



PORTFOLIO OF TURISTIC INVESTMENT PROJECTS

CANAIMA NATIONAL PARK

EXUBERANT MAGIC OF NATURE

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Introduction

The Ministry of Popular Power for Tourism, through the Vice Ministry of Tourism Projects and Works, together with the Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism and Water and the National Institute of Parks (INPARQUES) are pleased to present the booklet called **Portfolio of Turistic Investment Projects**, a World Natural Heritage Site declared a National Park 47 years ago, without a doubt unique for its unique landscape, for its high biological diversity and for being located in spaces occupied ancestrally by the Pemón People, aspects that it distinguishes and makes it particularly important. The brochure presented here will show the world's entrepreneurs the potential and opportunities for investment in the territory that makes up this national park.

Based on the consideration of tourism stated on the Constitution as a strategy of diversification and sustainable development, and due to the fact that traditionally are the protected areas, mainly the national parks and tourist interest zones, the biggest attractors of visitors in the country due to the quality, variety and hierarchy of natural and cultural attractions that protect these spaces, the Venezuelan State rules as a sectoral policy to promote sustainable tourism in our protected areas, considering **Nature Tourism**, as a strategy for its conservation and protection and in the specific case of the Park National Archipelago of Los Roques opts for the development and positioning of "**Ecotourism**" also called "**Tourism FOR nature**", whose main motivation is the contemplation, enjoyment and / or knowledge of the natural environment, with different degree of depth, on which I know you can perform physical activities of low intensity without degrading the natural resources of the site. This type of tourism globally grows at a rate of 10-12% per year and it is maintained that this growth trend will play an important role both in conservation and in the tourism industry, especially in countries with high levels of biodiversity in the world.

Under this premise and convinced of the importance of incorporating foreign investment into our economy, as a fundamental lever for the development of the tourism sector, through the contribution of fresh capital, technology transfer and access to new foreign markets, we present this portfolio for your consideration of Investment that presents different investment options within this protected area, as well as the economic, financial and fiscal benefits that can be accessed.



1. Unique location



Photo: J. Celsa Senaris/ Arbustal altotepuyano.



The Canaima National Park is located in the south of the Venezuelan territory, south of the Orinoco River, in the Guayana Massif, southeast of the Bolívar state, in the jurisdiction of Piar, Roscio, Sifontes and Gran Sabana municipalities, corresponding the latter to the largest extension of the park. Its approximate astronomical location is given by the following geographic coordinates: between the 4° 41' and 6° 28' of north latitude and between the 60° 44' and 62° 59' of west longitude. It is divided as Sector Oriental (La Gran Sabana) and Sector Occidental (Canaima) and considered a natural jewel and a World Heritage Site by UNESCO as an exceptional value.

It limits, by the north, with the mouth of the river Antabare to the mountainous area of Lema (level 500 msnm), to the east with the El Dorado-Santa Elena de Uairén highway, from the place called Stone of the Virgin to the place known as El Bear, locality where the azimuth starts to intercept with the border landmark located on the hill Roraima (2,723 meters above sea level). It limits by the south from the head of the river Arabopo, to the foot of the hill Roraima, nascent of the Caroni river. Continue along this river (with east-west direction), which will later be called the Kukenan river and then Rio Caroní. Finally, in the west, the Canaima National Park borders the Caroni River to the confluence of the Antabare River.

2. Superb Nature

In Canaima National Park, there are ecologically unique areas, whose natural formations are unique and exceptional. In this sense we should mention first the highest waterfall in the world, the Kerepacupay Vena known as the Angel Falls with 979 meters, of which 807 meters are uninterrupted fall. It is born in the Auyantepui, with 2,535 meters of height and it constitutes the tepuy that occupies more surface (700 Km2 approximately), owns one of the most important canyons of the planet, the "Canyon of the Devil", characterized by gigantic eroded vertical walls, full of waterfalls. The existing vegetation in this protected area locates Canaima as one of the most interesting National Parks from the scientific and landscape point of view. In the summits of the tepuis, most of the local endemic plants grow, in this sense there are more than 300 species of plants. Due to the great variety of landscapes that make up Canaima subject to a complex diversity of climatic and ecological conditions ranging from the warm lowlands to the high cold peaks, there has developed a considerable number of plant species adapted to their ecosystems.

The fauna is varied, emphasizing the anteater, the jaguar, the giant otter, the fox and the araguatos monkeys; Among the birds, the harpy eagle, the falcon, the dwarf macaw and the hummingbird.

Declaration	Decree No. 770 of June 12, 1962; Official Gazette N ° 26.873 of the 13-6-1.962. Plan of Regulation and Regulation of Use of the Eastern Sector of Canaima National Park. Decree No. 1640 of July 18, 1991 Official Gazette No. 34,758
Location	it encloses unique regions of the Guiana Shield. Bolivar state
Surface	3.000.000 has
Heights	Between 450 and 2.810 meters above sea level
Rainfall	Between 1.200 and 1.600 mm.
Temperature:	Between 20 and 30 °C
Weather	Climate is tropical rainy seasonal in the savannas. In the summits of the tepuyes the climate is temperate. Rainy all year round
Vegetation cover	Open grassy savanna. Evergreen submontane ombrófilo forest. Evergreen montane ombophilous forest, including forest under Tepuy Evergreen forests, evergreen shrubs, gramineous savannahs and with morichales, graminaceous savannah / subtepuyan grassland complex, savanna grassy shrub, altotepuyana vegetation.



3. Inhabitants and Labor Force

It has been established that the area of Canaima National Park was occupied from remote times by groups of the Caribbean people, who left evidence of their culture in rock carvings and artifacts dating from year 5.000 to 7.000 b.c. This settlement took place in the Venezuelan territory and in the Guayana region in successive groups, of which Pemón is the most recent, inhabiting the southeastern portion of Bolívar State and the neighboring areas of the republics of Guyana and Brazil. . Although it is not possible to give a precise date on the initial occupation of Pemón territory, it is possible to affirm that when the Spanish settlers arrived (17th century) the Pemón people already inhabited the Canaima National Park. The Pemon are divided into three large dialectal subgroups: Arekuna, Kamarakoto and Taurepán. While it is difficult to establish precise geographical boundaries of these subgroups, it can be said that the Arekuna are concentrated east of the Pemon territory, the Kamarakoto in the Kamarata and Urimán areas (west), and the Taurepán south of an imaginary line drawn in east-west direction, on the mouth of the Maurak River, affluent of the Karuay (Thomas 1982). Indigenous indigenous culture, established in this region since pre-Columbian times, represents an authentic anthropological value, despite having experienced important changes in its traditional way of life, still maintains its cultural identity.

The area inhabited by the Pemón ethnic group comprises, mainly, two ecological zones: the savanna zone, to the east of the Canaima National Park, where most of the population is settled and the rainforest zone to the west. At present, the pattern of settlement is permanent and the number of inhabitants of the communities ranges between 100 and 1,000 people. These settlements are the result of the influence of religious, Capuchin or Adventist missions, tourist activity and mining activity. For the year 1982, the indigenous population within the entire Canaima National Park (including both sectors) was of 5,537 inhabitants, for 1992 it was of 8,094 (OCEI 1994) and although the final figures of the 2002 Indigenous Census are not yet available, a population of 11,836 inhabitants is estimated (Medina, 2004).

The Western Sector: includes an area of 1,188,000 ha, and has sites such as the Canaima Lagoon, Kamarata and the Auyantepui, among others. It has fluvial access and by air. There inhabit thirty-four (34) indigenous communities with an approximate of 8,500 inhabitants.

The Eastern Sector: includes the Gran Sabana, with an area of 1,812,000 ha, with air and land access, and eighty (80) indigenous communities with more than 13,000 inhabitants.



3. Labor force



Source: G. Restori/Sector Oriental del PNC.

Economically Active Population (20): people

Economically Inactive Population (20): people

Within the park the presence of approximately 95 indigenous communities is estimated and according to the national census (INE 2001), the total population of the Pemón indigenous group was estimated at 23,300 people, thus constituting the third largest numerically indigenous group in the country.

The use of the park's natural resources covers agricultural activities (using the conuco technique), fishing, hunting and gathering.

The traditional subsistence of the Pemón is based mainly on the agriculture that concentrates the agriculture of conucos in the neighborhoods as a consequence of the concentration of the indigenous population in the different communities. They are also important activities, although subsistence, hunting, fishing and gathering and some communities benefit from tourism and artisanal mining. The Pemón communities maintain important socioeconomic relations with the main population centers of the region, which in order of importance are: Ciudad Bolívar, Puerto Ordaz, Santa Elena de Uairén, Kavanayén and La Paragua.

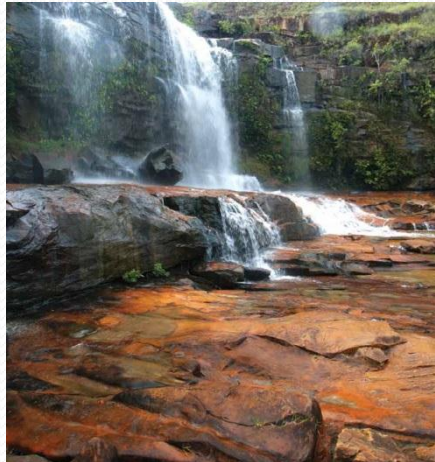
In the Western sector of the park the most dynamic population centers due to tourism activity are: Laguna de Canaima, with the largest number of visitors, followed by Urimán, Kamarata and Kavak, indigenous communities that receive the largest remaining flow of visitors.



4. Accessibility and Basic Services



Source: J. Celsa Senaris



Source: Cesar Barrio-Amoros

Access to the Canaima National Park is made by land, air or river. In the Western Sector the access, as well as the transfer of people to and from the different population centers, is done mainly by air or by river in a lesser proportion, there are no roads that reach this part of the country, only some extremely difficult trails. difficult to travel because of the complicated terrain.

Direct flights from Maiquetía and Porlamar to Laguna de Canaima are made through national airlines. It should be noted that the main population centers of Canaima National Park can also be accessed by air.

In addition, regarding the fluvial transport, there is an important availability of curiaras (dugout canoe) offered mostly by the indigenous communities, which provide service to tourist sites of difficult access.

Most of the goods and services required by the park's inhabitants are acquired in the existing population centers. There are sewage treatment plants in the Luepa and San Ignacio de Yuruaní camps, as well as in the Venetur camp in Canaima. There is a biodigestor in the Wonken Mission, and in 2001 about 80 were built in Santa Elena de Uairén, experiences that could be considered as alternatives for the management of organic waste within the Canaima National Park.

As for the Eastern Sector, the main terrestrial access is made through the national trunk road 10, which connects the existing populations between Puerto Ordaz, El Dorado, Santa Elena de Uairén and Ikabarú, all located outside the boundaries of the Park. Canaima National This trunk crosses it from north to south and reaches the border with Brazil to link then with the BR174 road, which leads to Boa Vista and Manaus.

Among the main population centers of this sector are: Kavanayén, which can be accessed by land at a distance of approximately 70 km from trunk 10, Wonkén and San Francisco de Yuruaní, the latter located on both sides of the trunk 10. It should be noted that the main population centers of Canaima National Park can also be accessed by air.

The nearest commercial airport is Santa Elena de Uairén, improved and conditioned for large aircraft landings. There are also landing strips in Luepa and in Kavanayén and airstrips in Kavanayén, Kamarata, Wonkén, Launa de Canaima, Kavac and other indigenous villages.

5.Tourism in Canaima

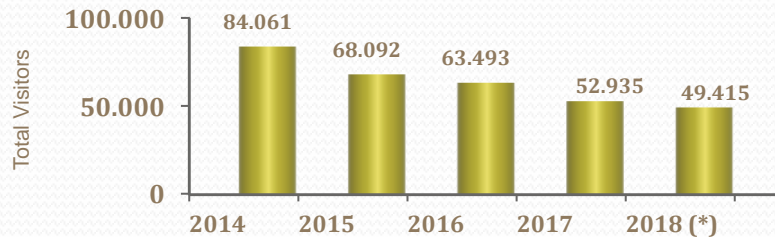
In the Canaima National Park the lodging is varied, from cabins to small hostels and hammocks. Camping is allowed at no cost on the beaches of rivers and lagoons. There are few restaurants and shops, which only sell essential items and has camps of different categories. For the enjoyment of the more adventurous tourists, it offers excursions from the mildest of only half a day, to the strongest ones, such as the climb to the Auyantepuy, for which you will need to be in good physical condition and have a minimum of one week in the area since it is an excursion for the most extreme. It is preferable to visit the falls during the rainy season, when they are more crowded and as there is no land crossing, access is restricted to boats and small planes. The planes take off from Canaima and fly over the falls for approximately 45 to 60 minutes. Other half a day excursions in the area are the walk through the Caño Moroco, visit to the Orquídea Island, El Yuri waterfall, Salto el Sapo and the Canaima Lagoon tour, among others. It is possible to take boat rides around the lagoon, as well as jungle tours. However, Angel Falls is the most popular, the boat rides last between 1 and 3 days and go from Ucaima to the base of the waterfall, they are only available in the rainy season -November to June- when the water levels are high. There are several tour operators in the area who offer packages of 1 to 3 days to the waterfalls and other places in the area, which include food, guides, and stay -cabanas or hammocks on La Orquídea Island- and transportation by boat, all included. On some day trips, it is possible to pay only for transportation.



	COMERCIAL NAME	BUSINESS NAME
1	Campamento Venetur Canaima	Campamento Venetur Canaima
2	Campamento Ucaima	Campamento Ucaima, C.A
3	Campamento Chivatón	Campamento Chivatón
4	Tiuna Tours,C.A.	Tiuna Tours,C.A.
5	Campamento Turístico Yakoo Tours	Campamento Turístico Yakoo Tours
6	Posada Turística Kaikuse C.A	Posada Turística Kaikuse C.A
7	Makunaima Tours	Makunaima Tours
8	Campamento Parakaupa	Campamento Parakaupa,C.A.
9	Excursiones Kavac	Excursiones Kavac
10	Campamento Turístico Waku Lodge	Campamento Turístico Waku Lodge
11	Ruta Salvaje C.A.	Ruta Salvaje C.A.
12	Campamento Wey Tupu, C.A.	Campamento Wey Tupu, C.A.
13	Microempresa Salto Catedral agro Turismo	Microempresa Salto Catedral Agro Turismo
14	Hotel Wakupata Residencial & Rural	1997 Bau & Lam, C.A.
15	Campamento Turístico Kamoiran, C.A.	Campamento Turístico Kamoiran, C.A.
16	Servicios Turísticos Morichal,C.A.	Servicios Turísticos Morichal,C.A.

5.1. Tourism Flow

**National and International Visitors to Canaima National Park
2014 - 2018 (*)**



(*): Proyección 2018

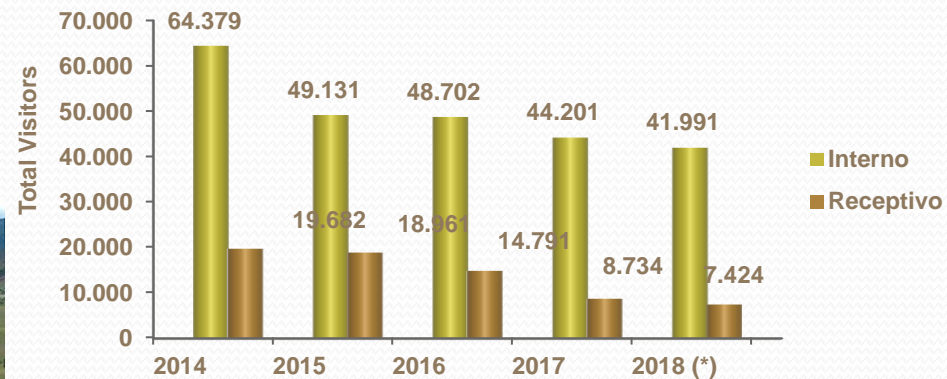
Main Sources: Oficina de Estadísticas Turísticas
Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Turismo (MINTUR).

91% of visitors to PN Canaima come from Venezuela, while 9% of the visitors interviewed come from abroad. Among the countries of origin of the visitors we find: Brazil, Argentina, Germany, Colombia, Spain, Holland, Great Britain, Japan, Mexico and Peru.



Source: D. Díaz Martín

**National and International Visitors to Canaima National Park,
According to Forms of Tourism
2014 - 2018 (*)**



(*): Proyección 2018

Main Sources: Oficina de Estadísticas Turísticas
Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Turismo (MINTUR).



Source: www.exoticamazon.com

5.2. Multi-destination Venezuela



From the Canaima National Park you can access all the wonders that this biodiverse, multicultural and multi-active Venezuela offers, from here it is possible to connect in a short time of flight, with the different destinations that are offered for enjoyment such as: the extensive Caribbean coast, the imposing Andean mountains, the Amazonian tropical forests, the extensive plains inhabited by diversity of exotic fauna and the famous tepuyes, the highest and oldest rock formations in the world, with the monumental Angel Falls and the spectacular natural phenomenon of the Ray of Catatumbo.



Source: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parque_nacional_Canaima#/media/File:Hongo_con_color_caracteristico.JPG

6. Protected Area



Source: J. Celsa Senaris/ Arbustal altotepuyano.



Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Paolostefano1412>

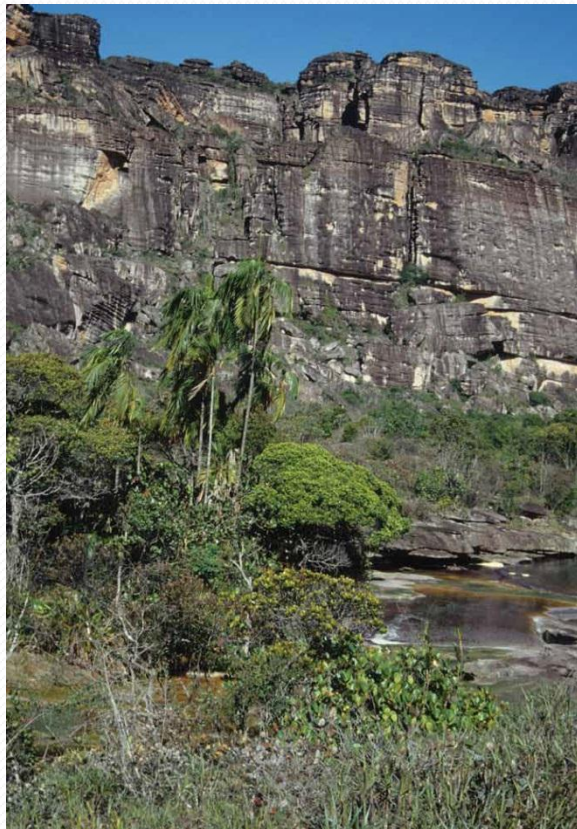
Canaima National Park was created on June 12, 1962, according to Executive Decree No. 770, with an approximate area of 1,000,000 ha (10,000 km²). Thirteen years later, as a result of the proposals presented in the Master Plan of the year 1972, 2,000,000 hectares were assigned to it (20,000 km²), by means of Executive Decree No. 1,137 of October 1, 1975, thus becoming the second park Venezuela's largest national park - after Parima Tapirapeco National Park in the Amazonas State created in 1991 - and the fourth worldwide, covering an approximate area of 3,000,000 ha (30,000 km²).

The Canaima National Park is divided administratively into two sectors: Oriental and Western. In 1991 the Ordinance Plan and Regulation of Use for the Eastern Sector was decreed (Decree No. 1640), regulating the permitted, restricted and prohibited activities for the proper management of its natural resources. However, to date, the Western Sector lacks its respective ordering plan and use regulations. At the international level, the most outstanding aspect of this protected area refers to its declaration as a World Natural Heritage Site of Humanity, made in June 1994 by the Committee of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of the World UNESCO and subsequently ratified by the National Government in 1995. This is how the Canaima National Park has been annexed to the list of "World Natural Heritage Sites" that, due to their outstanding natural features and values, must be preserved for all humanity, ensuring its protection through close cooperation among member countries (UNESCO 1998). This makes Canaima a common heritage that concerns all of humanity, forcing the Venezuelan State to safeguard and spread its natural scenic values and beauties.

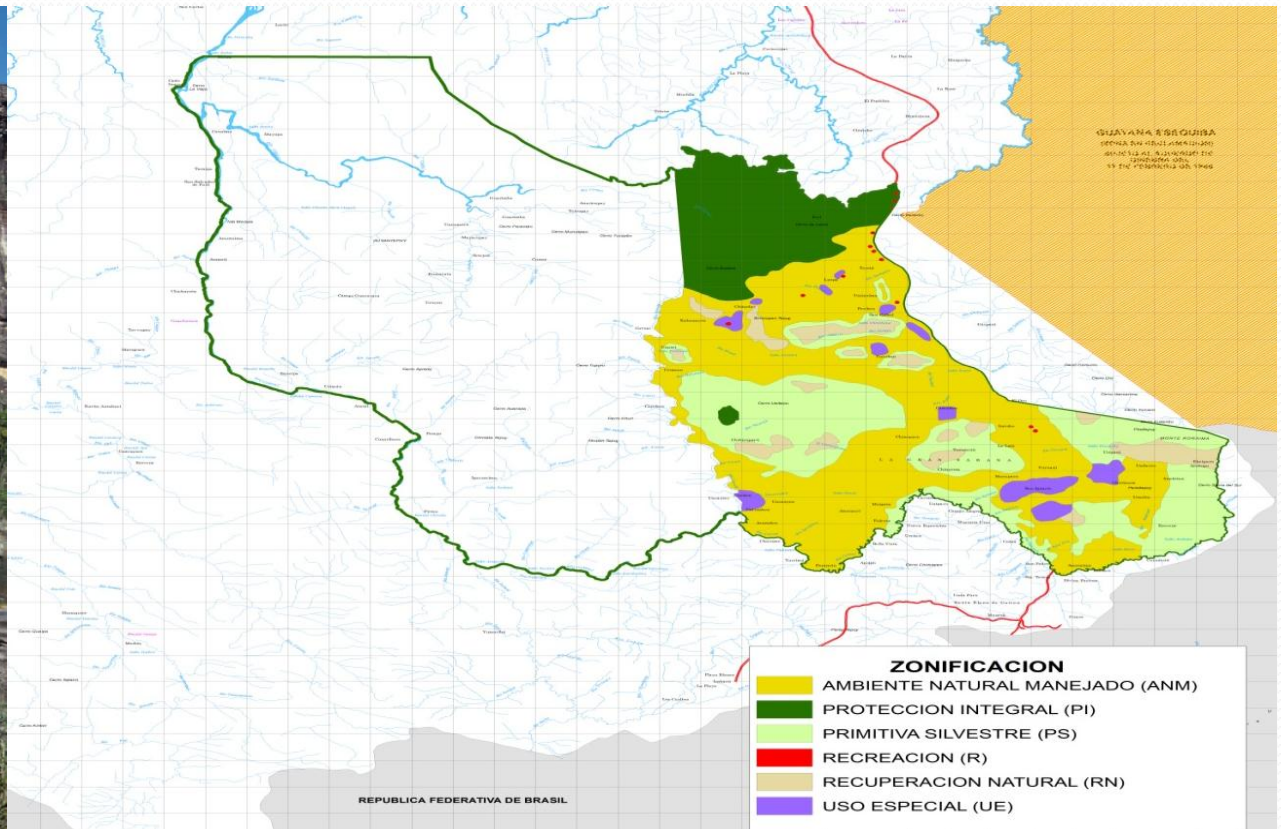
6.1. Protected and Ordered Territory

Zoning

The declaration of Canaima as a National Park emerges from the need to protect the springs of the right bank of the Caroní River, the main feeder for the Guri works, as well as the regions of Apanwao, Roraima and Kukenan, which contain relevant features as a landscape resource. The Eastern Sector is governed by the Plan of Regulation and Regulation of Use, established in Decree No. 1640 dated June 5, 1991, published in Official Gazette No. 34.758 of July 18, 1991, while the Western Sector presents regulations following the regulations established in the Partial Regulation of the Organic Law for the Organization of the Territory known as Decree 276 dated June 7, 1989, published in extraordinary Official Gazette No. 4,106 dated June 9, 1986.



Autor Photo: J. Celsa Senaris/ Paisaje en la cima del Auyan-tepui.



Plan de Ordenamiento y Reglamento de Uso del Parque Nacional Canaima –Sector Oriental

7. Investment on Tourism

The attraction of investments, both national and foreign, in the tourism sector as a tool allows conserving and preserving the natural and cultural resources of this national park, through the improvement and strengthening of the administrative management capacity of control and management thereof.

Investment Opportunities

- Works or tourist buildings: inns, tourist camps, special accommodation establishments, restaurants and others.
- Environmental education and passive recreation works: interpretation or visitor centers, interpretation trails, viewpoints, leisure and sports facilities.
- Infrastructure works: facilities for garbage collection and treatment, desalination plants, solar or wind power plant and other
- Tourism of Special Interest: Nature Tourism (ecotourism, wellness, kayaking, flora and fauna observation, climbing, astrotourism, culture, among others).

Investment Model

- Mixed: Private – Public Partnership
- Private
- Business Alliance

Management Model

The Venezuelan state provides the land to locate the agreed investment, through a concession contract for a specific time, where the investment partner performs the architecture project, builds and manages the establishment under ecological and sustainability guidelines.



7.1. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES

1. Canaima Airport

Surface: 25000m²

Legal status: State owned

2. Puerto Ucaima

Surface: 3822m²

Legal Status: State owned

3. Isla Orquídea

Surface: 861m²

Legal status: State owned

Zoning: Recreational area

Isla Ratón

Surface: 204m²

Legal Status: State owned

Zoning: Recreational area

Kamoiran

Surface: 2240m²

Legal status: State owned

Campamento Río Tok Lot

Surface: 1505m²

Legal status: State owned

Soroape Lot

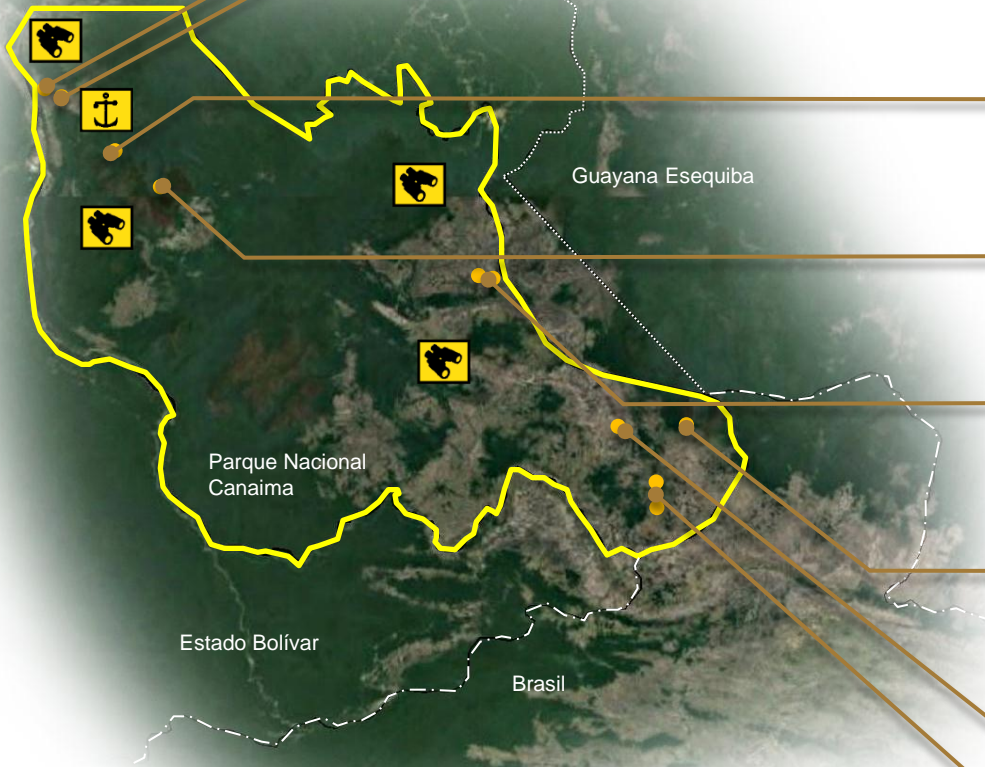
Surface: 6309m²

Legal Status: State owned

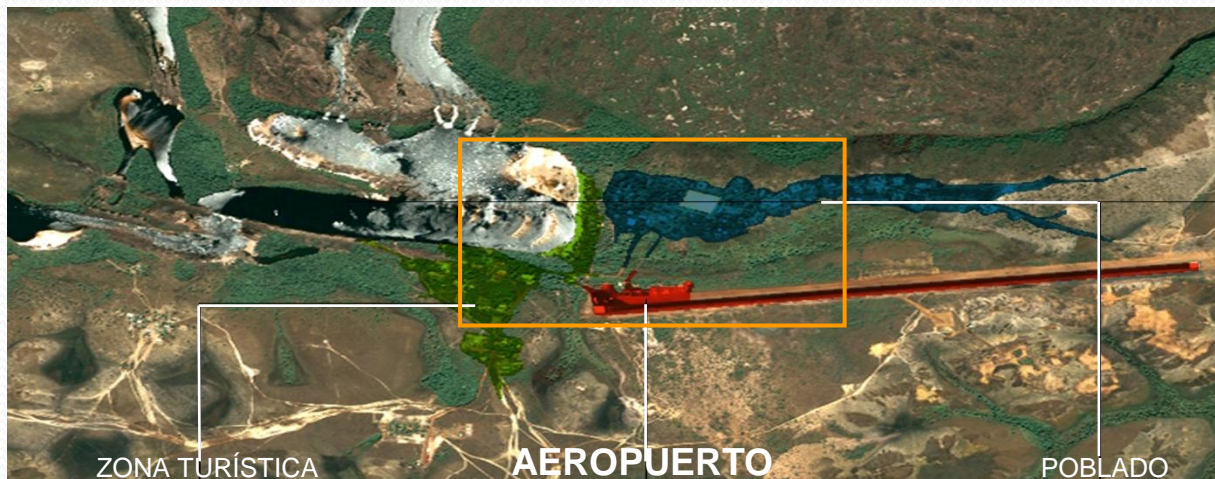
Kaku Parú and Agua Fría Lots

Surface: 3478m² y 878m² each.

Legal status: State owned



7.1. Outstanding Opportunities



8. Eco - Guidelines

- **Reduction of the consumption of non-renewable natural resources**, conserving the physical integrity of the ecosystems contained in the area. It implies the use of materials from renewable natural resources (wood, bamboo, fibers, etc.) and processes of reuse and recycling.
- **Efficiency and energy rationality, throughout the life cycle of the building**, from the production of raw materials, materials and components, use and maintenance of the building (habitability, modification and possible demolition)
- **Reduction of Pollution and Toxicity**, means using cleaner construction techniques on site, avoid the use of polluting materials (lead, asbestos, PVC and others)
- **Build well from the beginning**, is to design and build for a long life, build with quality, lower cost, durability, ease of maintenance and flexibility for changes and adjustments in buildings.
- **Build under the premise of "zero waste"**, corresponds to the reduction of waste from the preventive design, reuse, recycling and disposal of discharges and incineration.

Structure Installation

- 1 Installed directly on the ground
- 2 Palaphitic



8.1. Sustainable Design and Architecture

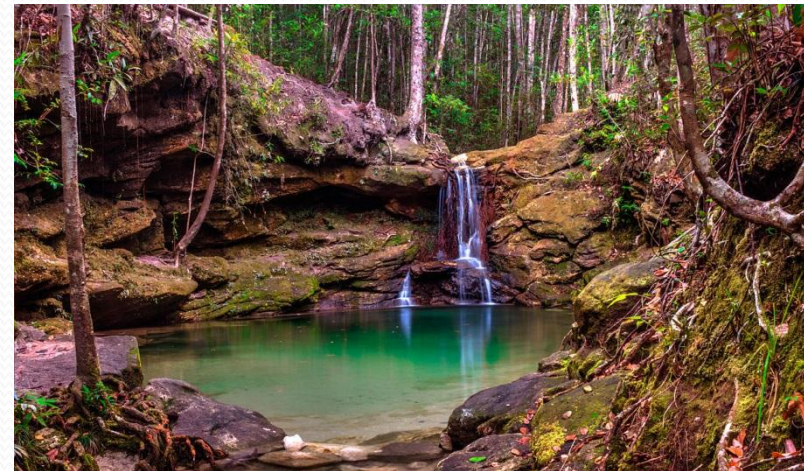
- Locate buildings and other structures, so as to avoid cutting significant trees and minimize disruption or significant transformation of natural features. Use, whenever possible, trees that have fallen due to natural causes (due to wind, river erosion, etc.)
- The buildings must be sufficiently spaced to allow the natural growth of the vegetation and the movement of the fauna.
- Bioclimatic design must take into account the shape of the building, its orientation, the artificial lighting of the whole should be strictly limited and controlled, in order to avoid disruption of the night life cycles of plants and animals and provide erosion controls in all buildings and trails. Take into account seasonal variations (rainfall, solar angle, etc.), seismic considerations and forecasts against tropical storms and hurricanes.
- Avoid sources of unpleasant sounds or smells near tourist facilities.
- Maintain vegetation areas adjacent to continuous or intermittent lagoons, rivers and streams as filter elements to minimize runoff of sediment and debris.
- Construction of low buildings for accommodation and other activities (maximum two levels) and always look for an overall design that has organic forms and in harmony with the environment.
- Take into account the aspects related to the control of insects, reptiles and rodents, minimizing the opportunities for intrusion, using mosquito nets, for example.
- Use local construction techniques and forms and use indigenous cultural images, as far as possible. Employ architectural forms in harmony with the natural landscape, designing with long-term environmental criteria.
- Use of innovative and sustainable alternative materials
- the use of local construction materials and indigenous techniques (but where necessary, modernized in order to achieve greater efficiency), the adaptation of architectural forms to the natural environment (buildings must not dominate the surrounding landscape and vegetation but, on the contrary, to subordinate themselves to them, since these constitute the main attraction, together with the wild fauna and, when the case arises, the native cultural environment), etc.

8.2. Alternative energies installation

- Ecological energy systems and resources with the use of alternative energy such as solar energy and wind energy, among others.
- Collection and reuse of rainwater (and where it is available: river and lake water).
- Recycling of all types of waste and garbage, natural cross ventilation instead of air conditioning, a high level of food self-sufficiency (through aquaculture, orchards, 'ecological farms', etc.),
- The landscape elements should be located in such a way that they facilitate the natural ventilation of the buildings and avoid the unnecessary consumption of energy in general. Avoid or minimize the use of air conditioning (only recommended in spaces where there may be computers or special research equipment). The design should use natural cross ventilation techniques to produce human comfort (at best, if it is unavoidable, use electric ceiling fans).
- Use of active or passive sources of solar energy (either to heat water or, in hard-to-reach places, to generate electricity), hydroelectric power and wind energy (if applicable). It is recommended to use intelligent water and energy control systems
- Water pipes should be located so as to require as little ground movement as possible, adjacent to roads and paths when possible.
- Hydroelectric power generation techniques, if used, should cause a minimum environmental impact.
- Waste management through the use of tidal energy (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion), bio-fuel (algae, sunflower seeds, coconut oil or cactus).



Source: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Gran_Sabana



Source:
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=User:Pamatute&action=edit&redlink=1>

8.3. Waste treatment



- Sanitary and garbage collection facilities located at strategic sites, provide environmentally appropriate methods to remove garbage (preferably, induce visitors not to throw garbage, but remove it from the corresponding natural area).
- Facilities for the recycling of waste with appropriate technologies for the treatment of organic waste such as septic tanks, compost and biogas.
- Methods to recycle wastewater for non-potable uses and treat contaminated or dirty water before returning it to the environment.
- Waste management and waste treatment with ecological sanitation techniques, recycling and natural purification of gray water, the use of cane fields for the drainage of gray water and operational (internal) incentives.
- Waste treatment with the use of algae and ultraviolet radiation pools, the creation of artificial wetlands, the reuse of compost for gardening, the reconversion of gas produced into electrical energy.

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- <https://tuplanetavital.org/tag/parque-nacional-canaima/>
- [http://www.fundacionlasalle.org.ve/FondoEditorial/BIODIVERSIDAD DEL PARQUE NACIONAL CANAIMA](http://www.fundacionlasalle.org.ve/FondoEditorial/BIODIVERSIDAD%20DEL%20PARQUE%20NACIONAL%20CANAIMA)