

Ramsar Information Sheet

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BrazilRio Juruá



Designation date 29 September 2018
Site number 2362
Coordinates 05°09'35"S 67°13'05"W
Area 2 136 489,00 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

The Amazon Basin is the largest river basin in the world, occupying a hydrographical area of approximately 6,869,000 km² (Neil et al., 2006), and when the Tocantins basin and estuarine coastal areas are included to define the Amazon Region, the total area is 7.287 million km2 (Venticinque et al, 2016). The Amazon area comprise seven South American countries and important population centres such as Manaus and lquitos. In Central Amazon the flood pulse is monomodal. The floodplains forests and their adjacent shores, located between rivers and the floodplains forests are covered by several meters of flood water from 5-7 months per year, depending on terrain elevation and the height of annual flood (Junk, 1997, Hess et al, 2003). Predictable flood pulse wetlands can be considered as centres of speciation, as evidenced by the many endemic species of terrestrial invertebrates and trees in Amazonian floodplains. (Junk et al, 2013). The Juruá River and its floodplain is one of the most important tributary system of Solimões River basin. The region comprises a continuum of protected areas forming a large conservation block inserted in Inambari endemism area (Cracraft, 1985) and Central Amazon Corridor, regions of high importance for aquatic biota conservation (Avres et al., 2005) and a priority area for reptile and amphibian biodiversity conservation (Capobianco et al., 2001). The following reptile species are found in the region: Yellow-footed Tortoise (Chelonoidis denticulata), Big-headed Amazon River Turtle (Peltocephalus dumerilianus), Six-tubercled Amazon River Turtle (Podocnemis sextuberculata), Yellow-spotted River Turtle (Podocnemis unifilis) all vulnerable to extinction according to IUCN list (IUCN, 2017) and listed in Appendix II of CITES (excepting the Giant Armadillo which is in Appendix I) (CITES, 2017). The Six-tubercled Amazon River Turtle is considered near threatened in the Brazilian list (Brasil, 2014b). In the region there are amphibian species such as: Caecilia sp., Bufo marinus, Epipedobatis hahneli and others. Juruá basin have about 392 fish species for food and commercial importance. Among the mammal species vulnerable to extinction in IUCN list (IUCN, 2017), the following are found in the region: South American Manatee (Trichechus inunguis); the Giant Armadillo (Priodontes maximus), the Bald-headed Uacari (Cacajao calvus) and the Buffy Saki (Pithecia albicans).

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Compiler 2

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

From year 2017

To year 2018

Fax +551232079499

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Rio Juruá

Unofficial name (optional) Rio Juruá Sitio Ramsar

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

The Juruá river originates in Peru and drains into the Solimões River, in Brazil. The limits of the site correspond to the limits of the Juruá River and the protected areas and indigenous land located in the area. The Ramsar Site enclosed the area of Baixo Juruá Extractivist Reserve until the Deni Indigenous Land.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

Amazonas State

b) What is the nearest town or population Carauari, Itamarati and Juruá.

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 2136489

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 2136489.02

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Amazon southwest
Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces	Neotropic
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Amazon lowlands

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 Amazon basin is one of the most important ecological systems in the world due to a large area of tropical rainforest that has the world's biggest biological diversity (Dirzo and Raven, 2003). Different types of forested wetlands cover about 30% of the humid tropics of the Amazon lowlands. The main-stem Amazonian river floodplains, locally known as várzeas, cover 98.110 km2 (Junk, 2011). The low varzea forests were composed of different successional stages subjected to annual floods between 3 and 7 mts (Wittmann et al, 2004). In this context, the Juruá River basin, its tributaries, streams and lake systems inserted within the várzea matrix in a highly preserved region are essential for the maintenance of the Amazon ecosystem, its biodiversity, the climate and the local populations. In addition, the rivers within the Juruá River Basin are considered as "white water rivers" because their yellowish coloration (muddy water) resulting from the high transport of suspended matter (Sioli, 1984). Their waters have near neutral ph and deposit their sediments the várzeas, making them fertile and covered with highly productive terrestrial and aquatic herbaceous plant communities and floodplain forests (Junk et al, 2011). The Juruá river is direct or indirect a source of water supply for at least six municipalities. The floodplain is important for its high biodiversity (Junk et al., 2000), the high productivity of flooded forests (Parolin et al., 2004) and aguatic macrophytes (Piedade et al., 1994; Silva et al., 2010), providing the main energy source for Amazonian aquatic food chain (Forsberg et al., 1993; Arraut et al., 2010). The várzea along the Juruá are perhaps the most structurally intact of all major white-water tributaries of the Amazon river (Peres et al, 2018).

Other ecosystem services provided

There are three Sustainable Use protected areas on the site which aim nature conservation with the sustainable use of natural resources. The traditional population in the region carry out extractives activities of low impact, agriculture, fishing and subsistence hunting, ensuring not only the ecosystem preservation but also the traditional livelihood and culture.

Other recent

The Ramsar Site encompasses three municipalities that are supplied through wells, rivers and streams. Although water supply is large, all supply systems need expansion and/or new sources to meet future demand. In this context, the site will guarantee springs and rivers preservation and securing water availability (in quantity and quality) for future generations and at least six municipalities. The Juruá River is also the main communication channel system integrating municipalities and localities (traditional communities) to larger cities, as for most of them the river is the only interconnection, through which their supplies and production are transported. The region has large waterways in the Juruá River totalizing 4,343 km of navigable patches (ANA, 2005, 2012). However, navigability in these rivers follows the flood dynamics. During the lower river level period at Jurua River, sand beaches are exposed complicating the navigability especially for cargo ferries that must wait for small flood pulses to continue the trip. This is a characteristic from várzea forests. This site represents an example of freshwater of Amazon floodplain forests and it is important for the reproduction of animals and plants endemic to the region. The Juruá river is probably the most protected large sub basin in the Amazon.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The site region is part of the Central Amazon Corridor, an important area for biodiversity conservation of regional and national relevance (Ayres et al., 2005). The Ramsar Site is near two Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) designated by Birdlife: Mamirauá and Alto Juruá (Birdlife,2017). The Juruá river basin has one of the highest amphibian richness and diversity (Carvalho et al., 2006, Waldez and Souza, 2008). The terrestrial fauna makes regular seasonal movements between várzea forest and the adjacent terra firme forest to take advantage of abundant plant resources provided by annual flood pulse of up to 12 meters (Peres et al, 2018). The Juruá river represents a unique area to conserve wild populations of terrestrial and aquatic species, acting as a strong source area to ensure the replenishment of natural populations. In the region of Baixo Juruá it can be found reptilia and amphibia. Records in Resex Baixo Juruá identified 362 bird species, such as: Lepidothrix coronata, Gymnophitis salvini and Willisornis poecilinotus. There are migratory species (such as the Swallow-tailed Kite, Elanoides forficatus, included in CITES Appendix II) and sp associated to the "tabocais" vegetation: Long-crested Pygmy-tyrant (Lophotriccus eulophotes), the Dot-winged Antwren (Microrhopias quixensis), and Ramphotrigon fuscicauda.

Justificatior

According to Anciães et al. (2006), some records reveal the geographic distribution limits of some bird species so far inaccurate (eg Odonthophorus stellatus, Amazona farinosa, Galbula leucogastra, Conirostrum margaritae, Topaza pyra). It was also observed typically Amazonian species with historical records of occurrence in the region suggesting migratory behaviour (eg Piranga flava, Sporophila caerulescens, Buteo albonotatus), and a known migratory species (Attila phoenicurus). In the region there are also the Chelonoidis denticulata, Eunectes murinus; the Podocnemis expansa; Podocnemis unifilis and Podocnemis sextuberculata. The Mammalia species are: Cuniculus paca; Dasyprocta fuliginosa and the Sciurus spadiceus. There are records of endemism such as Pithecia irrorata Vanzolinii.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

The Jurua river basin has about 392 fish species (Amazon-Fish Project, 2018) and there are many fish species of extreme importance for subsistence fishery (the main food/protein resource) in the region, such as Triportheus spp. (sardines), piranhas (Serrasalmus elongatus, Pygocentrus nattereri and Serrasalmus sp.), Osteoglossum bicirrhosum, Astronotus ocellatus, Potamorhina spp., Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum, Prochilodus nigricans, Leiarius marmoratus, Brycon melanopterus, Pimelodus spp., Hypophthalmus marginatus., Mylossoma duriventri, Plagioscion squamosissimus, Leporinus friderici, Serrasalmus spp., Piaractus brachypomus, Phractocephalus hemioliopterus (Pirarara), Pseudoplatystoma punctifer, Cichla kelberi., Hoplis spp. and Psectrogaster rutiloides (Florentino et al, 2012, Rosa-Ribeiro, 2009). The most frequently caught species are curimată, mandim, pacu, surubim and sardines.

Justification

Among the species that carry out reproductive, trophic and dispersal migrations and are adapted to the annual precipitation period, we can mention Curimata sp., jaraqui (Semaprochilodus spp.), matrinxã (Brycon spp.). Since 2006 the Pirarucu Management Plan has been implemented in the conservation units [Resex Medio Jurua and RDS Uacari (Silva, 2014)]. This successful initiative started in 1999 in Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (a Ramsar site) and is being replicated in several Protected Areas in the Amazon. Since then there was an increase up to 200% in pirarucu abundance in Mamirauá lakes (Viana et al., 2007; Arantes et al., 2006).

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

The site serves as a spawning ground of several fish species on the extensive river beaches and margins, floodplains ravines, lakes and streams. The region is formed by a complex system of rivers, channels, lakes, islands, and barriers that are periodically modified by the flood pulse that transforms terrestrial environments into seasonally aquatic environments (Junk et al., 1997). This dynamic provides a diversity of habitats for many plants and animals species (Junk and Silva, 1997), and provides food source, nesting and refuge from predators for several fish species (Goulding et al., 1996; Sanchez-Botero and Araújo-Lima, 2001).

Justification

Among the fish species found in the region we mention the Redtail catfish (Phractocephalus hemioliopterus), tambaqui (Colossoma macropomum), dourada (Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii) and piramutaba catfish (Brachyplatystoma vaillantii) and pirarucu (Arapaima gigas), species that carry out reproductive, trophic and dispersal migrations from August to October, with total spawning occurring in the beginning of the flood period (from December to February).

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
Aniba rosaeodora			✓					
Bauhinia angulosa			✓					
Beilschmiedia brasiliensis			V	✓				rare
Bertholletia excelsa		V	✓		VU Sign			VU National List
Bowdichia nitida			 ✓					
Cariniana legalis					VU Sign			
Cariniana micrantha								
Cedrela odorata	spanish cedar				VU Sign		CITES App III	Economic value intense logging pressure
Copaifera multijuga								
Curupira tefeensis								rare
Dinizia excelsa			 ✓					
Euterpe oleracea								
Euxylophora paraensis		/			CR			IUCN Red list
Heliconia acuminata			✓					
Heliconia chartacea			 ✓					
Heliconia densiflora			 ✓					
Heliconia hirsuta			✓					
Heliconia juruana			 ✓					
Heliconia lasiorachis								

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Heliconia marginata			₽					
Heliconia psittacorum			 ✓					
Heliconia spathocircinata			 ✓					
Heliconia stricta			₽					
Heteropsis flexuosa	titica vine						W	National Red List
Hevea brasiliensis			₽					
Hymenaea courbaril courbaril			/					
Inga edulis edulis			 ✓					
Mouriri angulicosta			\mathscr{J}					
Oenocarpus bacaba			₽					
Platonia esculenta			₽					
Sapium glandulosum			A					
Socratea exorrhiza			 ✓					
Uncaria tomentosa			V					
Vatairea heteroptera								
Virola surinamensis	Ucuúba	2	2	Ø	EN ● SS			Endangered to extinction in IUCN and vulnerable in national list / extractive resource

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

Phylum	Scientific name		Species qualifies under criterion	criterion	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds												
CHORDATA/ AVES	Amazona farinosa	Mealy Amazon; Mealy Parrot		2 000)			NT				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Amazona festiva	Festive Amazon		2 000)			NT ©				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Amazona kawalli	White-cheeked Amazon		2 000)							
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anhima cornuta	Horned Screamer		2 000]			LC OTSF				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anhinga anhinga	Anhinga		2 000)			LC Sign				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	q	Speci jualifi unde riter	ies er ion	CO	Species ntributes under riterion 5 7 8	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. Occurrence 1) IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anthracothorax nigricollis	Black-throated Mango				V		LC Să OM				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ara chloropterus					V		LC ST STRY				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ara severus	Chestnut-fronted Macaw				V						
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aramides cajanea	Gray-necked Wood-Rail; Grey- necked Wood Rail				V						
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aramus guarauna	Limpkin				V		LC Să OTR				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aratinga leucophthalma	White-eyed Parakeet				V						
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aratinga weddellii	Dusky-headed Parakeet				V						
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea alba	Great Egret		V		V		LC SS OTH				support during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea cocoi	Cocoi Heron				1		LC SS STS				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Attila phoenicurus	Rufous-tailed Attila				V		LC SS STS				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Attila spadiceus	Bright-rumped Attila				1		LC •\$\$				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Brotogeris sanctithomae	Tui Parakeet				V		LC •\$\$ •\$\$				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Brotogeris versicolurus	Canary-winged Parakeet; White- winged Parakeet				V		LC SS OBS				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret		V		V		LC Street				migratory species
CHORDATA/ AVES	Busarellus nigricollis	Black-collared Hawk				/		LC •55 •68				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Buteo albonotatus	Zone-tailed Hawk				1		LC Să OTR				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Buteogallus meridionalis					Ø.		LC ST				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Buteogallus urubitinga	Great Black-Hawk; Great Black Hawk				V		LC St Oth				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Butorides striata	Striated Heron		V		V		LC Str				Mgratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cairina moschata	Muscovy Duck				V		◎ ™				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cathartes aura	Turkey Vulture		V		V		LC Sign				support during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cathartes burrovianus	Lesser Yellow- headed Vulture				V		LC ●数 ●開			App II Cites	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	q	Spec qualif und criter	fies ler rion	co	Species ontributes under criterion 8	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence List	Append	CMS Ex Appendix	Cother Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cathartes melambrotus	Greater Yellow- headed Vulture				V		LC •st			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Celeus flavus	Cream-colored Woodpecker	/			V		LC Spin			CR Brazilian List	Brazilian Red List
CHORDATA/ AVES	Celeus torquatus	Ringed Woodpecker										
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cercomacra nigrescens	Blackish Antbird		V			ممد	LC St				endemic
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chloroceryle aenea	American Pygmy Kingfisher						LC St GR				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chloroceryle amazona	Amazon Kingfisher				V		LC •\$\$ •\$\$				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chloroceryle americana	Green Kingfisher						LC St OM				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chloroceryle inda	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher		V				LC St Sm				associated with igapo and varzea forests
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chondrohierax uncinatus	Hook-billed Kite					000	LC St				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coccyzus melacoryphus	Dark-billed Cuckoo		V				LC •\$\$				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Colonia colonus	Long-tailed Tyrant		V (V		LC © SS				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Conirostrum bicolor	Bicolored Conebil				Ø		NT ***				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Conirostrum margaritae	Pearly-breasted Conebill				V		VU • \$2 • CRI				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coragyps atratus	Black Vulture				V		LC © Sign			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crax globulosa	Wattled Curassow	v 📝			V		EN • State				threatened in IUCN and in the brazilian list
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crotophaga major	Greater Ani				V		LC © SS				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crypturellus atrocapillus	Black-capped Tinamou				V		NT S				NT IUCN red list
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae	Bamboo Antshrike	e 🔲					UST CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR O				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Daptrius ater	Black Caracara						LC GA				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta thula	Snowy Egret				Ø.		LC Si Si				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Elaenia spectabilis	Large Elaenia				Ø		LC Str				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	c	Spec qualit und criter	fies ler rion	C	Species ontributes under criterion	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence 1) IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Elanoides forficatus	Swallow-tailed Kite				V		LC SS GER				migratory and feeding area
CHORDATA/ AVES	Eurypyga helias	Sunbittern				V		LC St OTS				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon		V		V		LC Str Other	V			support during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco rufigularis	Bat Falcon				V		LC Str				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Formicarius rufifrons	Rufous-fronted Antthrush		Ø(NT SS GSR				IUCN List
CHORDATA/ AVES	Galbula leucogastra	Bronzy Jacamar				V		LC •\$\$ •\$\$				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinula chloropus galeata					V						
CHORDATA/ AVES	Geranospiza caerulescens	Crane Hawk						LC •st •st				CITES App II
CHORDATA/ AVES		Ferruginous Pygmy Owl; Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl						LC •\$\$ •\$\$				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Glaucidium hardyi	Amazonian Pygmy Owl	у <u>П</u>			V		LC GS GSF			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Harpagus bidentatus	Double-toothed Kite						LC •\$\$			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Harpia harpyja	Harpy Eagle	V					NT ●S\$ ●SBF	V			threatened in IUCN, vulnerable in the Brazilian list and listed in Appendix I of CITES
CHORDATA/ AVES	Heliornis fulica	Sungrebe				V		LC Sign				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hemitriccus griseipectus	White-bellied Tody-Tyrant						LC SS SSR				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Herpetotheres cachinnans	Laughing Falcon						LC St GER			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow				V		LC St OTSF				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hylophilus ochraceiceps	Tawny-crowned Greenlet										
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ictinia plumbea	Plumbeous Kite		Ø(V		LC •5 •5			_	migratory and feeding area
CHORDATA/ AVES	Jabiru mycteria	Jabiru		1		V		LC •5 •6	V			migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Jacana jacana	Wattled Jacana				V		LC •\$\$ •\$\$				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qi t cr	peci ualifi unde iteri 4 (ies er ion	СО	Species intributes under criterion	Pop. Size	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Laterallus melanophaius	Rufous-sided Crake				V	ممم			LC ●数 ●際				
CHORDATA/ AVES	<u> </u>	Euler's Flycatcher		2			ممد			LC Str				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Legatus Ieucophaius Ieucophaius					V								
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lepidothrix coronata coronata					V								
CHORDATA/ AVES	Leptodon cayanensis	Grey-headed Kite; Gray-headed Kite				V				LC ●数 ●關			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Leucopternis kuhli	White-browed Hawk				V				LC ©®			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lophostrix cristata	Crested Owl					ممد			LC OMP			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lophotriccus eulophotes	Long-crested Pygmy Tyrant								LC				
CHORDATA/ AVES	SIL	Ringed Kingfisher					ممد			LC •\$* •\$#				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Megarynchus pitangua	Boat-billed Flycatcher		2][]				LC ©SF				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Megascops choliba	Tropical Screech Owl; Tropical Screech-Owl				V				LC Sign			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mesembrinibis cayennensis	Green Ibis		2][V				LC Str				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Micrastur gilvicollis	Lined Forest Falcon					ممد			LC ●数 ●際			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Micrastur mirandollei	Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon; Slaty-backed Forest Falcon								LC ●部			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Micrastur ruficollis	Barred Forest- Falcon; Barred Forest Falcon				V				LC ●数 ●瞬			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Microrhopias quixensis	Dot-winged Antwren				V				LC OW				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Milvago chimachima	Yellow-headed Caracara				V				LC OSS			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Monasa morphoeus	White-fronted Nunbird	V (ممد			LC ●数 ●際			EN Brazilian List	threatened in the brazilian list
CHORDATA/ AVES	Morphnus guianensis	Crested Eagle								NT ●\$* ●簡				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	q	pec ualif unde riter	ies er ion	cc	Species ontributes under criterion	Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence 1)		CITES Appendix	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mycteria americana	Wood Stork		Z][C St				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Myiodynastes maculatus	Streaked Flycatcher							C St				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Myiozetetes cayanensis	Rusty-margined Flycatcher							C S				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Myiozetetes similis	Social Flycatcher							C S				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Myrmotherula sunensis	Rio Suno Antwren		2					C ISF				endemic
CHORDATA/ AVES	Neochen jubata	Orinoco Goose		√][] N	IT DEF				migratory. feeding area
CHORDATA/ AVES	Neomorphus geoffroyi	Rufous-vented Ground-Cuckoo; Rufous-vented Ground Cuckoo] Y	U I∰				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nonnula sclateri	Fulvous-chinned Nunlet]	C Sign				endemic species
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nyctibius aethereus	Long-tailed Potoo							C OMP			Endangered	Braziljan red list
CHORDATA/ AVES	Odontophorus stellatus	Starred Wood Quail]	C C				Near Threatenead IUCN Red List
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ortalis guttata	Speckled Chachalaca	Ø(]	C St			CR Brazilian List	National Red List CR
CHORDATA/ AVES	Orthopsittaca manilata	Red-bellied Macaw										App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Western Osprey, Osprey							C S				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Paroaria gularis	Red-capped Cardinal				V]	C St				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Patagioenas subvinacea	Ruddy Pigeon	V.	/][] Y	U Str				support during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phaethornis bourcieri	Straight-billed Hermit							C SS				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phaethornis hispidus	White-bearded Hermit							C SS			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phaethornis malaris	Great-billed Hermit							C 開			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phaethornis philippii	Needle-billed Hermit							C Other			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phaethornis ruber	Reddish Hermit]	C Str			App II Cites	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	criterion	contribute under	Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phaetusa simplex	Large-billed Tern			LC São				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phalacrocorax brasilianus	Neotropic Cormorant			LC SS				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pilherodius pileatus	Capped Heron			LC Sh				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pionites leucogaster	White-bellied Parrot			EN ●数			CITES app II	threatened in IUCN and listed in Appendix II of CITES
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pionopsitta barrabandi	Orange-cheeked Parrot							
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pionus menstruus	Blue-headed Parrot			◎ [57			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Piprites chloris	Wing-barred Piprites			○ 057				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Piranga flava	Hepatic Tanager; Red Tanager			○ C5F				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Primolius couloni	Blue-headed Macaw			○ 159	₽			
CHORDATA/ AVES	Progne tapera	Brown-chested Martin			LC Si				aquatic
CHORDATA/ AVES	Psophia leucoptera	Pale-winged Trumpeter			NT ● St ● SW				NT IUCN List
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pteroglossus castanotis	Chestnut-eared Aracari			LC est			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pulsatrix perspicillata	Spectacled Owl			LC est				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pyrocephalus rubinus	Vermilion Flycatcher			LC St.				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ramphastos tucanus	White-throated Toucan			U St				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ramphastos vitellinus	Channel-billed Toucan	2 00		U St				CITES app II
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ramphotrigon fuscicauda	Dusky-tailed Flatbill			LC St				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Rostrhamus sociabilis	Snail Kite			LC SS				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Rupornis magnirostris				○ 18			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Schiffornis turdina	Thrush-like Schiffornis			◎ C84				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sirystes sibilator	Eastern Sirystes; Sirystes							migratory

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qı Cı	pecie ualifie under riterio 4 6	es on	Specontri uno crite	butes ler rion	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. occurrer	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Spizaetus ornatus	Ornate Hawk- Eagle				20			NT				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Spizaetus tyrannus	Black Hawk-Eagle				7 0			LC ●数 ●開			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sporophila caerulescens	Double-collared Seedeater				2 0			LC				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Stelgidopteryx ruficollis	Southern Rough- winged Swallow		2 C		2 🗆			LC ●\$* ●\$#				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sternula superciliaris	Yellow-billed Tern				/			LC ●\$* ●\$#				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sublegatus modestus	Southern Scrub Flycatcher				7 0			LC Str				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tangara callophrys	Opal-crowned Tanager		2 C		20			LC STEFF				endemic
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tangara schrankii	Green-and-gold Tanager		2		20			LC				endemic
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tangara velia	Opal-rumped Tanager				2 0			LC ©SSS				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Thalurania furcata	Fork-tailed Woodnymph				2 🗆			LC			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Thamnomanes caesius	Cinereous Antshrike				2 0			LC ●計 ●開				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Threnetes leucurus					2 0			LC Simple			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tigrisoma lineatum	Rufescent Tiger- Heron; Rufescent Tiger Heron				2 🗆			LC				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tinamus guttatus	White-throated Tinamou				2 🗆			NT ≎ ®				NT IUCN list
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tinamus major	Great Tinamou				2 0			NT				NYIUCN List
CHORDATA/ AVES	Topaza pyra	Fiery Topaz				2 🗆			LC				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Touit huetii	Scarlet- shouldered Parrotlet	V (VU STR				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa solitaria	Solitary Sandpiper							LC Single				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Trogon collaris	Collared Trogon	V			2 0			LC •\$3 •\$3			Endagered Brazilian Red List	Brazilian Red List
CHORDATA/ AVES	Turdus amaurochalinus	Creamy-bellied Thrush		2 C		7 0			LC •#				migratory
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tyrannus melancholicus	Tropical Kingbird				7 0			LC Str				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tyrannus savana	Fork-tailed Flycatcher		2 000			LC Str				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Vireo olivaceus	Red-eyed Vireo		2 000]		LC ©SS				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Volatinia jacarina	Blue-black Grassquit		2 000			LC Str				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Willisornis poecilinotus						LC Str				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Xiphorhynchus guttatus	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	Ø000				LC Str			Endagered Brazilian Red List	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Zebrilus undulatus	Zigzag Heron	0000				NT				NT IUCN List
Fish, Mollusc	and Crustacea										
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Arapaima gigas II	Arapaima; Arapaima; Arapaima									reproduction and feeding
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Astronotus ocellatus	Red oscar; Velvet cichlid; Marble cichlid	0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Brachyplatystoma filamentosum	Kumakuma	0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii	Gilded catfish					LC •#				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Brachyplatystoma vaillantii	Laulao catfish									reproduction
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Brycon amazonicus		0000				LC Str				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Brycon		0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Cichla kelberi										
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Colossoma macropomum	Red bellied pacu									reproduction
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG			0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	II Marabancus	Tiger characin; Tararura	0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG											
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYG	Hypophthalmus marginatus										

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	Specie contribut under criterio 3 5 7	es Pop Siz	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leiarius marmoratus	Sailfin pimeloid									
	Leporinus friderici										
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII		Silver Dollar fish									
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Osteoglossum bicirrhosum	Silver arowana									
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Phractocephalus hemioliopterus				V						wetlands important for reproduction
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Piaractus brachypomus	Pirapatinga			✓						reproduction
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pimelodus blochii				√						
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Plagioscion squamosissimus	Silver croaker; Silver croaker	0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Potamorhina altamazonica		0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Prochilodus nigricans	Black prochilodus; Black prochilodus			√						
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Psectrogaster amazonica										
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Psectrogaster rutiloides		0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pseudoplatystoma	Barred sorubim; Barred sorubim			✓						reproduction
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum	Tiger sorubim; Tiger sorubim; Tiger catfish	0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pygocentrus nattereri	Batman crested loach	0000		>						
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Semaprochilodus kneri		0000		•						
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Serrasalmus	Slender piranha; Slender piranha	0000								
CHODDATA /	Serrasalmus		0000								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Triportheus	Elongate hatchetfish			7						

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	p. Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Others											
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Adelphobates quinquevittatus			2 000			LC Sign				
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Allobates femoralis						LC Sign				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Alouatta seniculus	Colombian Red Howler; Venezuelan Red Howler								App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Ameerega hahneli						LC				
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Ameerega trivittata						LC ●部				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Aotus nigriceps	Black-headed Night Monkey					LC Sign			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Ateles chamek	Black Spider Monkey, Peruvian Spider Monkey					EN ●辭			CITES app II	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Atelocynus microtis	Short-eared Dog	2 000				NT ●舒 ●開			VU Brazilian Red List	Brazilian Red List VU
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Boa constrictor										
CHORDATA/ MAMWALIA	Bradypus variegatus	Brown-throated Sloth; Brown- throated Three- toed Sloth		2 000			LC of the				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Cacajao calvus calvus		Ø000				VU •\$3 •\$3				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Cacajao calvus novaesi	Novaes's Bald Uacari	2 000				VU				
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Caiman crocodilus										
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Callimico goeldii	Goeldi's Marmoset; Goeldi's Monkey	2 000				VU ●数 ●開	V			
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Chelonoidis carbonarius			2 000							
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Chelonoidis denticulatus		Ø000				VU © is: © tier			CITES App II	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Cheracebus purinus			2 000							
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Corallus hortulanus			2 000			LC ●数 ●翻			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Ctenophryne geayi						LC oth				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qi u cr	pecies ualifies under iterior 4 6	1	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. occurrence 1)	IUCN ce Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Cuniculus paca	Lowland Paca				Z OOC		LC Single				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Dasyprocta fuliginosa	Black Agouti				Z OOC		LC				
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Dendropsophus triangulum					200c		LC Str				
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Eunectes murinus					200C					CITES app II	
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Iguana iguana					200C		LC Sign				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Inia geoffrensis	Pink River Dolphin; Amazon River Dolphin				Z OOC					CITES App II	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lagothrix lagothricha cana		V					EN				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lagothrix lagothricha poeppigii		V					VU ●å: ®®				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Leopardus pardalis	Ocelot				2 000		LC © SS	V			
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Leopardus wiedii	Margay	1			200c		NT	✓			
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Leopardus wiedii glauculus		2 (NT Sign	✓		W	Brazilian List
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Leptodactylus petersii					200C		LC Str				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lontra longicaudis		V			200C		NT	V			
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Mabuya mabouya					200C		CR				
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Melanosuchus niger					200C			V			
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Myrmecophaga tridactyla	Giant Anteater	V			200C		VU ©# ©##			CITES App II	VU Brazilian Red List
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Paleosuchus palpebrosus					2 000					App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Panthera onca		V					NT	✓			
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	51	collared peccary				200C		LC Sign				
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Peltocephalus dumerilianus							VU ●数 ●際				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Pithecia albicans	White-footed Saki Buffy Saki	· 🕢 [VU ©SP				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	q	Specie qualifie unde riterie	es r on	СО	Species ntributes under riterion 5 7 8	Pop. Size Period of pop. Est. oc	% currence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Pithecia vanzolinii					V								
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Podocnemis expansa			V		V						V		support during reproduction phases
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Podocnemis sextuberculata		Ø.	Ø.						VU •\$* •\$#				support during reproduction
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Podocnemis unifilis		2	2						VU •\$ •\$				support during reproduction
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Priodontes maximus	Giant Armadillo	Ø(VU ●\$* ●\$#	Ø			
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Pteronura brasiliensis	Giant Otter	V			Ø				EN ●部	V			Vu Brazilian list
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Puma yagouaroundi	Jaguarundi	1								V		VU Brazilian List	Brazilian Llst VU
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Ranitomeya ventrimaculata					V				LC Sign				
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Rhinella margaritifera					V				LC Single				
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Rhinella marina					1				LC				
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Rhinoclemmys punctularia					V								
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Saguinus imperator subgrisescens	Bearded Emperor Tamarin	_			V							App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Saguinus mystax mystax	Spix's Mustached Tamarin				V							App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Saimiri boliviensis	Black-capped Squirrel Monkey				V				LC			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Saimiri sciureus	Guianan Squirrel Monkey, Common Squirrel Monkey				V				LC Sign			App II Cites	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Sapajus apella					V				LC ©#				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Sciurus spadiceus	Southern Amazon Red Squirrel				V				LC Sign				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Sotalia fluviatilis	Tucuxi; Gray Dolphin	/			1					✓			
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Speothos venaticus	Bush Dog	V							NT ●\$* ●\$\$	V			VU Brazilian Red List
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Sphaenorhynchus lacteus					V				LC OM				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	criter	ifies der rion	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Size Period of pop. Est.	occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Stenocercus fimbriatus				2 000							
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA		Brazilian Tapir; South American Tapir			2 000			VU ●# ●®			CITES Appli	VU Brazilian List
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Tayassu pecari	white-lipped peccary	\square					VU ©##			CITES App II	VU Brazilian List
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Trichechus inunguis	Amazonian Manatee	2 0		2 000			VU Sign	V		W	Brazilian red list
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	Tupinambis teguixin				2 000							

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Community of "chavascal"	2	Extensive areas along the floodplain of shrubby and low vegetation, marshy and almost impossible to transpose during drought (Ayres, 1995).	Important for biodiversity with high degree of Bird endemism
Community of bamboo (tabocais)	2	Open forests with bamboo (Guanda genus) occurring in flooded and terra firme forests	Important area for 3 migratory Bird species
High and low várzea plant communities.		Floodplain Forests that occur in whitewater inundated forests	They produce fruits and food for ichthyofauna

Optional text box to provide further information

Community of chavascal is a dense and species poor forests that establishes in depression or oxbows. As an alluvial relict developing in the old river oxbows or lakes the chavascal is characterized by the slow silting up of clayish deposits and organiz matter in stil water. Extensive areas along the floodplain of shrubby and low vegetation, marshy and almost impossible to transpose during drought Community of bamboo (tabocais) is an Open forests with bamboo (Guanda genus) occurring in flooded and terra firme forests and it is an important area for migratory birds.

High and low várzea plant communities are floodplain Forests – varzea that occur in wihitewaters inundated forests.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Ramsar site includes the Juruá River basin floodplain, a complex system of rivers, canals, lakes, islands and barriers that are constantly modified due to the sedimentation and transport of suspended sediments (Junk, et al., 1997). The rivers are classified in the category of "white water rivers" due to their yellowish coloration (muddy water) resulting from the high suspended material (Sioli, 1984).

The Juruá river is one of the most important contributors of the Solimões river, extending for over 177,300 km², corresponding to 4.6% of the 3.89 million km² of the Amazon river basin. Its headwater is in the Peruvian portion of the Contamana Mountain, and it is named as Toroltuc River before entering in Brazil.

The river drains areas of Cretaceous and Cenozoic sedimentary cover represented by the Solimões, Cruzeiro do Sul and Içá Formations downstream of the river (Maia and Marmo 2010, Caputo 2014).

The Juruá river exhibits a meandric pattern, forming lakes and bays inserted in the floodplain matrix, regulated by the flood dynamics that provides a variety of habitats for many plant and animal species (Junk and Silva, 1997). The region is extremely important for ichthyofauna and herpetofauna reproduction through its complex lake system, contemplating also dozens of beaches important for chelonians spawning. The river drains regions with dominance of Dense and Open tropical Forest, with or without palm and / or bamboo (Brasil, 1977), which makes the region a highly diverse area. It is considered of very high importance "For the conservation of local fauna and flora (Ayres et al., 2005), and inserted in the Central Amazon Corridor and in the Inambari endemism area (Cracraft, 1985).

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

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 > Flowing water >> Mt Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		2		Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks	Flood plain forests and igapó	1		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes	Juruá	2		Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Upland forest (open and dense)	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	IUCN Red List	Position in range / endemism / other
Astrocaryum aculeatum			
Astrocaryum murumuru			
Campsiandra comosa Iaurifolia			
Carapa guianensis			
Ceiba pentandra			
Conceveiba guianensis			
Copaifera brasiliensis			
Copaifera officinalis	Jesuit's Balsam;Maracaibo Balsam;Para Balsam;Copahu Balsam		
Dipteryx odorata	Tonka Bean		
Duroia hirsuta			
Eschweilera andina			
Eschweilera coriacea			
Eschweilera micrantha			
Eschweilera truncata			
Eschweilera wachenheimii			
Euterpe precatoria			
Hura crepitans			
Iryanthera laevis			
Ocotea cymbarum			
Parahancornia fasciculata			
Paypayrola grandiflora			
Piper demeraranum			
Pouteria cuspidata	Macarandiba		
Pouteria erythrochrysa			
Pouteria guianensis			
Rinorea guianensis			
Sclerolobium chrysophyllum			
Simarouba amara			
Sterculia frondosa			
Swartzia polyphylla			
Theobroma cacao			

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
A: Tropical humid climate	Af: Tropical wet (No dry season)

Changes in rainfall patterns were observed in northern Amazonia in years of intense El-Niño and the increase in intensity and quantity of extreme events (drought and flood) are in accordance with long-term projections of Amazon climate models until the end of the 21st century (Marengo, 2011).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)	
Entire river to	oasin 🗷
Upper part of river b	oasin 🗆
Mddle part of river b	oasin 🗆
Lower part of river to	oasin 🗆

		6
	More than o	one river basin 🗆
	Not	t in river basin
		Coastal
Please name the river basin o	r basins. If the site lies in a s	sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
in the Peruvian portion of Thaumaturgo municipali River watershed covers there are the main tribut	of Contamana Mountai ty, in the state of Acre an area of 177,300 kn aries. The middle and	nazonas. The site region comprises the Juruá River main channel. The Juruá River headwaters is ins (Serra da Contamana), running for 380 km before crossing the Brazilian border in Marechal (ANA, 2017). The river has approximately 3,280 km in length. In the Brazilian territory, the Juruá m2 between Acre and Amazonas states (ANA, 2012). In its high portion, with 425 km in width low portions are narrow, with a minimum width of 40 km but with an extensive floodplain (ANA, mazonas State and the area that encompass the Resex Baixo Juruá until de Deni Indigenous
4.4.3 - Soil		
		Mneral ✓
		Organic
	No availab	ele information
Are soil types subject to ch	nange as a result of changing (e.g., increased salinity or a	g hydrological Yes ○ No acidification)?
Please provide further information	tion on the soil (optional)	
plinthosols and latosols hydromorphic soils, with are mineral soils that pro characterizes them as to	(Brasil, 2009, 2010, IC textural B horizon like esent a gradual increa extural type (Bt). These	Is and argisols, which correspond to two-thirds of the basin soils, and also on cambisols, gleysols, CMBIO, 2017). The luvisols represents 33.9% of Juruá river basin. They are mineral, non-teargisols, and contain high clay activity. The argisols comprises 32,8% of Juruá river basin. They use of clay from the surface horizon A to B, leading to a clear abrupt or gradual transition that the soils are vulnerable to water erosion processes and are found in the central and western defined from sediments of the Cretaceous and Paleogene periods, commonly classified as dystrophic
Water inputs from groundwater Water inputs from rainfall Water destination Presence? To downstream catchment Stability of water regime Presence? Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	redominant water source	eterminants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex bytrology
The hydrographic systel floodplain relief is forme thousand km of extension in the Middle Juruá the han reach 1263.15 cm a from 96.07 to 112.10 m maximum between Dec	m in the region is repred by fluvial terraces of on covering the site are sighest rainfall period cabove the sea in April. m. In the lower Juruá, the ember and March (310)	esented by the Juruá River basin, its tributaries and lakes inserted into the floodplain matrix. The the main rivers and streams that are periodically flooded. The Juruá River has approximately 3 are from south to north. Occurs between December and March (320.80 mm to 319.38 mm), and the average river level. The lowest rainfall period is from June to September. During this period the mean values range the highest rainfall incidence starts in September / October (136.21 to 213.21 mm), with a 0.09 mm), reaching a quota of 1428.42 cm above the sea. The period of lower rainfall occurs station of 96.90 mm, reaching a height of 170 cm in this period.

What is the Site like?, S4 - Page 3

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site $\ensuremath{ arnothing }$

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site <a>S
 Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site <a>S

 Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually
 \(\sigma\$

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

		_
0 "	 	
	unknown	

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The extensive Solimões / Amazonas river floodplain and its tributaries form a complex system of rivers, canals, lakes, islands and barriers that are constantly modified due to the sedimentation and the transport of suspended sediments.

The Solimões River is responsible for 60% of the sediment load of the Amazon Basin (Meade, 1985). This floodplain is seasonally flooded by different types of water that vary widely, depending on their origin, type of soil and climatic conditions (Junk, 1997). The Amazonian waters can be divided into three large groups based on the solid and dissolved content and the pH: black waters (such as Rio Negro), with a high content of humic components, poor in suspended solids and with pH between 3.8 -4.9; white waters (such as Rio Solimões and Juruá), with high content of suspended and dissolved particles, and with pH between 6.2 - 7.2; and the clear waters (such as the Tapajós River), with low turbidity and low content of suspended matter and humic substances.

and low content of suspended matter and humic substances,				
(ECD) Water turbidity and colour	Middle Juruá, turbidity reached 390 NTU in the flood and 103 NTU in dry season			
(ECD) Light - reaching wetland	Whitewater river such Juruá River is turbid, with water transparency that varies between 20 and 60 cm			
(ECD) Water temperature	24C			
4.4.6 - Water pH				
	Acid (pH<5.5) □			
C	Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ✓			
	Alkaline (pH>7.4) □			
	Unknown			
Please provide further information on pH (opti	ional):			
In the Middle Juruá the PH varies fro	om 7.05 (HWP) to 7.01 (LWP) (Silva, 2017).			
4.4.7 - Water salinity				
	Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑			
Mxohaline (brack	ish)Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l) □			
Eu	haline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) □			
Hyperh	aline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) □			
	Unknown □			
Please provide further information on salinity	(optional):			
The Site ins in Central Amazon Fore	est.			
4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrie	ents in water			
	Eutrophic ☑			
	Mesotrophic ✓			
	Oligotrophic □			
	Dystrophic □			
	Unknown			

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

Due to site extent and water level variability throughout the year, the suspended and dissolved nutrient concentration can vary greatly among the different environments (Affonso et al., 2011). A study carried out at Juruá River shows that the average physico chemical characteristics of Juruá River waters are: PH – 7.27, electric conductivity – 191.14 uS/cm, Total suspended solid – 51.42 mg/L, Ca- 32.55 mg/L, Mg - 4.42 mg/L, Na- 10.19 mg/L, Total P – 0.080 mg/L, Total N – 0.39 mg/L, SO4 – 2.56 mg/L, Color – 41.61 mg pt/L, CI- 4.75 mg/L.(Rios- Villamizar, et al, 2014) .

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 i) broadly similar ii) significantly different iii) significantly different itself:

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)	High	
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High	
Wetland non-food products	Timber	High	
Biochemical products	Extraction of material from biota	Medium	
Genetic materials	Genes for resistance to plant pathogens	High	

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	Low	
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High	
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic processes	High	

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism Medium		
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High	
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High	
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High	
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High	

Supporting Services

cupporting convicce	supporting Services				
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance			
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High			
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High			
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High			

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The local population extract oils, seeds, wood, fibber, honey and fruits from local plant species such as copaiba (Copaifera langsdorfii), murmuru (Astrocaryum murumuru), buriti (Mauritia flexuosa), açaí (Euterpe oleracea), jarina (Phytelephas aequatorialis) and vines, such as the Titicaca (Heteropsis flexuosa) (for handicrafts) listed as vulnerable in the Brazilian List of Endangered Flora Species (Brasil, 2014a). The Fauna is also used by the inhabitants for its subsistence and among the captured fish species are branquinha (Curimata sp.), Jaraqui (Semaprochilodus spp.), matrinxã (Brycon spp.), pacu comum (Mylassoma aureum), tambaqui (Colossoma macropomum), dourada Catfish (Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii), piramutaba catfish (Brachyplatystoma vaillantii) and pirarucu (Arapaima gigas). Since 2006, the pirarucu fishery is regulated by the Pirarucu Management Plan (PMP) in the RESEXs of Médio and Baixo Juruá and RDS Uacari. The PMP determines fishing quotas based on the pirarucu abundance determined by the number of adults counted in the previous year (Castello, 2004). This initiative began in 1999 in RDS Mamirauá and is being widely and successfully replicated in several RESEX and RDS in the Amazon region (ICMBIO, 2017). Although ornamental fishery is not an activity commonly undertake in the region, there are at least 88 species with economic potential in the area. The species Apistogramma agassizi, Copella nigrofasciata, Pygocentrus nattereri (red-bellied piranha), Ancistrus sp. (bodó), Aphyocharax alburnus (Goldencrown tetra), Carnegiella strigata (Marbled hatchetfish) and Nannostomus trifasciatus (Threestripe pencilfish) were collected in the region and are listed in IBAMA ornamental species list (Brasil,2005) and on the "exported fish species list" from Amazonas state in 2007, showing that local ornamental fishery is as an alternative income source for residents.

Within the site:	49545
Outside the site:	83441

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of Yes O No O Unknown (accessstem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

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 \checkmark civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

Description if applicable

There is one Indigenous Land(IL) in the site, in Amazonas State, called Deni.

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

Description if applicable

The traditional Amazon population, indigenous people and local communities, are characterized by their depth knowledge of local flora and fauna, plant growth, ecology of cinegenic species, extractive activities and species preservation. The traditional population in the region uses animal and plants extracted from the nature as medicine, food and handcrafts. Besides that, the concern with one of the most important food resource in the region made the communities of RESEX Médio Juruá voluntarily initiated conservation actions to preserve the spawning beaches of chelonians (Podocnemis expansa, and P. unifilis). The oldest spawning ground (tabuleiro) has been protected for the last 18 years, and tens of thousands of chelonians have been released in RESEX lakes. In addition, the protected beaches are full of nesting birds contributing to biodiversity maintenance. However, most of the beaches in the RESEX and nearby are unprotected and suffering from an intense predation on bird and chelonian eggs. The nonstop increase in the illegal capture of chelonians in the region has jeopardized population perpetuation. The species are widely used in regional food and are captured in Juruá river to supply mainly the cities of Juruá, Carauari, Fonte Boa, Tefé, Manacapuru and Manaus.

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

Description if applicable

The site presents a great quantity of fossiliferous deposits. The RADAM Brasil Project (Brazil, 1977) has inventoried deposits which are legally protected (decree Law No 4.146 de 4/03/1942).

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	>	>	
Provincial/region/state government	>	>	
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	2	2	

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area	
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	/	2	

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

The site is composed of Protected Areas (federal and state spheres) and Indigenous Lands. Two Protected Areas (PAs) are under the accountability of ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation), a federal institution and one Protected Area is under the accountability of Amazonas environmental state Secretariat. The Indigenous Land is under the management and administration of FUNAI (National Indian Foundation). The PA of state sphere is: Sustainable Development Reserve Uacari and the PAs of federal sphere: Extractive Reserves Médio Juruá and Baixo Juruá (MDS, 2010).

5.1.2 - Management authority

agency or organization responsible for	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment. / Secretary of Biodiversity
managing the site: Provide the name and title of the person or	
people with responsibility for the wetland:	Jose Pedro de Oliveira Costa
Postal address:	SEPN 505 Bloco B Ed Marie Prendi Cruz, 5 andar Brasília DF Brazil CEP 70.730-542
E-mail address:	cnzu@mma.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	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	✓
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	V

Water regulation

rator rogalation				
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Water abstraction	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	✓

Agriculture and aquaculture

- 0					
	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
	Annual and perennial non- timber crops	Low impact	High impact	A	✓
	Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	High impact	✓	V

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Mining and quarrying	Low impact	High impact	✓	✓
Oil and gas drilling	Low impact	High impact	✓	✓

Transportation and service corridors

Transportation and service contracts					
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area	
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	✓	

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Logging and wood harvesting	High impact	High impact	✓	v
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	High impact	✓	v
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	High impact	High impact	✓	v
Gathering terrestrial plants	High impact	High impact	✓	✓

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	>
(Para)military activities	Low impact	Medium impact	1	✓

Natural system modifications

	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
	Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	Low impact	High impact	A	>
	Fire and fire suppression	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	✓

Climate change and severe weather

	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
	Droughts	Medium impact	High impact	✓	✓
	Storms and flooding	Medium impact	High impact	1	✓

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Central Amazon	http://www.unesco.org/mabdb/br/b rdir/directory/biores.asp?mode=a II&code=BRA+05	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Extractive Reserve Federal	Federal Baixo Jurua Resex	http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/ unidadesdeconservacao/biomas-bra sileiros/amazonia/unidades-de-co nservacao-amazonia/2012-resex-do- baixo-jurua	whole
Extractive Reserve Federal	Federal Medio Jurua Resex	http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/ unidadesdeconservacao/biomas-bra sileiros/amazonia/unidades-de-co nservacao-amazonia/2036-resex-me dio-jurua	whole
Indigenous Land	Deni	https://terrasindigenas.org.br/p t-br/terras-indigenas/3655	partly
Sustainable Development State Reserve	RDS Uacari	https://uc.socioambiental.org/uc/6818	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve
lb Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
Il National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
Il Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
VHabitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly

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	

Measures	Status
Faunal corridors/passage	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species	Implemented
management programmes	

Human Activities

Tiditidit / Buttubb		
Measures	Status	
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented	

Other:

CEUC/SDS/Amazonas. 2010.RDS Uacari: http://observatorio.wwf.org.br/site media/upload/gestao/planoManejo/rds uacari.pdf Brasil. 2011.RESEX Médio Juruá: http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/imgs-unidades-

coservacao/RESEX M%C3%89DIO JURU%C3%81. pdf

Brasil. 2009. RESEX Baixo Juruá: http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/imgs-unidades-

coservacao/PM%20Baixo%20Juru%C3%A1.pdf< br>

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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

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

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

Environmental education activities have already been carried out in the conservation units with students from public schools from the municipalities near Resex Medio Juruá (Brasil, 2013). Such activities were developed to show the PAs importance for fauna and flora conservation, especially for species threatened to extinction. A training course for community Biodiversity monitoring, a course for teachers in Carauari rural area, a course for community monitoring of alligators nesting spots and environmental education activities during the release of chelonians in the RDS Uacari (CEUC/SDS/Amazonas, 2010).

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but restoration is needed

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal community	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

Monitoring Biodiversity and Natural Resources use in Amazonas State Conservation Units: actions to monitor the chelonians nesting beaches of the Middle Juruá.) (Podocnemis expansa; Podocnemis sextuberculata, Podocnemis unifilis e Chelonoides denticulata). Pirarucu fishery management plan in Middle Juruá River (Manejo da pesca do Pirarucu no Médio Juruá). Project Delphin (Inia geoffrensis) WWF and Mamirauá Institute is been implemented. ProBUC - Natural Resources Use in State PA. Medio Jurua long term research project https://ppbio.inpa.gov.br/sitios/mediojurua.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

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Amazon Fish Project. 2017. Fishes form Amazon. Available at: https://www.amazon-fish.com/datavisualization/species-richness-at-the-subbasin-grain

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ANA - AGÊNCIA NACIONAL DE ÁGUAS. 2012. Base de Dados Georreferenciadas. Ottobacias. Brasília: HidroWeb. Avaailable at: . Accessed Dec 2017

Anciães, M.; Andretti, C. B.; Fernandes, A. M. "Capítulo IV: Ornitofauna". In: ANDRADE, Paulo et al. Plano de Manejo de Fauna da Resex do Baixo Juruá. Juruá, Ibama; CNPT.2006.

Arantes, C.C.; Garcez, D.S.; Castello, L. Densidades de pirarucu (Arapaima gigas, Teleortei, Osteoglossidae) em lagos das reservas de desenvolvimento sustentável Mamirauá e Amanã, amazonas, Brasil. Uakari, v.2, n.1, p. 37-43, 2006.

Arraut, E. M.; Marmontel, M.; Mantovani, J.E.; Novo, E.M.L.M.; Macdonald, D.W.; Kenward, R.E. The lesser of two evils: seasonal migrations of Amazonian manatees in the Western Amazon. Journal of Zoology, v. 280, n. 3, p. 247–256, 2010.

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Batista, V.S.; Isaac, V. J. E Viana, J.P. Exploração e manejo dos recursos pesqueiros da Amazônia. In: RUFFINO, M. L. (Coord.) A pesca e os recursos pesqueiros na Amazônia brasileira. Manaus: lbama/ProVárzea, 2004.

BirdLife International. 2017. Important Bird Areas. Available at: . Accessed Jan./2018.

Borsato, R., Loyola, R. & Lemes, P. Ecorregiões do Brasil: prioridades terrestres e marinhas. Curitiba: Instituto LIFE, 2015. Available at: :http://institutolife.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Caderno-Tecnico-Ecorregioes-do-Brasil.pdf . Accessed Dec.2017

Brasil. 1977. Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral. Projeto RADAMBRASIL. (1977). Levantamento de Recursos Naturais. Folha SC-19, Javari-Contamana.

Brasil. 2014a. PORTARIA No 443, DE 17 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2014. Lista Nacional Oficial de Espécies da Flora Ameaçadas de Extinção. Brasília, DF: MMA. 25p.

Brasil. 2014b. PORTARIA No 444, DE 17 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2014. Lista Nacional Oficial de Espécies da Fauna Ameaçadas de Extinção. Brasília, DF: MMA. 6p.

(Complete list in Section: 6.1.2 Additional Reports and Documents. VI Other Published Literature)

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

v. site management plan

<2 file(s) uploaded

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



Fabio Chicuta (F Chicuta



Fabio Chicuta (F chicuta



Fabio Chicuta (Fchicuta



Fabio Chicuta (Fchicuta



Fabio Chicuta (Fchicuta 05-06-2008

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2018-09-29