



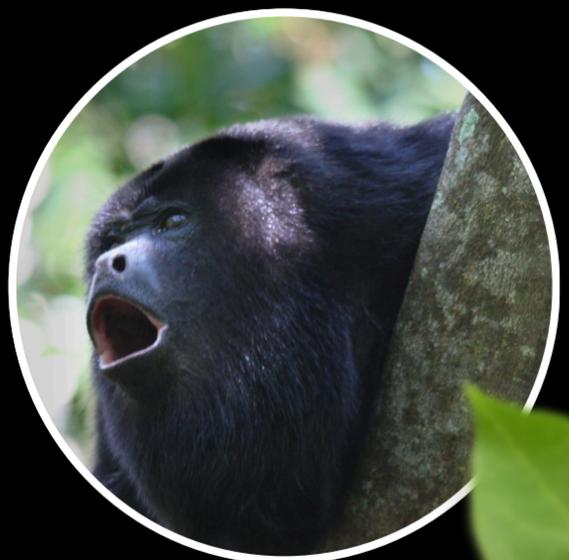
WHO & WHAT YOU CAN SEE IN

# CAHUITA NATIONAL PARK

WITH RICO TICO TOURS

## HOWLER MONKEY

These monkeys are the couch potatoes of the jungle and sleep for 15 hours a day to conserve energy. Their diet consists primarily of leaves, which provide very few calories and force them to rest constantly.



## CAPUCHIN MONKEY

These primates have bizarre social rituals and often poke fingers into each other's eyes to signal immense trust. This vulnerable gesture proves to the group that they mean no harm to one another.



## BLUE MORPHO BUTTERFLY

Only the males display the brilliant blue color, which they use to attract mates in the dim forest light. The females are actually brown and yellow to help them hide in the shadows while laying eggs.



## BLUE LAND CRAB

Their breeding migration relies on the moon, and they march to the sea during specific lunar phases. This ensures the tide washes their eggs out safely and allows millions to move in perfect sync.



## GOLDEN ORB WEAVER

The male is a tiny fraction of the size of the female and lives cautiously on the edge of her web. He taps a special rhythm on the silk to identify himself so the female does not eat him by mistake.



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SOME OF THE NEIGHBORS IN

# CAHUITA NATIONAL PARK

## IGUANA

They are built to survive massive falls and can drop 40 feet from a tree without injury. As they fall, they use their sharp claws to catch leaves and branches to slow their descent like a parachute.



## BASILISK LIZARD

These lizards are famous for sprinting across water, but they are also master divers who hide beneath the surface. They can remain underwater for up to 30 minutes to escape the sharp eyes of predatory hawks.

## AGOUTI

These rodents have evolved a clever escape trick where their skin tears away easily when grabbed. This often leaves a predator with a mouthful of fur while the Agouti escapes with only a minor wound.



## KEEL-BILLED TOUCAN

These birds adopt a strange sleeping position by turning their heads backward 180 degrees. They rest their beaks on their backs to conserve space and look like headless balls of feathers.

## 3-TOED SLOTH

They are surprisingly efficient swimmers and use their long arms to paddle through rivers. They can also hold their breath underwater for 40 minutes, which is remarkably longer than a dolphin.



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2 TOURS PER DAY: 8AM & 11AM



# CAHUITA NATIONAL PARK

## GREAT GREEN MACAW

These parrots can blush like humans and have bare patches of white skin on their cheeks that turn pink. This color change happens when they are excited and serves as a visual signal to their mate.



## YELLOW EYELASH VIPER

Most snakes lay eggs. This viper gives birth to live young. The babies are born fully formed and venomous. They are independent from the moment they are born.



## RACCOON

They can rotate their hind feet 180 degrees. This allows them to climb down trees headfirst. Most other animals must back down awkwardly. This makes them agile and quick thieves.



## WHITE-NOSED COATI

Adult males live completely alone. Scientists once thought they were a different species. Females and babies live in large noisy groups. Males only join the group briefly to mate.



## SPECTACLED CAIMAN

The babies communicate before hatching. They make chirping sounds inside the egg. This signals the mother to dig up the nest. It ensures the whole group hatches at the same time.



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# **CAHUITA NATIONAL PARK**

## **WHIPTAIL LIZARD**

These active hunters possess a long, forked tongue that they constantly flick to taste the air just like a snake. This chemical super-sense allows them to locate hidden prey buried deep under the sand that would be invisible to their eyes.



## **GREEN & BLACK POISON DART FROG**

The father is actually the primary caregiver and carries the hatched tadpoles on his back. He hikes them up trees to water pools in bromeliads to ensure they have a safe, predator-free nursery.



## **NORTHERN TAMANDUA**

They cannot fully retract their sharp claws and must walk on the sides of their hands to protect them. This awkward gait keeps their claws razor-sharp for tearing into termite mounds and climbing trees. \*also known as Antereaters



## **COLLARED ARACARI**

These social birds practice cooperative babysitting, where young birds from previous years help raise the new chicks. This behavior acts as a nanny system for the parents and is quite rare in the bird world.



## **YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON**

They are one of the few tool-using birds and sometimes drop bait like flowers or twigs into the water. This clever trap lures curious fish within striking distance of their sharp bills.



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