



Ramsar Sites Information Service

Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance

Argentina

23 Ramsar Site(s) covering 5,716,578 ha

Bahía de Samborombón

Site number: 885 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Buenos Aires
Area: 243,965 ha | Coordinates: 36°15'S 57°15'W | Designation dates: 24-01-1997
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Bahía de Samborombón. 24/01/97; Buenos Aires; 243,965 ha; 36°15'S 057°15'W. An extensive, intertidal zone which includes marshes, tidal channels, brackish swamps, and crab and mud flats. Vegetation is predominantly herbaceous, forming a mosaic of communities crisscrossed by meandering freshwater streams, creating a complex hydrological system with a diversity of wetland types. Human activities include cattle ranching, fishing, hunting, firewood cutting and nutria trapping (*Myocastor coypus*). The site is a source for domestic water. There are a conservation education centre and biology station at the site. Ramsar site no. 885. Most recent RIS information: 1997.

Bañados del Río Dulce y Laguna de Mar Chiquita

Site number: 1,176 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Córdoba
Area: 996,000 ha | Coordinates: 30°22'59"S 62°45'59"W | Designation dates: 28-05-2002
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Bañados del Río Dulce y Laguna de Mar Chiquita. 28/05/02; Córdoba; ca. 996,000 ha; 30°23'S 062°46'W. Reserva Provincial de Uso Múltiple. The largest and most important endorheic catchment in Argentina, the site comprises the large saline lake Mar Chiquita (one of the largest saline lakes in the world, with waters varying between saline and hypersaline), the expansive swamps of the Río Dulce (or Río Petri) on the northern shore, and the mouths of several secondary rivers to the south. The site fulfils all eight of the Ramsar Criteria and is considered one of the most important wetlands in Argentina and in the Chaco ecoregion in terms of the richness of its biodiversity in a range from freshwater to very saline. A number of species meet the waterbird Criteria, including *Egretta thula* (400,000 individuals), *Phalaropus tricolor* (200,000), *Phalacrocorax olivaceus* (42,000), *Bubulcus ibis* (60,000), and *Plegadis chihi* (400,000), and at least 4 species above the 1% threshold. Some 27 species of fish are known to breed in the site. Livestock raising and fishing are principal land uses, with some forestry and agriculture. The area holds enormous anthropological interest for the ancient peoples and lifestyles in evidence and abundance of archaeological sites. Ramsar site no. 1176. Most recent RIS information: 2002.

Delta del Paraná

Site number: 2,255 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Provincia de Santa Fe y provincia de Entre Ríos

Area: 243,126 ha | Coordinates: 32°16'07"S 60°43'01"W | Designation dates: 03-10-2015

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Delta del Paraná, located in the Santa Fe and Entre Ríos Provinces, comprises fluvial wetlands associated with the middle and lower sections of the Paraná River floodplain, and includes the territories of two National Parks: "Predelta" and "Islas de Santa Fe". The extensive floodplain wetlands play an important role in hydrological and biogeochemical regulation, and constitute an important biogeographical corridor in which tropical, subtropical, and temperate species meet. They provide food, shelter, and breeding sites for many species of fish, some of which are migratory, and several species of birds, reptiles, and mammals facing some degree of threat. Some outstanding species are: the marsh seedeater (*Sporophila palustris*), categorized as endangered in the IUCN Red List, and the rufous-rumped seedeater (*S. hypochroma*), both included in Appendix I of CMS; and the jabiru (*Jabiru mycteria*), the broad-snouted caiman (*Caiman latirostris*), Geoffroy's cat (*Leopardus geoffroyi*), and the neotropical otter (*Lontra longicaudis*), all of which are included in Appendix I of CITES. The Site provides essential support to the livelihoods of the local communities. The river and smaller channels are used as commercial shipping routes and supply water for domestic and agricultural use, while the wetlands and their natural resources sustain tourism and recreational activities. Moreover, the ancient civilizations which occupied the floodplain and the Parana delta over two thousand years ago left a wealth of archaeological sites.

Glaciar Vinciguerra y Turberas Asociadas

Site number: 1,886 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Tierra del Fuego

Area: 2,760 ha | Coordinates: 54°44'52"S 68°20'W | Designation dates: 16-09-2009

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Glaciar Vinciguerra y turberas asociadas. 16/09/09; Tierra del Fuego; 2,760 ha; 54°45'S 068°20'W. The southernmost Ramsar site in the world at the time of designation, located in Tierra del Fuego Province at an altitude between 200 and 1300 m, covers glaciers; lakes; Sphagnum-, Cyperacea-, and tree-dominated peatlands; Nothofagus (Southern beech) forests; and permanent and seasonal rivers. Among the flora, *Skottsbergia paradoxa*, an endemic and threatened moss species, stands out. The glaciers and peatlands, excellent natural water reservoirs, play an important role in the Arroyo Grande watershed regulation, a river that is the primary water source of the city of Ushuaia. The presence of the Vinciguerra glacier and the Andorra valley's peatlands contribute to the scenic beauty of the site, which attracts local and foreign tourists. The threats to this site are horse rearing (animals feed on *Nothofagus* sprouts), tree cutting for domestic use and, to a lesser extent, peat extraction. Additionally, climate change affects Vinciguerra glacier stability. The site acts as a buffer area between the Tierra del Fuego National Park and the suburban expansion of Ushuaia. Ramsar site no. 1886. Most recent RIS information: 2009.

Humedales Chaco

Site number: 1,366 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Chaco

Area: 508,000 ha | Coordinates: 27°19'59"S 58°49'59"W | Designation dates: 02-02-2004

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Humedales Chaco. 02/02/04; Chaco; 508,000 ha.; 27°20'S 058°50'W. Covering part of the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers floodplain complex in the eastern border of Chaco province, limited to the north by the Bermejo River and surrounding the city of Resistencia. The hydrological regimes of each river give rise to different pulses of flood and drought in these wetlands, regulating floods downstream and retaining water in times of drought. The landscape is a complex of open water, aquatic vegetation, grasslands and gallery forests. Wildlife in these forests shares traits with that of the Humid Chaco and the Amazon region, and representative tree species are the "Ibira-Pitá" *Peltophorum vogelianum*, the "Lapacho negro" *Tabebuia ipe*, *Nectandra falcifolia* and *Enterolobium contortosilquum*. Several endangered species inhabit the site, including the Marsh Deer *Blastocerus dichotomus*, the Neotropical Otter *Lutra longicaudis*, the Bare-faced Curassow *Crax fasciolata*. Crocodilians (*Caiman latirostris*, *C. crocodylus*), the Coscoroba Swan *Coscoroba coscoroba*, and the endemic South American lungfish *Lepidosiren paradoxa* are also found. Economically important fish species are the Sorubims *Pseudoplatystoma coruscans* and *P. fasciatum* and *Manguruyu Paulicea lutkeni*. Cattle raising and rice crops are important activities, followed by soybean and sorghum. Hydrological changes have been noticeable since the 1960s, with dam building in the Upper Paraná in Brazil, deforestation, and increase in precipitation. WWF and Fundación Proteger supported the site designation. Ramsar site no. 1366.

Humedales de Península Valdés

Site number: 2,070 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Chubut

Area: 42,695 ha | Coordinates: 42°27'32"S 64°17'57"W | Designation dates: 20-07-2012

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Humedales de Península Valdés. 20/07/12; Chubut; 42,695 ha; 42°27'00"S 064°20'00"W. World Heritage Site; Natural Protected Area. A system comprising two coastal sub-sites along the gulfs on either side of the Valdés peninsula in Patagonia. The site is an important source of food for diverse resident and migratory marine birds; it is, for example, a regular stopover for *Calidris canutus rufa*, a critically endangered subspecies. The wetlands support more than 20,000 birds, taking into account populations of *Calidris canutus*, *C. alba*, *C. bairdii*, *C. fuscicollis*, *Haematopus palliatus* and *Charadrius falklandicus*, and other aquatic birds such as *Larus dominicanus*, *Larus maculipennis*, *Sterna hirundinacea*, *S. eurygnatha*, *S. maxima*, *Phoenicopterus chilensis* and *Lophonetta specularioides*. According to the census between 1994 and 2010, the site supports more than 1% of the populations of *Calidris Canutus* and *Haematopus palliatus*, and more than 10% of *Charadrius falklandicus*. It is also important for its archeological and paleontological values. Ramsar Site no. 2070. Most recent RIS information: 2012.

Humedal Laguna Melincué

Site number: 1,785 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Santa Fe

Area: 92,000 ha | Coordinates: 33°43'S 61°30'W | Designation dates: 24-07-2008

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Humedal Laguna Melincué. 24/07/08; Santa Fe; 92,000 ha; 33°43'S 061°30'W. Multiple Use Reserve. The lagoon constitutes a wetland of regional and continental relevance, and it is of great importance for resident and migratory species. It is one of the two floodplain wetlands that support one of the most important populations of the Andean Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus andinus*) in its winter distribution. This species is considered to be the rarest of the five flamingo species found at a global level. Among the wetland's hydrological values are the recharge of aquifers and the moderation of extreme temperatures registered in the area. The threats that negatively affect this site are related to human activities, such as livestock, agriculture, and waste water disposal. Ramsar site no. 1785. Most recent RIS information: 2008.

Jaaukanigás

Site number: 1,112 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Santa Fe
Area: 492,000 ha | Coordinates: 28°45'S 59°15'W | Designation dates: 10-10-2001
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Jaaukanigás. 10/10/01; Santa Fe; 492,000 ha; 28°45'S 059°15'W. "Jaaukanigás" means "people of the water", a reference to one of the local populations who lived there in the middle of the 18th century. The Parana River is one of the largest and more diverse in the world, the second in South America after the Amazon. An extensive complex of rivers, lagoons, pools, permanent freshwater marshes and seasonally inundated grassland, interspersed with riparian woodland and gallery forest, makes this site one of paramount importance from the biodiversity and hydrological point of view in Argentina. The site provides habitat for a large number of species, some vulnerable or threatened with extinction, such as *Lontra longicaudis*, *Tamandua tetradactyla*, *Chrysocyon brachyurus*, *Caiman yacare*, *C. latirostris*, *Eunectes notaeus*, *Tupinambis merianae*, *Boiruna maculata*, and *Hydrops triangularis*. There is an important population of ducks, including *Netta peposaca*, *Dendrocygna bicolor* and *D. viduata*, and migratory birds such as *Calidris melanotos*, *C. fuscicollis*, *C. bairdii*, *Tringa melanoleuca*, *T. flavipes*, *T. solitaria* and *Limosa haemastica* are also found. There is a very rich aquatic life, with about 300 fish species, which are key for the regional economy, as 50% of the population in the area live by fishing. Sport fishing and ecotourism are important economic activities as well. Ramsar site no. 1112. Most recent RIS information: 2001.

Laguna Blanca

Site number: 556 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Neuquén
Area: 11,250 ha | Coordinates: 39°01'59"S 70°21'W | Designation dates: 04-05-1992
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Laguna Blanca. 04/05/92; Neuquén; 11,250 ha; 39°02'S 070°21'W. National Park, National Reserve. Large, shallow, permanent, freshwater lagoon fed by small rivers and subject to seasonal fluctuations. The lagoon, situated in semi-arid Patagonian steppe dominated by bushy plants, supports submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation. The surrounding area is an important nesting site for several species of waterbirds and is used for grazing livestock. Other fauna include the endemic frog *Atelognathus patagonicus* and the mammal *Lagidium viscacia*. Ramsar site no. 556. Most recent RIS information: 1996.

Laguna de Llanquanelo

Site number: 759 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Departamento de Malargüe, Provincia de Mendoza.
Area: 91,365.3 ha | Coordinates: 35°37'05"S 69°09'06"W | Designation dates: 08-11-1995
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Ramsar Site, extended in 2020 from 65,000 hectares to 91,365 ha, now includes the boundaries of the Llanquanelo Wetland Protected Natural Area. It is a wetland system formed by a great diversity of salt pans, spring freshwaters, rivers, streams and a saltwater lagoon. The Site is remarkable for its diversity of bird species, with more than 100,000 individuals from 186 species recorded. Among these are species such as black-necked swan (*Cygnus melancoryphus*), the southern silvery grebe (*Podiceps occipitalis*) and the vulnerable Andean flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus andinus*) and the southern silvery grebe (*Podiceps occipitalis*). Llanquanelo provides habitat for more than 20% of the global population of the Chilean flamingo (*Phoenicopterus chilensis*), one of the most emblematic species in the Site. Llanquanelo is also home to significant aquatic species such as *Trichomycterus areolatus* and the smallmouth perch (*Percichthys trucha*). The Site is important for small-scale fishing as well as recreation and tourism. Among the main threats to the site is the increase in livestock activity and the possible contamination from mining waste deposits.

Laguna de los Pozuelos

Site number: 555 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Jujuy

Area: 16,224 ha | Coordinates: 22°19'59"S 65°58'59"W | Designation dates: 04-05-1992

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Laguna de los Pozuelos. 04/05/92; Jujuy; 16,224 ha; 22°20'S 066°00'W. Biosphere Reserve; Natural Monument. A permanent lagoon of fluctuating salinity, surrounded by scrubby, semi-arid steppe, extensive marsh and rich grassland. One of the most important sites for waterbirds and Nearctic-breeding shorebirds in the Northern Andean region. Up to 26,000 flamingos use the site and one species nests here. Local people graze livestock. Ramsar site no. 555. Most recent RIS information: 1996.

Lagunas altoandinas y puneñas de Catamarca

Site number: 1,865 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Catamarca

Area: 1,228,175 ha | Coordinates: 26°52'S 67°55'59"W | Designation dates: 02-02-2009

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Lagunas Altoandinas y Puneñas de Catamarca. 02/02/09; Catamarca; 1,228,175 ha; 26°52'S 067°56'W. UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The site consists of two subsites located in the northwest of Argentina, between 3,010m and 6,885m a.s.l., and includes a complex of high Andean endorheic river basins representative of the Central Dry Puna: shallow meso- and hypersaline lakes, shallow and deep brackish lakes, and deep hypersaline lakes. 19,000 individuals of Puna flamingo (*Phoenicoparrus jamesi*) and 2,100 of Andean flamingo (*P. andinus*) gather in this site, which represents 18% and 6% of the worldwide population of these species, respectively. The site also hosts several endemic species of the High Andean Puna, such as the Giant Coot (*Fulica gigantea*), Andean Avocet (*Recurvirostra andina*), Crested Duck (*Anas specularioides alticola*), Vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*), Andean Fox (*Pseudalopex culpaeus*) and a frog species endemic to the Catamarca region (*Telmatobius hauthali*). In addition, IUCN Red List threatened species Andean cat (*Leopardus jacobita*) and short-tailed chinchilla (*Chinchilla brevicaudata*) occur in the area, as well as 14 migratory species (e.g. *Calidris melanotos*, *C. bairdii*, and *Tringa flavipes*). This High Andean wetland is a highly vulnerable and fragile ecosystem and is threatened by overgrazing, unregulated tourism, mining prospecting and flamingo egg collection. The area is one of the 14 priority sites of the Wetland Network of Importance for Conservation of High-Andes Flamingos in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru. Part of the Ramsar site is protected under the Biosphere Reserve Laguna Blanca. Ramsar site no. Most recent RIS information: 2009.

Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero y del Bebedero

Site number: 1,012 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis

Area: 962,370 ha | Coordinates: 33°00'S 67°36'W | Designation dates: 14-12-1999

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero y del Bebedero. 14/12/99; Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis; 962,370 ha; 33°00'S 67°36'W. A long system of linked lagoons and marshes fed by the Mendoza and San Juan Rivers in the provinces of those names. The system drains into the Desaguadero River and covers an area of some 10,000 square km. The dominant wetland type is "seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes", but the site also includes "seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks", "seasonal/intermittent/ freshwater marshes/pools", "shrub-dominated wetlands", and some other less frequent wetland types. There is a rich biodiversity associated with the system, with more than 50 species of waterbirds. The system has suffered a number of natural and anthropogenic alterations which have considerably reduced the area covered by the lagoons and marshes. A rehabilitation program is being implemented. The local communities include some 2000 people, known as the "laguneros", whose customs and traditions are based in the lagoons and their resources. The provincial governments of Mendoza and San Juan are cooperating closely in the site designation and management. In 1999, the Ramsar/US Government Wetlands for the Future Initiative financed a First Training Workshop for the Local Community and Intermediate Institutions for the Rehabilitation and Management of the Lagunas de Guanacache. The designation of the Lagunas as a Ramsar site is a further step in the efforts to rehabilitate and conserve the system. The site was significantly extended from 580,000 to 962,370 hectares in 2007. Ramsar site no.1012. Most recent RIS information: 2007.

Lagunas de Vilama

Site number: 1,040 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Jujuy

Area: 157,000 ha | Coordinates: 22°36'S 66°55'W | Designation dates: 20-09-2000

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Lagunas de Vilama. 20/09/00; Jujuy; 157,000 ha; 22°36'S 66°55'W. Part of Reserva Altoandina de la Chinchilla (provincial). Includes more than ten Andean highland lagoons that occupy endorheic depressions in the extreme northwest of the country at 4,500 meters above sea level. The lagoons have diverse characteristics, from saline and deep to hypersaline and shallow. They provide habitat for a very rich aquatic bird life, with a good number of endemic and/or endangered species (flamingos *Phoenicoparrus andinus*, *P. jamesi*, and coots *Fulica cornuta*); in addition, a diversity of Nearctic migrating species find a feeding place here. In the plains that surround the lagoons, locally called "ciénegos", other endangered species like vicuñas and "ñandú" (South American ostrich; *Pterocnemia pennata garleppi*) are present. These "ciénegos" also provide grazing resources for herds of domestic camelids (llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, etc.) and sheep of the local people who practice traditional modes of transhumance. In addition to these plains, the most prevalent vegetation are characteristic of shrub steppes and Andean highland pastures. Numerous archeological sites attest to significant human populations from 5,000 years ago, and the lagoons continue to hold ritual significance. Ramsar site no. 1040. Most recent RIS information: 2000.

Lagunas y Esteros del Iberá

Site number: 1,162 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Corrientes

Area: 24,550 ha | Coordinates: 28°31'30"S 57°09'30"W | Designation dates: 18-01-2002

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Lagunas y Esteros del Iberá, located in Corrientes Province in the north-east of the country, is part of the Iberá macrosystem, a catchment area of approximately 1.3 million hectares. The Site covers an area of 24,550 hectares and consist of lagoons, permanent freshwater pools and marshlands. It supports a high biological diversity including South American species such as the yellow cardinal (*Gubernatrix cristata*), categorized as endangered, the vulnerable marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*) and fish species such as the dorado (*Salminus brasiliensis*). The Site is a source of subsistence for Guaraní nomadic communities that live exclusively on the resources which it provides. Since its designation as a Wetland of International Importance, there has been a significant increase in the influx of tourists, which now constitutes the main economic activity in the area. However, this may present a potential threat without effective regulation.

Palmar Yatay

Site number: 1,969 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Entre Ríos

Area: 21,450 ha | Coordinates: 31°52'S 58°19'W | Designation dates: 06-05-2011

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Palmar Yatay. 05/06/11. Entre Rios; 21,450 ha; 31°52'S 58°19'W. This Ramsar Site is mainly composed of permanent and seasonal rivers, streams and creeks, permanent and seasonal freshwater marshes and pools and their surrounding lands. Located in the border area between the Pampa and Espinal ecoregions, this site contains characteristic communities and habitats of both areas. Palmar Yatay provides support to animal species such as *Falco Peregrinus* (Appendix I of CITES), as well as species of 4 endemic fish families and 10 endemic plant species. It also sustains a significant proportion of native fish species like Dorado (*Salminus brasiliensis*) and wolf fish (*Hoplias malabaricus*). The site includes the National Park El Palmar, which protects a large area of Yatay Palm trees (*Syagrus yatay*) and the Private Reserve La Aurora del Palmar. Both areas promote education, research and tourism activities. Main adverse factors to the wetland include invasive plant and animal species, the advancement of the agricultural frontier as well as direct threats to wildlife due to poaching and habitat loss. The area has a preliminary Management Plan for the National Park and a management committee with local representatives is currently being created. Ramsar Site no. 1969. Most recent RIS information: 2011.

Parque Nacional Ciervo de los Pantanos

Site number: 1,750 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Provincia de Buenos Aires

Area: 5,561.3 ha | Coordinates: 34°14'15"S 58°51'54"W | Designation dates: 22-03-2008

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

In 2021 Argentina extended the area of the Site from 3,000 hectares to 5,561.31 ha. It now includes a much greater area of grasslands, marshes, forests, rivers, streams and lagoons. The Site supports a notable wealth of species, with its 400 vertebrate species including 21 which are classified as vulnerable, including the marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*) and the dot-winged crane (*Porzana spiloptera*). The Park is also recognized as an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA); it hosts 285 bird species including 169 species of waterbird such as the black-necked swan (*Cygnus melancoryphus*), the Chilean flamingo (*Phoenicopterus chilensis*) and the black-headed duck (*Heteronetta atricapilla*). Ciervo de los Pantanos is also a National Park protected under national law. However, given its location near Buenos Aires, the country's largest urban, agricultural and industrial centre, the site has been impacted by urban development and pollution from sewage discharges.

Parque Nacional Río Pilcomayo

Site number: 557 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Formosa

Area: 51,889 ha | Coordinates: 25°03'57"S 58°08'14"W | Designation dates: 04-05-1992

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site is a complex of estuaries, rivers, lagoons, permanent freshwater swamps and seasonally flooded grasslands, interspersed with riparian forests and gallery forests. It provides support and shelter for dozens of species. It is the park with the greatest diversity of amphibian species in the region, including notable species such as the waxy monkey tree frog (*Phyllomedusa sauvagii*) and the dotted tree frog (*Boana punctata*). Within the federal system of protected areas, the park ranks second in terms of the total diversity of species. It provides habitat to a significant number of vulnerable species including the marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*), the lowland tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), the white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*), the giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*) and the giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*). The Site is also listed as an Important Bird Area (IBA); it shelters hundreds of bird species during the nesting season, including the turquoise-fronted Amazon (*Amazona aestiva*), the great white egret (*Ardea alba*) and the bare-faced curassow (*Crax fasciolata*). It has suffered the impacts of illegal hunting, change in its vegetation cover because of grassland burning, and the advance of the agricultural frontier for cotton and banana crops.

Parque Provincial El Tromen

Site number: 1,626 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Neuquén Province

Area: 30,000 ha | Coordinates: 37°04'59"S 70°06'W | Designation dates: 02-02-2006

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Parque Provincial El Tromen. 02/02/06; Neuquén; 30,000 ha.; 37°05S 070°06'W. Natural Protected Area. Reaching an altitude of up to 3,978 above sea level, this wetland forms a complex hydrological system in which the snowmelt slips through cracks in the basaltic bedrock and rises again at the base of the mountains to create small water bodies that in turn feed a variety of High Andean Wetlands. Apart from being a high Andean wetland representative of the Patagonia region, containing a rich biodiversity and serving as a resting and feeding ground for several waterfowl species, the wetland also qualifies as a Ramsar site under the recently added Criterion 9, being the only site known to host the endemic lizard *Liolaemus punmahuida*. Although the approval of the management plan is still underway, park rangers enforce some protective measures such as a total ban on hunting. Ramsar site no. 1626. Most recent RIS information: 2006.

Reserva Costa Atlantica de Tierra del Fuego

Site number: 754 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Tierra del Fuego
Area: 28,600 ha | Coordinates: 53°20'S 68°30'W | Designation dates: 13-09-1995
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Reserva Costa Atlantica de Tierra del Fuego. 13/09/95; Tierra del Fuego; 28,600 ha; 53°20'S 068°30'W. Provincial Nature Reserve. Ramsar's most southern site shares a border with Chile. Composed of shallow coastal waters, intertidal zones, extensive mudflats and lowland hills and cliffs characterized by grassland, pastures, drought-tolerant plant communities, with patches of *Notophagus* woodland. An endemic bird area, outstanding for its variety of species, which provides important nesting areas for seriously endangered *Chloephaga rubidiceps* and wintering sites for internationally important numbers of shorebirds. At least 21 species of marine mammals use the waters for breeding, feeding and migration. Human activities include recreation and ranching. Ramsar site no. 754. Most recent RIS information: 1995.

Reserva Ecológica Costanera Sur

Site number: 1,459 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Buenos Aires
Area: 353 ha | Coordinates: 34°37'S 58°21'W | Designation dates: 22-03-2005
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Reserva Ecológica Costanera Sur. 22/03/2005; Buenos Aires; 353 ha; 34°37'S 058°21'W. Declared a Natural Park and Ecological Reserve in 1986, the site is located in the east of Buenos Aires, the most populated city in Argentina. The site sustains a large population of *Cygnus melancorpus* swans and other waterfowl. In total, 250 species of birds, 9 of amphibians, 23 of reptiles, 10 of mammals and 50 of butterflies have been identified in the area. Plant varieties also include 245 species from 55 families. Most of these species are highly representative of the biological diversity occurring in the region. Ramsar site no. 1459. Most recent RIS information: 2005.

Reserva Natural Villavicencio

Site number: 2,330 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Provincia de Mendoza, Departamento de Las Heras.
Area: 62,244 ha | Coordinates: 32°35'08"S 69°00'57"W | Designation dates: 27-12-2017
[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site is located in the Province of Mendoza. It has been designated as a Natural Voluntary Reserve of Multiple Use by the Ministry of Environment and Public Works of Mendoza Province; it belongs to Danone and provides the resources for its mineral water brand. Several thermal springs emerge from its hillsides and from the banks of its streams, and both the mineral components and the temperature of the water have therapeutic effects. The Reserve provides important ecosystem services, for example providing water, food, and recreational and aesthetic resources, regulating floods and erosion, and maintaining groundwater levels. It also supports numerous ecological communities such as *vegas* (alluvial plains), the most characteristic wetlands of the Site. The Reserve covers a wide altitude range, from 700 to 3,300 metres above sea level, and so it harbours numerous notable species such as the endangered Andean cat *Leopardus jacobita* and the endemic Burmeister's anole *Pristidactylus scapulatus*. The Site also has an important paleontological and historical heritage; however it faces threats such as the impacts of mining, invasive species, forest fires, hunting of large vertebrates and illegal capture of wild birds.

Reserva Provincial Laguna Brava

Site number: 1,238 | Country: Argentina | Administrative region: Rioja

Area: 405,000 ha | Coordinates: 28°24'S 69°04'59"W | Designation dates: 02-02-2003

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Reserva Provincial Laguna Brava. 02/02/03. Rioja. 405,000 ha. 28°24'S, 69°05'W. Provincial Reserve. Located at altitudes between 2500-4500m above sea level, Laguna Brava includes a system of saline and hyper-saline shallow lagoons. Characteristic high-Andean communities of bofedales (wet-marshy meadows) are found above 3000m. The Reserve is host to a rich biodiversity associated to the wetland, with abundant summer populations of endemic waterfowl, including James' and Andean flamingos (*Phoenicoparrus jamesi* and *P. andinus*). The site also has special recognition as a Reserve for Camelids, most notably vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*) and guanaco (*Lama Guanicoe*). Historically, the region was utilized by the Incas as an important enclave for domination of local populations and as a natural Andean transit point to Chile. Currently, it is precisely the development of an international road, plus the possibility of mineral prospecting, which could potentially affect the site. Recent management and zoning measures are to be strengthened to insure the proper long-term conservation of the site. Ramsar site No. 1238. Most recent RIS information: 2003.