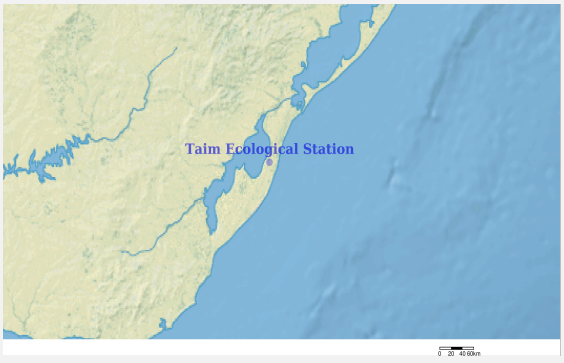
Ramsar Information Sheet

Brazil

Taim Ecological Station



Designation date	22 March 2017
Site number	2298
Coordinates	32°44'36"S 52°35'48"W
Area	10 938,55 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Taim Ecological Station stands out as one of the richest areas for aquatic birds in South America, with residents, breeding and wintering at the southernmost areas of the Nearctic. It is important to highlight its value as genetic and landscape heritage, due to the great biological diversity and existing ecosystems, and for being one of the remnants of this type of ecosystem. The Taim wetland has a very important role in maintaining the ecological balance of the area. Among its functions it should be cited, food production, biodiversity conservation, containment of flooding and pollution control. The most important processes in this ecosystem are the generation of soil, plant production and nutrient, water and biodiversity storage (NEMA, 2008). it is also part of the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve, which highlights the ecological relevance of this ecosystem (UNESCO, 1999; Burger, 2002)

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name: Ana Carolina Cotta de Mello Canary

Institution/agency: Estação Ecológica do Taim

Postal address: Estação Ecológica do Taim – BR 471, km 537 - Caixa Postal 28 – Avenida Rio Grande n°45 – AC Cassino/Rio Grande – RS – CEP 96207-970

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Phone: 55 53 35033151

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year: 2013

To year: 2013

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Taim Ecological Station

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps: 0

Boundaries description

On July 21, 1986 the wetland of Taim was promoted to a Federal Conservation Unit (Decree n ° 92.963) (Appendix 2), creating the Taim Ecological Station with 10.764 hectares. The Taim Ecological Station was formed by four polygonal that had already been bought by federal government. The primary goal is to protect samples from Southern Wetlands and endangered Wildlife, besides preserving an area used by several migratory birds. Currently the Taim Ecological Station is in process of expansion to 32.800 hectares, thus encompassing the area that was originally enacted as public utility with the objective of protecting wetland systems.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Rio Grande do Sul

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Rio Grande

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes ○ No ◉

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 10938.55

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 10938.55

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	coastal plain

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Federal University of Santa Maria.Continous Forest Inventory.Accessed on October 16, of 2012. http://w3.ufsm.br/ifcrs/frame.htm

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	The Coastal Plain of Rio Grande do Sul is a unique environment in Brazil. Some of its most striking features are its very recent geological formation, caused by marine transgressions and regressions of the Holocene, and a peculiar geographical position, which submits it to the Subtropical Convergence and a climate with strong marine influence. Within this biogeographical unit, Coastal Plain, wetlands inserted in the Taim Ecological Station are the most representative of this unique wetland ecosystem (Tucci et al., 1996;Carvalho& Ozorio, 2007).Of the total area of ESEC Taim, about 60% is occupied by the wetland Taim, is still within the same lakes Jacaré and Nicola, and the northern part of Mangueira Lagoon (Tucci et al., 1996). The structure of the wetland Taim (vegetation, topography, channels, etc.) controls the exchange of water between this system and the Mangueira Lagoon. Indirectly, the Wetland of Taim regulates the amount of water stored in Mangueira Lagoon (Tassi, 2008). This area also makes the maintenance of ground water sources adjacent ecosystems (Tucci et al., 1996). The wetlands Taim reduces the flow velocity, provided the vegetation attenuates flow, controlling erosion and subsequently reducing the amount of sediment transported downstream. The process of removing nutrients and pollutants by "filtering" of the water inside this wetland also returns to improved water environment (Tassi, 2008). Moreover, this reduction in speed helps regulate the climate. All this makes the ESEC Taim a representative wetland area and important to the hydrologic cycle.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The ESEC Taim stands out among the current areas of Coscoroba coscoroba, the Coastal Plain (East and South region), associated with coastal lagoons and coastal fields. The Taim Ecological Station, in this context, harbors a high biodiversity in the region, due to the Atlantic Forest which is considered a biodiversity hotspot (IC, 2007), providing a haven for species typical of this type of environment. In addition, it shelters a unique environment of the coastal plain. The Taim Ecological has two endemic species of spiders: Nesticus taim (Ott & Lise, 2002) e Latonigea taim (Ott et al., 2012).

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification	The Taim Ecological Station has a diversity of 63 fish species known (Garcia et al, 2006; Correa et al, 2011) (Appendix 6). However, few studies have been conducted in the area. A study of Odentesthes humensis recorded the highest occurrence of this species within coastal lagoons of Mirim and Mangueira, which includes the area of the ESEC Taim (Bemvenuti, 2002). In the ESEC Taim, there are some endemic fish species of the Coastal Plain, such as Odentesthes mirinensis, Odontesthes aff, Perugiae, Odontesthes retropinnis, Austrolebias wolterstorffi and Hisonotus taimensis. Furthermore, there is the presence of Austrolebias cf. charrua, endemic and threatened species according to the Brazilian list of threatened species (Appendix 3).

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Acanthosyris spinescens		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Azolla caroliniana		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Jodina rhombifolia		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Lemna valdiviana		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Limnobium laevigatum		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Myrcianthes cisplatensis		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Pavonia rosengurttii		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Pistia stratiotes		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Salvinia biloba		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Wolffiella oblonga		☐	☐	☐		☐		
Zizaniopsis bonariensis		☐	☐	☐		☐		

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas flavirostris*	Speckled Teal	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas georgica*	Yellow-billed Pintail	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Bartramia longicauda*		☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		resting and feeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris alba*	Sanderling	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		resting and feeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		resting and feeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Circus cinereus*	Cinereous Harrier	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	VU	National Legislation
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Coscoroba coscoroba*	Coscoroba Swan	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Nesting
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Cygnus melancoryphus*	Black-necked Swan	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		nesting
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Diomedea dabbenena*	Tristan Albatross	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐		

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Diomedea epomophora*	Royal Albatross; Southern Royal Albatross	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Northern Royal Albatross	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	EN	National Legislation
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Larus atlanticus*	Olrog's Gull	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Limosa haemastica*		☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		resting and feeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Pluvialis dominica*	American Golden Plover; American Golden-Plover	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		resting and feeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Procellaria aequinoctialis*	White-chinned Petrel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Procellaria conspicillata*	Spectacled Petrel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Thalassarche chlororhynchos*	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross; Yellow-nosed Albatross	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Thalasseus maximus*	Royal Tern	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	EN	National Legislation
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tringa solitaria*	Solitary Sandpiper	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		resting and feeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tryngites subruficollis*	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☑		resting and feeding
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Austrolebias charrua*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hisonotus taimensis*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Odontesthes mirinensis*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Odontesthes retropinnis*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐					☐	☐		
Others																		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Caiman latirostris*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☑	☐		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Caretta caretta*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Chelonia mydas*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☑	☑		

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Ctenomys flamarioni*	Flamarion's Tuco-tuco	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Dermochelys coriacea*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Eretmochelys imbricata*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				CR	☑	☑		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		
ARTHROPODA/ ARACHNIDA	*Latonigena taim*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Leopardus geoffroyi*	Geoffroy's Cat	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☐	VU	National Legislation
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Lontra longicaudis*	Neotropical Otter	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☑	☐		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Lycalopex gymnocercus*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Mazama gouazoubira*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Physalaemus biligonigerus*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Siphonops annulatus*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Trachemys dorbigni*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Wilfredomys oenax*	Greater Wilfred's Mouse; Rufous-nosed Wilfredomys	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The Taim Ecological Station shelters important populations of reptiles and mammals that are threatened according to the national list of endangered species and included in the IUCN Red List.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The Taim Ecological Station is recognized worldwide as one of the most important conservation areas, preserving wetlands and lagoons, fields, dunes and forests, and sheltering a great diversity of species of plants and animals. Its birdlife draws attention, part from the migratory northern hemisphere countries, part from the Southern Cone and other species that live here all year round. The exuberant and easy viewing wildlife is a differential offered by the region. There are over 220 species of birds, among billed pochards, Coscoroba coscoroba and Cygnus melanocoryphus, Chaunatorquata, sandpipers and passerines. Typical site for reptiles and amphibians found in swamps, the Caiman latirostris and the Trachemys dorbigni, are easily found in these swamps. The Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris) is extremely abundant and the Lycalopex gymnocercus is more visible at dusk.

Endangered species such as the Lontralongicaudis and Circus cinereus are found in more remote areas of the Unit. The flora of Taim is adapted to this coastal region. From the reeds and sedges of wetlands, grasslands and shrubs of the fields and dunes to the clumps of forest sandbank, a wide variety of plants are found. Many species are considered medicinal, others have their ornamental value, such as orchids, and their distributions respond to climatic factors, soil, presence of water and stress caused by wind and temperature, typical of the region.
Samples of the Pampa ecosystem can be seen in its most exuberant, preserved form and kept away from the pressure of cattle raising on this type of ecosystem.
This conservation unit is noted for its value as genetic and landscape heritage, due to its high biological and ecosystem diversity, and for being one of the remnants of this type of ecosystem. The Taim has a very important role in maintaining the ecological balance of the area. These functions include food production, biodiversity conservation, flooding prevention and pollution control. The most important processes in this ecosystem are the generation of soil, plant production and storage of nutrient, water and biodiversity (NEMA, 2008).

In addition, the conservation unit is a core zone of the Biosphere Reserve of the Atlantic forest and of great importance due to the presence of endangered and endemic species (Programme "Man and the Biosphere" (Man and the Biosphere Programme) (UNESCO, 1998; NEMA, 2008).

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
F: Estuarine waters		2		Representative

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		4		Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfa: Humid subtropical (Mild with no dry season, hot summer)

The climate is subtropical, It is temperate humid with hot summer(Cfa) (Koöppen, 1936), which makes this region different from other existing wetlands in Brazil due to climate characteristics in this region, with well-distributed four seasons throughout the year (Lima, 2011).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 5

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 9

- [ ] Entire river basin
- [ ] Upper part of river basin
- [ ] Middle part of river basin
- [ ] Lower part of river basin
- [ ] More than one river basin
- [x] Not in river basin
- [x] Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The Taim Ecological Station is located on the coastal plain of Rio Grande do Sul.

4.4.3 - Soil

- [x] Mineral
- [x] Organic
- [ ] No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The entire area has a certain diversity in terms of soils, with common impermeability characteristics in a greater or lesser degree, hydromorphism (poor draining), and very high groundwater, or even above the surface, and salinity (BRASIL, 1973,Tucci et al., 1996).

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?
Usually permanent water present

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source
Water inputs from rainfall	☑

Water destination

Presence?
Unknown

Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

According to Tucci and colleagues (1996), the water entry in the system is provided only by rainfall, and a significant contribution provided by a concentrated stream flow does not occur in the system area. The variation of the water regimes in Taim (Tucci et al., 1996) may be related to the species of the wetland macrophytes, determining not only the presence/absence as well as its distribution (Motta Marques et al., 1997).

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- [ ] Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site
- [ ] Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site
- [ ] Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site
- [ ] Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually
- [x] Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

- [ ] Acid (pH<5.5)
- [ ] Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)
- [ ] Alkaline (pH>7.4)

Unknown ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☐

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☐

Unknown ☑

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☐

Mesotrophic ☐

Oligotrophic ☐

Dystrophic ☐

Unknown ☑

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☐

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Around the site, the main activity is farming, mostly rice cultivation in large areas, which are irrigated by flooding. This type of farming uses, in the summer months, a large amount of water, thus a significant reduction in the level of ponds in a period of low rainfall, which ultimately affects the water level within the Taim (Motta Marques & Villanueva, 2001). There are also fishing, livestock and pasture and reforestation activities.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	not relevant for site
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	not relevant for site

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	not relevant for site
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	not relevant for site

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	not relevant for site

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	not relevant for site

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ◉

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☑

Description if applicable

Within the limits of the Taim Ecological Station, there is the presence of “Cerritos”. According to Schäfer (2009), a Cerrito or landfill is an artificial elevation of the ground in the middle of wetlands of the Laguna dos Patos, Mirim and Mangueira. The indigenous people would build them in order to obtain shelter from the waters. The Cerrito has an ellipsoid or circular shape, measuring 15-100 m in diameter and 0.5 to 6.0 m tall. It consists mainly of land, or large amount of human food leftovers, lying alone or in groups of 2-5 Cerritos. Over them, houses were built that seem to have had circular or oval shapes. These were built probably during successive occupations of the indigenous groups of hunters and gatherers who lived in this region for at least 4,000 B.P.

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☐	☑
Public land (unspecified)	☑	☐

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☐	☑

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

The Ecological Station of Taim has public domain. In the area around the site, there are certain private properties that exert agriculture and cattle raising activities and there are also lands that belong to the Federal Government.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: ICMBio/MMA.

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Henrique Horn Ilha – Analista Ambiental da ESEC Taim

Postal address: Estação Ecológica do Taim – BR 471, km 537 - Caixa Postal 28 – Avenida Rio Grande n°45 – AC Cassino/Rio Grande – RS – CEP 96207-970

E-mail address: henrique.ilha@icmbio.gov.br

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Housing and urban areas	High impact		☐	☑

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	High impact		☐	☑
Wood and pulp plantations		High impact	☐	☑

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Renewable energy		Medium impact	☐	☑

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Roads and railroads	High impact		☐	☑

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact		☐	☑

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Biosphere Reserve of the Atlantic		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Federal Conservation Unit (Decree n ° 92.96.3)	Ecological Station of Taim		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☑
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Land conversion controls	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Proposed
Research	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Proposed
Livestock management/exclusion (excluding fisheries)	Proposed

Other:

- Stimulate the production of Organic Rice in the surroundings and in the buffer zone of the unit, making cultivation practices compatible with the conservation objectives of ESEC Taim;
- Creation of Reservas Particulares do Patrimonio Natural (RPPNs) by the reforestation companies located in the buffer zone of ESEC Taim

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

The Taim Ecological Station has in the area of its Administrative Headquarters, a museum that is open to the public. This museum gives visitors greater contact and knowledge about this wetland environment. In addition to this museum, it is the management's intention to build an Interpretation Center of the Ecological Station of Taim (Annex 14), which is in preparation. The Unit receives annually a large amount of visitors, including tourists, students from schools and universities. During the visit a presentation on the conservation is performed.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Bibliographical references can be found in the section 34. Bibliographical references of the Ramsar Information Sheet uploaded in section 6.1.2.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Capybaras (*Henrique Horn 03-06-2009*)

Swan (*Henrique Horn 06-08-2013*)

American coot (*Henrique Horn 6-08-2013*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2017-03-22