

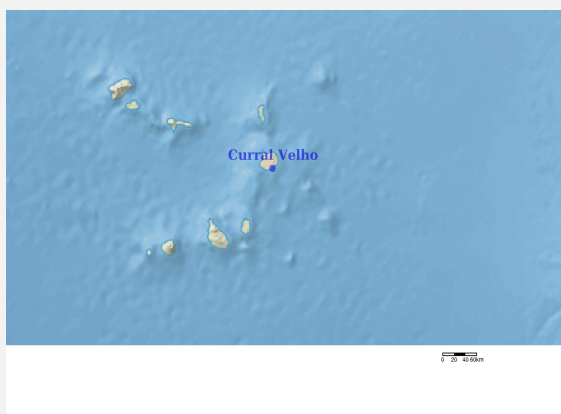


# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 18 November 2016

Update version, previously published on 18 July 2005

## Cabo Verde Curral Velho



Designation date	18 July 2005
Site number	1575
Coordinates	16°00'15"N 22°45'33"W
Area	986,00 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 wetland of Curral Velho is composed of: permanent coastal lagoon at the mouth of the Ribeira de Brito Cruzinha; Temporary coastal lagoons Curral Velho, João Barrosa and Ponta Cosme; dunes surrounding ecosystems; Curral Velho islet; temporary Ervatao lagoon and beach. All these areas have a high ecological and scientific interest for its great isolation in an oceanic volcanic island.

1. This Ramsar area includes the most important nesting loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) in Cape Verde beaches.
2. The coastal salt ponds are ecologically very important for migratory birds feeding on transatlantic flights, as well as for maintaining specific vegetation (halophytes plants, tamarisks, palm and coconut).
3. The Kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) and black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) are the only shorebirds that nest in the coastal strip and areas surrounding the lakes. They are also in the nest area kestrel (*Falco alexandri*), and desert-crow (*Corvus ruficollis*). They are common two species of sparrows or tits, lagoon Sparrow (endemic) and *Passer hispanolensis*. Some steppe birds like lark lark (*Ammomanes cinctura*), lark bold (*Eremopterix nigriceps*), lark ibis (Greater Hoopoe-Lark), quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) and the runner (*Cursorius cursor*) also nest in the designated area. There are also two nests osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), who have not been active in the last 15 years.
4. Five of the nine species of marine birds nest on the Cape Verde island of Curral Velho: *Fregata magnificens*, *Sula leucogaster*, *Phaethon aethereus*, *Calonectris edwardsii* and *Oceanodroma jabejabe*. The last two are endemic species of the archipelago.
5. Among terrestrial reptiles include *Chioninia spinalis boavistensis* and *Hemidactylus boavistensis*, both endemic species.
6. Among the activities developed in the area include livestock (goats and cattle), artisanal and recreational fishing in coastal areas, tourist excursions terrain vehicles and bird watching.
7. The Ramsar designated area overlaps with some natural areas of the complex of protected areas of eastern Boa Vista, specifically the Protected Landscape Curral Velho, the Tartarugas Nature Reserve and the Integral Reserve Curral Velho Islet.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

##### Compiler 1

Name	Samir Martins
Institution/agency	BIOS.CV - Association for Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development.
Postal address	Sal Rei, Boa Vista, Cabo Verde
E-mail	bios.cv.ong@gmail.com
Phone	+238 9773070

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

From year	2013
To year	2014

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Curral Velho
---	--------------

#### 2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been extended	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area

#### 2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	No
--	----

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

#### Boundaries description (optional)

The boundary coincides with the coastline on its southern side and rock formations in much of the rest of the perimeter. They have identified six special protection areas whose boundaries coincide with the usual edge of flooded areas in 5 areas (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) and a marine area around the island of Curral Velho at a distance of 50 meters. The table below shows the surface area in hectares of the total proposed area and the special protection area.

#### NAME SURFACE AREA (HA) TYPE

Curral Velho 985,8 Ramsar site

1. Ribeira de Cruzinha Brito 13,8 Special Protection Area
2. Ilhéu de Curral Velho 11,1 Special Protection Area
3. Lagoa de Curral Velho 46,6 Special Protection Area
4. Lagoa de João Barrosa 63,2 Special Protection Area
5. Lagoa de Ponta Cosme 12,8 Special Protection Area
6. Ribeira de Ervatão 4,2 Special Protection Area

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Isla de Boa Vista
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Town of Sal Rei

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):

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	Macaronésica Region

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

### 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



Important wetlands of great rarity found in the oceanic volcanic islands characterized by very porous rock materials. Retains sediments from major eroding processes associated with the aridity and the excessive and uncontrolled goat foraging in the nearby mountains. Stabilizes the coastline exposed to strong tides and subtropical storms.

Other ecosystem services provided

The rocky island of Curral Velho is one of the most important points for birds at country level and in the region of West Africa by Bird Life International (2014).

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

#### 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
<i>Tamarix senegalensis</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	vulnerable species on the Red List of Cape Verde	
<i>Tetraena fontanesii</i> 	sea grape	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		

The surrounding vegetation is composed of species characteristic by arid and dune sites. The most representative species are the agglomeration of Taraje (*Tamarix senegalensis*), vulnerable species on the Red List of Cape Verde, sea grape (*Zygophyllum fontanesii*), *Z. waterlotii*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Asparagus squarrosus* (endemic to Cape Verde) and *Lotus brunneri* (endemic to Cape Verde).

#### 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 <sup>1)</sup>	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7								
<b>Birds</b>																	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calonectris edwardsii</i>	Cape Verde Shearwater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	especie endémica de Cabo Verde	especie endémica de Cabo Verde. en Peligro en la Lista Roja de Cabo Verde. La población en el islote es menos de que 100 parejas y es la única zona de reproducción en la isla.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Magnificent Frigatebird	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	1	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Especie en Peligro Crítico segundo la Lista Roja de Cabo Verde. Es la única población de esta especie en toda el Continente Africano. Su reproducción actualmente está reducido al islote de Curral Velho, con un tamaño de población reducido a 2 individuos: una hembra y un macho.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Oceanodroma jabejabe</i>	Cape Verde Storm Petrel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		– Especie catalogada como raro pela Lista Roja de Cabo Verde.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Passer iagoensis</i>	Iago Sparrow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	especie endémica	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Especie catalogada en Peligro Crítico en la isla de Boa Vista pela Lista Roja de Cabo Verde.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		20	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Vulnerable segundo la Lista Roja de Cabo Verde. Cerca de 20% de toda la población nacional anida en el islote.
<b>Others</b>																	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		65	EN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Es la principal zona de desove de la tortuga boba (Caretta caretta) de todo el Atlántico Oriental, población considerada como una de las más amenazadas del mundo. Representa cerca del 60- 65% de la anidación de esta especie en el Archipiélago de Cabo Verde y todo el Atlántico oriental.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Nesting area of five species of seabirds, all of them belonging to the Red List of Cape Verde: Cape Verde Shearwater (*Calonectris edwardsii*), an endemic species of Cape Verde and ethereal rabijunco (*Phaethon aethereus*) both classified in Danger; Magnificent frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*) listed as critical; brown booby (*Sula leucogaster*) Vulnerable species and petrel Cape Verde (*Oceanodroma jabejabe*), an endemic species by Cape Verde, classified as rare. It is also an important nesting area for endemic species of the archipelago of Cape Verde as Iago Sparrow and *Falco alexandri*.  
 It is the main spawning ground of the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) around the eastern Atlantic population considered to be one of the most threatened in the world. They represent about 60- 65% of the nesting of this species in the archipelago of Cape Verde and around the eastern Atlantic.

### 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
Asparagus squarrosus	<input type="checkbox"/>	endémica de Cabo Verde	
Lotus brunneri	<input type="checkbox"/>	endémica de Cabo Verde	
Tamarix senegalensis	<input type="checkbox"/>		especie vulnerable en la Lista Roja de Cabo Verde



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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The island lacks vegetation because of the hard soil structure. Five species of sea birds Red List nest in high density on the island. The lagoons have frequent population explosions of red algae and *Artemia* sp. which serve as food for waterfowl. The banks hold important centennial forests of tamarisk (*Tamarix senegalensis*). highly evolved complex dune systems with abundant halophile vegetation dominating species of *Zygophyllum*. There are frequent foot isolated from the native palm *Phoenix atlántica*.

### 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
D: Rocky marine shores	ilhéu de Curral Velho	2	0.6	Unique
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		1		Representative
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		3		Representative

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Asparagus squarrosus</i>		endemic
<i>Lotus brunneri</i>		endemic
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>		
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	Tamarix senegalensis	scientific name not correct, it is not on the list

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

&lt;no data available&gt;

## 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
B: Dry climate	BSk: Mid-latitude steppe (Mid-latitude dry)

#### 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin  
 Upper part of river basin  
 Middle part of river basin  
 Lower part of river basin  
 More than one river basin  
 Not in river basin  
 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.

Atlantic Ocean



4.4.3 - Soil

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)

rocky bottoms from ancient volcanic outcropping in outlying areas of lagoons and on the islet. Spacious very flat flood areas with sedimentary red clay soils with important contributions from erosion of adjacent mountains and plenty of water retention. Most lakes (Curral Velho, João Barrosa and Ponta Cosme) have accumulation of salt water of marine origin with shallow access high tides with salt accumulation in surface during dry periods. The extensive white sand dune systems have very varying depths that can reach more than 10 meters. Harbor abundant amorphous volcanic rock formations and tubular formations compacted sedimentary materials of biological origin.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Marine water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

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

The majority of lakes have a natural origin with a maximum depth in Curral Velho, about 40 cm. 1.5 meters Lacacção Lagoon and 50 cm in Ervtão. They have a very important contribution of red clay surface erosion by deforested mountains nearby. There are temporary hydroperiods 4-5 months. The westernmost lake (Cruzinha Brito) receives artificial saltwater and continuous form of a desalination plant near tourist resort. The beaches have very low slope with frequent flooding. The tides vary regularly between 0.8 and 2.2 meters.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

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 i) broadly similar  ii) significantly different  site itself.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Type location for a taxon	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Within the site:

Outside the 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
- 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

<no data available>

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Within the Ramsar site: The site belongs to the state of Cape Verde, however there are small private properties within the site. Formerly there were small communities living there.

In the surrounding area: The surrounding site belongs to the state of Cape Verde, but there are also small plots that are privately owned.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

National Directorate of Environment / Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Ana Veiga - Ramsar Focal Point

Postal address:

C.P-332-A, Ciudad da Praia, Isla Santiago, Cabo Verde  
Tel: +238 261 8984, Fax: +238 261 7511

E-mail address:

ana.m.veiga@mahot.gov.cv

## 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

#### Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	unknown

#### Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:

- Capture of seabirds (Shearwater and Alcatraz) and chickens used for local consumption.
  - Illegal hunting of sea turtles for local consumption and domestic trade
  - Use and uncontrolled circulation of all forms of rovers in the dunes and beaches turtle nesting.
- Activities illegal and uncontrolled watching turtles and seabirds.

In the surrounding area:

- Free grazing goats and cows that degrades the surrounding vegetation
- Uncontrolled tourism

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

##### National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Paisaje Protegido	Paisaje Protegido de Curral Velho		partly
Reserva Natural	Reserva Natural das Tartarugas		partly

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

<no data available>

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

Other:

The national plan for the conservation of wetlands in Cape Verde is under review and is awaiting approval.  
 - Overlaps with the Nature Reserve of Tartarugas on all the beaches of the proposed zone and a marine area adjacent to the beaches that are outside the proposed RAMSAR area.  
 - Overlap with the Protected Landscape of Curral Velho in Cruzinha Ribeira of Brito, the lagoon from Curral Velho beaches Pesqueiro Grande Curral Velho and surrounding areas.

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:

No.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

- Monitoring of shorebirds within the stripped salt beds NGOs BIOS.CV.  
 Monitoring of magnificent frigate bird population (Fregata magnificiens) Peel BIOS.CV and Naturalia.  
 - Conservation and scientific studies on the nesting loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta) pelas BIOS.CV NGOs, Natura 2000 and Fundação Tartaruga.



## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Marco, A., E. Abella, A. Liria-Loza, S. Martins, O. López, S. Jiménez-Bordón, M. Medina, C. Oujo, P. Gaona, B.J. Godley, L.F. López-Jurado, (2012). Abundance and exploitation of loggerhead turtles nesting in Boa Vista island, Cape Verde: the only substantial rookery in the eastern Atlantic. *Animal Conservation*; 15(4):351-360.

López-Suarez, P. y Martins, S. (2013). Bird Population Monitoring Report: Boavista 2013. Informe no publicado, Cabeólica y BIOS.CV.

#### 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

<no file available>

<no data available>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Laguna de Curral Velho in the dry season ( *Aquiles Oliveira, 20-11-2012* )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<no file available>

Date of Designation 2005-07-18