

## Flora of Amboró National Park

Until today about 2.700 plant species have been registered in the National Park Amboró. Scientists believe that the number might reach 3.500 plant species. Some of the tree species are bigleaf mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), mountain pine (*Podocarpus* sp.), *Juglans boliviana* (nogal), *Myrsine coriacea* (limachu), *Boconia frutescens* (khellu khellu), *Myrica pubescens* (cebillo), *Ficus* sp. (bibosi), *Pourouma* sp. (amabaiba), *Inga velutina* (pacay), *Didymopanax morototoni* (guitarrero), *Palicourea bryophila* (clavo rojo), *Aniba coto* (canelón). The giant arboreal ferns (*Cyathea* sp., *Alsiphila* sp.) are found in the cloud forests. Near Mairana at a place called "La Yunga" the giant ferns can be visited easily. In the park can be found also pachiuva (*Scotia exorrhiza*), asaí palms (*Euterpe precatoria*) and several species of endemic orchids (see list of Refugio Volcanes).

The area's high variety of ecological floors determines not only exuberant species diversity, but also a great number of endemisms. For example, the inter-Andean semi-arid Chaco forests found on the southern limit are composed of many endemic species of cacti, while the saxicolous vegetation which can be found on rocks is dominated by endemic bromeliads such as *Cleistocactus samaipatus* and *C. aurespinus*. In the humid Amazonian forests in the north can be found also many endemisms, like *Talauma boliviana* (CEBEM, 2003).

## Fauna of Amboró National Park

Amboro National park is also known for its animal diversity; with more than 1,200 vertebrate species registered until know. It is believed that more species will be found in the future. The number of mammal species is high, with 15 marsupials, 7 primates, 19 carnivores, 44 bats, 7 edentates, 1 perissodactyle, 4 artiodactyles, 1 lagomorph, and 9 rodents).

There can be found the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), jaguar (*Panthera onca*), puma (*Felis concolor*), ocelot (*Felis pardalis*), other felines (*Felis yagouaroundi*, *Felis wiedii*, *Felis geoffroyi*, *Felis tigrina*), the giant ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*), the giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*), the spider monkey (*Ateles paniscus*), other primates (*Alouatta seniculus*, *Alouatta caraya*, *Aoutus* sp., *Cebus apella*, *Calicebus moloch*, *Saimiri sciureus*), the bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*), otters (*Lutra longicaudis*), tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), peccaries (*Tayassu pecari*, *Tayassu tajacu*), deers (*Mazama americana*, *Mazama gouazoubira*), and rodents (*Agouti paca*, *Dinomys branickii*).

### Birds: (see list of Refugio Volcanes)

The number of bird species observed within the area of the park exceed 840.

Amboró national park is known for one of the richest bird diversity in the world, next to Manu and Madidi National Parks. Among those 840 species, 9 are endemic to Bolivia. 60% of the bird species of Bolivia can be found in the Park. Some of the outstanding species are the Southern Horned Curassow (*Pauxi unicornis*), the Military Macaw (*Ara militaris*), the Red-Fronted Macaw (*Ara rubrogenys*), the Bolivian Recurvebill and other endemic species like (*Simoxenops striatus*, *Grisea Myrmotherula*, *Aglaeactis Pamela*, *Schizoeaca harterti*, *Grallaria erythrotis*, *Hemitriccus spodiops* and *Poospiza garleppi*).

**See also:** [Armonia.com](http://Armonia.com) and [Birdbolivia.com](http://Birdbolivia.com)

### Reptiles:

The park's reptile community with its 105 species is more diverse than that of any other protected area in the world. Some of the endemic species are *Prionodactylus eigenmanni*, *Bothrops jonathani*, *B. sanctaerucis*, *Micrurus frontifasciatus*, *Caiman yacaré*, *Boa constrictor* and *Tupinambis teguixin*.

There were found until today 76 species of amphibians.

### Butterflies:

Until know there have been found 289 species of butterflies, so far the highest number of all bolivian parks.

### Fish:

The park harbours 110 different fish species.