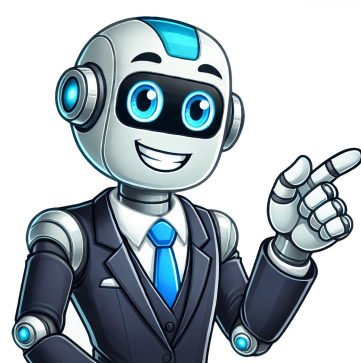


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most travelers think of animals in Peru, alpacas and llamas are the first that come to mind, but these woolly mountain mammals aren't the only cool creatures roaming around. The Incas considered three animals sacred, each symbolizing the three stages of life: the condor as heaven, the puma as earth, and the serpent as the underworld. You'll find temples, shrines, and carvings dedicated to the big three at many Incan archaeological sites, such as the Temple of the Condor at Machu Picchu. Whether you're hiking the Inca Trail or glamping in the Amazon jungle, you'll be in awe of the birds and mammals, many of which are endemic to Peru. 1. Vicuña What do you get if you cross a llama and an alpaca? No, this isn't the start of a bad joke – it's a vicuña, the national animal of Peru. The vicuña is the smallest member of the llama family and it was prized by the Incas. You'll spot these little llamas everywhere on flags, at Incan ruins, and in the flesh on a trek in the Andes. Vicuñas grow fine, soft woolly coats that can be sheared only every three years. Because of that, their wool is an expensive product that was worn only by royalty in the Inca Empire. Today, vicuñas are a protected species, and businesses must have a special license to use their wool, which keeps it expensive and rare. You're more likely to find wool products made from llama and baby alpaca in the markets. Spot them for yourself on: Absolute Peru 2. Tunki Better known as a "cock-of-the-rock," the brightly coloured tunki, Peru's national bird, lives in the cloud forests along the eastern slopes of the Andes. The first thing you'll spot is its brilliant red-orange head and fan-like crest that resembles the plume of a Roman soldier's helmet. This vibrant head of feathers is the only thing that makes the tunki stand out from the other birds in the forest. The tunki is a member of the Cuckoo family and it's a very social bird. They're a bit lazy and prefer to find animals that are already dead to chow down on. Spot them for yourself on: Absolute Peru: Amazon Jungle & Machu Picchu by Train 4. Puma A symbol of power to the Incas, the puma was such an important animal in this culture that they modelled the city of Cusco on it. When you visit the city, grab a map and see if you can trace the outline of the puma yourself (hint: Sacaypampa is its head). This mighty cat was seen as the top predator, and the Incas emulated its power and strength in their way of life. 5. Amazon pink river dolphin This blushed dolphin, aka the "boto," has been the subject of many Amazonian myths and legends over the centuries. One story suggests that they're shapeshifters who turn into handsome men at night and come ashore to seduce women. Another legend says that if you jump in the river at night, they can whisk you away to a magical world. We don't suggest testing that second theory – it's likely a caiman or piranha will find you first. Spot them for yourself on: Amazon Riverboat Adventure In Depth 6. Hoatzin Recognized for its cobalt blue face and piercing red eyes, the hoatzin, also known as the dinosaur bird, starts life with two claws on each wing, similar to a pterodactyl. Scientists have long scratched their heads over its possible connection to dinosaurs. See the resemblances yourself, and you'll soon learn that Jurassic Park isn't the only film inspired by Amazonian wildlife. Spot them for yourself on: Amazon to the Andes 7. Humboldt penguin The Bailestas Islands south of Lima are the only place other than Antarctica where you can see Humboldt penguins. These mottled penguins are excellent swimmers, and they're known to dive to 50m (500 ft) underwater in search of fish. 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communities in Peru, who rely on these animals for their meat and wool. These communities have developed sustainable practices for hunting and shearing, ensuring that these resources are used in a way that is respectful of the natural environment and does not threaten the survival of these animals. Inca Terns, also known as the Peruvian Tern, are a type of seabird that is native to the western coast of South America. They are found in the countries of Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, and are known for their distinctive appearance and behavior. The Inca Tern is a medium-sized bird that grows up to 40 cm in length and weighs around 350 grams. Their most distinguishing feature is their unusual-looking beak, which is bright red and curves sharply downwards. Their body is black, and they have a distinctive white mustache that extends from their eyes down to their neck. Inca Terns are social birds and are often seen in large groups. They are known for their elaborate courtship rituals, which involve a lot of posturing, calling, and showing off of their plumage. During breeding season, males will bring gifts of small fish to females as part of their courtship display. Inca Terns are also known for their unique vocalizations, which include a variety of barks, growls, and screams. These sounds are used for communication between members of their group, as well as to defend their territory from intruders. Inca Terns are seabirds and are typically found along rocky coastlines, cliffs, and islands. They nest in colonies on steep cliffs, and their nests are made of guano and other materials. Inca Terns primarily feed on small fish, which they catch by diving into the water from the air. They are also known to eat crustaceans and squid. Inca Terns are currently listed as a species of Least Concern by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). However, they are still at risk from habitat destruction and pollution of their coastal habitats. In some areas, they are also hunted for their meat and eggs. Overall, Inca Terns are a fascinating and unusual bird that is well adapted to life along the rocky coastlines of South America. With continued conservation efforts, we can help to ensure that these unique birds continue to thrive for generations to come. The Spectacled Bear, also known as the Andean Bear, is a species of bear that is native to the Andes Mountains of South America. They are the only species of bear found in South America, and are known for their distinctive markings and shy behavior. Spectacled Bears are medium-sized bears, with adult males weighing up to 200 kg and females weighing up to 140 kg. They have a stocky build, short snouts, and large ears. Their fur is usually black, but some individuals may have brown or reddish fur. They are named for the distinctive markings around their eyes, which resemble glasses or spectacles. Spectacled Bears are primarily herbivores, feeding on a variety of plant material such as fruits, leaves, and bark. However, they may also eat small animals such as rodents, birds, and insects. Spectacled Bears are primarily nocturnal and solitary animals, although they may occasionally be seen in pairs or small groups. They are generally shy and avoid humans, although they may become aggressive if they feel threatened. Spectacled Bears are found in a variety of habitats, including cloud forests, grasslands, and mountain forests. They are primarily found in the Andes Mountains of South America, but may also be found in parts of Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia. Spectacled Bears are currently listed as a vulnerable species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Their habitat is threatened by deforestation, hunting, and mining activities. They are also sometimes killed by farmers who view them as a threat to their livestock. Conservation efforts are focused on protecting their habitat and reducing human-bear conflict. The Spectacled Bear is a unique and important species that plays an important role in the ecosystems of the Andes Mountains. With continued conservation efforts, we can help to ensure that this species continues to thrive for generations to come. The Andean Cock-of-the-rock is a brightly colored bird native to the Andean cloud forests of South America. It is the national bird of Peru and is known for its distinctive appearance and courtship rituals. The male Andean Cock-of-the-rock has bright orange-red feathers, a large fan-shaped crest, and black wings and tail feathers. The female is much duller in color, with a grey-brown body and a small crest. Both males and females have a large, curved beak. The Andean Cock-of-the-rock is primarily arboreal, meaning it spends most of its time in trees. During breeding season, males gather in leks, or communal display grounds, where they perform elaborate courtship displays in order to attract females. These displays involve a lot of posturing, calling, and showing off of their brightly colored plumage. The Andean Cock-of-the-rock is found in the cloud forests of the Andes Mountains, at elevations between 1,000 and 2,500 meters. They prefer humid environments with plenty of vegetation and are often found near water sources. The Andean Cock-of-the-rock is primarily frugivorous, meaning it feeds on fruit. They may also eat insects and other small animals. The Andean Cock-of-the-rock is a fascinating and beautiful bird that is an important part of the cloud forest ecosystems of the Andes Mountains. With continued conservation efforts, we can help to ensure that this species continues to thrive for generations to come. Piranhas are a group of freshwater fish found in the rivers and lakes of South America, including Peru. They are known for their sharp teeth and aggressive feeding behavior, which has led to their reputation as fearsome predators. Piranhas have a stocky, muscular body with a flattened head and sharp teeth. They range in size from just a few inches to over two feet long. They are typically silver or gold in color, although some species have reddish or black scales. Piranhas are carnivorous and feed primarily on fish, although they will also eat other animals, including birds and mammals. They are known for their aggressive feeding behavior, and their sharp teeth can make short work of their prey. Piranhas typically hunt in groups, using their sharp senses to detect vibrations and disturbances in the water. Piranhas are found in the rivers and lakes of South America, including the Amazon River in Peru. They prefer warm, shallow waters with plenty of vegetation and hiding places. Piranhas are also found in aquariums around the world, where they are popular for their unique appearance and feeding behavior. Howler monkeys are large, tree-dwelling primates found in the rainforests of South America, including Peru. They are known for their distinctive vocalizations, which can be heard for miles through the dense forest. Howler monkeys have a stocky build with long arms and legs. They have a prehensile tail that they use to grip branches as they move through the trees. They are covered in shaggy, reddish-brown or black fur and have a wide, flat nose and a distinctive throat pouch, which they use to amplify their vocalizations. Howler monkeys are primarily arboreal, spending most of their time in the trees. They are social animals and live in groups of up to 20 individuals, with a dominant male leading the group. They are primarily herbivorous, feeding on leaves, fruits, and flowers. Howler monkeys are known for their loud, distinctive vocalizations, which can be heard for up to three miles through the dense rainforest. These vocalizations are used to communicate with other members of the group, establish territories, and warn of potential predators. Howler monkeys are found in a variety of habitats in Peru, including the Amazon rainforest and the Andean cloud forest. They prefer areas with dense vegetation and a variety of tree species, which provide them with ample food and a distinctive wattle on its neck. The Andean Condor is a scavenger, feeding on the remains of dead animals such as deer, cattle, and llamas. It is a social bird, and can often be seen in groups of up to 10 individuals. They are able to soar for long distances on thermal currents, sometimes reaching heights of up to 18,000 feet. The Andean Condor is found in the high Andes mountains of South America, including Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina. They prefer areas with open terrain, where they can easily spot their prey and take advantage of thermal currents to soar through the sky. The Harpy Eagle is a large bird of prey that is found in the tropical rainforests of Central and South America, including Peru. It is one of the largest and most powerful eagles in the world, with a wingspan of up to 7 feet. The Harpy Eagle is easily recognized by its distinctive appearance. It has a gray body and black wings, with a distinctive crest of feathers on its head. Its legs and talons are also particularly powerful, allowing it to capture and carry prey that can weigh up to half its body weight. The Harpy Eagle is a powerful and skilled predator that feeds primarily on mammals such as monkeys, sloths, and opossums. It is known for its impressive hunting skills, with the ability to swoop down from the treetops and snatch prey with its powerful talons. The Harpy Eagle is found in the dense rainforests of Central and South America, including the Amazon rainforest of Peru. It prefers to live in areas with large, mature trees where it can perch and hunt for prey. The Hoatzin is a unique bird species found in the rainforests of South America, including Peru. It is also known as the "stinkbird" due to its distinctive odor, which is caused by the fermentation of food in its digestive system. The Hoatzin has a distinctive appearance with a crest of feathers on its head, red eyes, and a blue face. Its body is brown with white spots, and it has a long tail. Juvenile Hoatzins have claws on their wings, which help them to climb trees and escape predators. The Hoatzin is primarily a herbivore, feeding on leaves, fruits, and flowers. It is a social bird, living in groups of up to 20 individuals. Hoatzins are known for their unique digestive system, which includes a specialized crop that allows them to ferment food, similar to the rumen of cows. This fermentation process produces a distinctive odor, which helps to deter predators. The Hoatzin is found in the rainforests of South America, including the Amazon rainforest of Peru. It prefers to live near water, such as rivers and swamps, and can often be found perched on branches overhanging the water. The Tapir is a large, herbivorous mammal found in the rainforests and high-altitude grasslands of South America, including Peru. It is an important species for the ecosystem as it helps to disperse seeds and maintain the health of the forest. The Tapir has a distinctive appearance, with a thick, dark grey or brown hide, and a short, prehensile trunk-like snout. It has small eyes and ears and a stocky body with short legs. It can grow up to 6.5 feet in length and weigh up to 600 pounds. The Tapir is primarily a herbivore, feeding on a variety of vegetation, including leaves, fruits, and flowers. It is a solitary animal and is mostly active during the night. The Tapir is a strong swimmer and is known to spend a lot of time in the water to escape predators. The Tapir is found in a variety of habitats, including the Amazon rainforest, cloud forests, and high-altitude grasslands of the Andes in Peru. It prefers to live near water sources, such as rivers and streams, and can often be found in areas with dense vegetation. The ring-tailed coati, also known as the South American coati, is a mammal that is found in the forests and mountains of Central and South America, including in Peru. It belongs to the raccoon family and is known for its long, pointed snout and distinctive ringed tail. The ring-tailed coati is a medium-sized animal, measuring up to 2.5 feet in length and weighing up to 15 pounds. It has a long, pointed snout, small, rounded ears, and a long, bushy tail with distinctive rings of white and black fur. Its fur is typically reddish-brown or gray, and it has a white mask around its eyes. Ring-tailed coatis are diurnal and are most active during the day. They are highly social and live in groups of up to 20 individuals, known as bands. They are omnivorous and feed on a variety of foods, including insects, fruits, and small animals. They are also excellent climbers and are able to climb trees to escape predators or to search for food. The ring-tailed coati is found in a variety of habitats throughout Central and South America, including in Peru. These habitats include tropical and subtropical forests, as well as shrublands and grasslands. They are able to adapt to different environments and can be found at elevations ranging from sea level to over 10,000 feet. In Peru specifically, ring-tailed coatis can be found in the Amazon rainforest, the Andean cloud forest, and the dry forests of the northern coast. They are able to thrive in these diverse habitats due to their ability to climb trees and their omnivorous diet, which allows them to feed on a wide variety of plant and animal matter. However, like many other species, ring-tailed coatis are threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation due to deforestation and human development. Conservation efforts in Peru are focused on protecting the country's forests and promoting sustainable land use practices to ensure that these animals continue to have suitable habitats to live in. Sloths are a group of slow-moving mammals that are known for their unique adaptations for life in the trees. There are two main types of sloths: two-toed sloths and three-toed sloths. They are found primarily in Central and South America, where they inhabit the rainforests and other wooded areas. Sloths are famous for their slow movements, which are due in part to their low metabolism and their reliance on a specialized diet of leaves. They are also adapted to living in the trees, with long, curved claws that allow them to hang upside down from branches without expending much energy. They are excellent climbers and spend most of their time in the trees, rarely venturing down to the ground. Sloths have a unique digestive system that allows them to extract as much nutrition as possible from their leafy diet. They have a multi-chambered stomach that ferments the leaves, breaking down tough cellulose fibers and extracting nutrients over a period of days or even weeks. There are two species of sloths that are found in Peru: the brown-throated sloth and the Hoffmann's two-toed sloth. Both species are found throughout much of South and Central America and are known for their slow movements and arboreal lifestyles. The brown-throated sloth is a large animal, with a body length of up to 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) and they have a brown and white plumage. The male and female have a similar appearance, with the male being slightly larger in size. They have a long, straight, and massive yellowish or pinkish bill, with a pouch that is used to scoop up fish while they are swimming. As with other pelicans, Peruvian Pelicans are primarily fish eaters, and they feed by diving into the water from a height of up to 15 meters (50 feet) to catch their prey. They are also known to steal fish from other birds and fishing boats. Peruvian Pelicans typically breed in large colonies on rocky cliffs and islands along the coast. They lay one to three eggs in a simple nest made of guano, and both parents take turns incubating the eggs and caring for the chicks. The Boa Constrictor is a large, non-venomous snake that is found in a variety of habitats throughout Central and South America, including Peru. They are known for their size, strength, and unique hunting strategy. Boa Constrictors are typically brown or tan in color, with dark brown markings on their backs. They have a thick body and can grow up to 13 feet in length, although most individuals are smaller. They are powerful constrictors, and they kill their prey by squeezing it until it suffocates. Boa Constrictors are carnivorous, and they feed on a variety of small mammals, birds, and reptiles. They are ambush hunters, and they wait in trees or bushes until their prey comes within striking distance. They then strike quickly, biting their prey and wrapping their bodies around it to constrict it to death. In terms of behavior, Boa Constrictors are solitary animals and are most active at night. During the day, they rest in a variety of locations, including tree branches, caves, and hollow logs. They are also excellent climbers and are able to swim, making them well-adapted to life in their various habitats. Breeding in Boa Constrictors occurs in the spring, and females give birth to live young after a gestation period of around 100-110 days. The young are independent at birth and must fend for themselves from the start. Boa Constrictors are not typically aggressive towards humans, but they are powerful animals that can be dangerous if they feel threatened or cornered. They are also sometimes kept as pets, although this practice is controversial and requires specialized care to ensure the health and safety of the snake and its owner. The Green Iguana, also known as the American Iguana, is a large lizard that is native to Central and South America, including Peru. They are one of the most commonly kept pet reptiles in the world and are also found in the wild in a variety of habitats, including forests, savannas, and near bodies of water. Green Iguanas are typically bright green in color, although their coloration can vary depending on their environment and age. They have a long tail and a crest of spines running down their back. They are arboreal, meaning they spend much of their time in trees and are excellent climbers. Green Iguanas are primarily herbivorous, and they feed on a variety of leaves, fruits, and flowers. They are also known to occasionally eat insects and other small animals. They have a unique digestive system that allows them to break down tough plant material, and they are able to absorb water through their skin, making them well-adapted to their environment. In terms of behavior, Green Iguanas are generally docile and shy, although they can become aggressive if they feel threatened or cornered. They are also known to be social animals and will often bask in groups on sunny rocks or branches. Breeding in Green Iguanas typically occurs in the spring, and females lay eggs in nests they dig in the ground. The eggs hatch after a period of around 70 days, and the young are independent at birth. While Peru's native animal species are a source of pride and wonder, they are also under threat from habitat loss, climate change, and human activity. It is important to prioritize conservation efforts that protect these creatures and their habitats, both for their intrinsic value and for the vital role they play in maintaining healthy ecosystems. Through education, awareness-raising, and conservation programs, we can help ensure that Peru's remarkable animal diversity is preserved for future generations to appreciate and enjoy. animals of peru In this list you will see that we include the adorable, wild, unique and incredible animals of Peru including the ones you will be able to see on your trip to Peru in 2024. 1. JAGUAR For all feline lovers, the Jaguar is one of the majestic animals of Peru that inhabits the Peruvian jungles, its name means Beast in Tupi-Guarani language. It is considered the largest feline in America, its entire body is covered with rosetas with small internal points which gives the impression that they are eyes, by nature this is one of the animals of Peru that is carnivorous and has in its diet other species such as peccaries and small mammals, Although it is quite shy for the camera and almost always keeps its presence hidden from visitors, so the sightings of this feline are quite rare but on the occasions that occurs is something unique, those who have managed to see it in its natural habitat say that this is one of their favorite animals of Peru. jaguar 2. CONDOR ANDINO Of all the animals of Peru, the Andean Condor is without a doubt a symbol of the Peruvian Andes. This is an incredible and majestic bird as it has incredibly long wings that allow it to fly over the Andes even against the strong winds, the male Condor has a white crest on the other hand the female Condor does not have it. The average lifespan of these birds is about 50 years in their natural habitat and up to 80 years in captivity. There are places where it is very common to be able to appreciate it either at the top of a mountain or during a visit to the Colca Canyon. The Andean Condor is a bird that was associated to the Andean belief as a spiritual guide, besides all the animals of Peru, this is the only one to have the ability to communicate with the world of the gods and stars, for this reason it was represented a temple to worship it in the Inca citadel of Machu Picchu. condor 3. LLAMA Y ALPACA The Andean camels are part of the favorite animals of Peru for many travelers, although they are easily confused, both the llama and the alpaca are closely connected with the Peruvian Andes, to the point that when a traveler wants a photo of the incredible landscapes of the mountains or archaeological centers, it will not be complete until one of these camels is the main model. In order to differentiate between them, you must take into account the following: Llama: Between both adorable animals of Peru, the llama is bigger in size besides having a longer face, its coat is more common and coarse. llama Alpaca: It is smaller than the llama besides having a rounder face, the wool you can extract from the alpaca is much finer. alpaca In both cases, these are animals of Peru that have been domesticated and can live in the high plateau of the altiplano or even in the Andes, they are easily spotted in archaeological centers as a visual attraction because they do not represent a danger to visitors, but be careful, if you get too close they could spit on you, although some travelers say it is like a lucky symbol. 4. VICUÑA It is one of the most valued animals of Peru, to the point that its silhouette is located within the coat of arms of the country's flag. The Vicuña is similar to the llama or alpaca but thinner, it is undoubtedly an icon of the plains and Andes of the country, according to the Andean Cosmogony this is one of the animals of Peru that has a direct connection with the gods for this reason they were worshiped. Its fur is highly valued for clothing, this caused hunters to search for it indiscriminately but at the same time the government declared it as a protected species. It can live about 25 years and is considered one of the most adorable and cuddly animals of Peru. They regularly move in herds and their largest population is found in the Pampa Galeras reserve (Ayacucho). vicuña 5. COCK OF THE ROCK The Cock of the Rock is considered one of the most important animals of Peru, it is even the national bird. It is one of the most difficult birds to see in the wild but when you do it is completely unforgettable. The male bird is more colorful, it has in its plumage strong colors like orange and bright red that matches perfectly with its lower part of gray and black, this is mainly to attract the females of its species and thus to be able to mate. This beautiful specimen can be appreciated during visits to the Manu Reserve. In order to appreciate these animals of Peru you must take into account that your clothing should not be of strong or showy color because you could scare them away, opt for more concealed colors. cock of the rock 6. COLIBRI Hummingbirds are very small birds of about 10 cm and in all of Peru there are about 120 species, which is a third of all known species. Their presence is in all the territory from the northern valleys to the mountainous forests that are around the citadel of Machu Picchu. It is known that its presence in this territory dates back thousands of years because in the Nazca lines where there are representations of animals such as the monkey or the spider also presents a geograph of a Colibri. There is a belief that these animals of Peru are small messengers, of course this is part of the spirituality that is in the Andean belief. colibri "One life. One world. Explore it." 7. GIANT RIVER OTTER The Giant River Otter is one of the most adorable animals of Peru because of its attitude and it is also very playful. It was given the name because its size is really impressive, with a length of 1.7 meters long is one of the animals of Peru that lives in the Amazon River, its fur is brown and has white marks on the throat, they are part of the family of weasels and badgers, currently this is a species that is being threatened by hunters so it is one of the animals of Peru that is protected in the Tambopata Reserve. giant river otter 8. PINK RIVER DOLPHIN The pink river dolphin is part of animals of Peru found in the Pacaya Samiria Reserve which is one of the largest protected natural sites in the country. The pink river dolphin is also known as Bufeo and among the varieties of river dolphins this is the largest in the world, it can reach about 3 meters in length. The male of this species has a much stronger pink hue to attract the attention of females. Their diet is based on crabs, turtles and fish. pink river dolphin 9. GIANT ARMADILLO This is one of the animals of Peru that is part of the mammal family and has the main characteristic of being armored because its shell is quite hard, also highlights its digging skills thanks to its long claws that can measure up to 20 cm in length thanks to this they can easily break termite colonies and at the same time look for insects in the subsoil, but not only to look for food but also to look for a place to rest. Their diet is basically termites but they can also consume fruits that fall from trees, ants or invertebrates. giant armadillo WILDLIFE IN PERU «The alpaca is one of the most important animals of Peru, it was declared as "Genetic Resource of Peru" by the "Law of promotion and genetic improvement and conservation of breeds of domestic South American camels", a well deserved recognition.» Click here to learn more 10. PERUVIAN DOG During your visit of 2024 you will encounter many types of species and animals of Peru, including this particular dog that has the main characteristic of not having hair on the whole body (except for a few tufts on the head), it is believed that this breed of dog has healing properties in the skin besides being a loyal companion for the Andean priests where he also participates in their ceremonies. Although its origin is uncertain, it is known that they have been in the country for thousands of years, this is proven in the tomb of the Lord of Sepan where remains of this animal were found. Although at first glance it looks sick, believe us that they feel very comfortable without fur. peruvian dog 11. HUMBOLDT PENGUIN In short, if you think of something adorable, seeing a group of penguins is on the list of things you can imagine. Of course, to appreciate them you don't have to go to Antarctica, very close to the Peruvian coasts are the Ballestas Islands, where it is possible to appreciate this peculiar species of penguin in colonies, it is thanks to the Humboldt current that brings cold water with plenty of nutrients from Antarctica that penguins have been able to develop in this ecosystem. humboldt penguin 12. OSO DE ANTEOJOS (SPECTACLED BEAR) The spectacled bear is one of the animals of Peru, which thanks to its conservation has become an icon of biodiversity protection and therefore is highly appreciated. It can reach up to 2 meters high and weigh around 130 kg. Its particular name comes from the markings around its eyes, which give the appearance that it has glasses. Unlike its brothers like the polar or brown, the spectacled bear does not hibernate for long periods, its habitat in forests allows it to have access to food frequently and its main sighting is in the citadel of Machu Picchu as well as in the surrounding area. Although their diet is basically vegetable, they can also consume insects and eggs. spectacled bear These are just some of the animals of Peru that you can see during your visit in 2024, of course to see them, everything would depend of the weather conditions and time of the year that you travel to Perú. Auri Peru can organize a complete visit for you to enjoy every moment, contact us now and start your Peruvian adventure! "Find a beautiful place and get lost."