



Species List

Current number of species:

CITIES I: Species that are the most endangered

CITIES II: Species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled.

CITIES III: Regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation

ICUN Red List:



Name	Habitat	Info	Status	Picture
Barred Hawk (Gavillan Pechinegro) <i>Leucopternis princeps</i>	Dense forests of the lowland and mountainous areas. Primarily a Caribbean species of the middle altitudes (300 and 2,500 meters).	Barred hawks rarely leave the forest region to hunt but may hunt along the edges.	CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern	
Southern Crested Caracara (Carancho) <i>Caracara plancus</i>	Open or semi-open habitat and is often found near humans.	They are the second largest species of falcon in the world. Opportunistic with vulture-like characteristics.	CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern	
Roadside Hawk <i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	With the exception of dense rainforests, it is well adapted to most ecosystems in its range. It is also an urban bird, and seen in various cities from Mexico through Central America to most of South America.	The roadside hawk's diet consists mainly of insects and small mammals, such as young common marmosets and similar small monkeys which are hunted quite often.	CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern	
Bare Shank'd Screech Owl (Lechucita Serranera) <i>Megascops Clarki</i>	Humid dense mountain forests, forest edges and cloudforests from about 3,000 to 7,600 ft. in elevation.	It occurs in several protected areas of Costa Rica, including Monteverde Biological Reserve and Volcán Poás National Park.	CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern	
Black And White Owl (Lechuza Blanco Negro) <i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	The Black-and-white Owl inhabits humid to semihumid evergreen and semideciduous forests, plantations and tall mangroves.	It nests in tree holes, in the crotches of large bromeliads, sometimes among the epiphytes or orchids living on large trees.	CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern	

<p>Mottled Owl (Lechuza - Cárabo Café) <i>Ciccaba virgata</i></p>	<p>It ranges from dry thorn forests to humid evergreen jungles. It inhabits elevations between sea level and 7500 feet and is often quite abundant within it's range.</p>	<p>Females are considerably larger than males; the mottled owl shows the greatest degree of sexual dimorphism of any species of owl.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (Mochuelo Común) <i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i></p>	<p>Found in a wide range of semi-open wooded habitats.</p>	<p>We believe we are the 1st in Costa Rica to breed these in captivity. Diurnal, although mostly crepuscular (active at dawn and dusk).</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Spectacled Owl (Buho - Lechuzón de Anteojos) <i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i></p>	<p>Inhabits dense tropical rain forests, gallery forests and shady plantations from sea level to almost 5,000 feet in elevation.</p>	<p>The largest owl in Costa Rica. Primarily feeds on vertebrates including small mammals up to the size of opossums, skunks and rabbits.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Striped Owl (Buho Listado) <i>Pseudoscops clamator</i></p>	<p>It has a range of habitats that stretches from sea level to 5000 feet in elevation. Tropical forests, forest edges, grassy clearings, riparian woodlands and woodland patches.</p>	<p>We believe we are the 1st in Costa Rica to breed for release! Generally nests on the ground on a flattened grassy clump at no great height.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Tropical Screech-Owl (Lechucita Neotropical) <i>Megascops Choliba</i></p>	<p>Found in open woodland, second growth, forest clearings and edge, streamside groves, coffee plantations, forest clearings, semi-open or suburban areas with trees, and town parks. Generally ranging from 1300 ft to 500ft.</p>	<p>Primarily preys on large arthropods, comprising about 66% of prey, and small vertebrates, comprising about 33%. Known invertebrate prey has included earthworms, scorpions, spiders, harvestmen, and a wide variety of insects.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Black Bellied Whistling Ducks (Pieche) <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i></p>	<p>Quiet shallow freshwater ponds, lakes, and marshes, cultivated land or reservoirs with plentiful vegetation, where it feeds mainly at night on seeds and other plant food.</p>	<p>The black-bellied whistling duck is quite unique among ducks in their strong monogamous pair-bond. Its pairs often stay together for many years.</p>	<p>CITIES III (Regulated) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Great Curassow (Pavón Norteño) <i>Crax rubra</i></p>	<p>The great curassow spends much of its time on the ground, but nests and roosts in trees of the rainforest.</p>	<p>When a potential predator is near their offspring, curassows have been noted to engage in a distraction display, feigning injury.</p>	<p>CITIES III (Regulated) IUCN: Vulnerable</p>

<p>Montezuma Oropendola (Oropendula Montezuma) <i>Psarocolius montezuma</i></p>	<p>Common at the edge of humid lowland forests, and in adjacent second growth and plantations in northwestern Costa Rica.</p>	<p>Nest colonially, creating hanging, basket-like nests. They are highly dimorphic in size; males may be up twice the weight of females.</p>	<p>IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Black-Faced Solitaire (Jilgero - Solitario Carinegro) <i>Myadestes melanops</i></p>	<p>Dense undergrowth and bamboo clumps in wet mountain forest, normally from 750 to 3,000 m (2,460 to 9,840 ft) altitude.</p>	<p>The black-faced solitaire remains common in protected and inaccessible areas, but trapping of this prized songbird for the cage-bird trade has badly affected its numbers.</p>	<p>IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Blue-crowned Motmot <i>Momotus momota</i></p>	<p>Rainforests, second-growth forests, forest edges, shady gardens and shaded coffee farms.</p>	<p>Is not on the endangered list. However, as shaded coffee farms and forests are destroyed, the survival of this beautiful bird is threatened.</p>	<p>IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Crimson-Fronted Parakeet (Perico Frentirrojo) <i>Aratinga finschi</i></p>	<p>Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests and heavily degraded former forest.</p>	<p>Nighttime at roosting site calls are loud, harsh and guttural. Some nighttime calls more elaborate and song-like.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Orange Chinned Parakeet (Periquito Barbinaranja) <i>Brotogeris jugularis</i></p>	<p>Subtropical or tropical dry forests, subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, and heavily degraded former forest.</p>	<p>Commonly kept as illegal household pets.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Orange-Fronted Parakeet (Perico Frontinaranja) <i>Aratinga canicularis</i></p>	<p>It is found in lowlands and foothills on the Pacific side of the central mountain ranges in forest canopy and edges, and more open woodland, including savanna and second growth.</p>	<p>The orange-fronted parakeet feeds in flocks which can reach 100 birds outside the breeding season.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Blue Headed Pionus <i>Pionus menstruus</i></p>	<p>Its habitat is forest and semi-open country, including cultivated areas. It is largely restricted to humid or semi-humid regions, but locally extends into drier habitats, at least along rivers.</p>	<p>They moult into their adult plumage at about 8 months of age, but it can take up to two years for the full blue hood to emerge.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>

<p>White-Crowned Pionus (Perico Copete Blanco) <i>Pionus senilis</i></p>	<p>It is found in lowlands and foothills locally up to 1600 m altitude in forest canopy and edges, and adjacent semi-open woodland and second growth.</p>	<p>The female white-crowned parrot is similar to the male, but the blue plumage fades into scaling on the lower breast and the shoulder patch is duller.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Brown Hooded Parrot (Lora Cabeza Café) <i>Pionopsitta haematotis</i></p>	<p>It is found in lowlands and foothills locally up to 1600 m altitude in forest canopy and edges, and adjacent semi-open woodland and second growth.</p>	<p>They are incredibly difficult to hand-rear in captivity.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Mealy Amazon (Lora Verde) <i>Amazona farinosa</i></p>	<p>Occurs in tropical Central America and South America. It frequents humid to semi-humid forest (only rarely in deciduous forest) and plantations.</p>	<p>It is fairly common in most of its range, but has declined locally due to habitat loss and trapping for the wild parrot trade.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Red-Lored Amazon (Loras Copeterojo) <i>Amazona autumnalis</i></p>	<p>Native to tropical regions of the Americas, from eastern Mexico south to Ecuador where it occurs in humid evergreen to semi-deciduous forests up to 1,100 m altitude.</p>	<p>In some areas, notably parts of Mexico and Venezuela, the red-lored amazon has become rare through trapping for the cagebird trade.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Yellow-Naped Amazon (Lora Nuca Amarillo) <i>Amazona auropalliata</i></p>	<p>It is found along the Pacific coast from southern Mexico south to northern Costa Rica.</p>	<p>Deforestation is reducing the number of these parrots in the wild together with illegal removal of young for the pet trade. They readily mimic sounds, and in captivity this includes human speech.</p>	<p>CITIES I (Endangered) IUCN: Vulnerable</p>
<p>White-fronted Amazon <i>Amazona albifrons</i></p>	<p>They are seen in a variety of different habitats from wet regions such as rainforests, to drier areas such as cactus savannahs.</p>	<p>Most often seen in small flocks of up to 20 birds. These groups may also contain flocks from other species such as the Red-Lored Amazon.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened) IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Scarlet Macaw (Lapa Roja) <i>Ara macao</i></p>	<p>Two isolated regions on the Pacific Coast of Costa Rica; the Carara National Park and Peninsula de Osa.</p>	<p>The scarlet macaw's habitat is fragmented, and the bird is confined to tiny populations scattered throughout its original range in Central America.</p>	<p>CITIES I (Endangered) IUCN: Endangered</p>

<p>Great Green Macaw (Lapa Verde) <i>Ara ambiguus</i></p>	<p>Coastal Caribbean and Northern Costa Rica.</p>	<p>The second largest Macaw in the world (1.3-1.5kg). Estimated to be only 300 birds left in Costa Rica and 1000 worldwide.</p>	<p>CITIES I (Endangered) IUCN: Endangered</p>
<p>Chestnut-Mandibled Toucan (Tucán de Pico Café y Amarillo) <i>Ramphastos swainsonii</i></p>	<p>They inhabit tropical lowland rainforests, but can also occupy gallery forests, plantations, parks or gardens with trees suitable for nesting, roosting and feeding.</p>	<p>Largest of all the toucans. Calls are different for each type of toucan. Flocks will follow keel-billed toucans to exploit their sources of food.</p>	<p>IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Keel Billed Toucan (Tucán Pico Iris) <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i></p>	<p>Roosts in the canopies of tropical, subtropical, and lowland rainforests, up to altitudes of 1,900 m (6,200 ft). It roosts in holes in trees, often with several other toucans.</p>	<p>Travels in small flocks of approximately six to twelve individuals through lowland rainforests; it is a poor flyer, and moves mostly by hopping through trees.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened)</p>
<p>Collared Aracari (Aracari Collarejo) <i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i></p>	<p>The collared Aracari Habitat is in the North and along the Caribbean.</p>	<p>Small flocks, usually consisting of 6-15 birds, move through the forest with a rapid direct flight.</p>	<p>IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Emerald Toucanet (Tucanete Esmeralda) <i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i></p>	<p>The emerald toucanet is a generally common in humid forest and woodland, mainly at higher elevations.</p>	<p>We believe we are the 1st in Costa Rica to breed these in captivity. The eggs are laid in an unlined hole in a tree, usually an old woodpecker nest, but sometimes a natural cavity.</p>	<p>IUCN: Least Concern</p>
<p>Hoffmans Two-Toed Sloth (Perezosos de 2 Garra) <i>Choloepus hoffmann</i></p>	<p>This species is aboreal, ranging from sea level to 3,300 m Asl. It is largely found in lowland and mountain tropical forest, both deciduous and mixed-deciduous.</p>	<p>They eat primarily leaves, but also shoots, fruits, nuts, berries, bark, some native flowers, and even some small rodents.</p>	<p>CITIES III (Regulated)</p>
<p>Three-Toed Sloth (Perezoso de 3 Garras) <i>Bradypus variegatus</i></p>	<p>Has been recorded from a number of forest types including seasonal mesic tropical forest, semi-deciduous forest (inland Atlantic Forest), cloud forest, and lowland tropical forest.</p>	<p>They are agile swimmers. However, they live high in the canopy, but descend once a week to defecate on the forest floor.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Threatened)</p>

<p>Greater Grison (Grisón) <i>Galictis vittata</i></p>	<p>Inhabiting a wide range of forest and cerrado habitats, and are usually seen near rivers and streams. They are typically found at elevations below 500 meters.</p>	<p>Greater Grisons are primarily terrestrial, although they can climb trees and swim well. They are mostly diurnal, and only occasionally active at night. They live alone or in pairs.</p>	<p>CITIES III (Regulated)</p>
<p>Kinkajou (Martilla) <i>Potos flavus</i></p>	<p>Their altitudinal range is from sea level to 2500 m. They are found in closed-canopy tropical forests, including lowland rainforest, montane forest, dry forest, gallery forest and secondary forest.</p>	<p>Although the kinkajou is classified in the order Carnivora and has sharp teeth, its omnivorous diet consists mainly of 90% fruit.</p>	<p>CITIES III (Regulated)</p>
<p>Oncilla (Tigrina o Tigrillo) <i>Leopardus tigrina</i></p>	<p>In Costa Rica the species is almost entirely confined to montane forests along the flanks of Volcanos and other high mountains from 1,000 m up to the treeline (paramo) and occupy cloud forest and high elevation elfin forests.</p>	<p>A future population decline of 30% over the next 18 years is projected due to declining habitat. It is a small (2.4 kg) solitary feline. Activity pattern is mostly nocturno-crepuscular, but with considerable amount of daytime activity.</p>	<p>CITIES I (Endangered) IUCN: Vulnerable</p>
<p>Neotropical River Otter (Nutria) <i>Lutra longicaudis</i></p>	<p>It occurs in a large variety of habitats from rocky shorelines to deciduous and evergreen forests, warm and cool climate rainforests, and coastal savanna swamps.</p>	<p>It feeds mainly on fish, with crustaceans, insects, amphibians and mollusks also contributing to its diet.</p>	<p>CITIES I (Endangered) IUCN: Near Threatened</p>
<p>Mexican Hairy Dwarf Porcupine (Puercoespine) <i>Coendou mexicanus</i></p>	<p>This porcupine can be found at middle and high elevation in all forest types, including disturbed forest and second growth. At low elevations it seems to favor seasonally dry habitats.</p>	<p>This porcupine is gentle and nocturnal, living in the canopies of rainforest. Their main threats are dogs and traffic. They do not shoot their quills.</p>	<p>CITIES III (Regulated)</p>
<p>Spider Monkey (Mona Araña) <i>Ateles geoffroy</i></p>	<p>Occurs in primary lowland rain forest, evergreen and semideciduous, and will enter deciduous forest.</p>	<p>They are highly frugivorous and feed on a wide variety of fruits, which comprise 83% of their diet and are found mainly in the emergent trees and upper part of the forest canopy.</p>	<p>CITIES II (Endangered) IUCN: Endangered</p>

Derby's Woolly
Opossum

Caluromys derbianus

This species generally inhabits forested areas (evergreen and deciduous), and is predominantly arboreal. It is found in mature and disturbed evergreen rainforest, dry forest, and gardens and plantations.

It has an omnivorous diet consisting of fruits, seeds, leaves, soft vegetables, insects, other small invertebrates and possibly carrion. It is nocturnal and solitary.

IUCN: Least
Concern