



The ultimate in 'hosted' angling adventures throughout the Amazon.

UK Agent and Promotional Management for Amazon-Angler.com

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Guyana, 'the land of many waters' The River Essequibo

The **River Essequibo** in Guyana is the location for our **Jaguar Explorer Camp**, which provides some of the richest and most productive 'mixed species' sport fishing within the region. The camps are located between the middle and upper reaches of the main river, which is the longest in Guyana and the third longest within the region, only surpassed by the Amazon and Orinoco.



A bit of background on the Essequibo

Originating in the Acaraí Mountains along Guyana's southern border with Brazil, the River Essequibo flows north for more than 600 miles – winding, twisting, and raging through savannah and tropical forests throughout its journey – until its mouth opens to c.20 miles in width, before discharging into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Essequibo drains an area of c.26,800 square miles and at its point of discharge to the Atlantic, spills out at an average of 74,300 cubic feet per second. Whilst open to debate, the river Essequibo is generally seen as being formed in three regions – see figure 1.

- The **'Upper Essequibo'** - It's source to the point of confluence with the River Rupununi,
- The **'Middle Essequibo'** – From the Rupununi to the confluence with the River Potaro, and
- The **'Lower Essequibo'** from the River Potaro to where it is joined by the Cuyuni & Mazaruni tributaries (close to the town of Bartica), through to its discharge into the Atlantic.

Its many tributaries include the Rupununi, Potaro (location of the incredible Kaieteur Falls), Mazaruni, Siparuni, Kiyuwini, Konawaruk and Cuyuni rivers. Around 20 miles from its mouth, the river's channel is divided by the large flat and fertile islands of Leguan c.11 sq miles, Wakenaam c.17 sq miles, and Hogg Island at c.23 sq miles.



The River Essequibo has a rich fauna. and more than 300 fish species are known from within the Essequibo basin, including almost 60 endemics, although this may be an underestimate of the true diversity, as many parts of the basin are poorly known or remain uncharted. In addition, at certain times of the season the headwaters of the Branco River (a part of the Amazon basin) and those of the Essequibo are connected, allowing a level of exchange in the aquatic fauna such as fish between the two systems. Pic 1. on left - This Guyanese-German team was the first modern equipped team to follow the River Essequibo right to its source – *Kaieteur News Dec 19th, 2013.*

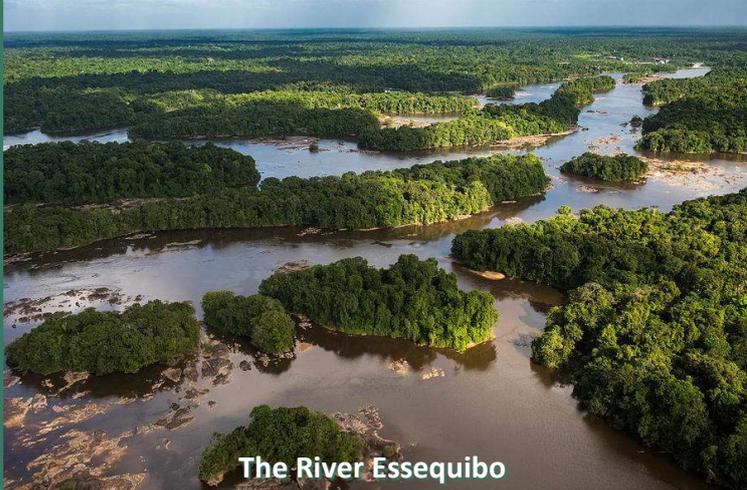


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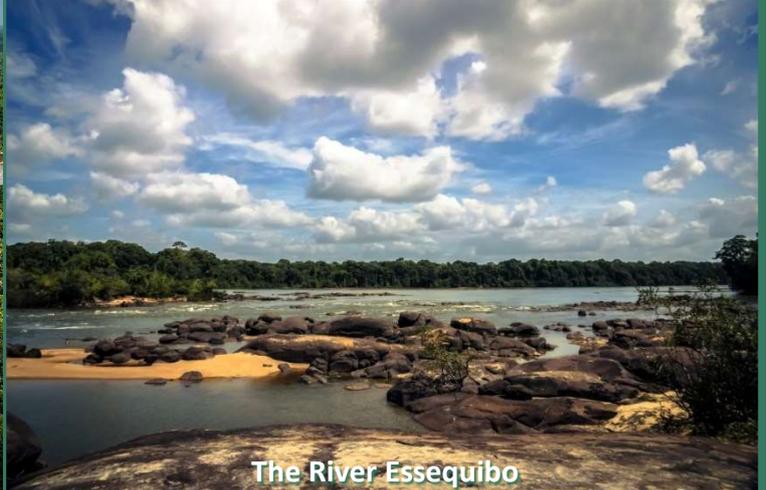
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A few images of the River Essequibo and its tributaries



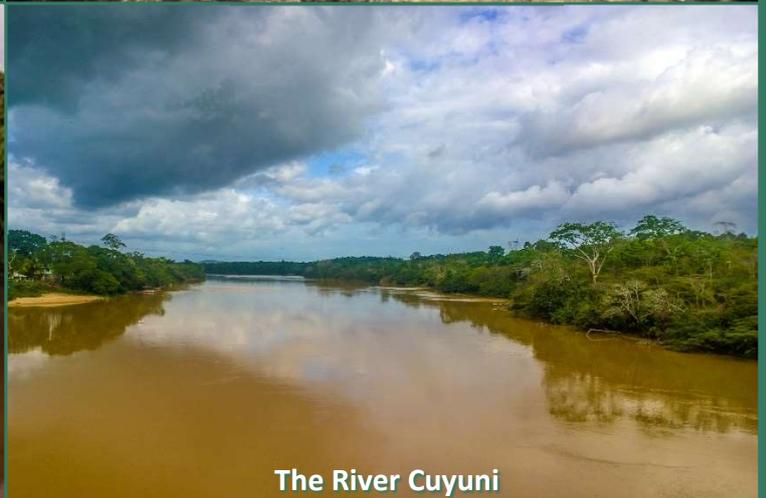
The River Essequibo



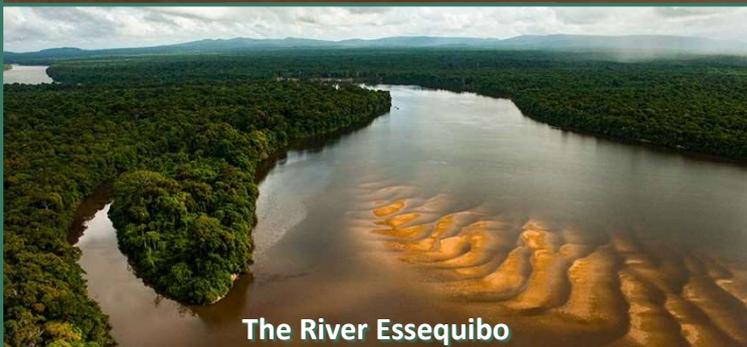
The River Essequibo



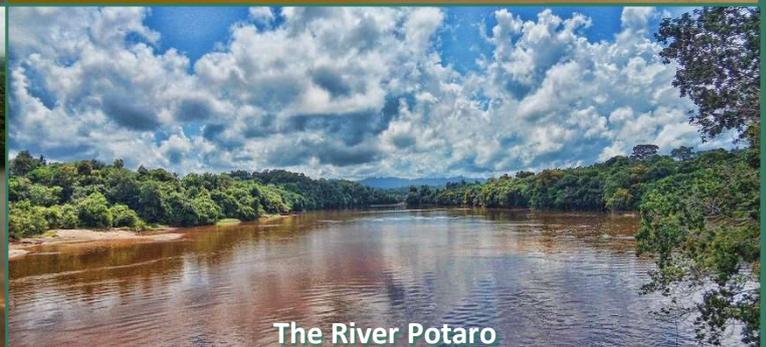
The River Rupununi



The River Cuyuni



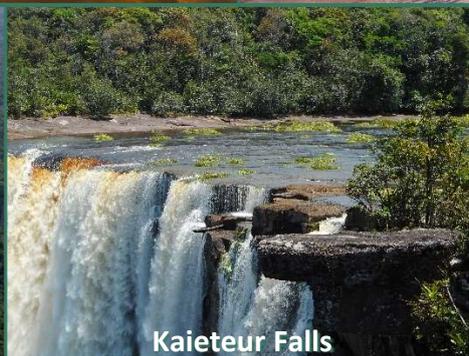
The River Essequibo



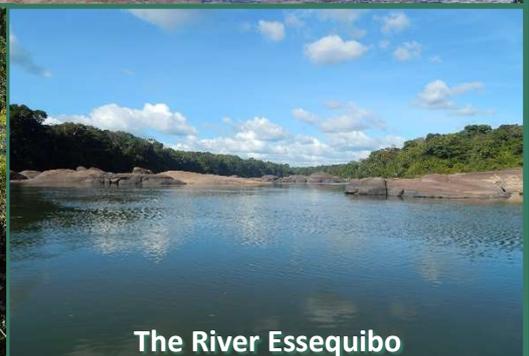
The River Potaro



Kaieteur Falls



Kaieteur Falls



The River Essequibo