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Thanks to Iwokrama International Centre for the following information

Flora and Fauna of Iwokrama

The Iwokrama Canopy Walkway is situated in some of the world's most species rich rainforest. Wildlife that is regularly seen includes the red howler monkeys, spider monkeys, capuchins, mannekins, macaws, toucans, parrots, hawks, tannegers, trogons, puff birds, labaria snakes and butterflies. The flora includes orchids, manicole, bullet wood, crabwood, greenheart and wallaba to name a few.

Flora of Iwokrama

The Iwokrama Canopy Walkway allows access to the mid and upper canopy of the forest. At these heights the micro-environment of the canopy is revealed as you walk amongst the tree-tops. The middle and upper canopy is home to many species that are never seen at ground level.

In the wider Iwokrama Forest over 1,500 plants (flora) have been identified and with further collecting this is expected to increase to over 2,000 species. Most of the Iwokrama Forest comprises a mixture of forest types, with approximately twelve types classified and with no particular species dominating. A wide variety of plant life can be found in the Forest and adjoining areas. Approximately 75% of the area in the north of the reserve can be described as Tropical Moist Forest and 25% in the south as Tropical Dry Forest.

The mountains and hills in the Iwokrama Reserve do not reach sufficient elevation, given the latitude, for vegetation to be classified as tropical montane or cloud forests, though geology, steep slopes, mesa-like summits and thin soils have created conditions better suited to low-statured, epiphytic, xerophytic and rheophytic plants that characterize these formations.

Common Trees of Iwokrama

Soft Wallaba is the most common tree species found in Iwokrama Forest. Others found in high densities are Baromalli, Black Kakaralli, Wamara, Mora, Crabwood, and Greenheart. The densities of stems can vary tremendously, as does the geographic variation of these densities across the reserve.

In 2003, inventories within the Forest were completed and have yielded detailed information regarding density and size. Of the 15 most abundant species, more than half are of proven commercial value; mostly for timber. One species is used for Non Timber Forest Products: Crabwood.



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Notable species commonly found to occur in relatively high densities in northern Guyana but thus far appearing rare or absent from the Iwokrama Forest include Clump Wallaba (*Dicymbe altsonii*), Ituri Wallaba (*Eperua spp.*), Apoukito (*Chamaecrista apoucouita*) and Watapa (*Eperua rubiginosa var. rubiginosa*). In contrast, a number of tree species not well known from northern Guyana have been collected and inventoried in the area, mainly in the Tropical Dry/Seasonal Forest association.

These include the commercially important Brazilian Cedar (*Cedrelinga catenaeformis*), Brazil Nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*) and Wamaradan (*Dicorynia guianensis*).

Key Tree Species of Iwokrama

Greenheart

Scientific name: *Chlorocardium rodiei*

- Found only in the Guiana Shield.
- Extremely dense.
- Very high commercial value.
- Used worldwide for bridges, walkways, wharves and docks; used locally in the construction of houses.
- One of the most durable woods when in contact with sea water.

Crabwood

Scientific name: *Carapa guianensis*

- Used to make furniture.
- Oils produced from its seeds are used for up to 40 different purposes, including insect repellent and hair oil; some pharmacies use the oil for soaps, candles and insecticidal washes.

Purpleheart

Scientific name: *Peltogyne spp.*

- Deep purplish chestnut wood
- Used for crafts, furniture and doors.

Vegetation Types of Iwokrama

Clearwater Creeks

Typically draining lateritic or granitic uplands, these fast-flowing waterways are commonly inhabited by *Rapatea paludosa* (*Rapateaceae*) along less inclined sections. Steep waterfalls and spillways are often inhabited by small plants specializing on low soil and high moisture locations, such as



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Spigelia multispicata, *Spathiphyllum cuspidatum* and *Gonzalagunia dicocca* (Clarke, Funk et al. 2001).

Falls and Rocky River Islands

Podostemaceae are particularly abundant within the vicinity of the dolerite dikes running across the eroded river channels. *Apinagia* spp. and *Rhyncholacis* spp., also known as Paku-weed, are dominant components of the large falls vegetation.

Rocky river islands are commonly found exposed during the dry season and are variously occupied by species capable of surviving complete submersion during several months of the year, including trees such as *Genipa spruceana*, Bokobokotokon (*Hirtella racemosa*), *Couepia comosa* and *Psidium guianense*. Typical shrubs and herbs found on these islands include *Ouratea maassorum*, *Oxalis frutescens*, *Sida* sp., and *Turnera aurantica*.

River Levees

These localized ridges separating the main dry season river channel from the surrounding wider floodplain are well developed along the Essequibo and lower Burro-Burro Rivers. Since they are rarely flooded entirely, they are typically less dominated by Mora (*Mora excelsa*) than the surrounding floodplain areas or along the river margin where levees are not well developed. Species commonly found along these ridges include Monkey Pot (*Lecythis zabacujo*), Bat seed (*Dipteryx odorata*) and other species often associated with upland terra firme forest.

Flooded River Margins and Floodplains

These extensive forest areas are seasonally flooded and dominated by Mora, but are also characterized by a distinct set of other trees and palms. Almost all of these species have fruits that are dispersed by water and/or fish.

Larger trees in the flood plains of the Essequibo, Burro-Burro and Siparuni rivers include Wadara (*Couratari riparia*), Sarabebe (*Maclobium acaciifolium*), Clammy cherry (*Cordia tetrandra*), Common baromalli (*Catostemma commune*), Crabwood (*Carapa guianensis*), Swamp dalli (*Virola surinamensis*), Arapipi (*Astrocaryum jauari*), Supple jack (*Combretum laxum*), *Couepia* spp., *Campsiandra comosa*, Ituri Wallaba (*Eperua schomburgkhiana*), Silk cotton (*Ceiba pentandra*), Manicole (*Euterpe oleracea*, *E. precatatoria*), Hog plum (*Spondias mombin*), Fukadi (*Terminalia amazonica*), and Congo pump (*Cecropia obtusa*).

Smaller trees and shrubs and climbers include Lana (*Genipa americana*), *Hiraea faginea*, *Hippocratea volubilis*, Bellbird's Heart (*Gnetum nodiflorum*), Machaerium lunatum, Barakaro (*Ormosia paraensis*), Moco-Moco (*Montrichardia arborescens*), Maipa (*Inga laurina*), Long John (*Triplaris surinamensis*), Trysil (*Pentaclethra macroloba*), Mukru (*Ichnosiphon* spp.) and others.



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Swamps

Areas of permanently impeded drainage occur where:

Inclined intrusive dolerite sheets occlude downstream flow of water from sandy plateaux. Localized laterite formation creates a plinthite hardpan with localized depressions. Dynamic river meandering creates and then pinches off river channels to form ox-bow lakes that then begin to fill up with sediment and organic matter (eutrophication). Road-building, mining and other activities have impeded or re-channeled downstream water flow

These localized vegetation types rarely exceed several hectares in size, but are characterized by a group of plants specializing in growth under permanently inundated, lotic conditions. The mix is strongly influenced by the depth of standing water. In relatively deep water these might include Ité (*Mauritia flexuosa*), Manicole (*Euterpe precatória/oleracea*) and Moco-moco (*Montrichardia arborescens*). In shallow water swamps one can find Mukru (*Ichnosiphon spp.*), Manni (*Symphonia globulifera*), White Cedar (*Tabebuia insignis*), Kirakaua (*Iryanthera spp.*), Corkwood (*Pterocarpus officinalis*), *Clusia spp.*, among others.

Sandy Plains and Terraces

These forests include a number of vegetation types including Wallaba Forest, Dakama Forest, Muri scrub, Greenheart mixed forest and others. They are found exclusively on soils composed principally of quartzite sand, but with various amounts of clay and loam.

The species mix in Wallaba Forest depending on edaphic and historic conditions affecting the size, number and stature of the main dominant species. Trees typically found in Wallaba Forests of all types in the reserve include dominants Soft Wallaba (*Eperua falcata*), Korokororo (*Ormosia coutinhoi*), *Sclerolobium sp.*, Komaramara (*Duroia eriopila*), Sand baromalli (*Catostemma fragrans*), Kauta (*Licania laxiflora*, *L. persaudii*), Moroballi (*Talisia squarrosa*), Awasokule (*Tovomita spp.*) and Barataballi (*Chrysophyllum sanguinolentum*), Kamakuti (*Rhodognaphalopsis flaviflora*) Manobodin (*Emmotum fagifolium*), Turu (*Oenocarpus bataua*), Charcoal Barabara (*Lissocarpa guianensis*), Hachiballi (*Pera bicolor*) among others.

Woody plants that typify the fire-prone Dakama Forest include the dominant Dakama (*Dimorphandra conjugata*) and sub-dominants Sand Baromalli, Korokororo, Kakarua (*Pradosia schomburgkiana*), Yaruru (*Aspidosperma excelsum*), Kautaballi (*Licania alba*) and Huruasa (*Abarema jupunba*).

Muri scrub (Xeromorphic scrub of Fanshawe [1952]) is described after one of the dominant shrubs and treelets that can be found on these flat white sand plateau, seasonally marshy in places due to occluded drainage and subject to fire during the driest months and years. Muri (*Humiria balsamifera var. guianensis*), Yeshikushi (*Ternstroemia punctata*), Kaiakaiadan (*Pagamea capitata*), Hicha (*Byrsonima spicata*), Madaburi (*Clusia fockeana/nemorosa*), *Retiniphyllum*



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schomburgkii, Tauroniro (xerophytic habit – *Humiria balsamifera* var. *floribunda*), Awati (*Maprounea guianensis*), and Hikuribianda (*Quassia cedron*).

Some of the most extensive, well-statured and species-rich forests in the Iwokrama Forest (and central Guyana) occur on the loam-enriched 'brown sands' classified as Ferrasols (FAO)/Ultisols (USDA) and found generally north and east of the Iwokrama Mountains. These forests consist of a number of well known Guyanese timber tree species, including Greenheart (*Chlorocardium rodiei*), Wamara (*Swartzia leiocalycina*), Crabwood (*Carapa procera*), Sarabebballi (*Vouacapoua macropetala*), Soft Wallaba, Itikiboraballi (*Swartzia* spp.), Kabukalli (*Goupia glabra*), Rough-leaf Maho (*Sterculia rugosa*), Aromata (*Clathrotropis brachypetala*), Futui (*Jacaranda copaia*), Purpleheart (*Peltogyne venosa*), Locust (*Hymenaea courbaril*), and Suya (*Pouteria speciosa*), among many others. Unique to this association in Guyana is the high density of the canopy tree Waramadan (*Dicorynia guianensis*), only previously known from interior locations in Suriname and French Guiana.

Turtle Mt. and Pakatau Hills dolerite uplands

Vegetation associated with these mesa-like formations depends to great extent upon the location along a base to summit slope. At the base and the lower laterite-covered slopes, common elements of mixed forest on laterite are found, including Greenheart, Crabwood, Wirimiri Kakaralli (*Lecythis confertiflora*), Morabukea (*Mora gonggripii*), *Pouteria* spp., Bulletwood, *Eschweilera* spp., and others. On the upper slopes and flat-topped summits, the vegetation becomes progressively smaller and more xerophytic, composed mainly of *Clusia* spp., *Erythroxylon*, *Psychotria* spp., *Bonafousia undulata*, *Palicourea* spp., numerous orchids and various *Myrtaceae*.

Sandstone Hills, Maipa Mountains and Iwokrama Foothills Clarke et al. (2001) concluded from their botanical studies that the vegetation on these geologically different rolling hill and valley formations was generally very similar. Well-formed mixed forests on clayey soils found in these areas are generally composed of a wide-range of species, including Bat-seed (*Andira surinamensis*), Hububalli (*Loxopterygium sagotii*), Red Cedar (*Cedrela fissilis*), Haiawaballi (*Protium* sp.), Karohoro (*Schefflera morototoni*), Jack-in-the-box (*Hernandia guianensis*), Futi, *Vataireopsis surinamensis*, Freijurs (*Cordia alliodora*), Brazil Nut, Brazilian Cedar (*Cedrelinga cataeniformis*), Kokerite (*Attalea maripa*), Bulletwood (*Manilkara bidentata*), *Licania densiflora*, *Phenakospermum*, *Lecythis*, Kumakaballi (*Coussapoa* spp.), Glasswood, Wamara and Kabukalli, among others.

Iwokrama Granite Massif

The granitic substrate, steep slopes and relatively long altitudinal gradient compared to other forestlands in the area expand the number and variety of plants found within the massif of various peaks and narrow valleys. Forests at base and along slopes are characterized by Karia (*Astrocaryum sciophilum*), Trysil, Burada, Smooth-leaf Maho (*Sterculia pruriens*), Aruadan (*Sloanea* spp.), Rose-of-the-Mountain (*Brownea* sp.), Paripiballi (*Chrysophyllum argenteum*),



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Licania spp., *Aromata*, *Itikiboraballi*, *Eschweilera* spp., *Asashi* (*Rheedia macrophylla*), *Lanaballi* (*Gustavia augusta*), *Ocotea* spp. and *Monkey Syrup* (*Cassia cowanii*).

Vegetation on the top of the peaks that have been botanically explored are reduced in stature and contain many more shrubs and small trees in the *Annonaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Melastomataceae* as well as in the genera *Psychotria* spp., *Solanum* spp., and *Palicourea* spp.. Other small-statured plants commonly found in these areas include: *Faramea quadricostata*, *Bonafousia undulata*, *Ficus maxima*, *Rinorea pubiflora*, *Geonoma maxima*, *Rudgea hostmaniana* and *Justicia calycina*, among many others.

Steep-walled valleys conserve moisture and these areas contain many herbs, shrubs and epiphytes not commonly seen elsewhere, most notably in the *Rubiaceae*, *Gesneriaceae*, *Araceae*, *Orchidaceae*, *Pteridophyta* (ferns) and *Lycophyta* (club and spike mosses).

Fauna of Iwokrama

The Iwokrama Forest has an incredible animal diversity estimated to be at least 200 mammals, 500 birds, 420 fish and 150 species of amphibians and reptiles. More than 30% of the mammals and many other animals are listed as endangered under the International Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Iwokrama boasts some Animal Kingdom Extremes and Rarities:

- World's highest numbers of fish and bat (90) species for any area this size
- World's largest freshwater fish - Arapaima
- World's largest otter - Giant Otter
- World's largest pit viper - Bushmaster
- World's largest freshwater turtle - Giant River Turtle
- World's largest caiman - Black Caiman
- Americas' largest cat - Jaguar
- South America's largest bat - False Vampire Bat
- South America's largest eagle - Harpy Eagle
- South America's largest snake – Anaconda

Birds of Iwokrama

Guyana has an impressive list of over 800 species of birds and the Iwokrama Forest can boast to being home to about 500 species. With further studies this list is expected to exceed 600 species.



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Iwokrama has relatively high densities of larger frugivorous birds such as cracids, cotingas and parrots as compared to other forested areas in the Guiana Shield or Amazonia.

The walkway allows observations of the birdlife in the middle and upper canopy and views across the top of the canopy from the highest platforms. If you overnight at the Iwokrama Canopy Walkway Camp or arrive early you can enjoy the dawn chorus, as the forest awakens. The late afternoon is another busy birding period as the day cools and birds journey back to their roosts.

Some of the key species found in the Iwokrama Forest are:

Harpy Eagle

Harpia harpyja

Black-faced Hawk

Leucopternis melanops

Crestless Curassow

Mitu tomentosa

Black Curassow

Crax alector

Gray-winged Trumpeter

Psophia crepitans

Blue-cheeked Amazon

Amazona dufresniana

Red-fan Parrot

Deroptryus accipitrinus

Rufous-winged Ground-Cuckoo

Neomorphus rufipennis

White-winged Potoo

Nyctibius leucopterus

Racket-tailed Coquette

Discosura longicauda

Black-throated Antshrike

Antshrike Frederickena viridis

Wing-banded

Antbird Myrmornis torquata

Olive-green Tyrannulet

Phylloscartes virescens

Dusky Purpletuft

Iodopleura fusca

Crimson Fruitcrow

Haematoderus militaris

Capuchinbird

Perissocephalus tricolor

Guianan Red-Cotinga

Phoenicircus carnifex

Black-collared Swallow

Atticora melanoleuca

Guianan Gnatcatcher

Poliophtila guianensis

Blue-backed Tanager

Cyanicterus cyanicterus



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Crimson Topaz
Topaza pella

Red-and-black Grosbeak
Periporphyrus

Guiana Toucanet
Toucanet Selenidera culik

Red-billed Woodcreeper
Woodcreeper Hylexetastes perrottii

The bird list at the Iwokrama Canopy Walkway is a work in progress. Already 134 species have been recorded.

FAMILIES AND COMMON NAMES	GENUS AND SPECIES	COMMENTS
<i>Tinamidae</i> (Tinamous)		
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	heard
Variiegated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	seen & heard
<i>Anhingidae</i> (Anhingas)		
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	seen, Maurishparu Bridge
<i>Ardeidae</i> (Hérons, bitterns, egrets)		
Striated Heron	<i>Buturides striatus</i>	seen, Maurishparu Bridge area
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	seen, Maurishparu Bridge area
<i>Threskiornithidae</i> (Ibises, spoonbills)		
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	seen, Maurishparu Bridge area
<i>Accipitridae</i> (Kites, hawks, eagles)		
Black-faced Hawk	<i>Leucopternis melanops</i>	seen
<i>Falconidae</i> (Falcons, caracaras)		
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	heard
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	seen and heard
<i>Cracidae</i> (Curassows, guans, chachalacas)		
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	seen and heard
Marail Guan	<i>Penelope marail</i>	seen and heard
Black Curassow	<i>Crax alector</i>	seen and heard
<i>Odontophoridae</i> (New World Quail)		
Marbled Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>	heard
<i>Rallidae</i> (Rails, coots)		
Gray-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	heard



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Psophiidae (Trumpeters)

Gray-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia crepitans</i>	seen and heard
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Columbidae (Pigeons, doves)

Scaled Pigeon	<i>Columba speciosa</i>	heard
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Columba subvinacea</i>	heard
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Columba plumbea</i>	heard
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	seen and heard

Psittacidae (Parrots, macaws)

Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>	seen and heard
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloroptera</i>	seen and heard
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	heard
Red-shouldered Macaw	<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	seen and heard
Painted Parakeet	<i>Pyrhura picta</i>	seen and heard
Golden-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chrysopterus</i>	seen and heard
Lilac-tailed Parrotlet	<i>Touit batavica</i>	heard
Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Touit purpurata</i>	heard
Black-headed Parrot	<i>Pionites melanocephala</i>	heard
Caica Parrot	<i>Pionopsitta caica</i>	heard
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	seen and heard
Dusky Parrot	<i>Pionus fuscus</i>	seen and heard
Orange-winged Amazon	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	seen and heard
Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	seen and heard
Red-fan Parrot	<i>Derotrypus accipitrinus</i>	seen and heard

Cuculidae (Cuckoos, anis)

Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	seen and heard
Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>	seen and heard

Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)

Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsuta</i>	seen
Pale-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>	seen
Long-tailed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	seen
Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	seen
Gray-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>	seen
White-necked Jacobiin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	seen
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	seen
Crimson Topaz	<i>Topaza pella</i>	seen
White-vented Pumeleteer	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>	female, most likely confused with <i>P. supersiliosus</i> or <i>T. furcata</i> . NB not found in reserve or Guyana.

Trogonidae (Trogons, quetzals)

Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	seen ad heard
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White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	heard
Violaceous Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	heard
Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)		
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	seen and heard
Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	seen and heard
Momotidae (Motmots)		
Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>	seen and heard
Galbulidae (Jacamars)		
Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbula dea</i>	seen and heard
Yellow-billed Jacamar	<i>Galbula albirostris</i>	seen and heard
Bucconidae (Puffbirds)		
White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>	seen and heard
Swallow-wing	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	seen and heard, by roadside
Ramphastidae (Toucans)		
Black-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	seen and heard
Guianan Toucanet	<i>Selenidera culik</i>	seen and heard
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	seen and heard
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	seen and heard
Woodpeckers, piculets		
Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>	heard
Waved Woodpecker	<i>Celeus undatus</i>	seen and heard
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	heard
Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Phloeocastes rubricollis</i>	seen and heard
Dendrocolaptidae (Woodcreepers)		
White-chinned Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	seen and heard
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	seen and heard
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	seen and heard
Long-tailed Woodcreeper	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	seen and heard
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	seen and heard
Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	heard
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	seen and heard
Chestnut-rumped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus pardalotus</i>	seen and heard
Furnariidae (Ovenbirds)		
Rufous-tailed Foliage-Gleaner	<i>Philydor ruficaudatus</i>	seen
Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	seen



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Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-Gleaner	<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i>	heard
Buff-throated Foliage-Gleaner	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	seen
Olive-backed Foliage-Gleaner	<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>	seen
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	seen
<i>Thamnophilidae (Typical Antbirds)</i>		
Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	seen and heard
Black-throated Antshrike	<i>Frederikena viridis</i>	seen and heard
Mouse-coloured Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>	seen and heard
Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	seen and heard
Cinereous Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>	seen and heard
Rufous-bellied Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula guttata</i>	seen and heard
Brown-bellied Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula gutturalis</i>	seen and heard
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	seen and heard
Long-winged Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>	seen and heard
Gray Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>	seen and heard
Spot-tailed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus sticturus</i>	heard
Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula Schisticolor</i>	female confused with M. longipennis, not in Guyana.
Todd's Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus stictocephalus</i>	seen and heard
Warbling Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis cantator</i>	seen and heard
Black-chinned Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>	seen and heard
Ferruginous-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza ferruginea</i>	seen and heard
White-plumed Antbird	<i>Pithys albifrons</i>	seen and heard
Rufous-throated Antbird	<i>Gymnopithys rufigula</i>	seen and heard
Scale-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax poecilinota</i>	seen and heard
<i>Formicariidae (Ground Antbirds)</i>		
Thrush-like Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>	heard
Spotted Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus macularius</i>	heard
<i>Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)</i>		
Golden-crowned Spadebill	<i>Platyrrinchus coronatus</i>	seen
Cinnamon-crested Spadebill	<i>Platyrrinchus saturatus</i>	seen
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	seen
MacConnell's Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i>	seen
Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus galeatus</i>	seen and heard
Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	seen
Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	heard
Whiskered Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>	seen and heard
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terentotriccus erythrurus</i>	seen and heard
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	seen , by roadside swamp
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	heard



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Grayish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	heard
Yellow-throated Flycatcher	<i>Conopias parva</i>	seen
Pipridae (Manakins)		
Thrush-like Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>	seen and heard
Tiny Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyranneutes virescens</i>	seen and heard
White-crowned Manakin	<i>Dixiphia pipra</i>	seen and heard
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>	seen and heard
Cotingidae (Cotingas)		
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	seen and heard
White Bellbird	<i>Procnias alba</i>	heard
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	heard
Capuchinbird	<i>Perissocephalus tricolor</i>	heard
Guianan Red-Cotinga	<i>Phoenicircus carnifex</i>	seen and heard
Troglodytidae (Wrens)		
Coraya Wren	<i>Thryothorus coraya</i>	seen and heard
Turdidae (Thrushes)		
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	seen and heard
Vireonidae (Vireos)		
Buff-cheeked Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus muscicapinus</i>	heard
Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	seen and heard
Thraupidae (Tanagers)		
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	seen and heard
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	seen and heard
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	seen and heard
Fulvous Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanio fulvus</i>	seen and heard
Fulvous-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>	seen and heard
Icteridae (American Blackbirds)		
Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	seen and heard
Yellow-rumped Caicique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	seen and heard
Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	heard
Cardinalidae (Saltators, grosbeaks)		
Red-and-black Grosbeak	<i>Periporphyrus erythromelas</i>	seen and heard
Emberizidae (Emberizine Finches)		
Pectoral Sparrow	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	seen
Total		134



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Mammals of Iwokrama

The walkway gives you another perspective to view the mammals of the forest. At 30 metres up in the tree-tops you will be eye to eye with many of the tree dwellers that are rarely seen from the ground. At this level you may be lucky enough to see Spider Monkeys and Red-Howler Monkeys feeding.

It also affords a unique view down to the forest floor where Jaguar have been recorded passing right underneath the walkway. The Iwokrama Forest is an excellent example of robust, relatively undisturbed lowland tropical forest with large proportions of game mammals such as Pacas, White-lipped Peccaries, Brazilian Tapir and deer.

This is a list of the 183 species of mammals presently known or believed to occur in Iwokrama. Species marked with an asterisk have not been recorded in Iwokrama, but are very likely to occur there. Any information about their presence in the Iwokrama Forest will be of great value.

Carnivores

Bush dog	<i>Speothos venaticus</i>	*
Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	*
Oncilla	<i>Leopardus tigrinus</i>	*
Margay	<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	
Puma	<i>Puma concolor</i>	
Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>	
River otter	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>	
Giant otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>	*
Grison	<i>Galictis vittata</i>	*
Olingo	<i>Bassaricyon beddardi</i>	
Kinkajou	<i>Potos flavus</i>	
Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	*
Crab-eating raccoon	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>	*

Primates

Golden-handed tamarin	<i>Saguinus midas</i>	*
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Red howler monkey	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	
Black spider monkey	<i>Ateles paniscus</i>	
Brown capuchin monkey	<i>Cebus apella</i>	*
Wedge-capped capuchin monkey	<i>Cebus olivaceus</i>	
Squirrel monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	
Guianan Saki monkey	<i>Pithecia pithecia</i>	
Hoofed mammals		
Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	
White-lipped peccary	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	
Collared peccary	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	
Red brocket deer	<i>Mazama americana</i>	
Gray brocket deer	<i>Mazama gouazoupira</i>	
Anteaters		
Pygmy anteater	<i>Cyclopes didactylus</i>	
Giant anteater	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	
Tamandua	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	
Sloths		
Three-toed sloth	<i>Bradypus tridactylus</i>	
Two-toed sloth	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	
Armadillos		
Naked-tailed armadillo	<i>Cabassous unicinctus</i>	*
Great long-nosed armadillo	<i>Dasyus kappleri</i>	
Nine-banded long-nosed armadillo	<i>Dasyus novemcinctus</i>	*
Giant armadillo	<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	
Opossums		
Bare-tailed woolly opossum	<i>Caluromys philander</i>	*
Water opossum	<i>Chironectes minimus</i>	
White-eared opossum	<i>Didelphis albiventris</i>	*



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Common opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	
Gracile mouse opossum	<i>Gracilinanus emiliae</i>	
Murine mouse opossum	<i>Marmosa murina</i>	
Slender mouse opossum	<i>Marmosops parvidens</i>	
Brown four-eyed opossum	<i>Metachirus nudicaudatus</i>	*
Woolly mouse opossum	<i>Micoureus demerarae</i>	
Short-tailed opossum	<i>Monodelphis brevicaudata</i>	
Gray four-eyed opossum	<i>Philander opossum</i>	
Large rodents		
Common porcupine	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	*
Capybara	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	
Black agouti	<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>	
Red-rumped agouti	<i>Dasyprocta leporina</i>	
Acouchy	<i>Myoprocta acouchy</i>	*
Paca	<i>Agouti paca</i>	
Small rodents		
Guianan squirrel	<i>Sciurus aestuans</i>	
Marsh rat	<i>Holochilus sciureus</i>	*
Spiny mouse	<i>Neacomys guianae</i>	
Water rat	<i>Nectomys squamipes</i>	
Water mouse	<i>Neusticomys venezuelae</i>	*
Small arboreal rice rat	<i>Oecomys bicolor</i>	
Common arboreal rice rat	<i>Oecomys concolor</i>	
Arboreal rice rat	<i>Oecomys paricola</i>	*
Rex's arboreal rice rat	<i>Oecomys rex</i>	
Robert's arboreal rice rat	<i>Oecomys roberti</i>	*
Arboreal rice rat	<i>Oecomys rutilus</i>	*
Trinidadian arboreal rice rat	<i>Oecomys trinitatis</i>	*
Pigmy rice rat	<i>Oligoryzomys fulvescens</i>	
Common terrestrial rice rat	<i>Oryzomys capito</i>	
Macconnell's terrestrial rice rat	<i>Oryzomys macconnelli</i>	*



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Terrestrial rice rat	<i>Oryzomys yunganus</i>	*
Climbing rat	<i>Rhipidomys nitela</i>	*
Greater climbing rat	<i>Rhipidomys leucodactylus</i>	*
Little tree rat	<i>Echimys sp.</i>	
Red-nosed tree rat	<i>Echimys didelphoides</i>	
Spiny tree rat	<i>Mesomys hispidus</i>	*
Cayenne terrestrial spiny rat	<i>Proechimys cayennensis</i>	
Cuvier's terrestrial spiny rat	<i>Proechimys cuvieri</i>	
Warren's terrestrial spiny rat	<i>Proechimys warreni</i>	*

Bats

Chestnut sac-winged bat	<i>Cormura brevirostris</i>	
Shaggy sheath-tailed bat	<i>Centronycteris maximiliani</i>	
Smoky sheath-tailed bat	<i>Cyttarops alecto</i>	*
Northern ghost bat	<i>Diclidurus albus</i>	
Greater ghost bat	<i>Diclidurus ingens</i>	
Brownish ghost bat	<i>Diclidurus isabellus</i>	
Lesser ghost bat	<i>Diclidurus scutatus</i>	*
Greater dog-like sac-winged bat	<i>Peropteryx kappleri</i>	*
White-winged dog-like sac-winged bat	<i>Peronymus leucopterus</i>	
Lesser dog-like sac-winged bat	<i>Peropteryx macrotis</i>	
River bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>	
Greater two-lined sac-winged bat	<i>Saccopteryx bilineata</i>	
Grizzled two-lined sac-winged bat	<i>Saccopteryx canescens</i>	
Lesser two-lined sac-winged bat	<i>Saccopteryx gymnura</i>	
Brown two-lined sac-winged bat	<i>Saccopteryx leptura</i>	
Lesser bulldog bat	<i>Noctilio albiventris</i>	
Fishing bat	<i>Noctilio leporinus</i>	
Naked-backed bat	<i>Pteronotus gymnotus</i>	
Greater moustached bat	<i>Pteronotus parnellii</i>	
Lesser moustached bat	<i>Pteronotus personatus</i>	
Woolly bat	<i>Chrotopterus auritus</i>	
Sword-nosed bat	<i>Lonchorhina aurita</i>	



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Long-legged bat	<i>Macrophyllum macrophyllum</i>	
Orange-throated big-eared bat	<i>Miconycteris brachyotis</i>	
Davies' big-eared bat	<i>Miconycteris daviesi</i>	
Hairy big-eared bat	<i>Miconycteris hirsuta</i>	
Brazilian big-eared bat	<i>Miconycteris megalotis</i>	
Common big-eared bat	<i>Miconycteris microtis</i>	
Tiny big-eared bat	<i>Miconycteris minuta</i>	
Niceforo's big-eared bat	<i>Miconycteris nicefori</i>	
Tri-coloured big-eared bat	<i>Miconycteris sylvestris</i>	
Striped hairy-nosed bat	<i>Mimon crenulatum</i>	
Pale spear-nosed bat	<i>Phyllostomus discolor</i>	
Dark spear-nosed bat	<i>Phyllostomus elongatus</i>	
Greater spear-nosed bat	<i>Phyllostomus hastatus</i>	
Pale-faced spear-nosed bat	<i>Phylloderma stenops</i>	
Striped-headed round-eared bat	<i>Tonatia saurophila</i>	
Brazilian round-eared bat	<i>Tonatia brasiliense</i>	
White-bellied round-eared bat	<i>Tonatia carrikeri</i>	
Warty-armed round-eared bat	<i>Tonatia schulzi</i>	
White-throated round-eared bat	<i>Tonatia silvicola</i>	
Frog-eating bat	<i>Trachops cirrhosus</i>	
False vampire bat	<i>Vampyrum spectrum</i>	
Chestnut long-tongued bat	<i>Lionycteris spurrelli</i>	
Spear-nosed long-tongued bat	<i>Lonchophylla thomasi</i>	
Hairy-legged long-tongued bat	<i>Anoura caudifer</i>	*
Geoffroy's hairy-legged long-tongued bat	<i>Anoura geoffroyi</i>	
Godmans's long-nosed long-tongued bat	<i>Choeroniscus godmani</i>	*
Intermediate long-nosed long-tongued bat	<i>Choeroniscus intermedius</i>	
Lesser long-nosed long-tongued bat	<i>Choeroniscus minor</i>	*
Common long-tongued bat	<i>Glossophaga soricina</i>	
Dark long-tongued bat	<i>Lichonycteris obscura</i>	
Silky short-tailed fruit bat	<i>Carollia brevicauda</i>	
Common short-tailed fruit bat	<i>Carollia perspicillata</i>	
Little fruit bat	<i>Rhinophylla pumilio</i>	



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White-shouldered bat	<i>Ametrida centurio</i>	
Lesser fruit-eating bat	<i>Artibeus cinereus</i>	
Medium fruit-eating bat	<i>Artibeus concolor</i>	
Little fruit-eating bat	<i>Artibeus glaucus</i>	
Dwarf fruit-eating bat	<i>Artibeus gnomus</i>	
Greater fruit-eating bat	<i>Artibeus lituratus</i>	
Sooty fruit-eating bat	<i>Artibeus obscurus</i>	
Large fruit-eating bat	<i>Artibeus planirostris</i>	
Trinidadian big-eyed bat	<i>Chiroderma trinitatum</i>	
Shaggy big-eyed bat	<i>Chiroderma villosum</i>	
Macconnell's bat	<i>Mesophylla macconnelli</i>	
Heller's white-lined fruit bat	<i>Platyrrhinus helleri</i>	
Lesser yellow-shouldered bat	<i>Sturnira lilium</i>	
Greater yellow-shouldered bat	<i>Sturnira tildae</i>	
Common tent-making bat	<i>Uroderma bilobatum</i>	
Brown tent-making bat	<i>Uroderma magnirostrum</i>	*
Common yellow-eared bat	<i>Vampyressa bidens</i>	
Brock's yellow-eared bat	<i>Vampyressa brocki</i>	
Little yellow-eared bat	<i>Vampyressa pusilla</i>	
Great stripe-faced bat	<i>Vampyrodes caraccioli</i>	
Common vampire bat	<i>Desmodus rotundus</i>	
White-winged vampire bat	<i>Diaemus youngi</i>	
Funnel-eared bat	<i>Natalus tumidirostris</i>	*
Thumbless bat	<i>Furipterus horrens</i>	*
Peter's disked-winged bat	<i>Thyroptera discifera</i>	*
Spix's disked-winged bat	<i>Thyroptera tricolor</i>	
Brazilian brown bat	<i>Eptesicus brasiliensis</i>	
Lesser brown bat	<i>Eptesicus furinalis</i>	*
Greater red bat	<i>Lasiurus atratus</i>	
Lesser red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	
Yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus ega</i>	*
Silver-tipped myotis	<i>Myotis albescens</i>	
Black myotis	<i>Myotis nigricans</i>	



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Little yellow bat	<i>Rhogeessa tumida</i>	*
Greater dog-like bats	<i>Cynomops abrasus</i>	
Brown-bellied dog-like bat	<i>Cynomops paranus</i>	
White-bellied dog-like bat	<i>Cynomops planirostris</i>	*
Black bonneted bat	<i>Eumops aripendulus</i>	
Dwarf bonneted bat	<i>Eumops bonariensis</i>	*
Wagner's bonneted bat	<i>Eumops glaucinus</i>	*
Sanborn's bonneted bat	<i>Eumops hansae</i>	
White-flanked bonneted bat	<i>Eumops maurus</i>	*
Trumbull's bonneted bat	<i>Eumops trumbulli</i>	*
Greater dog-faced bat	<i>Molossops neglectus</i>	
Lesser dog-faced bat	<i>Molossops temminckii</i>	*
Black mastiff bat	<i>Molossus ater</i>	
Little mastiff bat	<i>Molossus coibensis</i>	*
Common mastiff bat	<i>Molossus molossus</i>	
Lesser broad-eared free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops laticaudatus</i>	*
Greater broad-eared free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	
Lesser crested mastiff bat	<i>Promops nasutus</i>	*

Amphibians & Reptiles of Iwokrama

Faunal surveys completed in 1998 identified 135 species of amphibians and reptiles in the Iwokrama forest. Eleven of the species collected were new to science. Lizards and frogs are major vertebrate biomass components of many Neotropical forests and are important in regulation of insects and as prey for other vertebrates.

Several of the reptiles of the Iwokrama Forest, including the Black Caiman, the river turtles and the Emerald Boa and Anaconda are globally endangered yet locally common.

Some of the key species found in the Iwokrama Forest are:

- World's largest freshwater turtle - Giant River Turtle
- World's largest pit viper – Bushmaster
- World's largest caiman - Black Caiman



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Fish of Iwokrama

Whilst the Iwokrama Canopy Walkway doesn't have any major rivers nearby the area does have seasonal swamps and stream. But it is only a short drive to important waterways within the Iwokrama Forest and in the Rupununi Savannahs.

The Iwokrama Forest and the Rupununi wetlands are home to an extremely high diversity of fish. 420 species have been identified, exceedingly high since only a small portion of the rivers have been surveyed and with further surveys up to 600 species are expected. In comparison, there are only 700 species of fish in all of North America. The Iwokrama Forest has the world's largest recorded fish diversity, for an area its size.

Some of the key species found in the Iwokrama Forest are:

- worlds largest freshwater fish, the Arapaima (*Arapaima gigas*)
- Silver Arowana (*Osteoglossum bicirrhosum*)
- common sport fish, Peacock Bass or Lukanani (*Cichla ocellaris*)
- savage Red-Bellied Piranha (*Pygocentrus natterii*)
- various freshwater stingrays (*Potamotrygon spp.*)
- large catfish including the Piraíba or Lao Lao (*Brachyplatystoma filamentosum*)
- electric eel (*Electrophorus electricus*)
- and many colourful aquarium fish