



Leon Moore Nature Experience

www.journeyguyana.com

Rupununi Birding Tour

Guyana is a small English-speaking country located on the Atlantic Coast of South America, east of Venezuela and west of Suriname. Deserving of its reputation as one of the top birding and wildlife destinations in South America, Guyana's pristine



. **Birding group enjoying a great view of a Tree-toed Sloth near Atta Lodge** habitats stretch from the protected shell beach and mangrove forest along the northern coast, across the vast untouched rainforest of the interior, to the wide open savannah of the Rupununi in the south. Guyana hosts more than 850 different species of birds covering over 70 families. Perhaps the biggest attraction is the 45+

Guianan Shield endemic species that are more easily seen here than any other country in South America.

These sought-after near-endemic species include everything from the ridiculous to the sublime - from the outrageous Capuchinbird with a bizarre voice unlike any other avian species to the unbelievably stunning Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock. While the majestic Harpy Eagle is on everyone's "must-see" list, other species are not to be overlooked, such as Rufous-throated, White-plumed and Wing-barred Antbirds, Gray-winged Trumpeter, Rufous-winged Ground Cuckoo, Blood-colored Woodpecker, Rufous Crab-Hawk, Guianan Red-Cotinga, White-winged Potoo, Black Curassow, Sun Parakeet, Red Siskin, Rio-Branco Antbird, and the Dusky Purpleuft. These are just a few of the many spectacular birding highlights that can be seen in this amazing country.

Not only is Guyana a remarkable birding destination, but it also offers tourists the opportunity to observe many other unique fauna. The elusive Jaguar can sometimes be seen along trails and roadways. Several species of monkeys including Red Howler, Black Spider, Wedge-capped Capuchin, Brown Capuchin, Goldenhanded Tamarin, Brown-bearded Saki and Squirrel Monkey are frequently seen in their natural habitats. As if that isn't enough, you are nearly certain to see Capybara, Black Caiman (the largest member of the alligator family), Sloths, and Giant Otters. Other animals that are either less common or more elusive and therefore less likely but still possible to find are Tapir, Anaconda, Puma, and Giant Anteater. The largest fresh-water scaled fish in the world, the Arapaima, can be observed, along with an amazing diversity of reptiles and amphibians that will enhance your birding adventure.

THE TOUR AT A GLANCE

Day 1		Arrival day
Day 2		Georgetown and Surrounding
Day 3		Atta Lodge and Surrounding

Day 4		Atta Lodge and Surrounding
Day 5		Atta Lodge to Surama Lodge
Day 6		Surama Lodge and Surrounding
Day 7		Surama Lodge to Caiman House Lodge
Day 8		Caiman House Lodge and surrounding
Day 9		Caiman House to Manari Ranch via Karasabai for the Sun Parakeet
Day 10		Manari Ranch and Surrounding and Flight to Georgetown
Day 11		International flight back home

Day 1, Our tour will begin from the Cheddi Jagan International Airport. You tour leader Leon



Moore or driver will be waiting to collect you from the Airport and transfer you to your hotel. The driver from the airport can take approximately 1 hours during the late hours of the night or up to 2 hours depending on the flow of traffic during the day time. Georgetown is located in the north of Guyana on the Atlantic coast, and about a one-third of the Country's population lives in this English speaking metropolis.

(Blood-coloured Woodpecker)

The Georgetown Botanical Garden is a wonderful spot, despite their location in central Georgetown there are exclusive grounds of large tropical trees, lawns and wetland provided for some exciting birding. Some of the species we are likely to see includes Great Black-Hawk, Common Black-Hawk, Zone-tailed Hawk, Snail Kite, Green-rumped Parrotlet, Great Horned Owl, Orange-winged and, Yellow-crowned Amazons in very good numbers and Festive Parrot. White-bellied Piculet, Wing-barred Seedeater, Wattle Jacana, White-throated Toucan, Pied Water-Tyrant, Red-Shoulder Macaw, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Grayish Salator and a number of other amazing birds. Birding in the garden gives a great introduction to the birds of Guyana.

Overnight at the Grand Coastal Hotel (L,D)

Day 2, Mahaica River tour, Bounty Farm or Botanical Garden Tour.



Hoatzin



Blood-coloured Woodpecker



Rufous Crab-Hawk

This Morning we will leave our hotel at 5:00am and head eastward along the Atlantic coast to the Mahaica River, this is where you will have an opportunity to see and photograph Guyana's national bird, the "Hoatzin". This pre-historic bird is abundantly found along this amazing river system. We very often see the beautiful Blood-coloured Woodpecker among many other target birds as well. The rare and elusive Blood-coloured Woodpecker is a species most birdwatchers visiting Guyana wish to add to their birding list and we have a very good chance of seeing it or perhaps, taking some pictures. The Blood-colored Woodpecker is among one of the restricted species to the narrow coastal plains and is considered a Guianan shield endemic species.

On the way to Mahaica or on the return trip, we will be stopping at some of the mud-flats and mangrove forest for a chance to observe several birds. These includes the very colorful Scarlet Ibis, Little blue, Tricolored and Cocoli Heron. Larg-billed and Gull-billed Tern, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Semipalmated Plover, Whimbrel, Mangrove Rail if you're lucky, Northern Scrub Flycatcher, Lesser Nighthawk at day roost, Pied Water Tyrant, Bicolored Conebill, Black-throated Mango, Spotted Tody-Flycatcher, Rufous Crab-Hawk and many other species.

(Green-tailed Jacamar)



(Guianan Red-Howler Monkey)



Once we arrive at the Mahaica river, we will begin the tour. Other birds we often see along the river includes, Black-collared Hawk, Black Hawk Eagle, Barred Antshrike, Black-crested Antshrike, Silvered Antbird, Striped Cuckoo, Little Cuckoo, Green-tailed Jacamar, Long-winged Harrier, Brown-throated Parakeet, Red-shoulder Macaw, Orange-winged and Yellow-crowned Parrot, Winged-barred Seedeater, Pale-breasted Spinetail, White-tailed Goldenthrroat, Green-tailed Goldenthrroat, White-bellied Piculet and many other species.

We will keep our eyes out for the Guianan Red Howler Monkeys as this is the best place to see and photograph them. If we see them, you will notice they are quite happy to sit around in the trees without even feeling scared of you; a clear sign that they are not hunted nor do they have any predators around this area. With good weather, this should be a trip that is well worth doing.

After Lunch, if there is enough time to get to Bounty Farm, we will head south to this amazing birding hotspot. The farm is located about 1.5 hour away from the Hotel. Note; during the afternoon, the area we have to drive most times have heavy traffic and this can cause delays in getting to the farm with enough time for birding. Some of the species we often see here includes, Rufous-breasted Hermit, Slender-billed Kite, Black-throated Mango, Green-throated Mango, Blood-coloured Woodpecker, Cream-colored Woodpecker, and the outrageous Crimson-Hooded Manakin. Bounty Farm is the only place on the tour where you will have a chance to see this Manakin. If the fig trees are fruiting during the time of the tour, we stand a very good chance of seeing the beauty. If not, then it is very difficult and almost impossible to see because they are attracted by the fig trees. If we do not have enough time to visit this farm, then we can return to the Botanical Gardens. Some of the likely species in the gardens includes, the Green-rumped Parrotlet, Great Horned Owl, Orange-winged and, Yellow-crowned Amazons in very good numbers and this is the only place to see our target; the **Festive Parrot**. White-bellied Piculet,

Wing-barred Seedeater, Wattle Jacana, White-throated Toucan, Pied Water-Tyrant, Red-Shoulder Macaw, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Grayish Salator and a number of other amazing birds.

Overnight at the Grand Coastal Hotel (B.L.D)

Day 3, Georgetown to Atta Lodge: After an early breakfast at your hotel, you will be transfer to ogle airport where you will connect with your scheduled flight to Lethem. From here, you will be transfer by 4x4 to Atta Lodge. Lethem is the capital of Region 9 and is a hub linking many of the surrounding villages to Georgetown. The Takutu River Bridge over the Takutu River was recently completed and now links the two countries. The newly built bridge is expected to bring Brazilian goods to the Georgetown harbor which would be faster than shipping through Brazilian ports.



(Crimson Fruitcrow)

your first time in this part of the region, we may see birds like the Jabiru and Maguari Stork, Savanna Hawk, Red-shouldered Macaw, Plumbeous Seedeater, Aplomado Falcon, White-tailed Hawk, King Vulture, Orange-backed Troupial, Crested Bobwhite, Common and Plain-breasted Ground-Dove, Pinnated and many other birds. Bittern Upon arrival you will be welcome by the staff before having Lunch then settle into your room. The Atta Rainforest Lodge is situated approximately 750 meters from the Iwokrama Canopy Walkway.

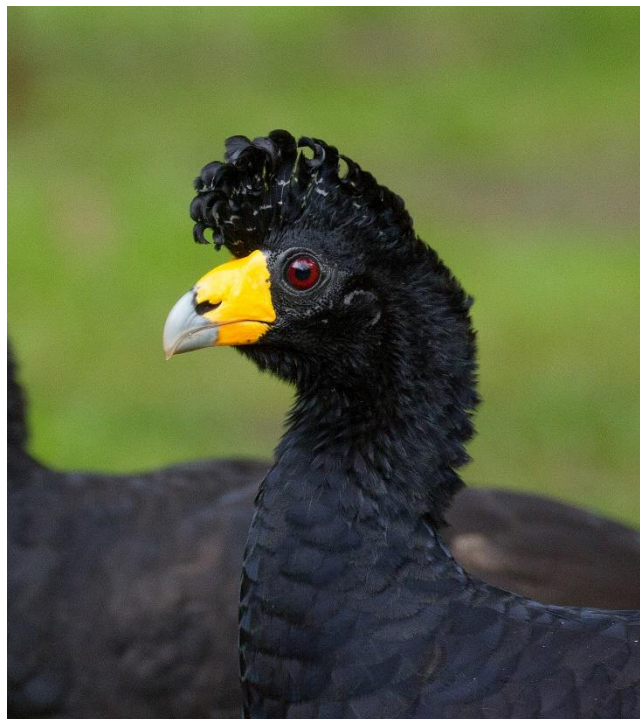
The walkway has three platforms, the highest of which is over 30 meters above the ground, and these will allow us to get great looks at a range of canopy species. Among the likely highlights are Painted, and Golden-winged Parakeets, Caica Parrot, Guianan Puffbird, Waved and Golden-collared Woodpeckers and Spot-tailed, Todd's and Ash-winged Antwrens. The walkway is also an excellent place to look for various species of Cotingas including the Dusky Purpletuft, Purple-throated Fruitcrow, Pompadour and Spangled Cotinga and if there are any suitable fruiting trees nearby, we stand a good chance of seeing these birds as well as Purple-breasted Cotinga.

Another area where we will want to spend some time is the clearing around the lodge, as this is one of the best places to see the Crimson Fruitcrow. This species is seen here on a reasonably regular basis, as it often comes to feed in some of the nearby trees.

The clearing is also a site for Black Curassow as there is a family party that comes out to feed on the forest edge. With reasonable luck, we should be able to add this bird to the impressive list of species we hope to see around the lodge and walkway.

Overnight at Atta Lodge (B,L,D)

Day 4, Atta Rainforest Lodge and Environs: This morning we will head out to the walkway at first



light for opportunities to spot canopy species including Todd's Antwren, Spot-tailed Antwren, Pygmy-Tyrant, Guianan Toucanet, Green Aracari, Painted Parakeet, Screaming Piha, Black-headed Parrot, Guianan Puffbird, Dusky Purple-tuft, Great Jacamar, Paradise Tanager, Blue-backed Tanager, Golden-sided Euphonia, Purple and Green Honeycreepers, Black-faced Dacnis, Long-billed Gnatwren, Buff-cheeked Greenlet, Tiny Tyrant-Manakin and Black Nunbird. This entire morning will involve birding on the canopy walkway and the trails around the lodge.

Within the forest that surrounds the lodge we can look for Black-faced Hawk, Spotted Antpitta, Red-and-Black Grosbeak, Grey-winged Trumpeter, Cayenne Jay, Amazonian

(Black Curassow)

Barred Woodcreeper, Red-billed Woodcreeper, Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant, Painted Tody-Flycatcher, Ferruginous-backed Antbird, Guianan Warbling Antbird, White-crested Spadebill, and Waved, Chestnut and Red-necked Woodpeckers.

After lunch, we will spend the afternoon birding on the main road through the Iwokrama Forest and also visit another nearby white sand forest to target the Pelzel's tody-Tyrant, Yellow-throated Flycatcher, Guianan Red Cotinga, Bronzy Jacamar, Red-legged Tinamou, Guianan Schiffonis and many other amazing birds within this forest. Meanwhile, along the main road, we will be looking for Blue-backed Tanager, Guianan Streaked Antwren, Ash-winged Antwren, Spot-winged Antwren, Golden-sided Euphonia Amazonian and Mouse-colored Antshrike, Reddish Hermit, Tiny Tyrant-Manakin, Rose-breasted Chat, Black and Red-throated Caracaras, Guianan Trogon, Golden-winged Parakeet and Yellow-green Grosbeaks are all possibilities. While birding along the road, we will also keep our eyes open for the elusive **Jaguar and Tapir** which we sometimes see at dawn and dusk. On our way back to Atta Lodge, we will use flashlights or spotlights to do some night birding, mainly looking for Owls and Potoos. This is a great place to look for White-winged Potoo, Great Potoo, Common Potoo and Long-tailed Potoo, plus Northern Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl, Spectacled Owl, Black-banded Owl, Amazonian Pygmy-Owl and Crested Owl.

Overnight at Atta Rainforest Lodge (B,L,D)

Day 5, Visit to the Harpy Eagle Nest site. This morning we will rise before dawn for an expedition to see a very special bird, the incomparable Harpy Eagle. This, the largest eagle in the world, (although the Phillipine Eagle weighs more), is one of the most sought-after species among birders world-wide. We will leave Atta Lodge approximately 5:00am with packed breakfast by 4x4 and head north towards the Amerindian village of Fairview. This community is located on the right bank of the mighty Essequibo river within the Iwokrama Forest.

The Iwokrama Rainforest is a vast wilderness of one million hectares, a protected area that was



established in 1996 as the Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development. The Iwokrama Forest is in the heart of one of four last untouched tropical forests of the world – The Guiana Shield of North-Eastern South America. Iwokrama was established as a living laboratory for tropical forest management because the unsustainable utilization of these forests will result in the extinction of half the world’s plant and animal species and unknown changes to global climate.

This is a protected area with a difference – the full involvement of people. Iwokrama is exceptional among conservation organizations because it joins with local people in every aspect of its work. From research to business, Iwokrama ensures local economic and social benefits from forest use and conservation. The Forest is in the homeland of the

(Harpy Eagle)

Makushi people, who have lived here and used the forest for thousands of years. People are a vital part of the ecosystem, and the success of Iwokrama relies on the ownership of local people and the combined skills of specialists and communities. Iwokrama does what so many International conventions have acknowledged as best practice. It has begun conservation locally and integrated conservation into national development.

Harpy Eagle nests approximately every 2-3 years. The female sometime lays two eggs and takes nearly two months to incubate them. When the chicks hatch, the stronger of the two usually pushes the weaker from the nest; Harpy Eagles raise only one chick at a time. When a young chick is being fed, the male brings food to the female and young about once every 3.5 days. As the chick grows and both adults are hunting, they bring food to the nest about every 2.5 days. Typically, the fledgling eaglet is “branch-hopping” at the age of 4 – 6 months, and it will stay within 100 meters of the nest for more than a year after that, as the parents continue to provide its food. Even after the young eagle flies, the parents will continue to provide some food for another year or so and the birds will stay in the general vicinity of the nest.

This nesting site was recently found by members of the community. It is located about a 20 minutes' hike from the village. After our time at this site, we will return to Atta Lodge but not before stopping at the day roost of the elusive Rufous Potoo. To access this roost, it requires hiking on flat terrain for about 15-20 minutes. This trail sometimes has water at around ankle height in some sections, so please be prepared for this. Once we can locate this GEM, we will enjoy the views and continue our journey back to Atta Lodge for Lunch.

The afternoon will be spent either on the walkway or along some of the trails surrounding the Lodge.

Overnight at Atta Lodge (B.L.D)

Day 6, Atta Rainforest Lodge to Surama Lodge via Cock-of-the-Rock Lek: Today we will rise



before dawn, have some coffee, and then take our final morning at Atta Lodge birding the clearing around the Lodge to try for a few of our target species that we might have missed or to just get better looks at ones we've seen, including Green Aracari, Guianan Toucanet, Guianan Trogon, Painted Tody-Flycatcher, Guianan Tyrannulet and more. After our early morning birding and breakfast, we will venture onward to Surama Lodge with an important stop at a Guinean Cock-of-the-Rock lek, where this

(Guianan Cock-of-the Rock)

stunning bird is regularly seen as the males display for females. The lek's location is about a 20-minute walk on a flat forest trail. We should have a good chance to see and photograph this unique bird. Some other species regularly seen along this trail include Yellow-billed Jacamar, Rufous-winged Ground Cuckoo, Spotted Antpitta, Amazonian Motmot, Scarlet and Red-and-green Macaws, Painted Parakeet, White-plumed and Rufous-throated Antbird, and more. We then continue to the Amerindian village of Surama, where you will be welcomed by the staff and then settle in to your basic accommodation for the next two nights.

The Amerindian community of Surama is located in the heart of Guyana. The village is set in five square miles of savannah which is ringed by the forest-covered Pakarima Mountains. Surama's inhabitants are mainly made up of the Makushi people, one of the nine indigenous people of Guyana, and they still observe many of the traditional practices of their ancestors. After lunch, will venture out into the savanna and through the forest for a chance to find White-naped Xenopsaris and the Sooty-capped Hermit. We will continue back out along the main road to target bird like Crimson Fruitcrow, Olive-green Tyrannulet, Blue-cheeked Parrot, Caica Parrot, Dusky Parrot, Painted Parakeet, Variable Chachaca, Black Spotted-Barbet, Tiny Hawk and many other targets. Depending on how productive our afternoon is on the road, we will wait and return

back to the Lodge after Sunset while using our spot lights looking for other night birds and mammals of we are lucky.

Overnight at Surama Lodge (B,L,D)

Day 7, Surama and Environs: Today we will spend the entire morning birding along the Burro



(Black Spider Monkey)

perched in the trees at the forest edge at the Lodge.

Burro River trail. After an early breakfast, we will spend a few minutes birding around the Lodge as this is a great place to observe many species of birds as the sun comes up. We often see birds like Scarlet Macaw, Red-and-Green Macaw, Brown-throated Parakeet, Yellow-crowned Parrot, Mealy and Orange-winged Parrot. Spix's Guan, Marail Guan, Lesser Elaenia, Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch, Savanna Hawk, Scaled Pigeon among many other birds either flying over the clearing or

The trail heading down to the Burro Burro River is another very good place to look for birds and possibly Monkeys, such as Black Spider Monkey, Wedge-capped Capuchin Monkey and Guianan Red Howler Monkey. In Addition, some of the bird species that are likely to see on the trail includes the Rufous-capped Antthrush, Black-faced Antthrush, Capuchinbird, Fairy-tailed Awlbill, Red-legged Tinamou, Ferruginous-backed Antbird, Rufous-throated and White-plumed Antbird, Dusky Purpletuft, Guianan Toucanet, Guianan Red Cotinga and many other amazing birds.

During our stay at Surama Lodge, we also have a chance to target the very difficult Ocellated Crake. We will also try for Spotted Antpitta, Gray-winged Trumpeter, Tiny Tyrant-Manakin, Waved Woodpecker, Red-billed, Chestnut-Rumped and the Guianan Woodcreeper. We will remain alert in hopes of spotting the very elusive Rufous-winged Ground Cuckoo, and since our guides have found an area where this rare bird has been seen on several trips, we will be on the lookout for this amazing bird. We will return to the Lodge for Lunch.

As the afternoon cools, we will visit a nearby day roost of the very strange Great Potoo. This is a wonderful area for other birds like Guianan Trogon, Lesser Kiskadee, Green-backed Trogon, White-throated Toucan, Red-throated Caracara, Black-headed Parrot, Muscovy Duck, White-tailed Goldenthrout, Sulphury Flycatcher, and many other.

Overnight at Surama Lodge (B,L,D)

Day 8, Transfer to Caiman House: After another early breakfast, we will transfer to Caiman House with stops along the way to check a few forest edges and many savannah ponds. If we are lucky, we should come across some more common species such as Grey-cowled Wood-Rail, Cocoi Heron, Maguari Stork,

Buff-necked Ibis, and the stunning Jabiru Stork. Raptors in the area include Savanna, White-tailed Great



Black and Zone-tailed Hawk. The morning journey will end at Caiman House where we will be welcomed by the staff, settle in to our accommodation, and then have lunch.

Caiman House Field Station was built in Yupukari by an American family who moved to the area so Peter Taylor could conduct a field study on Black Caiman (*Melanosuchus niger*), the largest member of the alligator family and a species that is listed by CITES as endangered. Black Caiman are severely depleted in nearly all of their former range, but are found in abundance in the waters of the

(Rupununi Savanna)

Rupununi River. The field study is an attempt to gain an understanding of the Black Caiman's ecological role, as well as its context within local communities. By basing the study in a local village, and using local residents as assistants, it will hopefully

instill a better understanding of the caiman's importance in the local ecosystem. It is also hoped that a healthy population could lead to a sustainable resource, possibly through ecotourism. Guests are invited to join the caiman research crew in a night of caiman capturing. It's a bit like having a job with a National Geographic crew.

Our afternoon will be spent patrolling the gallery forest surrounding Caiman House in search for more target species including Spotted Puffbird, Green-tailed Jacamar, Blue-backed Manakin, Golden-spangled Piculet, Northern Slaty-Antshrike, Slate-headed-Tody Flycatcher, Bare-necked Fruitcrow, Yellow-Olive Flycatcher, Pale-tipped Tyrannulet, Guianan-warbling Antbird, Southern white fringed Antwren, Sooty-capped Hermit, Red-capped Cardinal, Yellow-crowned Parrot, Brown-throated Parakeet and many other amazing birds.

Overnight at Caiman House (B,L,D)



(Giant Anteater)

Day 9, Caiman House and Environs: After an early breakfast, we will have a chance to do some birding in the Savanna and forest patches that surrounds Caiman House. We will be mainly looking for several of our target birds including the Crested Doradito, Bearded Tachuri, Jabiru Stork, Maguari Stork, White-face and Black-bellied whistling Duck, Pinnated Bittern, White-tailed Hawk, Savanna Hawk, Zone-tailed Hawk, White-tailed Kite, Aplomado Falcon and many other species.

We may also see Sharp-tailed Ibis, Yellowish Pipit, White-tailed Goldenthrout Double striped Thick-knee, King Vulture and Orange-backed Troupial. In addition, this will be the best time to see the very beautiful, Giant Anteater! If we're lucky enough to find one, we will enjoy the view and possibly take pictures. Eventually we will make our way back to Caiman House before lunch.

In the afternoon we will take a boat trip on the Rupununi river. Here we are likely to find kingfishers including both Green-and-Rufous and American Pygmy, if we are lucky, we may see the beautiful Agami Heron, Capped Heron, Sungrebe, Sunbittern, Pied Lapwings, Boat-billed Herons, Large-billed Tern, Black Skimmer, Pale-legged Hornero, Bare-necked Fruitcrow, and we may have a chance to spot the very shy **Crestless Curassow**. In addition, we may see both Black and Spectacled Caimans, Giant River Otter, many species of monkeys, and largest fresh-water scale-fish in the world; the Arapaima. As the sun sets we may see Band-tailed Nightjars and possibly Nacunda Nighthawk and Common Potoo on the way back with the boat.

Overnight at Caiman House (B,L,D)



Day 9, Caiman House to Karasabai: This morning we will continue on our journey to Karasabai on rough road passing through very nice habitats such as open savanna and the Pakarima mountain range with gallery forest patches. Here Aplomado Falcon hunts over expansive plains with Grassland Yellow-Finches mixed with a variety of seedeaters, including Gray, Plumbeous, Chestnut, Ruddy and Lined Seedeaters. We also have good chances of encountering Giant Anteaters as they pass through the savanna. We will be passing lots of ponds, so these spots should produce very good birding opportunities for water birds such as herons, egrets and storks. We'll need to keep an eye overhead as well for the raptors likely for this area: Savanna and White-

tailed Hawks along with Lesser Yellow-headed and King Vultures. Many other great birds should be seen on the drive to this very remote village of Karasabai with its exceptionally friendly residents.

Upon arrival we will take time to visit some of the locals in order to secure official permission to bird the area. There are very few visitors here and we wish to ensure good relations and encourage ongoing conservation efforts, especially when considering that these people ultimately control the fate of the Sun Parakeet.

This riparian forest along the border of Brazil where we will be birding during the morning offers some very interesting birding opportunities. Our primary target species will be the Sun Parakeet, but we will also have chances to observe many other birds, including Red-and-Green Macaw, Green-rumped Parrotlet, Black-and-White Hawk-Eagle, Zone-tailed Hawk, Rufous-browed Peppershrike, Toco Toucan and Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, to name but a few.

Following lunch in the village, we will bird our way back to Manari Ranch, which is located just 15 minutes outside the town of Lethem near the Brazilian border. Upon arrival, we will meet our local guide who will be taking us to look for the very rare Rio Branco Antbird and the Hoary-throated Spinetail next day. We will settle into our very simple but comfortable accommodation for the next two nights.

Overnight at Manari Ranch B,L,D

Day 10, Manari Ranch and Flight to Georgetown Today we'll focus our attention on two birds with exceedingly restricted ranges, the Hoary-throated Spinetail and the Rio Branco Antbird. Both species are only found in gallery forest along the Rio Branco River and other main tributaries, all of which ultimately flow into the Amazon. Recent agricultural pressures have seriously reduced the amount of available habitat for these birds, and as a result the Spinetail is now classified as endangered, with the



(Hoary-throated Spinetail)

Antbird treated as near-threatened. In addition, there is good news surrounding the future of both species. The South Rupununi Conservation Society received funding from National Geographic in 2021, which would be used to carry out several bird surveys and research within the gallery forest along the Iring river and other surrounding habitats where the Rio-Branco Antbird and Hoary-throated Spinetail is found. The ultimate goal is for this area to become a new KBA or IBA area. In order to reach suitable habitat for these birds, we will travel via 4x4 through the open Savannah.

Along the way we might come across Maguari and Jabiru Storks, Black-Collared Hawk, Ring Kingfishers, and Rufous-tailed Jacamar. Black-chinned Antbird, Orange-backed Troupial and other species before reaching our site along a comparatively short stretch near the Iring River. We will specifically target the Hoary-throated Spinetail and the Rio Branco Antbird in this area, although other interesting species may include Pale-legged Hornero, Double-striped Thick-knee, Golden-spangle Piculet, and Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Flavescent Warbler, Bearded Tachuri, Aplomado Falcon, Nacunda Nighthawk and more. The entire morning will be spent birding in this area. After our time here, we will return to the Ranch for Lunch. After Lunch, we will transfer to nearby Lethem Airstrip to connect with our schedule flight back to Georgetown.

We will spend our final night in Guyana and celebrate your journey and experience of this beautiful Country.

Overnight in Georgetown (B.L.D)

Day 11 Our final departure. This morning we will transfer to the airport to connect with your international flight back home.

Covid

Mask are no longer required, you do not have to provide any covid test results. Please check with the airline and find out if you are required to show proof of vaccination upon arrival in Guyana.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS:

Each person is required to make a non-refundable 20% of US\$ per person deposit of the cost for the tour upon conformation of the tour. And the balance US\$ per person no later than 90 days of the tour start date.

Rates are subject to change due to currency fluctuation.

Please note: Tour prices are based on quoted costs from the lodges (in our local currency), estimated fuel costs, and the rate of exchange the time of itinerary publication. The erratic nature to global financial markets makes it difficult to predict changes in costs and foreign currency exchange rates over the long term. Since tours are priced well in advance of the actual operation of the tour, tour costs, fuel costs and exchange rates can change, sometimes drastically. Depending on the extent of such changes, it may be necessary to implement a surcharge on this tour. If a surcharge is necessary, every effort will be made to minimize the amount.

This includes:

All meals as listed on the itinerary as Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner (B,L,D) ; from Lunch on day 1 to Dinner on your final evening. To Dinner on your final evening Day 13.

* All bottled drinking water.

*All lodging during the tour.

*Activities as mention in the itinerary above.

*All ground transportation in and out of the Rupununi, all ground transfer in between lodges, pick up and drop off at international Airport, All internal flight within Guyana; to Lethem and back to Georgetown, all transfers for birding in Georgetown.

* All national park and other services entrance fees, Iwokrama forest entrance fee, Fairview village entrance fee, Karasabai village fee, Yupukari village fee, Sand creek village fee, Red Siskin conservation fee.

* All guiding services.

This does not include:

* Alcoholic Drinks

* Extra Activities

* Extra transfers

*Special gratuities, all phone calls and any other personal item of any nature.

* Tourist Visa if needed.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. All requests for provisional or confirmed reservations are to be made by the Guest/Tour Operator by way of e-mail.

2. No reservation will be deemed confirmed unless acknowledged and accepted in writing by Leon Moore Nature Experience. Leon Moore Nature Experience will respond to all reservation applications in a timely manner and will reply using the same medium of communication whereby the request was made.

PAYMENT PROCEDURE

Payment Mode

All payment should be address to Leon Moore via wire transfer. Please advise journeyguyana@gmail.com when deposit is made in writing.

CANCELLATIONS

Should any reservation or payment provision not be observed by the reserving party, Leon Moore Nature Experience will be entitled to cancel the respective reservation with immediate effect. This will be done by way of written notice.

CANCELLATION CONDITIONS

Should a cancellation be received between confirmation 90 days prior to arrival, no cancellation fee will be charged. Should a cancellation be received between 60 days prior to arrival a 50% cancellation fee will be charged. Should a cancellation be received 7 or less days prior to arrival no refund will be given. Cancellation fees are calculated on the rate per person and on the total value of the trip. No refunds will be made for unused meals, accommodations, or other trip features. All reservation amendments or cancellations are valid only if advised and accepted in writing. Leon Moore Nature Experience strongly recommend that guests consider a travel insurance policy, which may assist in offsetting any unforeseen cancellation charges. You may have the opportunity to transfer your booking to another tour or another person, provided you are unavoidably prevented from coming on the tour. In this case, you will bear any extra costs that such changes may incur.

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

The cost of this tour does not include the price of your international flight to and from Guyana. You are responsible for arranging these flights to and from Georgetown. I recommend that you arrive a day early to rest and adjust to the time zone.

TRIP INSURANCE

The purchase of trip cancellation insurance is strongly recommended. Leon Moore Nature Experience (LMNE) cannot accept liability for airline cancellations or delays or penalties incurred by the purchase of nonrefundable airline tickets or other expenses incurred by tour participants in preparing for this tour.

On domestic Schedule flights within Guyana, passengers are allowed a total of 20Lbs or 9kg of luggage on Aircraft; if one is over the limit, he or she is charged US\$1 or GY\$ 200 Guyana dollars for every pound over weight. It is important that clients must provide his or her body and luggage weight in advance so this can be provided to the domestic airline in Guyana.

Because most of our clients comes from either north America or the UK; we know that clients would sometimes have to travel with weather clothing/extra jacket for cold weather; these and any other clothing or items he or she wish to leave within our storage, arrangements can be made to facilitate this.

***Tipping:** The cost does not include any tips however it is totally up to you, if you feel that an individual/staff performed excellent and you wish to leave a tip please do. If you feel that your tour leader provided you with excellent service, you are free to tip him as well.

- **Please Note:** Guyana is generally hot and humid. We can expect all types of weather from warm and hot to cool and rainy at times. Please be prepared for this.
- On most morning we will be up and out very early to take advantage of the cooler temperature and wildlife activity.
- This tour does not require a high level of fitness but participants should be in good general health as some of the birding will be done on foot and may require walking for several hours at times but at (slow pace). Should you have any physical limitation please let us know in advance before you leave your destination.
- Accommodation is generally simple but comfortable, throughout they are no air-conditioners at the interior lodges, you should not expect luxury accommodation, the lodges we use range from basic to very good, Caiman House Field Station, Surama, Atta, and Iwokrama to name a few!
- Apart from your hotel in Georgetown, none of the interior Lodges have hot shower.
- Some interior local roads can be bumpy at times based on condition.
- The vehicle we used are generally 4x4 and sometime open tops so at times we can be either sitting or standing to get a better view of possible wildlife or the forest.
- None of the Interior Lodges accept Credit cards, on arrival you can change and get money from a Bank, Cambio etc.
- Mosquito nets are provided throughout the lodges, you can expect some biting insects like mosquitos, sandflies, (noseeams).
- The risk of catching Malaria is low.
- Electricity is available at all the lodges, Generator or Solar power. Although the lodges are 110V and the outlets/plugs are USA type.
- Immigration: Please treat immigration checks as international standards e.g. no liquid, bug spray, cream etc. etc.

- Clothing & footwear: Light material clothing that can dry quickly, long sleeve, shirt and trousers for trail walks and tour activities. No brightly colored clothing, you must bring clothing that blends with the forest. Ankle height hiking boots and sneakers, with socks.
- Trail Walks: For extended period of tour activities, we recommend that you bring a 3 legged stool for you to sit on. Some tour excursions include standing for long hours. You will find having a 3 legged stool would come in handy. So please try your best to bring one with you.
- Thank you for traveling with Leon Moore Experience, Birding, wildlife Spotting and Photography trips at journeyguyana.com

Find us on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/JourneyGuyana/>

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