



Ramsar Information Sheet

Brazil

Ilha Grande National Park



Designation date	30 September 2017
Site number	2316
Coordinates	23°41'S 53°59'47"W
Area	76 033,12 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 Ilha Grande National Park is composed of approximately 180 islands, being four the largest ones (Grande, Bandeirantes, Peruzzi and Pavão). In these islands vegetation adapted to flooding predominates, especially in the interior of the larger islands, as well as vegetation with woody aspects in the higher portions of the land, as on the edges of the islands. There is also a mainland portion on the left bank of the Paraná River, consisting of a plain environment subjected to periodic flooding. In both of the larger islands, as on the mainland, natural ponds can be observed (some isolated, without access to the Paraná River) which, besides the scenic beauty, are important breeding and feeding places for several species of fish and other animal groups. Periodically, many shoals are observed along the Parana River, the stretch of the park, are stopping points for migratory birds. In the Park, there are records of several species of endangered wildlife, including the "cervo do pantanal" (*Blastocerus dichotomus*), symbol of the National Park. Because of its environmental characteristics (presence of ponds, meadows and landing areas for migratory species), the Ilha Grande National Park is recognized as a Ramsar Site in Brazil.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Romano Pulzatto Neto
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2013
To year	2013

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Ilha Grande National Park
Unofficial name (optional)	Parque Nacional de Ilha Grande

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 boundaries applied are those of Ilha Grande National Park which follows the right bank of the Paraná River, from the mouth of the Ivaí River up to Airtton Senna Bridge in Guaíra municipality.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Guaíra

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):	76033.12
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	76137.62

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Upper Parana Atlantic Forest

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

Other ecosystem services provided

The Ilha Grande National Park is important for the protection of two types of environments that are now quite rare and degraded in the Mid-South, riparian forests and floodplains, and protects the last stretch of the Paraná River free of dams. The riparian forests are important for the maintenance of biodiversity, acting as habitat and food sources for wildlife. They serve as natural corridors, providing connections among remnants of vegetation, facilitating the movement of animals and exchange genetics. They also filter pollutants, pesticides and sediments. Floodplains act in maintaining of water quality in relation to sediments, nutrients and pollutants carried by rivers, slowing the concentration of these, making the water more appropriate for the fauna. The Paraná River, the main contributor of the La Plata basin is the tenth largest in the world in discharge and fourth in drainage area, and reaches the whole south-central of South America, from the slopes of the Andes to the Coast, near the Atlantic coast (MMA 2004 apud PNIG Management Plan 2008). To get an idea of the importance of this ecosystem at the regional level, the Paraná River floodplains are the largest continuous area of this type of vegetation throughout the state of Paraná, surpassing its marshes and coastal wetlands.

Other reasons

In addition to the forest and herbaceous and shrubby ecosystems, they are also present in the park, a very limited type of vegetation where there are vertical rock walls along the banks of the Paraná River and its tributaries, called "Rupicola vegetation" or "vegetation of rocks ". This type of vegetation is composed of ferns, orchids, cacti, herbs and small shrubs, which attach the ridges and fractures of rocks and live on the edge. Because they are in hard to reach places, the flora of these sites is still little studied. The most characteristic features of this type of vegetation in the park are the "Paredão das Araras", "do Bugio", "do Córrego da Viúva", rivers Maracaizinho, Pirajuí and Piquiri. The Ilha Grande National Park encompasses one of the most important areas of Brazil in ecological terms; it protects ecosystems that today are rare and quite degraded in the country and the world. These are the remnants of semideciduous forest and floodplains (Influence of Pioneering Training fluvial-lacustrine), the only conservation area to protect this diverse ecosystem. In addition. The plain of the Paraná River reaches up to 20km wide, with numerous side channels and ponds. Fluctuations in water levels, although its duration is prolonged by dams, still retain the seasonality and mean amplitude of five meters. This remaining floodplain is critical for the maintenance of local biodiversity (MMA 2004, apud PNIG Management Plan 2008). The high Paraná River is obstructed downstream by the Itaipu dam and upstream by the Porto Primavera and Jupia dams, leaving as the only stretch that runs free, the segment between the mouth of the Paranapanema River and the city of Guaira (MMA 2004, apud PNIG Management Plan 2008). In order to protect this stretch of the Paraná River, the Ilha Grande National Park was created.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The National Park has 33 endemic birds' species from which one species' distribution in Brazil is limited to the National Park and its surrounding area: Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus. Sixteen species' distribution in Mato Grosso is limited to the National Park and its surrounding area and sixteen species' distribution in Paraná is limited to the National Park and its surrounding area. See Annex 1.6 of RIS for the complete list of endemic species.

- Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification






In Ilha Grande National Park were recorded 98 species of fish, distributed in seven orders and 29 families, and Characidae (21 species), Anostomidae (12 species), Pimelodidae (11 species), Loricariidae (8 species) and Cichlid (6 species) the most representative. Target species considered are the larger fish and the ones of commercial interest (Paulicea luetkeni; Rhinelepis aspera; Brycon orbignyanus, and Piaractus mesopotamicus) that are usually those who perform reproductive migration and successively use environments lowland (floodplain) and the riverbeds during its life cycle. Although the biology of these species is still unknown results by Vazzoler raised et al. (1997) indicate the use of the tributaries of the Paraná River upstream and downstream of the mouth of the Paranapanema River to carry out reproductive activities (Vinhema, Piquiri, Ivaí, Iguatemi). Species by category: • migratory, of widespread occurrence in the region who use the river channel for reproductive displacement, food and / or growth. They are mainly characterized by large fish. • the widespread occurrence, usually in the medium (between 20 and 40 cm) and large (> 40 cm) size. It is represented by species with a wide distribution in the basin, attending lotic and / or lentic environments. • the introduced which occur in these rivers because of the accidental introduction (aquaculture) or intentional ("stocking" of dams). It is formed by species brought from other basins, also called exotic, are: the curvina Plagioscion squamosissimus, tilapia Tilapia rendalli, the African catfish Clarias sp. and fish Cichla sp. • the small river systems, with fish assemblages usually formed by small species, which were similar to the fish of the Atlantic Forest Province, which has components of species adapted to life in headwater streams. In this group are included the gender characids Astyanax ("lambaris"), Bryconamericus ("pequiras") and Characidium (switchblades), and especially representatives of siluriformes, "os cascudos" of Hypostomus genres, Rineloricaria, Loricaria, Loricariichthys, Corydoras and Hypoptopomatinae subfamily, and also catfish Rhamdia of genres, Pimelodella and Trichomycterus. (PNIG Management Plan 2008). Full list of species in RIS.

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.









Justification




















In the region of Ilha Grande National Park, the river Paraná has a channel integrated with the floodplain and islands of various sizes. This region has fish communities with many species and complex interrelationships among its members as a result of a large drainage area and large environmental heterogeneity. In this passage is common the presence of the category of species that migrate, which have widespread occurrence in the region who use the river channel for reproductive displacement, food and/or growth. The integrity of the floodplain is critical to maintaining current levels of recruitment of the fish fauna of the basin, especially the large species and of commercial interests which successively use the floodplain environments and the rails during their life cycle. Thus, the lentic environments, in addition to this role as spawning areas for large numbers of forage species are used by the larger for the development of youth and recuperation (feeding) of the adults in their downward movement after spawning. The flooded areas occupy depressions that have permanent communication or not with the rivers. These temporary ponds have a high fluctuation of limnological factors and their communities, and the water regime of these areas, seasonally flooded, plays a key role in the spawning of some fish and initial development of most species. The availability of food, shelter and physical and chemical conditions afforded by the great diversity of habitats in these areas are favorable to the spread of numerous fish species that depend on the natural fluctuations in the river level (Agostinho et al., 1992). The flooded areas marginal to the river play important roles for the lotic ecosystem, although the importance of the environment and its role within the aquatic ecosystem is little emphasized (Welcomme, 1979). In floodplains, the number of species is relatively high, about 170, distributed in living forms, which develop throughout the life cycle in the area, and migratory, using the plain during a part of their life cycle (Agostinho and Zalewski, 1996). The fluctuation of the water level can influence the flooded areas in different ways, depending on the connection between these two environments. This connection can be temporary or permanent, according to the morphology of the lake, its position and its size. So while small lakes can dry completely, some wetlands may act at certain times of the year as natural channels containing stream or standing water. These semi lotic environments are characterized by low rate of water present small and medium-sized species. Lagoons are of extreme importance for the regional fauna, especially for fish, that use them during part of their life cycles for breeding, feeding and resting, entering through their channels that connect the Paraná River or taking advantage of the flooding period, when the lagoon is isolated from the river (PNIG Management Plan 2008). Full list of species in RIS.























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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Astronium graveolens</i> 	caju-do-mato	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Rare species - Official list of endangered plant species according to the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA IAP) list of threatened plants (MMA, 2008)	
<i>Casearia gossypiosperma</i> 	Guaçatunga	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Rare species - Official list of endangered plant species according to the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA IAP) list of threatened plants (MMA, 2008)	
<i>Erythroxylum anguifugum</i> 	Marmeleiro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Rare species - Official list of endangered plant species according to the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA IAP) list of threatened plants (MMA, 2008)	
<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> 	West Indian Locust Tree	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	Threatened of extinction - Official list of endangered plant species according to the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA IAP) list of threatened plants (MMA, 2008)	

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 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pseudocolaptes dinelliana</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Acestrorhynchus lacustris</i> 		<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"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Astyanax altiparanae</i> 		<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"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Australoheros facetus</i> 	Chameleon cichlid; Chameleon cichlid	<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"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Brycon orbignyanus</i> 		<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"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Geophagus brasiliensis</i> 		<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"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Gymnotus omarorum</i> 		<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"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion			Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification	
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7									8
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Hemigrammus marginatus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Hoplerthrinus unitaeniatus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Hoplosternum littorale</i> 	Brown hoplo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Hypophthalmus edentatus</i> 	Highwaterman catfish; Highwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Iheringichthys labrosus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Leporellus vittatus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Leporinus elongatus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Leporinus lacustris</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Leporinus octofasciatus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Oligosarcus paranensis</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Phalloceros caudimaculatus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Piaractus mesopotamicus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Pirirampus pirinampu</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Prochilodus lineatus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Pseudoplatystoma corruscans</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Pterodoras granulosus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Rhaphiodon vulpinus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Rhinelepis aspera</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Salminus brasiliensis</i> 	dourado	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	GITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Schizodon borellii</i>		<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Schizodon nasutus</i>		<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Serrasalmus maculatus</i>		<input 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"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Sorubim lima</i>		<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Steindachnerina insculpta</i>		<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"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Trachydoras paraguayensis</i>		<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Others																		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	 <i>Alouatta guariba guariba</i>	howler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	 <i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>	marsh deer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			VU 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	 <i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>	Maned Wolf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	 <i>Leopardus colocolo</i>	Colocolo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	 <i>Leopardus pardalis</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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	 <i>Philander frenatus</i>	Southeastern Four-eyed Opossum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			EN 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

Seasonal semi-deciduous forest (FES): Related to the occurrence of a climate with two distinct seasons: rainy and dry, or when there is a temperature variation. These conditions determine the leaf drop in some types of trees. Between 20% and 50% of the dominant trees lose their leaves in the unfavorable season.

- Alluvial FES: 1) in areas often covered by the waters, allowing the development of some species (e.g. embaúba, ingá); 2) in areas with more efficient drainage; 3) along the high banks of the islands and less subject to flooding (e.g. pau-d'alho, figueira-branca).

- Submontane FES: in areas not subject to flooding (eg. Mata do Bugio) with trees of around 20-25 m in height and shrubs inside. There are remnants of this forest type within the PNIG only in surrounding areas.

Pioneer Formations with fluvial-lacustrine Influence (floodplains, "varjões"):

- It is the vegetation located in the floodplain of the Paraná River and its major tributaries, common at major islands and mainland floodplains.
- Formed by grasses and shrubs, which are adapted to the effects of floods.

Rupicolous vegetation (of rocks):

- Composed of shrubby plants whose occurrence is restricted to rocky cliffs.
- Little studied due to the difficult access.

Macrophytes:

- Aquatic plants seen mainly in channels along the river. In high concentrations can block the passage of vessels.
- They can be floating or submerged (totally/partially).
- Importance: act in nutrient cycling in the water and food, and wildlife protection.

The Ilha Grande National Park is an important component of ecological corridors, also known as biodiversity corridors or hallways of the Paraná River fauna, particularly to assist in the preservation of species such as the jaguar *Panthera onca*, which need large territories to survive and depends on these protected environments for shelter and finding food. These corridors cross international borders and connect protected areas in Argentina and Paraguay to the Brazilian protected areas.

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 >> N: Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks		1		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes		2	1230	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/pools		3		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Pfafia glomerata</i>	Brazilian ginseng	Medical use
<i>Pontederia parviflora</i>		Unprecedented records of species occurrence for the state of Parana

Optional text box to provide further information

There are 505 species of plants recorded in the Ilha Grande National Park (Conservation Unit Management Plan). Species were categorized in four groups according to rate of conservation interest, criteria defined by the teams that made the diagnosis of the Management Plan.

The first category, species targeted for extraction and illegal trade, includes two species: *Pfafia glomerata* ("Brazilian ginseng", medical use) and *Polygonum* sp. ("erva-de-bicho", medical use). The second group includes endangered species according to the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA IAP) list of threatened plants (MMA, 2008), includes 10 species of plants (see annex II), of which one (*Aspidosperma polyneuron*) is categorized as Endangered by the IUCN Red List. See annex 2.1 for a list of threatened plant species. The third group refers to unprecedented records of species occurrence for the state of Parana, and has three species: *Desmoncus* sp., *Pontederia parviflora*, and *Mimosa* sp. The fourth category refers to exotic species found in the site and includes 17 species, listed in annex 2.2.

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/REPTILIA	<i>Caiman latirostris</i>					
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	<i>Liophis frenatus</i>					

Optional text box to provide further information

There are 98 species of fish, 20 species of amphibians, 49 species of reptiles, 423 species of birds, and 46 species of mammals recorded in the Park so far. As it was done with plants, there are six groups of species of interest for conservation.

1) Fish: For commercial exploitation: *Pseudoplatystoma corruscans*, "pintado"; *Paulicealuetkeni*, "jaú"; *Salminus brasiliensis*, "dourado"; *Rhinelepisaspera*, "cascudo"; *Brycon orbignianus*, "piracanjuba"; *Piaractus mesopotamicus*, "pacu". (Information obtained from the Management Plan of the Ilha Grande National Park). Which are usually those who perform reproductive migration and successively use the floodplain environments (floodplain) and the riverbeds during its life cycle (PNIG Management Plan 2008).

There are also five fish species threatened of extinction occurring in the Ilha Grande National Park, according to the Red Book of Endangered Brazilian Fauna(MMA, 2008) (see annex I.1).

2) Reptiles: *Spilotes pullatus*, "caninana"; *Chironius laevis*, "cobra-cipó"; *Eunectes* sp., "sucuri"; *Liophis frenatus* and *L. jaegeri*, "cobra-de-listras"; *Helicops* sp., "cobra-d'água"; *Ophiodes fragilis*, "cobra-de-vidro"; *Caiman latirostris*, "jacaré-do-papo-amarelo"; *Phrynops* sp., "cágado". (Information obtained from the Management Plan of the Ilha Grande National Park).

They may be less threatened in the short and medium term, with regard to their habitats, but on the other hand, are of importance to the State of Paraná, in relation to its mega biodiversity, because they have restricted occurrence in the river basin Paraná, more specifically to its trough (PNIG Management Plan 2008).

3) Birds: Relevance for conservation according to their residence status in the Park (see annex 2.4).

4) Migratory birds: There are 22 migratory species of birds in the Park, see annex 2.5 for a list.

5) Endemic birds: There are 33 endemic species that occur in the Park, with different levels of endemism. For a list of species, see annex 2.6.

6) Exotic birds: There are two recorded exotic species of birds in the Park: *Columba livia* (pombo) and *Passer domesticus* (pardal).

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfa: Humid subtropical (Mild with no dry season, hot summer)

Average temperature in the coldest month below 18 ° C and average temperature in the warmest month above 22 ° C; with hot summers, infrequent frosts and trend of concentration of rainfall in the summer months, however no dry season.

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.

Paraná River

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mineral
- 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)

In general, the existing soils of the Ilha Grande National Park and its surroundings belong to Organosols, Neosols, Gleysoils, Inceptisols, Ultisols, Oxisols and Alfisols classes. The Organosols predominate within the perimeter of the Ilha Grande National Park and 50% of its total area, considering the simple unity and associations with Gleysoils and Fluvisols. The Fluvisols and Gleissols significantly occupy the rest of the park, totaling approximately 16% and 3%, respectively.

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 surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>

Water destination

Presence?
To downstream catchment

Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels largely stable

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

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)
- Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (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

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

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

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
Public land (unspecified)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

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

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

Within the Ramsar site
 Current Private Area 25,104.83 (33.0%)
 Current Public Area 50,928.29 (67.0%)

Surrounding area the Ramsar site
 The surrounding area of the Park is mainly private property; in the state of Paraná predominate properties of large landowners and in Mato Grosso do Sul predominate large estates and rural settlements.

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Ministry of Environment, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation

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

Romano Pulzatto Neto, Manager of Ilha Grande National Park

Postal address:

EQSW 103/104, Bloco "C",
 Complexo Administrativo,
 Setor Sudoeste, CEP: 70.670-350
 Brasília/DF
 Brazil

E-mail address:

romano.pulzatto-neto@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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Drainage	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Livestock farming and ranching	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Energy production and mining

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

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Roads and railroads	Medium impact	Medium 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
Unspecified	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gathering terrestrial plants	High impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fire and fire suppression	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Garbage and solid waste	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural and forestry effluents	High impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial and military effluents		High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Park	Ilha Grande 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

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

Other:

Related to the management and conservation activities of the Ilha Grande National Park contained in its management plan, booklet 4, approximately 2/3 of them have not been implemented. See Annex 3 for a summary table with the conservation measures and level of implementation in the Park.

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

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

IAP. 2012. Portaria nº 212 de 19 de outubro de 2012.
IBAMA. 2009. Instrução Normativa nº 25, de 1º de setembro de 2009.
IBAMA. 2009. Instrução Normativa nº 26, de 2 de setembro de 2009.
IBAMA/SEMA/IAP. 2008. Resolução Conjunta IBAMA/SEMA/IAP nº 005, de 28 de março de 2008.
ICMBio. 2008. Plano de Manejo do Parque Nacional de Ilha Grande.
MMA. 2008. Livro vermelho da fauna brasileira ameaçada de extinção. Vol. II. Ed. Angelo Barbosa Monteiro Machado, Gláucia Moreira Drummond, Adriano Pereira Paglia. - 1.ed. - Brasília, DF. MMA; Belo Horizonte, MG: Fundação Biodiversitas. Vo. II. 908p

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

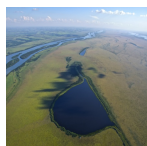
<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Aerial view of Ilha Grande (Marcelo Vascelai, 18-02-2014)



Aerial view of Ilha Grande (Marcelo Vascelai, 18-02-2014)



Aerial view of Ilha Grande (Marcelo Vascelai, 18-02-2014)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation