



Ramsar Sites Information Service

Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance

27 Ramsar Site(s) covering 26,794,455 ha

Taim Ecological Station

Site number: 2298 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Rio Grande do Sul
Area: 10,939 ha | Coordinates: 32°44'36"S 52°35'48"W | Designation dates: 22-03-2017

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Taim Ecological Station is a conservation area of worldwide importance, preserving wetlands and lagoons, fields, dunes and forests, and sheltering a great diversity of plant and animal species in the Atlantic Forest. Its notable birdlife includes species which migrate from the northern hemisphere, migrants from the continent's Southern Cone, and others that live here all year round. Endangered species such as the Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross (*Thalassarche chlororhynchos*) and Flamarion's tuco-tuco (*Ctenomys flamarioni*) are found in the Site. Taim Ecological Station is a core zone of the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve; it plays a very important role in biodiversity conservation, maintenance of the ecological balance of the area, food production, containment of flooding and pollution control. However urbanization and transport infrastructure are major threats.

Guaratuba

Site number: 2317 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Paraná state
Area: 38,329 ha | Coordinates: 25°51'30"S 48°41'58"W | Designation dates: 21-09-2017

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site, located on the southernmost coast of the state of Paraná, is considered the most important area for the Paraná antwren (*Stymphalornis acutirostris*), of which it hosts about 42% of the global population. It features well preserved mangroves, periodically flooded forests, marshes and over 3,000 hectares of the last remains of caixeta (*Tabebuia cassinoides*) forests. Although it can be considered a well-preserved habitat compared to other bays in Brazil, threats such as overfishing, pollution, unregulated tourism and occupation of areas of mangrove are present.

Virúá National Park

Site number: 2295 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Iss located in the south-central region of the State of Roraima, in the Municipality of Caracaraí.

Area: 216,427 ha | Coordinates: 01°17'28"N 61°09'07"W | Designation dates: 22-03-2017

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Virúá National Park is in the megadiverse "Campinaranas" ecological region, on the lower Rio Branco ("White River") within the Rio Negro basin. It covers a mosaic of forested and non-forested humid ecosystems, which are representative of a unique geo-ecological system in the Amazon, and play important roles in flood control, sediment deposition and other natural cycles. The Site presents exceptional levels of biodiversity, especially of fish with 500 species recorded, and birds with over 530 species recorded of which 28 are endemic. It provides important fishing resources. The Site hosts populations of species such as the endangered giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*) and the near-threatened jaguar (*Panthera onca*).

Ilha Grande National Park

Site number: 2316 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul

Area: 76,033 ha | Coordinates: 44°52'59"N 132°30'E | Designation dates: 30-09-2017

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site is located on the Paraná River, on the border of the states of Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul, near the border with Paraguay. It is composed of approximately 180 islands, as well as river banks, natural ponds and freshwater marshes. The National Park protects two types of environment that are now rare and degraded in the Brazilian Mid-South: riparian forests and floodplains. Besides the scenic beauty, these areas are important breeding and feeding places for several species of fish. It also hosts various endangered species, including the marsh deer *Blastocerus dichotomus*, symbol of the National Park, the brown howler monkey *Alouatta fusca* and the Southeastern four-eyed opossum *Philander frenata*, which is endemic to the Atlantic Forest. Fires, hunting and the introduction of alien species all present threats to the Site.

Lund Warming

Site number: 2306 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Minas Gerais state

Area: 23,865 ha | Coordinates: 04°25'07"S 11°51'21"E | Designation dates: 05-06-2017

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Lund Warming is in central-southern Minas Gerais at the intersection between two biodiversity hotspots, the Cerrado (Brazilian savannah) and the Mata Atlântica (Atlantic Forest). It presents multiple surface water catchments that seasonally flood, forming a system of temporary lakes which confer to the Site its high biodiversity value and scenic beauty. Hundreds of caves, shelters and important archaeological and palaeontological sites are found, containing a large number of fossils, artefacts and drawings of the first human settlements. The Site also hosts threatened species such as the vulnerable masked titi (*Callicebus personatus*). Mining activities in the surrounding area have caused the loss of native vegetation and changes in the quality of the surface water and groundwater.

Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area

Site number: 1020 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Maranhao

Area: 1,775,036 ha | Coordinates: 02°58'21"S 44°59'13"W | Designation dates: 28-02-2000

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site is located on the north-eastern coast of the country, in the State of Maranhao. It presents rich biodiversity within a complex range of ecosystems, including rivers, their floodplains and estuaries, riverine forests, swamps and lagoons. This mosaic makes the Environmental Protection Area an extremely important conservation unit, since it enables large-scale ecological processes and supports a mangrove area that regulates local fish stocks. The fertile floodplains provide resting, feeding and breeding sites to more than 20 species of resident or migratory waterbirds. The Site is also important for the conservation of globally vulnerable species, such as the maned sloth (*Bradypus torquatus*), the West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) and the red-spectacled amazon (*Amazona pretrei*). Dolphins and several species of fish use the Baixada Maranhense in their migratory routes, while populations of reptiles and native mammals use the wetlands as a refuge. Extensive and intensive agriculture is the threat that most affects the site, as well as deforestation, erosion, and sedimentation of rivers in the surrounding areas.

Parque Nacional del Pantanal Matogrosense

Site number: 602 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Mato Grosso

Area: 135,000 ha | Coordinates: 17°39'20"S 57°25'57"W | Designation dates: 24-05-1993

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site is located in the far-western extreme of the Brazilian territory. The Pantanal is considered the largest periodically flooded area of the American continent and the convergence area for three of South America's largest biomes: the Amazon, the Cerrado, and the Chaco. It constitutes an enormous internal delta, in which several rivers flowing from the highlands merge. Pantanal Matogrosense features the one of the largest and most spectacular concentrations of wildlife in the Neotropics, and is one of the most important wetlands in South America for waterbirds. It is home to 90 mammal species, 700 birds, 160 reptiles, 260 fish and 45 amphibian species. The Site is important for globally vulnerable species such as the marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*), the giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*) and the giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*), as well as the endangered giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*). Pantanal Matogrosense is also listed as a World Heritage Site and as a Biosphere Reserve. Uncontrolled tourism, recreational fishing, hunting and smuggling of endangered species, and deforestation are the major threats to the Site.

Taiamã Ecological Station

Site number: 2363 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Mato Grosso

Area: 11,555 ha | Coordinates: 16°51'32"S 57°30'37"W | Designation dates: 21-10-2018

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site is located in the core area of one of the largest wetlands on the planet, the Pantanal. Taiamã Ecological Station consists of several rare and representative swamps and marshes known for their extraordinary wildlife, and particularly their fish and birds. One hundred and thirty-one fish species have been identified in the rivers that border the Site, and 237 bird species have been recorded. The rich biodiversity includes populations of threatened species such as the vulnerable marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*) and the endangered giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*). The Site provides ecosystem services to more than 2,000 people, varying from food provision, maintenance of hydrological regimes and nutrient cycling, to recreation, tourism and scientific activities within the Station. Fire is a potential threat.

Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves

Site number: 2337 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Federative Republic of Brazil. States of Pará (Regions of Marajó, Northeast portion of the state of Para and Lower Amazon), of Amapá (Regions of Amapá, Macapá, Itaubal, Santana, Mazagão and Vitória do Jari), of Maranhão (Regions of West, Center and Northe

Area: 3,850,253 ha | Coordinates: 55°30'59"N 40°33'E | Designation dates: 19-03-2018

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site is located on the Marajó archipelago, the world's largest fluvial-maritime archipelago, at the mouth of the Amazon River. It consists of a corridor of 23 conservation units with a combined area of over 3.8 million hectares. On this stretch of coast lies one of the biggest continuous mangrove formations in the world; with over 8,900 square kilometres stretching over 700 km, it holds 70% of the mangroves of Brazil. The Site is adjacent to other Ramsar Sites: Cabo Orange, Baixada Maranhense, Reentrancias Maranhenses and Parcel Manuel Luiz. The Site and the wider Amazon estuary and coastal basins ecoregion are extremely biodiverse and of great international importance. Around 40 species found in the Site are both nationally and globally threatened, and 21 more listed as threatened on Brazil's Red List. Marine, freshwater and terrestrial species including mammals, reptiles, birds and fish are included among these.

Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station

Site number: 2305 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Paraná state

Area: 4,370 ha | Coordinates: 25°17'09"S 48°22'18"W | Designation dates: 05-06-2017

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station is located in the coastal area of Paraná State. It is part of the Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves, a World Heritage Site since 1999. The Site contains the most important habitats for *in-situ* biodiversity conservation in the region, and has a large diversity of endemic and migratory species such as the endangered green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and the vulnerable Franciscana dolphin (*Pontoporia blainvillei*). The Site is also a representative example of significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, such as forests and mangroves. These areas are important for different species including fish and invertebrates such as oysters and crabs. Invasive species and biological resource use represent threats to the Site.

Anavilhanas National Park

Site number: 2296 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Amazonas state

Area: 350,470 ha | Coordinates: 02°28'03"S 60°49'11"W | Designation dates: 22-03-2017

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Anavilhanas National Park is located in the state of Amazonas on the lower course of the Rio Negro ("Black River") within the tropical rainforest of the Amazon basin. Of great scenic beauty, the Site features various forest formations, as well as river and lake ecosystems. On the islands of the vast Anavilhanas archipelago in the Rio Negro, 48 species of birds have been recorded, as well as the margay (*Leopardus wiedii*) a small cat, and the Amazonian manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*), the largest South American freshwater herbivore, which is endemic to the Amazon basin. The Rio Negro is an important waterway for traditional communities settled along the banks. The threats to the Site's natural resources include logging on the archipelago's islands, commercial fishing, hunting, trafficking of wild animals and sand mining.

Fernando de Noronha Archipelago

Site number: 2333 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Pernambuco

Area: 10,929 ha | Coordinates: 03°51'40"S 32°24'09"W | Designation dates: 25-01-2018

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Fernando de Noronha Archipelago is an oceanic archipelago in the north-east of Brazil with an area of 10,927 ha, which has been for millennia a refuge for many endemic species because of its isolated location. Of the 28 coral species occurring in Brazil, ten are found in all phases of their lives here. There are also great concentrations of spinner dolphins (*Stenella longirostris*) and pantropical spotted dolphins (*Stenella attenuata*), and an area where humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) reproduce and rear their calves. The Site is also listed as a UNESCO Natural World Heritage property.

Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal (Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural SESC Pantanal)

Site number: 1270 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Mato Grosso

Area: 87,871 ha | Coordinates: 16°40'37"S 56°15'52"W | Designation dates: 06-12-2002

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

SESC Pantanal, located in Mato Grosso State in the midwestern region of Brazil, is a significant representative of the large Pantanal wetlands. The Site includes permanent rivers, seasonal streams, permanent and seasonal floodplains, freshwater lakes and seasonally flooded forests. Since its establishment, the Reserve has been the largest privately-owned conservation unit in Brazil. The Site provides habitat for at least 30 amphibian species, 53 reptiles and 83 mammals, including vulnerable species such as the Brazilian tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), the white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*), the giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*), the marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*) and the critically endangered Eskimo curlew (*Numenius borealis*). It is also an ideal nesting site for a large population of birds, including up to 20,000 individuals of the neotropic cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*). Since its designation as a Wetland of International Importance, conservation programmes have led to key results including an increase in the local populations of vulnerable species, particularly the hyacinth macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*). Among the threats that affect the conservation of the Site are illegal fishing, hunting and forest fires.

Rio Juruá

Site number: 2362 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Amazonas State

Area: 2,136,489 ha | Coordinates: 05°09'35"S 67°13'05"W | Designation dates: 29-09-2018

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Rio Juruá, located in the upper Amazon basin, is formed by a complex system of rivers, canals, lakes, seasonal rivers, and floodplain forests. The Site, an exemplary freshwater Amazon floodplain forest, is a priority area for conservation of reptile and amphibian species including the big-headed Amazon river turtle (*Peltocephalus dumerilianus*), the six-tubercled Amazon river turtle (*Podocnemis sextuberculata*) and the yellow-spotted river turtle (*Podocnemis unifilis*). The Site also provides habitat to 392 fish species as well as threatened species such as the giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*), the Amazonian manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*), the Brazilian tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) and the white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*), the giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*) and the bald-headed uacari (*Cacajao calvus*). Rio Juruá provides ecosystem services to more than 130,000 people, varying from the provision of food and fresh water, to protection against erosion, recreation and education activities. The main current threats to the Site relate to its unsustainable use for logging and hunting.

Rio Negro

Site number: 2335 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Federative Republic of Brazil, Amazonas State.

Area: 12,001,614 ha | Coordinates: 01°43'44"S 64°05'19"W | Designation dates: 19-03-2018

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Rio Negro, covering over 12 million hectares, is part of the largest tributary river on the north side of the Amazon basin and includes more than 20 conservation units and indigenous lands. Lying at the core of one of the largest preserved tropical rainforests on the planet, the Site includes several ecosystems particular to the region, such as Igapó (blackwater-flooded) forests, edaphic savannas, and fluvial archipelagos. Rio Negro's rich biodiversity encompasses globally threatened animal species such as the ash-breasted antbird (*Myrmoborus lugubris*), the giant river otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), the critically endangered Brazilian barefaced tamarin (*Saguinus bicolor*), the white-bellied spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*), and plants such as the Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*). The local communities inhabiting the Site are ethnically and culturally diverse, with the conservation units intended to support their sustainable forms of resource use and low-impact agriculture. The Site also contributes to the water supply of at least six Brazilian municipalities, with the main river channel serving as a waterway connecting communities. Among the main threats to the Site are land conversion and clearance of vegetation, as well as uncontrolled hunting and fishing.

Guaporé Biological Reserve

Site number: 2297 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: State of Rondônia

Area: 600,000 ha | Coordinates: 12°31'10"S 62°47'26"W | Designation dates: 22-03-2017

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Guaporé Biological Reserve is one of the largest and most remarkable protected areas in Brazil. It comprises representative samples of forests seasonally flooded by clearwater rivers and flooded grasslands, both wetland types which are very representative of the Brazilian Amazon. The Site is of great importance for the conservation of biological diversity in the area: it hosts a rich and diverse flora and fauna, including endangered species such as the black spider monkey (*Ateles chamek*) and the giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*). Among the threats to the Site are invasive non-native species, fires and harvesting of aquatic resources.

Par.Est.Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios do Mestre Álvaro and Tarol

Site number: 1021 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Maranhao

Area: 34,556 ha | Coordinates: 00°30'S 44°45'W | Designation dates: 28-02-2000

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Parque Estadual Marinho do Parcel Manoel Luís including the Baixios do Mestre Álvaro and Tarol. 29/02/00; Maranhão; 34,556 ha; ca.00°30'S 044°45'W. State Marine Park. Three coral banks off the northern coast of Maranhão, at the northern distribution limit of several fish species endemic to the Brazilian coast. The area is very important for fishery production and of extremely high scientific value. Numerous shipwrecks have been found in the area and await further study. Though the area is attractive to amateur and professional divers, tourism is limited, and because of difficult local currents and distance from the coast, only experienced divers are encouraged. Threats include coral bleaching associated with climate change, the possibility of environmentally harmful shipwrecks where navigation is still hazardous, and pollution from hull washing by ships near São Marcos Bay. Owned by the federal government under the administration of Maranhão. Ramsar site no. 1021. Most recent RIS information: 2000.

Reserva Particular del Patrimonio Natural (RPPN) "Fazenda Rio Negro"

Site number: 1864 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Mato Grosso del Sur

Area: 7,000 ha | Coordinates: 19°32'34"S 56°13'01"W | Designation dates: 22-05-2009

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Reserva Particular del Patrimonio Natural (RPPN) Fazenda Rio Negro .22/05/09; Mato Grosso del Sur; 7,000 ha; 19°33'S 056°13'W. Reserva Privada del Patrimonio Natural (RPPN). A well-preserved example of the Pantanal of Nhecolândia, a subregion of the Brazilian Pantanal that is characterized by the abundant presence of freshwater or alkaline lakes ('baías' and 'salinas', respectively), as well as permanent and intermittent rivers. The site hosts more than 400 species of plants, 350 of birds and 70 of mammals. Among them stand out threatened species, such as the Giant Otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), Marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*), and Hyacinth Macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*). Migratory bird species are also present in the site, e.g. *Tringa melanoleuca*, *Himantopus melanurus*, *Tachybaptus dominicus*, *Dendrocygna viduata* and *Coscoroba coscoroba*. Cattle farming is related to two of the main threats to the site: uncontrolled fires caused by neighboring ranches and the introduction of exotic herbs. In the area hunting and fishing are legally banned. The management plan is currently under revision. Ramsar site no. 1864. Most recent RIS information: 2009.

Reentrancias Maranhenses

Site number: 640 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Maranhao

Area: 2,680,911 ha | Coordinates: 01°35'46"S 44°53'41"W | Designation dates: 30-11-1993

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

This large Wetland of International Importance on Brazil's north-eastern coast features bays, inlets and estuaries, low and flat areas, as well as extensive mangroves. It covers almost 2.7 million hectares and is connected to four other wetlands of international importance ([Cabo Orange National Park](#); [Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area](#); [Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves](#); and [Par.Est.Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios do Mestre Álvaro and Tarol](#)) forming the largest continuous area of mangroves worldwide. The Site is an ecosystem rich in biodiversity: it is the second-most important area in South America in terms of migratory bird numbers. It hosts 50% of all the coastal bird population in Brazil and 7% of all those in South America, including the Hudsonian godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) and the whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*). In addition, it provides shelter to critically endangered species such as the Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricate*) and vulnerable ones such as the Caribbean manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), the leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and the Atlantic goliath grouper (*Epinephelus itajara*). Reentrancias Maranhenses faces natural threats such as strong ocean currents and the advance of sand on the mangrove. However, the main threats are predatory fishing, incidental fishing of threatened species, and the collection of turtle eggs.

Abrolhos Marine National Park

Site number: 1902 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Bahia

Area: 91,300 ha | Coordinates: 17°49'S 38°49'W | Designation dates: 02-02-2010

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Abrolhos Marine National Park. 02/02/10; Bahía; 91,300 ha; 17°49'S 038°49'W. National Park, UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The Park is divided into two distinct areas: a) Timbebas reefs and b) Abrolhos Archipelago and Parcel dos Abrolhos. They include a mosaic of marine and coastal environments such as coral reefs, algae bottoms, mangroves, beaches and sandbanks. The site sustains IUCN-Red List critically endangered species such as Leatherback Sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), as well as other endangered and vulnerable species, including Loggerhead Sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Green turtle (*Chelonia Myda*), Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), and many threatened fish species such as the Groupers and the coral (*Millepora nitida*). The area is considered an archeological site due to the number of wrecks found on its waters. It provides livelihood for more than 20,000 fishermen and 80,000 tourism-related posts in the Bahia State area. The threats within the park include illegal fishing, the great number of tourists which causes stress on the bird and coral population and increased litter; and pollution from ship ballast cleaning activities. Research and tourist facilities and activities include a visitors' center inaugurated in 2004, the Research and Monitoring Center of Abrolhos, a voluntary internship program for undergraduate students, and a consultant council composed of different stakeholders in the community. The site is part of the core zone of the Atlantic Forest (Mata Atlântica) Biosphere Reserve. Ramsar site no. 1902. Most recent RIS information: 2010.

Cabo Orange National Park

Site number: 2190 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Amapá

Area: 657,328 ha | Coordinates: 03°38'58"N 51°11'24"W | Designation dates: 02-02-2013

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Cabo Orange National Park (Parque Nacional do Cabo Orange). 02/02/2013; Amapá; 657,328 ha; 03°38'59"N 051°11'24"W. An extensive site characterized by periodically and permanently flooded grasslands, unique in the Amazon region, as well as by its mangroves, which act as "fish nurseries" and are vital for the maintenance of some of Brazil's most important fisheries. The site is rich in biodiversity and supports globally threatened species such as the Black Bearded Saki (*Chiropotes satanas*), the Great Billed Seed Finch (*Sporophila maximiliani*), the yellow spotted River Turtle (*Podocnemis unifilis*) and the Black Caiman (*Melanosuchus niger*) among others. To date, 358 species of birds, 19 species of plants, 54 species of mammals have been identified in the park. Apart from its biodiversity and water resources, the associated marine and estuarine fisheries production is essential for the economy of Brazil, which has made the area one of the most intensively fished areas in the region with overfishing and illegal fishing constituting the main threat to the site. Other threats include the spread of the invasive species of shrimp *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, overexploitation of two species of turtles (*Podocnemis unifilis* and *Podocnemis expansa*), and forest fires. Ramsar Site no. 2190. Most recent RIS information: 2013.

Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve

Site number: 2259 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Rio Grande do Norte

Area: 35,186 ha | Coordinates: 03°51'S 33°46'47"W | Designation dates: 11-12-2015

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve is an oceanic island ecosystem which includes the only atoll in the South Atlantic, formed predominantly by coralline algae rather than corals. Located 267 km north-east of the coastal city of Natal, it is also part of the "Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves" World Heritage site. Atol das Rocas hosts a great variety of endemic and migratory species, of which some are endangered and many of economic interest. It is an important reproductive site for green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), and also hosts Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), all categorized as endangered or critically endangered on the IUCN Red List. It also maintains at least 14 endemic mollusc species, including six which are endemic to the Site; five species of sponges not recorded in neighbouring areas and probably new to science, therefore provisionally considered endemic to Atol das Rocas; and 15 species of corals endemic to Brazil. It accommodates the largest concentration of tropical seabirds in the western Atlantic, with an estimate of at least 150,000 birds of 29 species. It is also an important breeding, feeding, and nursing site for lemon shark (*Negaprion brevirostris*) and hosts five endemic species of fish. Recreation and tourism are not permitted, and only research and monitoring are conducted. The main threats to the Site's ecological character include illegal fishing, introduction of invasive species, disturbances caused by visitors, and commercial and military overflights.

Rio Doce State Park

Site number: 1900 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Minas Gerais

Area: 35,973 ha | Coordinates: 19°40'44"S 42°33'05"W | Designation dates: 15-03-2010

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Rio Doce State Park (Parque Estadual do Rio Doce). 15/03/10; Minas Gerais; 35,973 hectares; 19°38'S 042°32'W. State Park. Located in the southeastern region of Brazil, the site is the largest vegetation fragment of the endangered Atlantic Rain Forest in Minas Gerais State. In addition to permanent and seasonal rivers, there are 42 natural lakes that represent 6% of the park surface. The site hosts 10 different vegetation communities, 325 species of birds, and at least 77 of mammals. The endemic and threatened Brazilian rosewood (*Dalbergia nigra*) can be found here, as well as other threatened species, such as jaguar (*Panthera onca*), Harpy eagle (*Harpia harpyja*), Red Billed Curassow (*Crax blumenbachii*) and North Muriqui, the largest primate of South America and important seed disperser (*Brachyteles hypoxanthus*). One of the main threats is the introduction of exotic fish species that have led to changes in the fish community. Nevertheless, the site has a management plan that is being implemented. The site is a fully protected area (Category II, IUCN) and is one of the core areas of the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO). Ramsar site no. 1900. Most recent RIS information: 2009.

Lagoa do Peixe

Site number: 603 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Rio Grande do Sul

Area: 34,400 ha | Coordinates: 31°14'S 50°57'W | Designation dates: 24-05-1993

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Lagoa do Peixe. 24/05/93; Rio Grande do Sul; 34,400 ha; 31°14'S 050°57'W. Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network Site; National Park. Extensive lowland area of saltmarshes, coastal sand dunes, lagoons, lakes and associated marshes, providing important staging sites for numerous migrant species. Lagoa do Peixe is a large brackish to saline lagoon, supporting large concentrations of invertebrates. The area is very important for a wide variety of waterfowl, and the lagoon is an important wintering and staging area for migrant species. Human activities include hunting, irrigation of rice fields, and harvesting of shrimp (uncontrolled). Ramsar site no. 603. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Environmental Protection Area of Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe

Site number: 2310 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: São Paulo state

Area: 202,307 ha | Coordinates: 24°40'33"S 47°35'53"W | Designation dates: 04-09-2017

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

The Site, situated in São Paulo and Paraná States, is a representative wetland area of the Atlantic Forest. It is part of the "Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves" World Heritage site and UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The Site has mangroves, estuaries, rivers, lagoon channels, coastal plains, waterfalls and marine and coastal islands. It also features sandbank forests, dunes and the most extensive and conserved stretch of Atlantic Forest in the country. This mosaic of wetland landscapes of great natural diversity and notable scenic beauty hosts threatened and endemic species such as the critically endangered black-faced lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus caissara*), the endangered Atlantic petrel (*Pterodroma incerta*) and the channel-billed toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus*). Agriculture, logging, fishing and pollution are among the main threats within the Site.

Mamirauá

Site number: 623 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Amazonas

Area: 1,124,000 ha | Coordinates: 02°18'S 66°01'59"W | Designation dates: 04-10-1993

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Mamirauá. 04/10/93; Amazonas; 1,124,000 ha; 02°18'S 066°02'W. Biological Station. "Varzea" forest with several lakes seasonally connected by natural drainage canals. The area has a high degree of endemism. Human activities include forestry, rotating agriculture, controlled commercial fishing, and collection of aquarium fish. Ramsar site no. 623. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Ilha do Bananal

Site number: 624 | Country: Brazil | Administrative region: Tocantins

Area: 562,312 ha | Coordinates: 10°31'S 50°12'W | Designation dates: 04-10-1993

[View Site details in RSIS](#)

Ilha do Bananal. 04/10/93; Tocantins; 562,312 ha; 10°31'S 050°12'W. National park. Extensive floodplain system of the Araguaia River with navigable medium to high flow rivers, seasonal lagoons, marshes and numerous islands. Ilha do Bananal is the largest fluvial island in the world. A diverse flora and fauna representing the transition zone between humid tropical forest of the Amazon Basin and woody savannas with gallery forest are present. The site is an extremely rich area for waterbirds, with a wide variety of resident breeding species and many Nearctic shorebirds occurring on migration. Human activities include illegal grazing of domestic livestock, poaching, and some illegal settlement. Ramsar site no. 624. Most recent RIS information: 2002.