

Supplementary Table 1: Bird species and associated metadata. Six common bird species present throughout different habitats.

Bird species	Family	Guild	Diet	Habitats	Status
<i>Saltator maximus</i> (Buff-throated Saltator)	Thraupidae	Insectivore (60% invertebrates, 30% fruit, 10% nectar)	insects, fruits, nectar, flowers, buds	Secondary forest, shady plantations, bushy pastures, semi-open areas, forest edge	Resident
<i>Turdus grayi</i> (Clay-coloured Thrush)	Turdidae	Frugivore (60% fruit, 30% invertebrates, 10% reptiles)	earthworms, slugs, larval/adult insects, lizards, fruits	Suburbs, pastures; nests in open surroundings but forages in dense forests	Resident
<i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i> (Orange-billed Nightingale Thrush)	Turdidae	Omnivore (50% invertebrates, 30% fruit, 20% seeds)	insects, spiders, other invertebrates, berries and seeds	Secondary forest, forest edge, plantations and gardens	Resident
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i> (Swainson's Thrush)	Turdidae	Insectivore (60% invertebrates, 40% fruit)	Fruits, seeds, few insects and invertebrates	Lower levels of forests, semi-open, and old second growth	Latitudinal migrant
<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i> (Rufous-capped Warbler)	Parulidae	Insectivore (80% invertebrates, 20% fruit)	small insects, caterpillars, spiders, some berries	Light woods, coffee plantations, tall second growth	Resident
<i>Dendroica petechia</i> (Yellow Warbler)	Parulidae	Insectivore (~100% invertebrates)	small insects, fruits	Secondary forest, agricultural lands	Latitudinal migrant