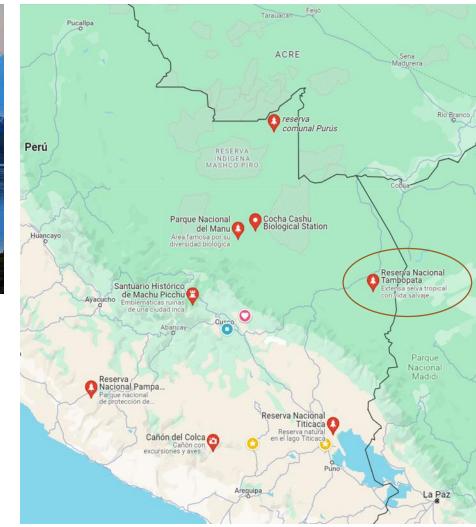


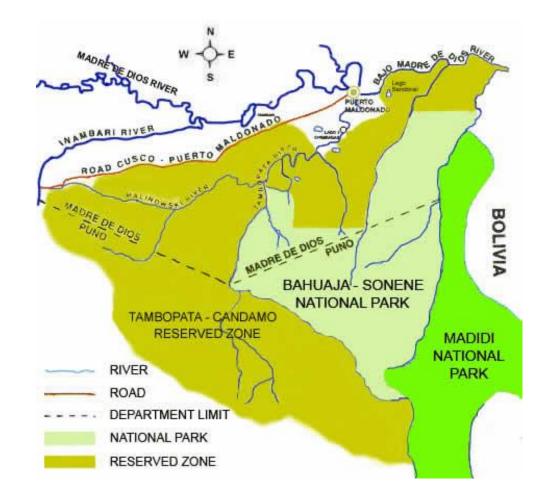
Protected areas of Southeast Peru

- o Reserved Zone Alto Purús
- Manu National Park
- o Amarakaeri Communal Reserve
- o Tambopata National Reserve
- o Bahuaja Sonene National Park



The Tambopata National Reserve (TNR) covers an area of 678,800 acres adjacent to the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park. Together, these two parks form an immense area (3,000,000 acres) of subtropical rainforest under the protection of the Peruvian government.





And with the establishment of the Madidi National Park in Bolivia, Tambopata is now part of a cross border park system which is the largest area of protected tropical forest on the South American continent.





- Our beautiful and isolated location is surrounded by primary forest and flanked by the Tambopata River.
- We have been working since 1991 in the conservation of our corner of the Peruvian Amazon, and to support the local economy and the people who live in the jungles of southeastern Peru.
- We are proud to be recognized by the Peruvian state as "the guardians of the Tambopata Ecolodge Private Conservation Area", the largest protected natural area in its category in Peru.







Location

It is situated on the banks of the Tambopata River in the heart of the Tambopata National Reserve (TNR), the remoteness and tranquility of our Ecolodge make for a richly rewarding visit to the rainforest.

It is one of the most accessible rainforest destinations in Latin America

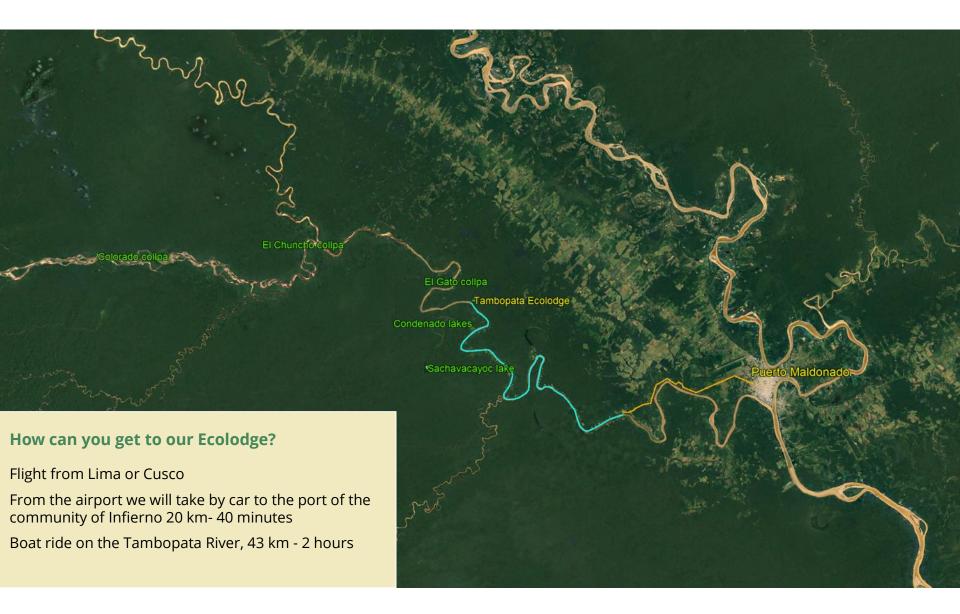
Approximately only four hours from Cusco

40 minutes commercial flight30 minutes Transfer to the port3 hours by car and boat to the lodge















About the Tambopata Eco-lodge

The cabins have been designed to exist in complete harmony with this unspoiled environment.

They are made from wood and thatched with woven leaves and are fully screened to protect occupants from insects.









Suite rooms;

fully screened. Beds with mosquito nets. hot running water supplied by solar energy

Our SUITE rooms measure 34 m2 (366 square feet), including hallway, bathroom, and washing and dressing areas. SUITE rooms have electrical lighting. This lighting is available between 5:00 pm and 10:00 pm.

All our spacious cabin-style rooms are equipped with double beds (extra-large) or king size beds. They each have a private terrace (11 m2 / 118 square feet with chairs, a table and hammocks.







Superior rooms;

fully screened. Beds with mosquito nets. hot running water supplied by solar energy

Our SUPERIOR rooms measure 24 m2 (258 square feet), including hallway, bathroom, and washing and dressing areas.

All our spacious cabin-style rooms are equipped with: double beds (extra-large) or king size beds. They each have a private terrace (9 m2 (97 square feet), with chairs, a table and hammocks.





For transport on rivers

- Fiber glass speed boats with outboard motors for 3 to 18 passengers.
- Wooden canoes with outboard motors for expeditions to macaw licks.

Fiberglass boats help protect the environment they last 20 years saving 30-year-old tree.



To explore the lakes:

for lake excursions we have; Small fiber glass catamarans and canoes











Lodge service includes:

- **Dining room** for 70 people, with bathrooms.
- Bar for 70 people with board games and gift shop.
- Small site museum and ecology library.
- Slide show and conference room.







Tambopata Ecolodge selects safe and appropriate riverside locations for its campsites. The equipment provided for Ecolodge guests during itineraries that include camping excursions includes tents for sleeping, mattresses, sleeping bags, sheets, pillows, towels and biodegradable soap.

In addition, a dining tent is provided, equipped with folding tables and chairs. Candles and lamps are used at night to light the campsite.

Typically, the latrine tent is erected around 30 to 40 meters from the main campsite; this is a modern, biodegradable chemical toilet tent.

Guests are provided with a bowl of warm water and a towel for washing in the morning.

All meals are cooked and served by Ecolodge staff during camping trips. A balanced diet is offered, and vegetarians and vegans can be catered for.





Tropical rainforests are among the most outstanding natural ecosystems on the planet.

The Amazon is the largest single tract on Earth, where rainfall exceeds an average of 1500 mm per year (6 feet) and where temperatures do not drop below an average of 17°C throughout the year.

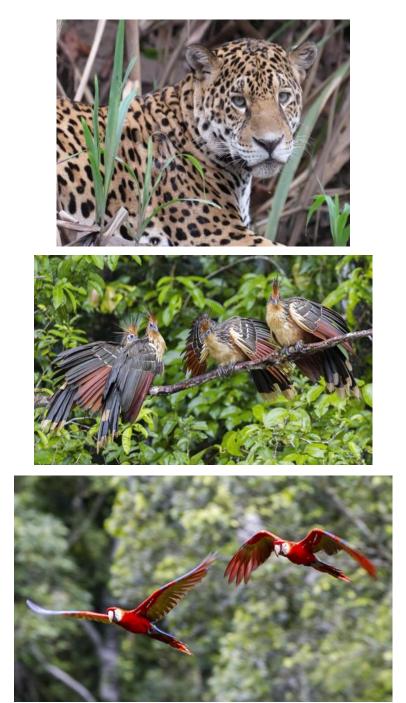
Most Amazonian animals are extremely shy and difficult to spot, especially by day as the majority is nocturnal.

At night the forest takes on a whole new dimension. The lamentations of millions of insects brings the night alive,









Major attactions

The Tropical Rain Forest is among the most outstanding Earth's ecosystems, the ecosystem is entirely self-sufficient.

The total number of species which inhabit the tropical rain forest is beyond imagination.

Exploring the forest lake system by canoe or along narrow trails is a marvelous experience. Much of the area's abundant fauna lives on or near water sources. Aside from many of the more than 500 species of birds recorded in the Reserve, lakes are home to giant otters and black caiman. Formed by over 1400 individual plant species, the forests are also home to 13 species of monkeys, 1200 species of butterflies, 60 kinds of amphibians and more than 100 types of mammals, with the solitary jaguar dominating an infinitely complex food chain.

Major attactions

Macaw clay lick

Here hundreds of parrots and macaws from at least 10 species come together every day from throughout the surrounding forest to feed, creating a spectacle of color and sound like no other in the natural world.

A macaw clay-lick in the first few hours after dawn must be seen to be believed. After the first few rays of the morning sun begin to hit the eroded river bank cliff face, hundreds of parrots and macaws belonging to ten or more species arrive and alight in nearby trees.

They arrive in discrete pairs or in flocks hundreds strong, depending on the species. Then, with a flapping of wings and ear-splitting squawks, they begin landing on the face of the cliff to consume small portions of the clay.



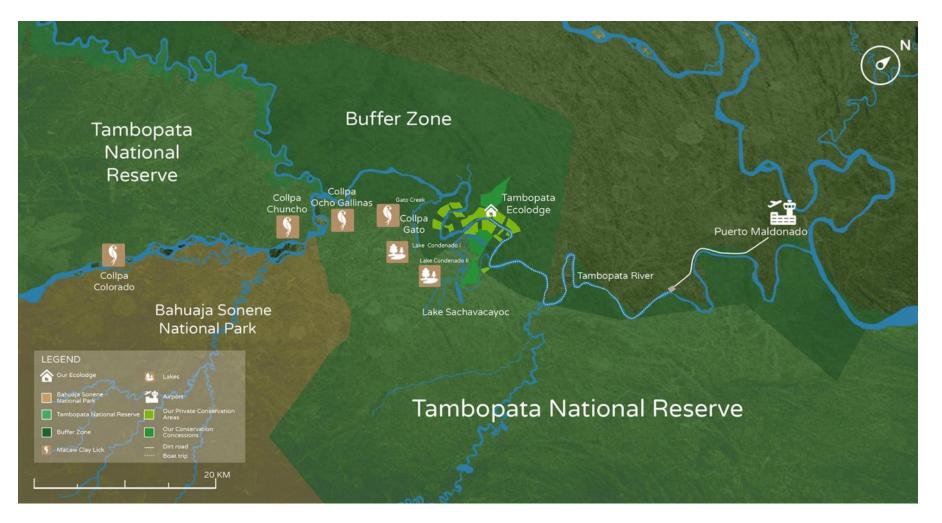
MACAW CLAY-LICK (COLLPA DE GUACAMAYOS)

Generally the smaller parrot species (Dusky-headed parakeets, Mealy parrots, Blue-headed parrots, Orange-cheeked parrots) descend first, followed by the larger macaws (Blue and yellow macaw, Scarlet macaw, Red and Green macaw, Blue-headed macaw, Chestnut-fronted macaw, Red-bellied macaw).



COLLPA DE GUACAMAYOS

We have access to the El Gato clay lick (a full day tour). Collpa El Chuncho and Collpa Colorado, with camping extensions from the lodge for one or two nights.





Most Amazonian animals are extremely shy and difficult to spot, especially by day as the majority is nocturnal. However, look carefully along the trail and you will soon discover the clues that animals leave behind in passing; foot-prints, foraging scrapings, a scat or two.

At night the forest takes on a whole new dimension. The lamentations of millions of insects brings the night alive, and armed with a powerful flashlight it is possible to catch glimpses of eye shine from the many nocturnal animals; spiders, tree frogs, Night Monkeys, arboreal Porcupines and if you are lucky the ubiquitous Giant Bamboo Rat, more often heard than seen!







Condenado and Sachavacayoc lakes

Ox-bow lakes are old remnant river courses, cut-off from the main river by the effects of erosion and the constant shifting of river channels. On the other side of the Tambopata River from the lodge are two ox-bow lake systems, Condenado and Sachavacayoc, which are frequently visited by us and which allow for a relaxing view of the forest and marshland from dugout canoes.





Condenado and Sachavacayoc lakes

The oldest lake (Condenado) receives water only during the rainy season (time of floods) and is covered with vegetation. Sachavacayoc lake has a water surface free of floating vegetation.







Condenado and Sachavacayoc lakes

A host of interesting animals live in and around these lakes; Caiman, Boas, a multitude of bird life like herons, egrets, jacanas, hoatzin, the Donacobius and the endangered Giant Otter.

