

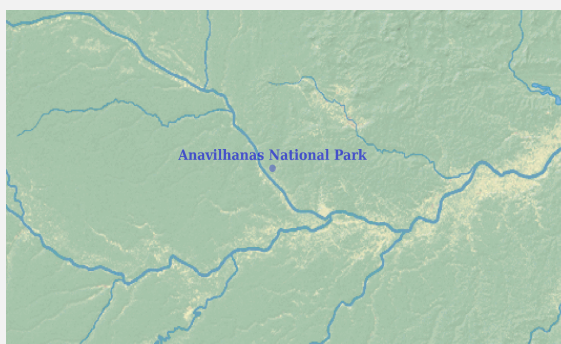


# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 10 July 2017

## Brazil

### Anavilhanas National Park



Designation date	22 March 2017
Site number	2296
Coordinates	02°28'03"S 60°49'11"W
Area	350 469,80 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 Anavilhanas National Park is located in the state of Amazonas, which hosts the largest Tropical Rainforest (The Amazon) and river basin in the world. Of great scenic beauty, this site features various forest formations that include Tropical Rainforest, flooded forest (igapó), White-sand forest, Caatinga-gapó forest and Campirana (Chavascal forest), as well as river and lake ecosystems. The river park, which has more than 400 islands (approximately 130 km long and 20 km wide on average), represents 60% of the unit, while the proportion of land it represents is 40% (Brasil, 1999).

The area of the ANP has approximately 70 lakes that are generally elongated and elliptical due to the process of the islands' formation in the archipelago, which are elongated and narrow because of the process of sedimentation originating from the Branco River (Sioli, 2006).

On the Anavilhanas islands, located within the boundaries of ANP, 48 species of birds have been recorded (32 aquatic and 19 piscivorous). In the site is also present the margay (*L. wiedii*) a small feline that has a gestation period of about 82 days and bears only a single pup, which results in a low resiliency when compared to other species of felines (Oliveira, 2008). The Amazonian manatee (*T. inunguis*) is the largest South American freshwater herbivore, and exists only in the Amazon basin). The biological characteristics and conservation status of these two species reaffirm the Ramsar Site's importance for the preservation of biodiversity in the region.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

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

##### Compiler 1

Name	Marília Cunha Lignon
Institution/agency	consultant
Postal address	Rua Armando de Oliveira Cobra, 260 /144 Postal Code 12246-002 São José dos Campos - SP
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#### 2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2014
To year	2014

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Anavilhanas National Park
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## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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#### Boundaries description

The Ramsar site boundaries are the same of the Anavilhanas National Park (ANP): Jacaré Island on its Northwestern part; Baependi River at North/Northeast; Apuaú River at East; and Ponta do Seringal on its South. The site is located in the eastern part of the state of Amazonas, stretches along the Negro River, which is the biggest left tributary of the Amazon River.

### 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 centre?	Manaus

### 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):	350469.8
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	350233.31

### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

#### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Rio Negro

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The ANP is located in the Neotropical biogeographical region in the Amazon's biogeographical province (Udvardy, 1975). The Negro River, the main river of ANP, is located on a region of floodplains and tropical and subtropical wetlands (WWF & TNC, 2013). The ANP is located in the Amazon Biome, the largest in Brazil (area of 4,196,943 million km<sup>2</sup>), and is dominated by Tropical Rainforest (Brasil, 2010).

### 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 Negro River is a waterway with important boat traffic, and is used by traditional communities who inhabit the riparian environment of the ANP. This river is the only way to access the municipalities of São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Santa Isabel and Barcelos, and other communities settled along the river. The river also supplies the various riverside communities located around the Ramsar Site, as well as the municipalities of Novo Airão (14,723 inhabitants) and Manaus (1,802,014 inhabitants). Current research is showing the archipelago works as an “hydric pump”, retaining 5 to 10% of water volume from its upper to its lower part during the flood season. During the dry season, the archipelago releases the water retained. This phenomenon potentially increases sediments and nutrients retained in the archipelago (Naziano Filizola, personal communication).

Other ecosystem services provided

The evapotranspiration of Tropical Rainforest, combined with the large volume of water from the rivers, means that this region has a key role in the country's climate control (Nobre et al. 2009; Miotto, 2014). Anavilhanas Archipelago is covered by flooded forests, which provide food and shelter for fish and other aquatic animals, playing a major role in local and regional fishery production. This is specially important due to its proximity to Manaus (30 km from its Southern portion), which represents an increasing market demand for fish. ANP provides scenic beauty for recreational activities.

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The ANP is located in the largest biome of Brazil (The Amazon), and is characterised by high biological diversity (Brasil, 2010).

The following plant formations dominate the ANP: 1. Igapó forest; 2. Tropical Rainforest; 3. White-sand forest; 4. Caatinga-gapó forest (floodplains); 5. Campirana (Chavascal forest) (Brasil, 1999), which are detailed in item 20 (General ecological features). The diversity of the environments of the Ramsar Site provides suitable conditions for the species of endemic fauna, and migratory and endangered species.

Regarding the ichthyofauna, a high diversity of species is distributed in lakes, rivers and creeks. The fish that live in the dark waters of the Negro River have a dependence on the vegetation of the Anavilhanas Archipelago and its banks, where it feeds and shelters (Brasil, 1999).

The bird species found on the islands of the Anavilhanas Archipelago are quite distinct from those that reside in dry land areas (Cintra et al. 2007), stressing the importance of diversity of these environments for the bird species. A number of Nearctic migratory birds inhabit open wetlands, such as rivers, lakes and beaches. The yellow-billed tern (*Sternula superciliaris*), the large-billed tern (*Phaetusa simplex*) and the black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*) use the beaches of the Anavilhanas Archipelago during reproductive periods (Zarza et al., 2013).

The heterogeneity of vegetation types found on the Ramsar Site (especially in Terra-Firme forests that include the White-sand forest and Chavascal forest), are of great importance to the preservation of terrestrial mammals in the ANP (Tardio & Tardio, 2012).

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

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification









In relation to the fish using microhabitats on the Negro River (such as beaches, banks, lakes and channels), the dominant families are Engraulidae (55.39%), Pimelodidae (30.45%), Auchenipteridae (5.23%), and Sciaenidae (5.13%). The presence of four stages of larval development of the Pimelodidae, Sciaenidae and Engraulidae, suggests that the ANP is an important area for spawning and early development (Oliveira & Ferreira, 2008).



















Because of the Negro River's water dynamics, with the rainy season from December to May, and the dry season from June to November, several animal species have different habitat preferences throughout the year. For example, fish from flooded forests and lakes of the Anavilhanas National Park present distinct feeding behaviour. In general, the diversity of species is greater in flooded forest due to the greater supply of food, including fruit (Noveras et al., 2012).

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

<no data available>

### 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	8								
<b>Birds</b>																		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Actitis macularius</i> 	Spotted Sandpiper	<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"/>			Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i> 		<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"/>			Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> 	White-rumped Sandpiper	<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"/>			Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calidris melanotos</i> 	Pectoral Sandpiper	<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"/>			Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calidris minutilla</i> 	Least Sandpiper	<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"/>			Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> 	Barn Swallow	<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"/>			Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Limosa haemastica</i> 		<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"/>			Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> 	Osprey, Western Osprey	<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"/>			Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas

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	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i> 	American Golden Plover; American Golden-Plover	<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"/>		Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Progne subis</i> 	Purple Martin	<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"/>		Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa flavipes</i> 	Lesser Yellowlegs	<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"/>		Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> 	Greater Yellowlegs	<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"/>		Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tringa solitaria</i> 	Solitary Sandpiper	<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"/>		Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> 	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Nearctic migratory bird specie recorded in the National Park Anavilhanas
<b>Others</b>																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Leopardus wiedii</i> 		<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"/>				EN 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> 	Giant Anteater	<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"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Panthera onca</i> 	Jaguar	<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"/>				EN 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Priodontes maximus</i> 	Giant Armadillo	<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"/>				VU 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> 	Giant Otter	<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"/>				EN 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Trichechus inunguis</i> 	Amazonian Manatee	<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"/>				VU 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The Ramsar Site, with its great diversity of landscapes and ecosystems that includes numerous islands, wetlands, lakes and the Terra Firme forest, is home to several species of fauna that rely on the region in some phase of its lifecycle or throughout.

In the waters of the Negro River's channels and lakes, and on its beaches and banks, fish species from the families Pimelodidae, Sciaenidae and Engraulidae were recorded at all stages of larval development, confirming that the ANP is an important area for spawning and early development of these species (Oliveira & Ferreira, 2008).

On the Anavilhanas islands, located within the boundaries of ANP, 48 species of birds have been recorded (32 aquatic and 19 piscivorous). This reinforces the importance of the Negro River and its natural resources (which are protected by the ANP), because of the need to preserve avifauna in the region (Cintra, 2012).

The margay (*L. wiedii*) is a small feline that has a gestation period of about 82 days and bears only a single pup, which results in a low resiliency when compared to other species of felines (Oliveira, 2008). The Amazonian manatee (*T. inunguis*) is the largest South American freshwater herbivore, and exists only in the Amazon basin. The interval between births is at least three years, showing a low reproductive rate, and means it is difficult to recover its population (Silva et al., 2008). The biological characteristics and conservation status of these two species reaffirm the Ramsar Site's importance for the preservation of biodiversity in the region.

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

<no data available>



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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The ANP is located in the state of Amazonas, which hosts the largest Tropical Rainforest (The Amazon) and river basin in the world. It is distributed along the waters of the Negro River, the longest river of black water in the world, and includes the biggest left tributary of the Amazon River. The Ramsar Site's ANP is formed by the fluvial archipelago of Anavilhanas, which has approximately 400 islands, and is influenced by the natural variation of the Negro River's water volume throughout the year.

The Park protects a singular diversity of aquatic and terrestrial landscapes (lakes, "paranáas", rivers, beaches, forest of igapó, solid ground forest, "chavascal", caatinga-gapó, meadow and "campinarana"), that contribute to its rich biodiversity. It stretches from one margin to another of the Black River and has a composition of species differentiated in other areas of the region, due to the contribution of nutrients from the Branco River, upstream tributary of the Negro river.

The Park protects the second largest river archipelago in the world, which represents 60% of the conservation area, with more than 350 thousand hectares. In the Anavilhanas archipelago, lakes, canals and igapós are important refuges and fish spawning grounds, which constitute an important source of food for the region, including the capital Manaus, about 30km away from the Park.

Still, the Park has scenic beauty and it's a portal of visitation of the Amazon, for its proximity to Manaus, that welcomes thousands of tourists and foreigners annually.

### 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 >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		1		Representative
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> R: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes and flats		3		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		4		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		2		

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Acosmium nitens</i>		
<i>Aiouea maguireana</i>		
<i>Albizia subdimidiata</i>		
<i>Aldina heterophylla</i>		
<i>Aldina latifolia</i>		
<i>Alibertia edulis</i>		
<i>Amanoa oblongifolia</i>		
<i>Ananas comosus microstachys</i>		
<i>Andira parviflora</i>		
<i>Aniba affinis</i>		
<i>Aniba ferrea</i>		
<i>Aniba panurensis</i>		
<i>Aniba parviflora</i>		
<i>Aniba permollis</i>		
<i>Aniba williamsii</i>		
<i>Annona ambotay</i>		
<i>Annona glabra</i>		
<i>Annona hypoglauca</i>		
<i>Anthurium gracile</i>		
<i>Anthurium obtusum obtusum</i>		
<i>Apeiba echinata</i>		
<i>Aspidosperma carapanauba</i>		
<i>Aspidosperma pachypterum</i>		
<i>Bactris simplicifrons</i>		
<i>Banisteriopsis caapi</i>		
<i>Bauhinia alata</i>		
<i>Blastemanthus grandiflorus sprucei</i>		

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Bocageopsis multiflora</i>		
<i>Bocoa viridiflora</i>		
<i>Bothriospora corymbosa</i>		
<i>Brosimum guianense</i>		
<i>Brosimum potabile</i>		
<i>Brosimum rubescens</i>		
<i>Brosimum utile</i>		
<i>Buchenavia oxycarpa</i>		
<i>Buchenavia suaveolens</i>		
<i>Burdachia prismatocarpa</i>		
<i>Byttneria fulva</i>		
<i>Campsiandra angustifolia</i>		
<i>Campsiandra comosa</i>		
<i>Caraipa grandifolia</i>		
<i>Cariniana decandra</i>		
<i>Caryocar glabrum</i>		
<i>Caryocar microcarpum</i>		
<i>Caryocar villosum</i>		
<i>Cassia leiandra</i>		
<i>Cassipourea guianensis</i>		
<i>Cattleya violacea</i>		
<i>Cattleya wallisii</i>		
<i>Cecropia latiloba</i>		
<i>Centrosema triquetrum</i>		
<i>Chomelia grandifolia</i>		
<i>Chrysophyllum prieurii</i>		
<i>Chrysophyllum sanguinolentum balata</i>		
<i>Cissus erosa</i>		
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>		
<i>Clitorea amazonum</i>		
<i>Coccoloba ovata</i>		
<i>Combretum rotundifolium</i>		
<i>Cordia exaltata</i>		
<i>Corythophora alta</i>		
<i>Costus acreanus</i>		
<i>Couepia bracteosa</i>		
<i>Couepia guianensis</i>		
<i>Couepia multiflora</i>		
<i>Couepia obovata</i>		
<i>Couepia paraensis</i>		
<i>Couma macrocarpa</i>		
<i>Couma utilis</i>		
<i>Crepidospermum rhoifolium</i>		
<i>Croton cuneatus</i>		
<i>Croton matourensis</i>		
<i>Crudia amazonica</i>		
<i>Cybianthus reticulatus</i>		
<i>Cynometra bauhiniifolia</i>		
<i>Cynometra spruceana</i>		
<i>Dacryodes microcarpa</i>		
<i>Dacryodes nitens</i>		
<i>Dacryodes roraimensis</i>		
<i>Dalbergia riparia</i>		
<i>Davilla nitida</i>		
<i>Dialium guianense</i>		
<i>Dicorynia paraensis</i>		
<i>Dicranostyles scandens</i>		
<i>Diospyros poeppigiana</i>		
<i>Diospyros tenuiflora</i>		
<i>Diospyros vestita</i>		
<i>Dulacia guianensis</i>		
<i>Duroia eriopila</i>		
<i>Emmotum orbiculatum</i>		
<i>Eperua glabriflora</i>		
<i>Ephedranthus amazonicus</i>		
<i>Erismacalcaratum</i>		
<i>Eschweilera albiflora</i>		
<i>Eschweilera amazonica</i>		
<i>Eschweilera apiculata</i>		

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Eschweilera atropetiflora</i>		
<i>Eschweilera coriacea</i>		
<i>Eschweilera grandiflora</i>		
<i>Eschweilera micrantha</i>		
<i>Eschweilera parviflora</i>		
<i>Eschweilera parvifolia</i>		
<i>Eschweilera tenuifolia</i>		
<i>Euterpe catinga</i>		
<i>Exellodendron coriaceum</i>		
<i>Faramea corymbosa</i>		
<i>Faramea sessilifolia</i>		
<i>Ferdinandusa guainiae</i>		
<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>		
<i>Goupia glabra</i>		
<i>Guarea carinata</i>		
<i>Guarea macrophylla</i>		
<i>Guarea pubescens pubiflora</i>		
<i>Guarea purusana</i>		
<i>Guarea velutina</i>		
<i>Gutteria guianensis</i>		
<i>Gutteria olivacea</i>		
<i>Gustavia augusta</i>		
<i>Gustavia elliptica</i>		
<i>Gustavia hexapetala</i>		
<i>Gustavia longifolia</i>		
<i>Gustavia pulchra</i>		
<i>Haploclathra leiantha</i>		
<i>Haploclathra paniculata</i>		
<i>Hebepetalum humiriifolium</i>		
<i>Heisteria acuminata</i>		
<i>Heisteria laxiflora</i>		
<i>Helianthostylis sprucei</i>		
<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>		
<i>Henriettea horridula</i>		
<i>Henriquezia nitida</i>		
<i>Heterostemon mimosoides</i>		
<i>Hevea spruceana</i>		
<i>Himatanthus attenuatus</i>		
<i>Hippocratea volubilis</i>		
<i>Hirtella racemosa</i>		
<i>Humiriastrum cuspidatum</i>		
<i>Hymenolobium excelsum</i>		
<i>Inga alba</i>		
<i>Inga paraensis</i>		
<i>Iryanthera juruensis</i>		
<i>Iryanthera laevis</i>		
<i>Iryanthera lancifolia</i>		
<i>Iryanthera sagotiana</i>		
<i>Iryanthera tricornis</i>		
<i>Iryanthera ulei</i>		
<i>Ischnosiphon polyphyllus</i>		
<i>Lacistema aggregatum</i>		
<i>Lacmellea edulis</i>		
<i>Lagenocarpus sabanensis</i>		
<i>Lecythis pisonis</i>		
<i>Leonia glycyarpa racemosa</i>		
<i>Leopoldinia pulchra</i>		
<i>Leretic cordata</i>		
<i>Licania apetala</i>		
<i>Licania caudata</i>		
<i>Licania coriacea</i>		
<i>Licania cuprea</i>		
<i>Licania densiflora</i>		
<i>Licania eglei</i>		
<i>Licania emarginata</i>		
<i>Licania heteromorpha</i>		
<i>Licania hypoleuca</i>		
<i>Licania incana</i>		
<i>Licania kunthiana</i>		

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Licania lata</i>		
<i>Licania latifolia</i>		
<i>Licania longipetala</i>		
<i>Licania longistyla</i>		
<i>Licania macrophylla</i>		
<i>Licania micrantha</i>		
<i>Licania oblongifolia</i>		
<i>Licania octandra</i>		
<i>Licania parviflora</i>		
<i>Licania reticulata</i>		
<i>Licania rodriguesii</i>		
<i>Lorostemon coelhoi</i>		
<i>Lorostemon colombianum</i>		
<i>Mabea angustifolia</i>		
<i>Mabea caudata</i>		
<i>Mabea nitida</i>		
<i>Machaerium ferox</i>		
<i>Macrobium acaciifolium</i>		
<i>Macrobium angustifolium</i>		
<i>Macrobium multijugum</i>		
<i>Macrobium rubrum</i>		
<i>Malouetia tamaquarina</i>		
<i>Manicaria martiana</i>		
<i>Manilkara bidentata surinamensis</i>		
<i>Manilkara cavalcantii</i>		
<i>Matayba arborescens</i>		
<i>Mezilaurus ituba</i>		
<i>Miconia argyrophylla</i>		
<i>Micrandra siphonioides</i>		
<i>Micropholis guyanensis duckeana</i>		
<i>Micropholis venulosa</i>		
<i>Minuartia guianensis</i>		
<i>Monotagma plurispicatum</i>		
<i>Mouriri brevipes</i>		
<i>Mouriri cauliflora</i>		
<i>Mouriri crassifolia</i>		
<i>Mouriri duckeana</i>		
<i>Mouriri duckeanoides</i>		
<i>Mouriri nigra</i>		
<i>Moutabea guianensis</i>		
<i>Naucleopsis caloneura</i>		
<i>Nectandra amazonum</i>		
<i>Ocotea aciphylla</i>		
<i>Ocotea canaliculata</i>		
<i>Ocotea cernua</i>		
<i>Ocotea fasciculata</i>		
<i>Ocotea longifolia</i>		
<i>Ocotea myriantha</i>		
<i>Ocotea schomburgkiana</i>		
<i>Odontadenia geminata</i>		
<i>Oenocarpus bacaba</i>		
<i>Ormosia excelsa</i>		
<i>Ormosia macrocalyx</i>		
<i>Oryza sativa</i>		
<i>Ouratea salicifolia</i>		
<i>Ouratea spruceana</i>		
<i>Oxandra riedeliana</i>		
<i>Pachira insignis</i>		
<i>Pagamea coriacea</i>		
<i>Palicourea guianensis</i>		
<i>Panopsis rubescens</i>		
<i>Parahancornia fasciculata</i>		
<i>Parinari campestris</i>		
<i>Parinari excelsa</i>		
<i>Parkia discolor</i>		
<i>Passiflora costata</i>		
<i>Passiflora haematostigma</i>		
<i>Pavonia oxyphyllaria</i>		

## RIS for Site no. 2296, Anavilhanas National Park, Brazil

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Paypayrola guianensis</i>		
<i>Peltogyne campestris</i>		
<i>Peltogyne calingae</i>		
<i>Peltogyne paniculata</i>		
<i>Peltogyne venosa</i>		
<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i>		
<i>Pera distichophylla</i>		
<i>Perama dichotoma</i>		
<i>Philodendron pulchrum</i>		
<i>Piranhea trifoliata</i>		
<i>Poecilanthe amazonica</i>		
<i>Posoqueria longiflora</i>		
<i>Pouteria dominigensis cuprea</i>		
<i>Pouteria elegans</i>		
<i>Pouteria gomphiifolia</i>		
<i>Pouteria guianensis</i>		
<i>Pouteria jariensis</i>		
<i>Pouteria rostrata</i>		
<i>Protium apiculatum</i>		
<i>Protium aracouchini</i>		
<i>Protium decandrum</i>		
<i>Protium ferrugineum</i>		
<i>Protium giganteum</i>		
<i>Protium grandifolium</i>		
<i>Protium guianense</i>		
<i>Protium guianense pilosissimum</i>		
<i>Protium hebetatum</i>		
<i>Protium opacum</i>		
<i>Protium peruvianum</i>		
<i>Pseudobombax munguba</i>		
<i>Pseudolmedia laevigata</i>		
<i>Pseudolmedia laevis</i>		
<i>Pseudoxandra polyphleba</i>		
<i>Psittacanthus cinctus</i>		
<i>Pterocarpus santalinoides</i>		
<i>Qualea acuminata</i>		
<i>Qualea cassiquiarensis</i>		
<i>Qualea retusa</i>		
<i>Quiina brevensis</i>		
<i>Quiina florida</i>		
<i>Rapatea paludosa</i>		
<i>Remijia glomerata</i>		
<i>Remijia hirsuta</i>		
<i>Retiniphyllum schomburgkii</i>		
<i>Retiniphyllum speciosum</i>		
<i>Rinorea racemosa</i>		
<i>Roucheria columbiana</i>		
<i>Rudgea sclerocalyx</i>		
<i>Salacia gigantea</i>		
<i>Scleronema micranthum</i>		
<i>Securidaca longifolia</i>		
<i>Securidaca paniculata</i>		
<i>Simaba guianensis</i>		
<i>Simaba obovata</i>		
<i>Simaba orinocensis</i>		
<i>Simira rubescens</i>		
<i>Sloanea floribunda</i>		
<i>Sloanea rufa</i>		
<i>Sobralia sessilis</i>		
<i>Solanum uncinellum</i>		
<i>Sorocea guillemiana</i>		
<i>Sorocea muriculata</i>		
<i>Spathanthus bicolor</i>		
<i>Strychnos guianensis</i>		
<i>Strychnos peckii</i>		
<i>Strychnos sandwithiana</i>		
<i>Strychnos subcordata</i>		
<i>Styrax guianensis</i>		

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Swartzia arborescens</i>		
<i>Swartzia auriculata</i>		
<i>Swartzia duckei</i>		
<i>Swartzia laevis</i>		
<i>Swartzia macrocarpa</i>		
<i>Swartzia polyphylla</i>		
<i>Swartzia ullei</i>		
<i>Symmeria paniculata</i>		
<i>Tabernaemontana flavicans</i>		
<i>Tabernaemontana siphilitica</i>		
<i>Talisia cupularis</i>		
<i>Talisia guianensis</i>		
<i>Taralea oppositifolia</i>		
<i>Tillandsia bulbosa</i>		
<i>Tococa subciliata</i>		
<i>Trichilia mazanensis</i>		
<i>Trichilia micrantha</i>		
<i>Trichilia poeppigii</i>		
<i>Trichilia rubra</i>		
<i>Trichilia septentrionalis</i>		
<i>Trichomanes macilentum</i>		
<i>Trymatococcus amazonicus</i>		
<i>Unonopsis guatterioides</i>		
<i>Urospatha sagittifolia</i>		
<i>Vantanea macrocarpa</i>		
<i>Virola calophylla</i>		
<i>Virola elongata</i>		
<i>Virola michelii</i>		
<i>Virola pavonis</i>		
<i>Virola sebifera</i>		
<i>Virola venosa</i>		
<i>Vismia cayennensis</i>		
<i>Vismia guianensis</i>		
<i>Vismia sprucei</i>		
<i>Wallacea insignis</i>		
<i>Xylopia emarginata</i>		
<i>Zygia cataractae</i>		

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>	Glittering-throated Emerald				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged Amazon				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Red-lored Amazon; Red-lored Parrot				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Amazon; Mealy Parrot				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Amazona festiva</i>	Festive Amazon				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue-and-yellow Macaw				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Gray-necked Wood-Rail; Grey-necked Wood Rail				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aratinga pertinax</i>	Brown-throated Parakeet				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea alba</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Cocoi Heron				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Attila				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret;Western Cattle Egret				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Gray Hawk;Grey Hawk				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Great Black Hawk;Great Black-Hawk				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow-rumped Cacique				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Crimson-crested Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet;Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Capito niger</i>	Black-spotted Barbet				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>	Blackish Nightjar				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	Yellow-green Grosbeak				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Celeus elegans</i>	Chestnut Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Celeus flavus</i>	Cream-colored Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	Amazonian Umbrellabird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	Grey Antbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Short-tailed Swift				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Gray-rumped Swift;Grey-rumped Swift				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	Swallow-wing Puffbird;Swallow-winged Puffbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	American Pygmy Kingfisher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ciccaba huhula</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	Dark-billed Cuckoo				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	Spot-breasted Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Common Ground Dove;Common Ground-Dove				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Conopias albobittatus parvus</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Conopophaga aurita</i>	Chestnut-belted Gnatcatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Corapipo gutturalis</i>	White-throated Manakin				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Corythopis torquatus</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	Spangled Cotinga				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i>	Speckled Spinetail				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Rusty-backed Spinetail				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Greater Ani				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Undulated Tinamou				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	Variiegated Tinamou				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>	Blue-black Grosbeak				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Rufous-browed Peppershrike				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>	Yellow-bellied Dacnis				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Daptrius ater</i>	Black Caracara				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Woodcreeper				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Deconychura stictolaema</i>	Spot-throated Woodcreeper				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Lesser Elaenia				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Elaenia				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variiegated Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	Grey-headed Tanager; Gray-headed Tanager				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	Purple-throated Euphonia				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	White-lored Euphonia				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>	White-vented Euphonia				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Euphonia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Euphonia				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	Orange-breasted Falcon				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Bat Falcon				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Formicarius colma</i>	Rufous-capped Antthrush				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Galbula albirostris</i>	Yellow-billed Jacamar				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Galbula dea</i>	Paradise Jacamar				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Galbula galbula</i>	Green-tailed Jacamar				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	Crane Hawk				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Glyphornychus spirurus</i>	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gymnopithys rufigula</i>	Rufous-throated Antbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	Guira Tanager				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hemitriccus minor</i>	Sneathlge's Tody-Tyrant				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>	White-chinned Sapphire				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>	Grey-chested Greenlet				



Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hypocnemis cantator</i>	Warbling Antbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>	Black-chinned Antbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Kite				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Inezia subflava</i>	Amazonian Inezia				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Lathrotricus euleri</i>	Euler's Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Piratic Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Grey-fronted Dove				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Leucopternis schistaceus</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Screaming Piha				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Boat-billed Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Green Ibis				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Micrastur gilvicolis</i>	Lined Forest Falcon				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Microcerculus bambla</i>	Wing-banded Wren				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mivago chimachima</i>	Yellow-headed Caracara				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i>	McConnell's Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Monasa atra</i>	Black Nunbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted Nunbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mjiarchus ferox</i>	Short-crested Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mjiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mjrobius barbatus</i>	Whiskered Mjrobius				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mjiodynastes maculatus</i>	Streaked Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mjiopagis flavivertex</i>	Yellow-crowned Elaenia				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mjiopagis gaimardii</i>	Forest Elaenia				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mjiozetetes luteiventris</i>	Dusky-chested Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Myrmeciza ferruginea</i>	Ferruginous-backed Antbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Myrmoborus lugubris</i>	Ash-breasted Antbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Myrmornis torquata</i>	Wing-banded Antbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>	Thrush-like Antpitta				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Myrmotherula assimilis</i>	Leaden Antwren				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White-flanked Antwren				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Myrmotherula klagesi</i>	Klages's Antwren				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>	Long-winged Antwren				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>	Long-billed Woodcreeper				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	Pied Puffbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Potoo				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>	Common Pauraque;Pauraque				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>	Band-tailed Nighthawk				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	Royal Flycatcher;Amazonian Royal Flycatcher				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ortalis motmot</i>	Little Chachalaca				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	Lesser Seed Finch				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>	Black-capped Becard				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>	Cinereous Becard				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus haliaetus</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	Red-capped Cardinal				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Spix's Guan				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Percnostola rufifrons</i>	Black-headed Antbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phaethornis bourcieri</i>	Straight-billed Hermit				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phaethornis rupurumii</i>	Streak-throated Hermit				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	Eastern Long-tailed Hermit, Long-tailed Hermit				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	Large-billed Tern				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus brasilianus</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i>	Pavonine Quetzal				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phlegopsis erythroptera</i>	Reddish-winged Bare-eye				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>					
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed Parrot				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>	Golden-headed Manakin				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pipra filicauda</i>	Wire-tailed Manakin				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pipra pipra</i>	White-crowned Manakin				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pitangus lictor</i>	Lesser Kiskadee				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great Kiskadee				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>	Golden-crowned Spadebill				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>	Tropical Gnatcatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Grey-breasted Martin, Gray-breasted Martin				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Crested Oropendola				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	Green Oropendola				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Psophia crepitans</i>	Grey-winged Trumpeter				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Black-necked Aracari				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>	Spot-winged Antshrike				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	White-throated Toucan				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed Toucan				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	Olivaceous Flatbill				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>	Black-crested Antshrike				

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	Schiffornis major	Varzea Schiffornis				
CHORDATA/AVES	Sclerurus caudacutus	Black-tailed Leafhopper				
CHORDATA/AVES	Setophaga ruticilla	American Redstart				
CHORDATA/AVES	Sittasomus griseicapillus	Olivaceous Woodcreeper				
CHORDATA/AVES	Sporophila lineola	Lined Seedeater				
CHORDATA/AVES	Stelgidopteryx ruficollis	Southern Rough-winged Swallow				
CHORDATA/AVES	Sternula supercilialis					
CHORDATA/AVES	Streptoprocne zonaris	White-collared Swift				
CHORDATA/AVES	Synallaxis rutilans	Ruddy Spinetail				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tachycineta albiventer	White-winged Swallow				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tachyphonus luctuosus	White-shouldered Tanager				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tachyphonus surinamus	Fulvous-crested Tanager				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tangara mexicana	Turquoise Tanager				
CHORDATA/AVES	Terenotriccus erythrurus	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	Thalurania furcata	Fork-tailed Woodnymph				
CHORDATA/AVES	Thamnomanes ardesiacus	Dusky-throated Antshrike				
CHORDATA/AVES	Thamnomanes caesioides	Cinereous Antshrike				
CHORDATA/AVES	Thamnophilus nigrocinereus	Blackish-grey Antshrike				
CHORDATA/AVES	Thraupis episcopus	Blue-grey Tanager;Blue-gray Tanager				
CHORDATA/AVES	Thraupis palmarum	Palm Tanager				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tinamus major	Great Tinamou				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tityra cayana	Black-tailed Tityra				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tolmomyias poliocephalus	Grey-crowned Flatbill				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tolmomyias sulphurescens	Yellow-olive Flycatcher;Yellow-olive Flatbill				
CHORDATA/AVES	Troglodytes aedon	House Wren				
CHORDATA/AVES	Trogon viridis	Amazonian White-tailed Trogon;White-tailed Trogon				
CHORDATA/AVES	Turdus albicollis	White-necked Thrush				
CHORDATA/AVES	Turdus fumigatus	Cocoa Thrush				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tyrannopsis sulphurea	Sulphury Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tyrannulus elatus	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tyrannus melancholicus	Tropical Kingbird				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tyrannus savana	Fork-tailed Flycatcher				
CHORDATA/AVES	Xiphorhynchus obsoletus	Striped Woodcreeper				
CHORDATA/AVES	Xiphorhynchus pardalotus	Chestnut-rumped Woodcreeper				
CHORDATA/AVES	Xiphorhynchus picus	Straight-billed Woodcreeper				
CHORDATA/AVES	Zimmerius gracilipes	Slender-footed Tyrannulet				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Inia geoffrensis	Amazon River Dolphin;Pink River Dolphin				

#### 4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

The ANP has a climate type Af (Tropical Rainy), according to the Koppen scale, with small variations in temperature and precipitation throughout the year. The region is characterised by high humidity, constantly elevated rainfall (between 1,750 and 2,500 mm), and an average annual amplitude of monthly temperatures of 5°C. The coldest month's average temperature is always above 18°C. There are two seasons in the region: 1. rainier season between December and June (winter), and 2. A less rainy season between July and November (summer). The relative levels of humidity are high, with an annual average of 83%, and feature little variation. Average temperatures are high, with isotherms varying between 4°C and 26°C (Brasil, 1999).

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.

Negro River, which is the biggest left tributary of the Amazon River.

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mneral
- Organic
- No available information

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The five main geomorphological physiognomies found in the Negro River's catchment basin are: 1. fluvial plain; 2. tabular with interfluves indexes of weak dissecting; 3. tabular interfluves; 4. pluvial plain; and 5. tabular erosive surface (Brasil, 1999).

The ANP is located on the Trombetas River - Negro River plateau, which is characterised by tabular interfluves relief that are prevalent throughout the unit. Its northern boundary is marked by the plateau of the Amazon sedimentary basin (Brasil, 1999).

The reliefs that comprise this unit have an altimetry of around 150 m, and are mostly carved into the Barreira's sediment formation. The dominant soil in the ANP is the oxisol on Terra Firme, with a presence of hydromorphic soils in lowland areas that stretches to the Anavilhanas islands (Brasil, 1999).

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?
Usually permanent water present

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>

Water destination

Presence?
To downstream catchment

Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)

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

The frequency and duration of Negro River flooding (and its tributaries) are ecologically important, and have a large impact on the biota of the ANP, since they determine spatial-temporal variations during the year, and aquatic and land phases of plant and animal communities (Junk et al. 1989). The fish species in its lakes during the dry period have a restricted food diet based on insects and small fish (Freitas et al., 2010), which confirms the water dynamic's influence on the local wildlife.

The Negro River, the main river of the ANP, is used as an important means of river transport. Large sailing vessels use the river from Manaus to Novo Airão, as well as to Barcelos, the latter municipality's 25,718 inhabitants (IBGE 2010) have access only by waterway. Small boats are also used to sail through the waters of the ANP to surrounding riverside communities.

The Negro River supplies several small riverside communities located around the Ramsar Site and the town of Novo Airão (14,723 in

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

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

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The area of the ANP has approximately 70 lakes that are generally elongated and elliptical due to the process of the islands' formation in the archipelago, which are elongated and narrow because of the process of sedimentation originating from the Branco River (Sioli, 2006).

(EOD) Water turbidity and colour	The Negro River (1,700 km long), the main river in the ANP, is the longest black water river in the world.
(EOD) Water temperature	Between 28.3°C and 31°C

4.4.6 - Water pH

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

4.4.7 - Water salinity

- Fresh (<0.5 g/l)
- Mxohaline (brackish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l)
- Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)
- Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)
- Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

- Eutrophic
- Mesotrophic
- Oligotrophic
- Dystrophic
- Unknown

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

It is known that suspended materials vary from 0.9 to 14.8 mg/L, while in the ebbing period there is a trend towards higher values in the left margin (10.1 ± 3.4 mg/L) comparing to the right margin of the river (3.9 ± 2.5 mg / L). However, there is no further information on the variables used to calculate the trophic state index and, therefore, its trophic classification.

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:

- Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development
- Surrounding area has higher human population density
- Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use
- Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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)	Medium
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Other	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climatic processes	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	Medium

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The Negro River's regional social and environmental diversity is one of the most important of the Amazon. It includes indigenous peoples, farmers, riparian families, an urban population that is distributed in four municipalities (São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, Barcelos and Novo Airão) and the large city of Manaus (Cardoso & Tinto, 2011). In the municipality of Novo Airão, there is a presence of a Waimiri-Atroari indigenous community (2,585,911 km<sup>2</sup>) that has over 1500 members. Traditional riverside communities surrounding the ANP (Figure 12) and live off extractive activities and small plantations. Artisan indigenous and non-indigenous fishermen.

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 type="checkbox"/>
Provincial/region/state government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

The region surrounding the ANP is occupied by the following protected areas: Jaú National Park, Extractive Reserve of the Rio Unini, Negro River State Park - Southern Sector, Rio Negro State Park - North Sector, Environmental Protection Area on the right border of the Negro River Paduari - Solimões sector, the Environmental Protection Area of the left border of the Negro River Aturiá-Apuauzinho sector, Environmental Protection Area of the left border of the Negro River Tarumã-Açu -Tarumã-Mirim sector, Negro River Sustainable Development Reserve, Puranga Conquista Sustainable Development Reserve, Tupé Sustainable Development Reserve. All these Conservation Units, along with Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve, constitute the Mosaic of Conservation Units of Lower Negro River (MMA, 2010)

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade)  
 Rua Antenor Carlos Frederico, 69  
 Postal Code 69.750-000 - Novo Airão / AM  
 Brazil  
 Phone: +55 (92) 3365-1345

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

Priscila Maria da Costa Santos, head of the Anavilhanas National Park

Postal address:

Rua Antenor Carlos Frederico, 69  
 Postal Code 69.750-000 - Novo Airão / AM  
 Brazil  
 Phone: +55 (92) 3365-1345

E-mail address:

priscila.santos@icmbio.gov.br

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

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

#### Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Mining and quarrying	unknown impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	unknown impact	unknown impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Logging and wood harvesting	unknown impact	unknown impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	unknown impact	unknown impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Human intrusions and disturbance

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Among the key pressures on natural resources found in the ANP are: logging on the archipelago's islands, commercial fishing, hunting, wild animals trafficking and sand mining activity.

The exploitation of illegal timber has occurred in some areas to meet Manaus' demands, particularly for the construction and manufacture of furniture (Cardoso & Tinto, 2011). The logging of most species (except Lauraceae spp., which have the highest market value) was found to be concentrated in the southern region of the Park, with a tendency for harvesting to be higher in sites with concentrations of trees of high market value (Scabin et al. 2011).

Surveys of individual Amazonian manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*) and its potential threats (hunting, net fishing, trawling, removal of timber) in the Ramsar Site, have stated six main areas of overlap that are considered to be priority areas for conservation measures (Tófoli, 2012) (Figure 14).

Communities' residents carry out 'subsistence hunting' of mammals and bird fauna in the ANP's surroundings and in the municipality of Novo Airão. Some species of the Amazon associated with aquatic environments, such as the muscovy duck (*Cairina moschata*) and migratory birds (black-bellied whistling duck, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*; Neotropical cormorant, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*; and anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*; all species observed with cubs in the ANP) are also hunting targets (Cintra & Rosas, 2011).

Although illegal, the capture of turtles and ornamental fish (of high commercial value) occurs in the ANP (Brasil, 1999) (Table 8). The chelonian red-headed Amazon river turtle (*Podocnemis erythrocephala*) is widely used for food by residents of the Negro River basin. Thus, the hunting and sale of these species has caused their populations to suffer a significant reduction (Cardoso & Tinto, 2011).

During the dry season on the beaches of the Negro River, illegal bird egg collecting occurs. These include species, such as the large-billed tern (*Phaetusa simplex*), the Yellow-billed tern (*Sterna superciliaris*) and the black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*) (Cintra & Rosas, 2011).

### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

#### Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve			whole
World Heritage site		<a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/998">http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/998</a>	

#### National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
mosaic of Conservation Units	mosaic of Conservation Units of the Lower Negro River region		whole
protected area	Anavilhanas National Park		whole

### 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

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

### 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

#### Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Other:



The advisory board of the Anavilhanas National Park (ANP) has existed since 2006 and has 19 representatives from government organisations, non-governmental organisations and the surrounding communities. There are three standing committees: the Committee of Public Use, the Environmental Education Committee and the Technical-Scientific Committee.

The surroundings of the park are composed of other conservation units, which make up the Mosaic of Protected Areas of the Lower Rio Negro. The Anavilhanas Ecological Station management plan, partially applicable to the Anavilhanas National Park, suggests dividing the area into five zones: 1. Primitive Zone; 2. Extensive Use Zone; 3. Recovery Zone; 4. Special Use Zone; 5. Experimental Interference Zone (Brasil, 1999). The Primitive Zone is where there is little or minimal human intervention, and contains species of flora and fauna and natural phenomena of great scientific value. It must possess the characteristics of an 'Influence Area' between the Intangible Zone and the Zone of Extensive Use. Most of the ANP was designated as Primitive Zone, which includes the Igapó forests, the Terra Firme Forests, the White-sand forests, the Caatinga-gapó and Chavascal forest which covers most of the ANP, and almost occupies the whole area of land beyond the high end and middle of the archipelago and the Negro River.

The Extensive Use Zone is constituted mostly by natural areas, and may present some human changes. It is characterised as an Area of Influence between the Primitive Zone and the Zone of Intensive Use. The second largest area of the ANP is located entirely in the southern part of the archipelago in the region between Novo Airão and Manaus. That zone meets the educational activities since the region is frequented by visitors.

The Recovery Zone contains areas that are considerably altered by man. This area is quite small, and consists of places that have suffered anthropic action in the range of 1 km from the left border of Negro River, located between the community Santo Antônio and the Baependi River. The location, known as Cauixi, is also in the Recovery Zone.

The Special Use Zone contains areas that are necessary for administration, maintenance and services of the Protected Area, covering housing, a factory, among other facilities. These areas will be chosen and controlled so as not to conflict with their natural character and should be located, whenever possible, on the surroundings of the ANP.

### 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

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

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

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

The advisory board of the Anavilhanas National Park (ANP) has existed since 2006 and has 19 representatives from government organisations, non-governmental organisations and the surrounding communities. There are three standing committees: the Committee of Public Use, the Environmental Education Committee and the Technical-Scientific Committee.

In the park, there are several activities for visitors, but the challenge is to promote the structuring for visitation, such as: signage, facilitating equipment and visitor center.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): <http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/biodiversidade/unidades-de-conservacao/biomas-brasileiros/amazonia/unidades-de-conservacao-amazonia/1977-pama-de-anavilhanas.html?highlight=WyJhbmF2aWxoYW5hcyJd>

### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

### 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

The ANP has priority surveys at the Conservation Unit, which include the monitoring of climatic variables; the study of the formation and dynamics of the archipelago's islands; flow monitoring, sediment discharge and water quality; assessment of the carbon sequestration; monitoring of endangered species; monitoring of selective extraction of wood inside and around the National Park using satellite images.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

The bibliographical references is in annex in the section 6.1.2.6

#### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

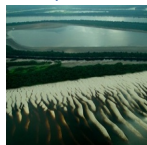
<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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

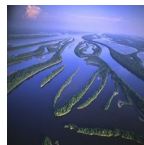
Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Priscilla Santos, Rafael Pinto, Rodrigo Braga, Josângela Jesus and ANP archive ( Priscilla Santos, Rafael Pinto, Rodrigo Braga, Josângela Jesus and ANP archive, 01-01-2014 )



Priscilla Santos, Rafael Pinto, Rodrigo Braga, Josângela Jesus and ANP archive ( Priscilla Santos, Rafael Pinto, Rodrigo Braga, Josângela Jesus and ANP archive, 01-01-2014 )



Priscilla Santos, Rafael Pinto, Rodrigo Braga, Josângela Jesus and ANP archive ( Priscilla Santos, Rafael Pinto, Rodrigo Braga, Josângela Jesus and ANP archive, 01-01-2014 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2017-03-22