

Amazon Rainforest Travel Information



Amazon Rainforest is a mysterious, unexplored world. The dense foliage of the Amazon Rainforest is believed to be home to a vast variety of species.

History

Recent studies have revealed that the Amazon Rainforest was a wetter climate than we think. The Stone Age humans inhabited the Amazon from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Things to Do

Choose a Lodge – There are many eco lodges to choose from. Boating is a popular activity. **Trek to Waikiki** – A trek to Waikiki in the Presidente Dutra National Park. You will have a chance to see the 'Go for Canopy' bridges' is a popular activity. **Hike in National Park** – A hike in the National Park. **Visit the Amazon** – Visit the Amazon islands, coral reefs, and dolphins. **Enjoy Whitewater Rafting** – Enjoy whitewater rafting. There are many opportunities for rafting. To see the Amazon can occasionally be a bit of a challenge.

Nearby

Manaus, Opac, Amazonian

Where

About 60%



Passion Flower, Amazon

Amazon Rainforest Map

How to Reach?

By Air – The two major international gateways to Amazon Rainforest are Eduardo Gomes International Airport in Manaus (Brazil) and Coronel FAP Francisco Secada Vignetta International Airport in Iquitos (Peru).

By Road – The Bolivian town of Rurrenabaque is the nearest gateway to the Rainforest. Cities such as Belém, Georgetown, Macapá, Paramaribo, Rio Branco, Santa Cruz (Bolivia), and Santarém are the preferred travel bases for those visiting Amazon.

By River – Boats ply from one of the river islands in Brazil – Marajó – to the Rainforest.

Accommodations

When you are visiting the Amazon Rainforest, eco lodges give you the most authentic experience of staying in the midst of wilderness. While most eco lodges have wooden floor and thatched roof, some of them come with modern amenities like flush toilets and Internet lounges. **JUMA Lodge** in Brazil has equally impressive counterparts in other South American nations. **La Selva Amazon Ecolodge & Spa** in Ecuador, **Refugio Amazonas** in Peru, **Chalalán Lodge** in Bolivia, and **Iwokrama** in Guyana are some of the popular names. If you are looking for urban accommodations, check in at the **Hotel Millennium – Manaus**, **Caesar Business Manaus**, and **Hotel Express Vieiralves**.

Restaurants

Most of the eco lodges in Amazon Rainforest have onsite restaurants serving authentic Amazonian cuisines dominated by spices such as cinnamon, pepper, and vanilla. Whether you want to try Maniçoba and Tacacá shrimp soup or the Peruvian Tacacho, the restaurants in Iquitos such as Dawn on the Amazon Café, El Sitio, Restaurante Blanquita, and

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Best Time to Visit

The dry season, which extends from the end of June to December, is the best time to visit the Amazon Rainforest. The place receives less rainfall that makes it easier to find the walking trails. This is an ideal time for those looking forward to hiking and fishing. The number of mosquitoes also dwindles dramatically. Moreover, two major festivals take place in June. Manaus city in Brazil hosts the Boi Festival in June. San Juan Festival in the Peruvian city of Iquitos is also a major draw. It is held toward the end of June.

Things to Remember

It's advisable to carry rain gear because the forest receives abundant rainfall even during the dry months.

A water-repellent backpack will come handy no matter what time of the year you plan to visit. Hiking boots, insect repellent, a first-aid kit, and water purification solution are essential.

Amazon Rainforest Facts

The rainforest covers an area of **5,500,000 sq. km. (2,100,000 sq. mi.)** spanning nine nations.

More than **500** mammals, **175** lizards and **300** different species of reptiles are found in the Rainforest.

According to estimates, about **30 million** species of insects are found here.

One-third of the total birds in the world live here.

Over 30 million people, including 350 ethnic groups, are natives of the region.

It has about 390 billion trees including Brazil nut and açai berry trees.

The diversity of the region is reflected in **40,000** plant species and **3,000** freshwater fish species.

The Amazon Rainforest is considered the last refuge for endangered species such as **harpy eagles, jaguars, and pink dolphins**.

Tree dwellers such as **Emperor Tamarins, Goeldi's monkeys, Pygmy Marmosets, and saddleback** are rare species endemic to the rainforest.

Land carvings or geoglyphs have been recently discovered in the rainforest. These geometric patterns are as significant as the [Nazca lines](#) in southern Peru.

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