

CHIAPAS

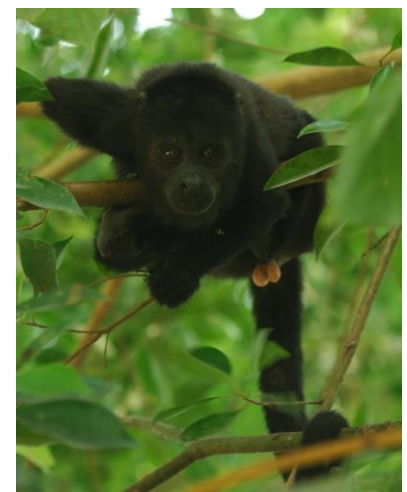
4 EXAMPLES OF THE INCREDIBLE FAUNA OF CHIAPAS

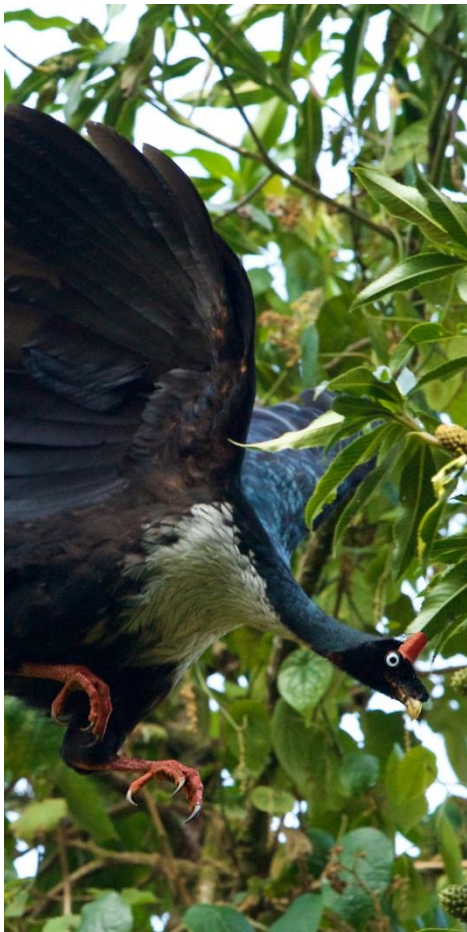
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Chiapas is the second most biodiverse region in Mexico in terms of flora and fauna, thanks mainly to the Lacandon Jungle which, with an area of one million hectares, contains 20% of Mexico's species.

Biodiversity is also determined by the relief of Chiapas. It is home to seven outstanding systems: the "Sierra Madre de Chiapas", the Pacific Coastal Plain, the Central Highlands, the Central Depression, the Eastern Mountains, the Northern Mountains, and the Gulf Coastal Plain. To begin to introduce you to all this faunal beauty, here are 4 examples.





This "Unicornio de los bosques" is cataloged as an endangered species, with a presence throughout the "Istmo de Tehuantepec", however, the highest concentration of species is found in Chiapas. In 1985, Miguel Alvarez del Toro wrote: "all those who now come to visit this beautiful locality of El Triunfo will never understand how difficult it was to find a peacock twenty years ago. The species has reproduced and prospered to such a degree that even the nests have been easily found (...) all this ease in admiring the peacock is due exclusively to the fact that it has been protected for twenty years".



HOWLER MONKEY (*Alouatta palliata*)

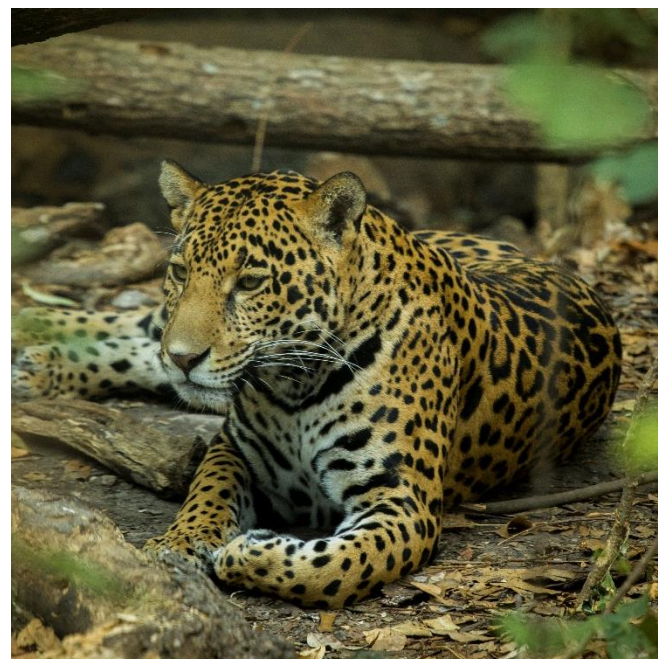
They are also known as saraguatos, although their more popular name is "howler monkeys" due to the loud vocalizations they emit, howls they use to warn other groups of monkeys of their location. The favorite activities of the saraguatos are resting and eating; for the young ones, the main fun is playing, running around, and jumping among the branches. For them, it is entertaining and very safe to walk up in the trees. These monkeys live in diverse jungle zones such as the evergreen forest, cloud forest, and mangrove riparian forest, ecosystems that can be found in Chiapas.





JAGUAR (Panthera onca)

It is the largest feline on the American continent, with a robust body with short and muscular limbs; wide head; small and rounded ears; short and pointed tail. The coloration pattern is generally reddish yellow on the back and sides, white on the belly, and inside of the legs. The whole body is covered with with rosettes of variable size, with small spots in the center, for our culture it is a god and a source of inspiration for our artisans. In Mexico, according to the latest estimate, there are less than four thousand jaguars, the best-preserved populations are in Chiapas, the Yucatan Peninsula, and Oaxaca. The permanence of the jaguar in our territory is a coin in the air and will fall on our actions in the coming years.





QUETZAL (*Pharomachrus mocinno*)

This bird is considered by some to be the most spectacular bird in the new world. These vibrantly colored animals feed on fruit, insects, lizards, and other small creatures. During the mating season, male quetzals grow twin tail feathers that grow up to one meter in length. Females do not have long tails, but they do share the bright blue, green, and red colors of their mates. The male's colors tend to be more intense. Quetzal pairs use their powerful beaks to build nests in rotting tree holes or stumps. The quetzal is a symbol of the conservation of cloud forests, one of the richest ecosystems in Mexico in terms of biodiversity, and in Chiapas, it is possible to find it in the El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve.





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