



# Ramsar Information Sheet

## Brazil

### Fernando de Noronha Archipelago



Designation date	25 January 2018
Site number	2333
Coordinates	03°51'40"S 32°24'09"W
Area	10 929,20 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 archipelago of Fernando de Noronha consists of 21 islands, islets and rocks of volcanic origin, with 26 km<sup>2</sup>. The main island has an area of 18.4 km<sup>2</sup>, the major axis has around 10 km, with a maximum width of 3.5 km and a perimeter of 60 km. The main island, that has the same name as the archipelago, constitutes 91% of the total area, and has patches of the Atlantic rainforest with the only known oceanic mangrove in the South Atlantic; areas with high productivity and biological diversity, become areas of great importance for the maintenance of local communities, as well as being one of the locations of greatest relevance in the South Atlantic for resting, breeding, and feeding for migratory species, as both the Nearctic (North America) and the Palearctic species (Europe, Asia, and North Africa) (MMA/IBAMA, 2005). The archipelago is also listed on the UNESCO's list as a Natural World Heritage site, together with Atol das Rocas (MMA,2001), another Ramsar site.

The marine ecosystem of Noronha - another component of the insulate ecosystem – presents a greater stability compared to the biological evolution of the natural terrestrial environment, although small variations and increase in species richness and density of fauna and flora occur. Of unparalleled beauty, the colors of the sea surrounding the islands enchant their visitors: turquoise blue and emerald tones foreshadow an amazing underwater world in its variety of colors and species.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

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

##### Compiler 1

Name	Felipe Cruz Mendonça
Institution/agency	Núcleo de Gestão Integrada de Noronha - ICMBio
Postal address	Avenida Eurico Cavalcante de Albuquerque, nº 174, Bairro do Boldró. CEP: 53.990-000. Fernando Noronha/PE.
E-mail	fernandodenoronha@icmbio.gov.br
Phone	+55 81 3619 1220

##### Compiler 2

Name	José Martins da Silva Júnior
Institution/agency	Núcleo de Gestão Integrada de Noronha - ICMBio
Postal address	Avenida Eurico Cavalcante de Albuquerque, nº 174, Bairro do Boldró. CEP: 53.990-000. Fernando Noronha/PE
E-mail	jose-martins.silva-junior@icmbio.gov.br
Phone	0055 81 3619-1150

#### 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)	Fernando de Noronha Archipelago
Unofficial name (optional)	APA Fernando de Noronha, Rocas, São Pedro and São Paulo / PARNA Marinho Fernando de Noronha

## 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 limits chosen for this Ramsar Site is the land of the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, comprising the Territorial Local Authority State District of Fernando de Noronha, and the marine part surrounding this to a depth of six meters in low tide situation. This area is within the National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha and Environmental Protection Area Fernando de Noronha, Rocas, São Pedro e São Paulo.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Pernambuco
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Vila dos Remédios (within the Site); Natal, Rio Grande do Norte (360 km)

### 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

## RIS for Site no. 2333, Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, Brazil

Official area, in hectares (ha):

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

### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

#### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	South Atlantic Ocean, oceanic islands

### 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 reasons

The site has the only oceanic mangrove of the South Atlantic Ocean. It is the only island in the Atlantic that has a mangrove with special features. The vegetation extends over 15,000 m<sup>2</sup> or 1.5 ha, and is considered one of the smaller mangroves in Brazil. The size of the trees also draws attention, since they reach up to 10 meters high, while in other places the average height is around 6 meters. Another peculiarity is to be composed of a single species *Laguncularia racemosa*, known as the white mangrove. In reality, what the island has is a mangrove forest, since it is composed of only one type of tree. The white mangrove in Noronha has the same characteristic as the red mangrove from other mangroves with aerial roots that help the fixation and balancing of the plant, and this adjustment should be related to the characteristics of the water and soil of Noronha.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Due to its oceanic nature, the archipelago of Fernando de Noronha is a refuge for a considerable number of endemic species in Brazil, because it has been isolated from other biomes for millennia. It presents a high local abundance and important ecological functions, especially in relation to plants and terrestrial organisms and is therefore of paramount importance to the preservation of its natural resources.

The Archipelago of Fernando de Noronha was considered an area of extreme biological importance for the conservation of coastal and marine birds in a study conducted in 2002 by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA/SBF, 2002). These areas have high productivity and biological diversity, and are of extreme importance for the maintenance of local communities.

Of the species with ecological interest, one terrestrial invertebrate species that deserves special attention is the crab *Gecarcinus lagostoma*, endemic of the Brazilian oceanic islands (Fernando de Noronha, Rocas Atoll and Trindade). This species can also have a high commercial value because of its meat, which is well appreciated by islanders and visitors (MMA/IBAMA, 2005).

Regarding birds, besides the two endemic species mentioned in the previous section, the site also holds another endemic species: *Zenaida auriculata* Noronha.

Justification The endemic species of corals present in Fernando de Noronha include: *Astrangia braziliensis*, *Favia gravida*, *Mussismilia aharti*, *Mussismilia hispida*, and *Siderastrea stellata*.

Molluscs comprise the most studied group of benthic invertebrates in Fernando de Noronha, although many studies are still required in areas with sandy bottoms. It is possible to name at least 32 species of molluscs that occur in Fernando de Noronha that are considered rare or uncommon (this list can be found in the following section). It should be noted that many species (about ten) have not yet been identified to the specific level and were not mentioned in this list, but are probably endemic or rare also .

The Gastropods *Colisella noronhensis* and *Fissurella emmanuelae* are the only species of molluscs confirmed as endemic to the archipelago of Fernando de Noronha, being very common on the island. Other species may also be considered as exclusive of Brazilian oceanic islands: *Malea noronhensis* (endemic to the Brazilian oceanic islands), *Thais nodosa meretricula* (Ascension Island and Fernando de Noronha), *Nassarius capillaris* (Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha) and *Arene venusta* (Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha),.

The vast majority of Demospongiae species occurring in Fernando de Noronha is widely distributed in the Northern Caribean Province, except *Xestospongia grayi* (= *Prianusgrayi* Hetchel 1983) that, so far, seems to be confirmed as the only endemic species to the island.

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

Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification In relation to its fish populations, it was believed for a long time that there was similarity between Brazil and the Caribbean populations. However, despite having similar species, many Brazilian species have been identified as endemic to the southwestern Atlantic. In this context, the archipelago of Fernando de Noronha serves as a refuge for a considerable number of endemic species in Brazil, which have high local abundance and important functions. In the archipelago of Fernando de Noronha, 79 species of reef fishes were recorded, belonging to 31 families (Floeter et al., 2001).

The Pomacentridae family has five endemic Brazilian species, of which *Stegastes rocacensis* is considered endemic. It was reported that this species and *Thalassoma noronhanum* both endemic to the archipelago of Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas, represent 42.84% of the total number of reef fish observed. Another endemic species of fish is *Elacatinus randalli*.

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.



























Justification

The side of the “Mar de Dentro” (“Inner Sea”) is used as an area for resting, reproduction, parental care and refuge from sharks during 90% of the days in the year. The side of “Mar de Fora” (“Outer Sea”) of the Archipelago is used as a feeding area every day of the year (MMA/IBAMA, 2005).

### 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>Combretum rupicola</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		

### 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								
<b>Birds</b>																		
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	Large Elaenia (Elaenia spectabilis ridleyana)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Considered "vulnerable" in the Brazilian list of endangered species (MMA/IBAMA, 2005)	Endemic
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Considered "endangered" in the Brazilian list of endangered species (MMA/IBAMA, 2005)	
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Vireo gracilirostris</i>	Noronha Vireo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<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"/>	Considered "vulnerable" in the Brazilian list of endangered species (MMA/IBAMA, 2005)	Endemic
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Zenaida auriculata noronha</i>		<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"/>		Endemic
<b>Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea</b>																		
ARTHROPODA/MALACOSTRACA	 <i>Johngarthia lagostoma</i>	(Gecarcinus lagostoma)	<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"/>		Endemic to the Brazilian oceanic islands
CHORDATA/ELASMOBRANCHII	 <i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark	<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"/>		
<b>Others</b>																		
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	 <i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	 <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Reproduction site.
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	 <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback sea turtle	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	 <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill sea turtle	<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"/>				CR 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CNIDARIA/ANTHOZOA	 <i>Favia gravida</i>		<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"/>		Endemic
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	 <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive ridley sea turtle	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	 <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Reproduction and feeding ground
CNIDARIA/ANTHOZOA	 <i>Mussismilia hartii</i>		<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"/>		Endemic
CNIDARIA/ANTHOZOA	 <i>Mussismilia hispida</i>		<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"/>		Endemic
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	 <i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Spinner Dolphin	<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"/>		Only island in the South Atlantic ocean for social interaction (copulation and nursing).

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Endemic species of coral: *Astrangia braziliensis*, *Siderastrea stellata*.



### 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

Fernando de Noronha has a submarine volcanic structure, which is a physical barrier on the ocean floor for the passage of deep, nutrient-rich currents, which end up rising to the surface. Thus, organic productivity and the amount of fish are higher. The marine ecosystem is more stable than the terrestrial one, when comparing the biological evolution of both natural environments, although variations occur and increases in species richness and density of its flora and fauna.

The small size of the island's ecosystem provides a rare visibility of the nature's reaction to changes or interventions promoted on their environmental stability and like any other ecosystem boundary, the preservation of the marine ecosystem is directly related to the preservation of the terrestrial ecosystem.

### 4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		2		Representative
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		2		Representative
C: Coral reefs		2		Representative
D: Rocky marine shores		4		Representative
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		1		Representative
F: Estuarine waters		4		

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

Optional text box to provide further information

Please refer to the Section 6.1.2. Additional reports and documents.

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

Optional text box to provide further information

Please refer to the Section 6.1.2. Additional reports and documents, for the full list of species.

### 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
A: Tropical humid climate	Aw: Tropical savanna (Winter 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

#### 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

#### 4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present

Source of water that maintains character of the site

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

Water destination

Presence?
Marine
To downstream catchment

Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)

#### 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)

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

#### 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 site itself: i) broadly similar  ii) significantly different

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

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes  No  Unknown

### 4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

<no data available>

## 4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

## 5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

### 5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

#### 5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

The entire archipelago of Fernando de Noronha belongs to the Federal Government. The Ramsar site corresponds to the National Park Fernando de Noronha, managed by the Union through ICMBio. It corresponds to a part of the main island. The other part is another conservation unit that doesn't have wetlands. There is no private property in FN, occupations for housing and commerce are by means of concession.

#### 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

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

Felipe Mendonça – Manager

Postal address:

Av Alameda do Boldro s/n Fernando de Noronha – PE- 53990-000Brazil

E-mail address:

felipe.mendonca@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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Housing and urban areas	unknown 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		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Transportation and service corridors

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

Climate change and severe weather

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

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1000/	whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Marine Park	Fernando de Noronha	http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/unidadesdeconservacao/biomas-brasileiros/marinho/unidades-de-conservacao-marinho/2265-parna-marinho-de-fernando-de-noronha	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

Habitat

Measures	Status
Re-vegetation	Proposed
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien animals	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of wastes	Proposed
Research	Proposed

Other:

-Hire team of experts for the preparation of a booklet containing the environmental legislation applicable to the APA, to be distributed to the local population and used as a working tool for managers and other institutions of the APA.

-Study guidelines for the adequacy of the road system, integrated with solutions that protect the landscape and other protected areas. The development of these guidelines should take into account the sanitary sewer system designed and installed, once this has the greatest impact on the overall urban design. Likewise, the drainage system must be integrated into the system.

- Conduct inventories and surveys on the terrestrial invertebrate fauna of the APA, with identification of endemic, rare, threatened and bio-indicators; prepare and train a local team to monitor the terrestrial invertebrate fauna of the APA; disseminate the results among local community and tourists, through flyers, posters, CD-ROM and other media, lectures and documentaries.

-Take measures to prevent the capture of seabirds in fishing vessels, such as implementation of Tori line, differentiated regime of the weight in the lines and nocturnal departure.

- Disclose to cattle raisers, the need to adopt management techniques that will minimize impact

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

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): [http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/plano-de-manejo/plano\\_de\\_manejo\\_parna\\_ferando-de-noronha.pdf](http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/plano-de-manejo/plano_de_manejo_parna_ferando-de-noronha.pdf)

#### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

#### 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

- Monitoring of degraded coastal regions: develop a diagnostic of degraded coastal regions, especially between the Santo Antonio Bay and the Cachorro beach; develop studies to define benthic bio-indicator species; develop a monitoring strategy, using selected bio-indicator species; continuously monitor the marine and coastal environments, taking into account the pollution from garbage, effluent discharge, the divers behavior, boat traffic, among others.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Please refer to the Section 6.1.2. Additional reports and documents.

#### 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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

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:



ICMBio ( ICMBio, 2017 )



ICMBio ( ICMBio, 2017 )



ICMBio ( ICMBio, 2017 )



Raphael Dias ( ICMBio, 2017 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2018-01-25