitoring station was established.



Figure 6. Garnet-throated Hummingbird. Credits: Elisa Platas Valle.

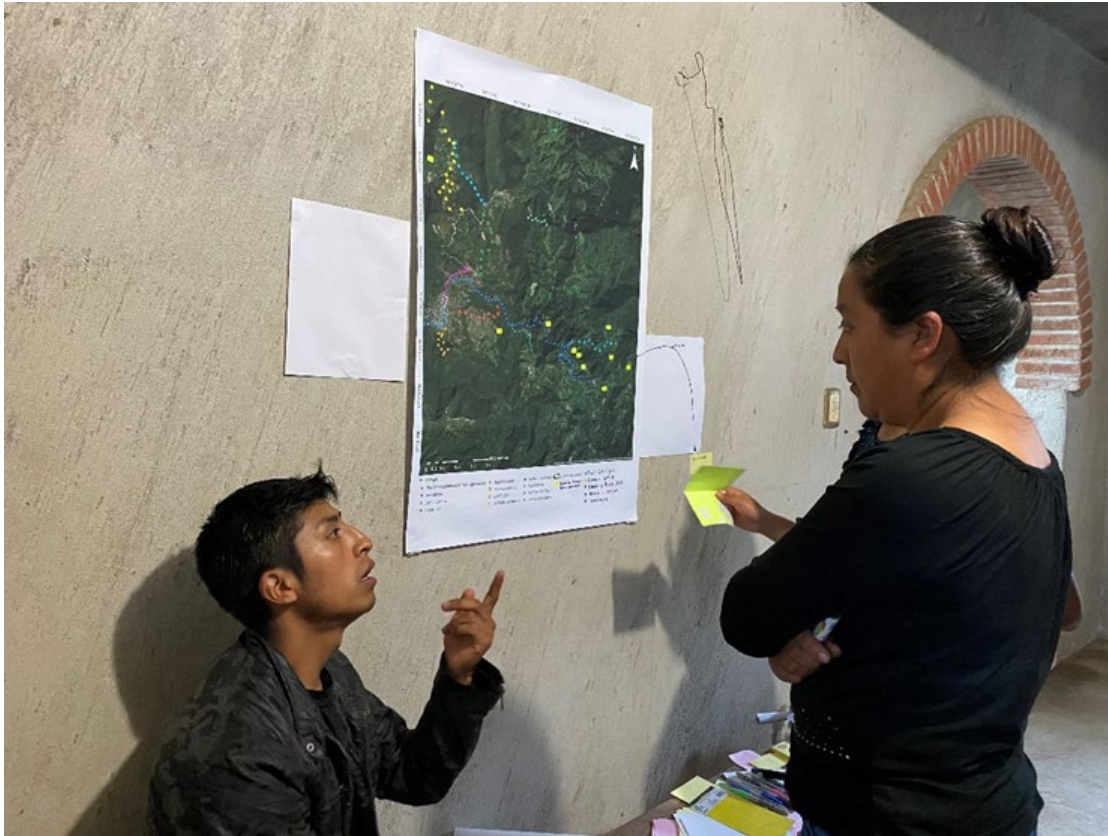


Figure 7. Participatory mapping workshop.



Figure 8. Workshop on ecotourism entrepreneurship and goal setting.



Figure 9. Forum for the presentation of activities at the municipal square. Figure 10. Bird monitoring activities.



Figure 11. Bird monitoring activities.



Figure 12. Bird monitoring activities.



Figure 13. Members of Guardians of the Birds of Totontepec during monitoring activities.



Figure 14. Flame-colored Tanager (*Piranga bidentata*).

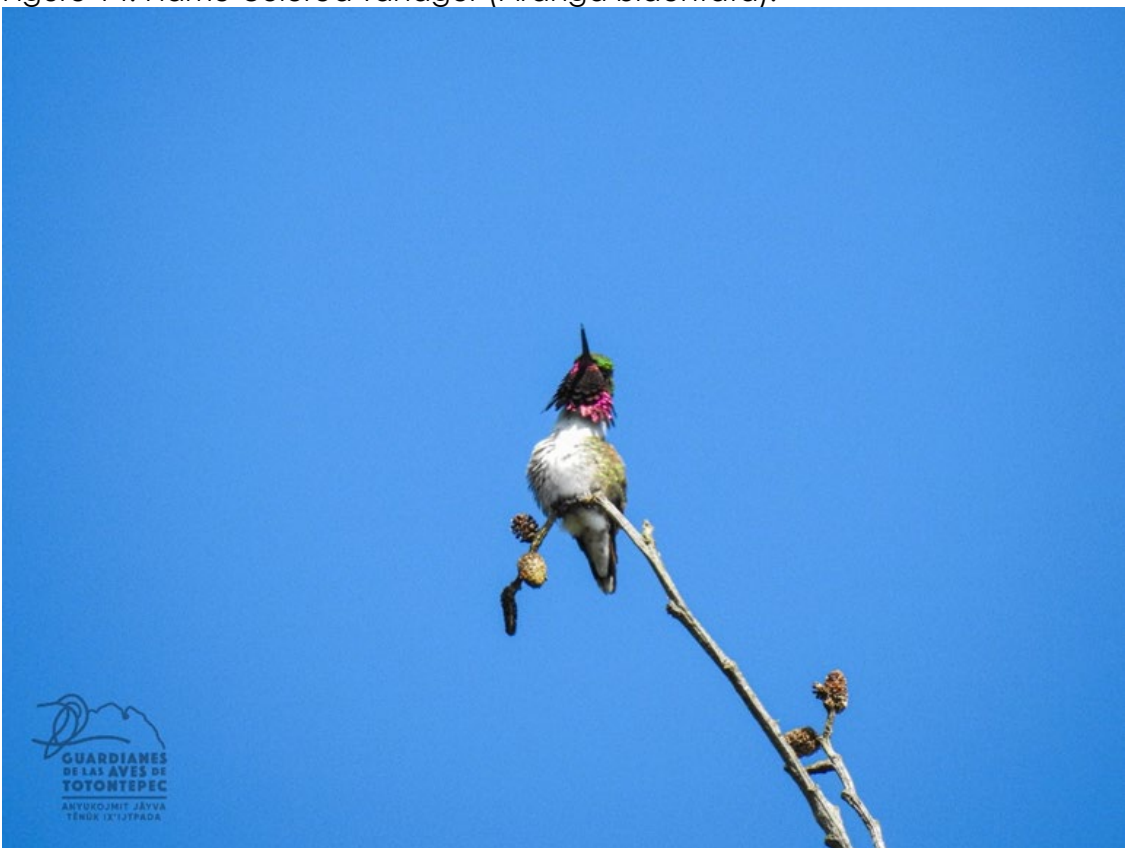


Figure 15. Bumblebee Hummingbird (*Selasphorus heloisa*).



Figure 16. Pale-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus guatemalensis*).



Figure 17. Northern Emerald-Toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus prasinus*).



Figure 18. black hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*). Credits: Héctor Cayetano Rosas.

List of bird species.

Orden	Familia	Género	Nombre científico	NOM-059	IUCN Red List	CITES	Endemismo
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Accipiter	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	A		Apéndice II	
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Accipiter	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Pr		Apéndice II	
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Accipiter	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Pr		Apéndice II	
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Buteo	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Pr			
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Buteo	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>				
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Buteo	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>				
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Buteo	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Pr			
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Buteogallus	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Pr			
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Buteogallus	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Pr			
Accipitriformes	Cathartidae	Cathartes	<i>Cathartes aura</i>				
Accipitriformes	Cathartidae	Coragyps	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>				
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Geranoaetus	<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>	Pr			
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Parabuteo	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Pr			
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Spizaetus	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	P	NT		
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Spizaetus	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	P			
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Amazilia	<i>Amazilia cyanocephala</i>				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Archilochus	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Basillina	<i>Basillina leucotis</i>				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Campylopterus	<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>				

Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Eugenes	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Eupherusa	<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Lampornis	<i>Lampornis amethystinus</i>				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Lampornis	<i>Lampornis clemenciae</i>				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Lamprolaima	<i>Lamprolaima rhami</i>	A			
Apodiformes	Apodidae	Panyptila	<i>Panyptila sanctihieronymi</i>	Pr			
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Phaethornis	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Saucerottia	<i>Saucerottia beryllina</i>				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Selasphorus	<i>Selasphorus heloisa</i>				Endémica nacional
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	Selasphorus	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>				
Apodiformes	Apodidae	Streptoprocne	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>				
Apodiformes	Apodidae	Streptoprocne	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>				
Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	Antrostomus	<i>Antrostomus arizonae</i>				
Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	Nyctidromus	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>				
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Geotrygon	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>				
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Leptotila	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>				
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Patagioenas	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>				
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Patagioenas	<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>				
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Streptopelia	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>				
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Zenaida	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>				
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Zentrygon	<i>Zentrygon albifacies</i>	A			
Coraciiformes	Momotidae	Momotus	<i>Momotus lessonii</i>				
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Dromococcyx	<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>				
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Piaya	<i>Piaya cayana</i>				
Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>				
Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco	<i>Falco sparverius</i>				

Falconiformes	Falconidae	Micrastur	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Pr			
Falconiformes	Falconidae	Micrastur	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Pr			
Galliformes	Cracidae	Crax	<i>Crax rubra</i>	A			
Galliformes	Odontophoridae	Dendrortyx	<i>Dendrortyx macroura</i>	A			Endémica regional
Galliformes	Odontophoridae	Odontophorus	<i>Odontophorus guttatus</i>	Pr			
Galliformes	Cracidae	Ortalis	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>				
Galliformes	Cracidae	Penelope	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	A			
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	Aimophila	<i>Aimophila rufescens</i>				
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Amblycercus	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>				
Passeriformes	Furnariidae	Anabacerthia	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>				
Passeriformes	Corvidae	Aphelocoma	<i>Aphelocoma unicolor</i>	A			
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	Arremon	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>				
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	Atlapetes	<i>Atlapetes albinucha</i>				
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	Atlapetes	<i>Atlapetes pileatus</i>				Endémica nacional
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Basileuterus	<i>Basileuterus belli</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Basileuterus	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Basileuterus	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>				
Passeriformes	Bobycillidae	Bombycilla	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>				
Passeriformes	Troglodytidae	Campylorhynchus	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Cardellina	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Cardellina	<i>Cardellina rubra</i>				Endémica nacional
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Caryothraustes	<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>				
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Catharus	<i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>				

Passeriformes	Turdidae	Catharus	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>	A			
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Catharus	<i>Catharus mexicanus</i>	Pr			
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Catharus	<i>Catharus occidentalis</i>				Endémica nacional
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia elegantissima</i>				
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia occipitalis</i>				
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>				
Passeriformes	Furnariidae	Clibanornis	<i>Clibanornis rubiginosus</i>	A			
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Coccothraustes	<i>Coccothraustes abeillei</i>				
Passeriformes	Coerebidae	Coereba	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Contopus	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Contopus	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Contopus	<i>Contopus pertinax</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Contopus	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Contopus	<i>Contopus virens</i>				
Passeriformes	Regulidae	Corthylio	<i>Corthylio calendula</i>				
Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus	<i>Corvus corax</i>				
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Cyanerpes	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>				
Passeriformes	Corvidae	Cyanocorax	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>				
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Cyanoloxia	<i>Cyanoloxia cyanoides</i>				
Passeriformes	Corvidae	Cyanolyca	<i>Cyanolyca cucullata</i>	A			
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Cyclarhis	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Pr			
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Diglossa	<i>Diglossa baritula</i>				
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Dives	<i>Dives dives</i>				
Passeriformes	Mimidae	Dumetella	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Empidonax	<i>Empidonax albigularis</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Empidonax	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>				

Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Empidonax	<i>Empidonax fulvifrons</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Empidonax	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Empidonax	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Empidonax	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Geothlypis	<i>Geothlypis nelsoni</i>				Endémica regional
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Geothlypis	<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	A			
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Geothlypis	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>				
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Haemorhous	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>				
Passeriformes	Troglodytidae	Henicorhina	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>				
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Icterus	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>				
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Icterus	<i>Icterus galbula</i>				
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Icterus	<i>Icterus graduacauda</i>				
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Icterus	<i>Icterus gularis</i>				
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Icterus	<i>Icterus prothemelas</i>				
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Icterus	<i>Icterus spurius</i>				
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	Junco	<i>Junco phaeonotus</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Legatus	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Leiothlypis	<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>				
Passeriformes	Furnariidae	Lepidocolaptes	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Megarynchus	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>				
Passeriformes	Mimidae	Melanotis	<i>Melanotis caerulescens</i>				Endémica nacional
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	Melospiza	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>				
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	Melospiza	<i>Melospiza albicollis</i>				Endémica regional
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Mionectes	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Mitrephanes	<i>Mitrephanes phaeocercus</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Mniotilta	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>				
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Molothrus	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>				

Passeriformes	Turdidae	Myadestes	<i>Myadestes occidentalis</i>	Pr			
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Myadestes	<i>Myadestes unicolor</i>	A			
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Myiarchus	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Myioborus	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Myiodynastes	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Myiodynastes	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Myiopagis	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Myiozetetes	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Oncostoma	<i>Oncostoma cinereigulare</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Oreothlypis	<i>Oreothlypis superciliosa</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Pachyramphus	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>				
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Parkesia	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>				
Passeriformes	Passeridae	Passer	<i>Passer domesticus</i>				
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Passerina	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>				
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Passerina	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>				
Passeriformes	Peucedramidae	Peucedramus	<i>Peucedramus taeniatus</i>				
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Pheucticus	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>				
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Pheucticus	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>				
Passeriformes	Troglodytidae	Pheugopedius	<i>Pheugopedius maculipectus</i>				
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Piranga	<i>Piranga bidentata</i>				
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Piranga	<i>Piranga erythrocephala</i>				Endémica nacional
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Piranga	<i>Piranga flava</i>				
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Piranga	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>				
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	Piranga	<i>Piranga rubra</i>				
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Pitangus	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>				

Passeriformes	Poliophtidae	Poliophtila	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>			
Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Progne	<i>Progne chalybea</i>			
Passeriformes	Ptiliogonatidae	Ptiliogonys	<i>Ptiliogonys cinereus</i>			
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Pyrocephalus	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>			
Passeriformes	Icteridae	Quiscalus	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>			
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Ramphocelus	<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>			
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Rhynchocyclus	<i>Rhynchocyclus brevirostris</i>			
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Saltator	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>			
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>			
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>			
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Sayornis	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>			
Passeriformes	Furnariidae	Sclerurus	<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	A		
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Seiurus	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>			
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Setophaga	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>			
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Setophaga	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>			
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Setophaga	<i>Setophaga graciae</i>			
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Setophaga	<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>			
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Setophaga	<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>			
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Setophaga	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>			
Passeriformes	Parulidae	Setophaga	<i>Setophaga virens</i>			
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Sialia	<i>Sialia sialis</i>			
Passeriformes	Furnariidae	Sittasomus	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>			
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Spinus	<i>Spinus notatus</i>			
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Spinus	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>			
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Sporophila	<i>Sporophila moreletti</i>			
Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Stelgidopteryx	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>			
Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Tachycineta	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>			

Passeriformes	Thamnophilidae	Thamnophilus	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>			
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Thraupis	<i>Thraupis abbas</i>			
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Thraupis	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>			
Passeriformes	Thraupidae	Tiaris	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>			
Passeriformes	Cotingidae	Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>			
Passeriformes	Troglodytidae	Troglodytes	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>			
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Turdus	<i>Turdus assimilis</i>			
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Turdus	<i>Turdus grayi</i>			
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Turdus	<i>Turdus infuscatus</i>	A		
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Tyrannus	<i>Tyrannus couchii</i>			
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	Tyrannus	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>			
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireo	<i>Vireo brevipennis</i>	A		Endémica regional
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>			
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>			
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>			
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>			
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>			
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireo	<i>Vireo hypochryseus</i>			Endémica regional
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>			
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>			
Passeriformes	Vireonidae	Vireolanius	<i>Vireolanius melitophrys</i>			
Passeriformes	Furnariidae	Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Pr		
Passeriformes	Furnariidae	Xiphorhynchus	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>	A		
Pelecaniformes	Pelecanidae	Pelecanus	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>			
Pelecaniformes	Pelecanidae	Pelecanus	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>			

Piciformes	Ramphastidae	Aulacorhynchus	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	Pr			
Piciformes	Picidae	Campephilus	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>				
Piciformes	Picidae	Colaptes	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>				
Piciformes	Picidae	Colaptes	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>				
Piciformes	Picidae	Dryobates	<i>Dryobates fumigatus</i>				
Piciformes	Picidae	Dryobates	<i>Dryobates scalaris</i>				
Piciformes	Picidae	Dryobates	<i>Dryobates villosus</i>				
Piciformes	Picidae	Dryocopus	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>				
Piciformes	Picidae	Melanerpes	<i>Melanerpes aurifrons</i>				
Piciformes	Picidae	Melanerpes	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>				
Piciformes	Ramphastidae	Pteroglossus	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Pr			
Piciformes	Picidae	Sphyrapicus	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>				
Psitaciformes	Psitacidae	Bolborhynchus	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	A			
Psitaciformes	Psitacidae	Pionus	<i>Pionus senilis</i>	A			
Strigiformes	Strigidae	Ciccaba	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>				
Trogoniformes	Trogonidae	Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>				
Trogoniformes	Trogonidae	Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Pr			
Trogoniformes	Trogonidae	Trogon	<i>Trogon elegans</i>				
Trogoniformes	Trogonidae	Trogon	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>				
Trogoniformes	Trogonidae	Trogon	<i>Trogon mexicanus</i>				