

The Mountains of Tumucumaque National Park, established in Pará's neighboring Amapá state in 2002, anchors a network of protected areas being linked in the northern reaches of the Brazilian Amazon.



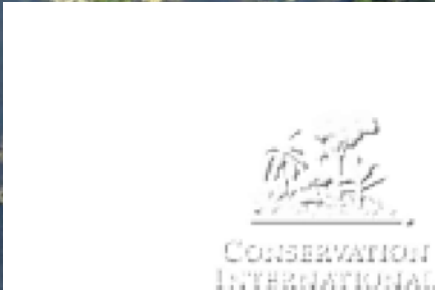
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The scarlet macaw (*Ara Macao*) is found in the rain forests of the Guayana Shield, a 2-billion-year-old rock formation beneath the northern Amazon. The Guayana Shield contains more than a quarter of Earth's remaining humid tropical forests, prompting conservationists to connect protected areas across the region.



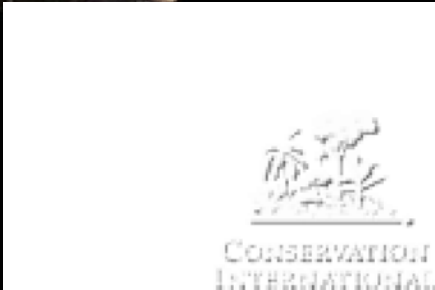
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The Jari River divides Brazil's Pará and Amapá states, flowing from the country's northern border with Suriname into the Amazon River. The river is the eastern border of the new Maicuru Biological Reserve, a strictly protected wilderness area in Pará.



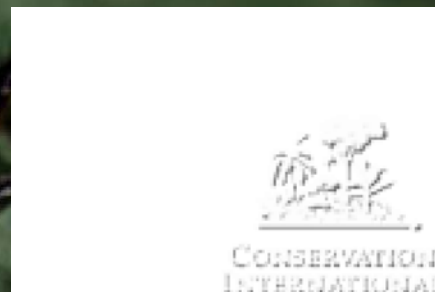
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The blue-crowned motmot (*Momotus momota*) lives in the Amazonia High-biodiversity Wilderness Area - the world's largest remaining tropical forest.



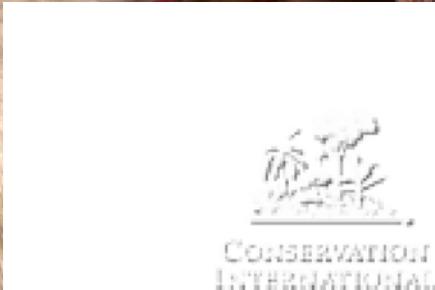
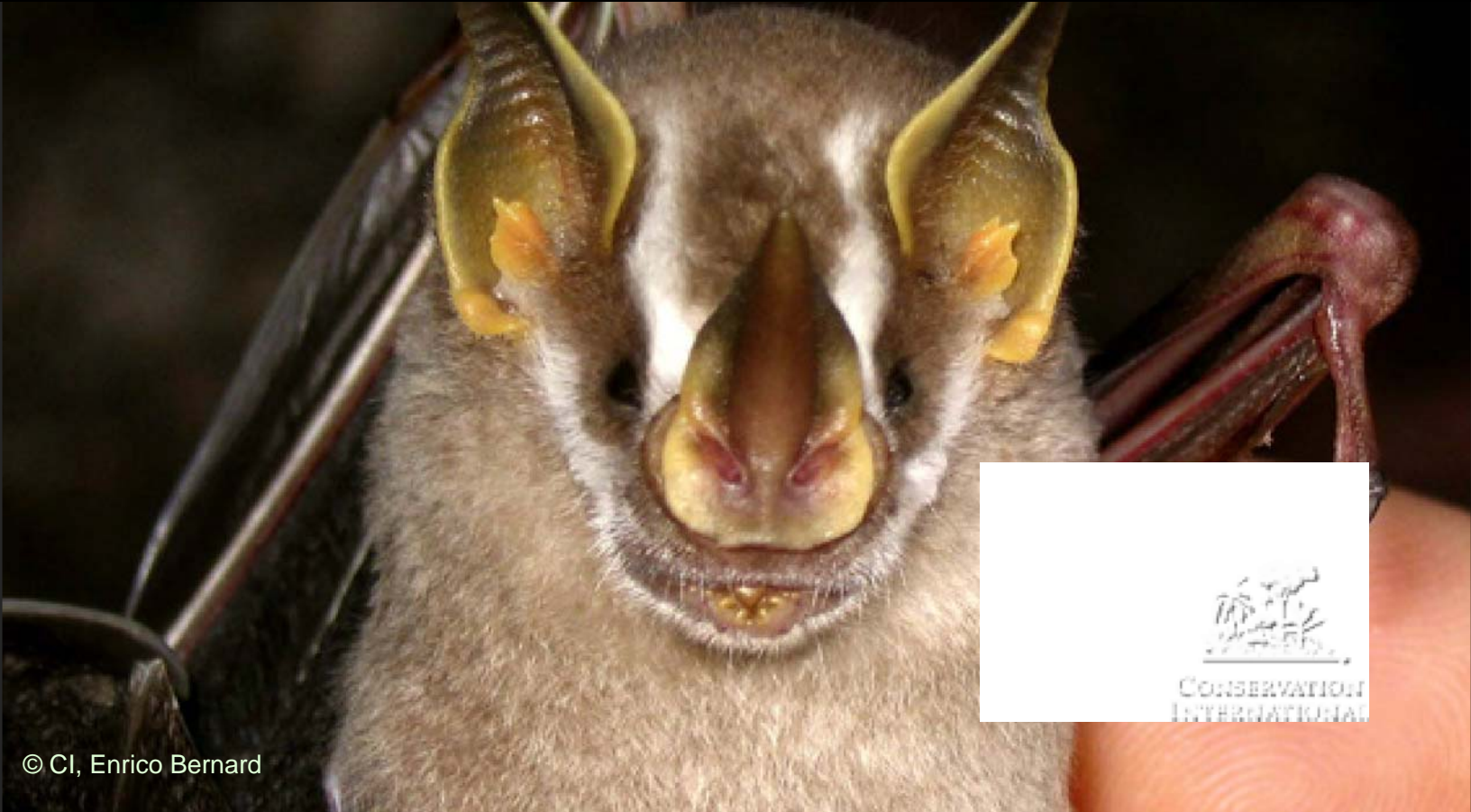
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Pará state's two new strictly protected wilderness areas are believed to contain more than 61 species of amphibians, including *Atelopus spumarius*.



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Brazil's dwarf fruit-eating bat (*Artibeus gnomus*) is one of several creatures at home in northern Amazonia.



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The male royal flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus coronatus*) has a brilliant red crest, while females have yellow crests.



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The jaguar (*Panthera onca*) is one of the Guayana Shield's species. Pará's two new strictly protected areas are believed to contain at least 195 species of mammals.



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The giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*) is a species that lives in the rain forest of the Guayana Shield.



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The southern tamandua (*Tamandua tetradactyla*), also known as the lesser anteater, climbs in trees throughout the corridor of protected areas in northern Brazil.



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More than 150 species of reptiles - such as the green thornytail lizard (*Uracentron azureum*) - are believed to live in Pará's two new strictly protected areas.



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The red-legged short tailed opossum (*Monodelphis brevicaudata*) is found throughout Pará and Amapá states, as well as in the Mountains of Tumucumaque National Park.



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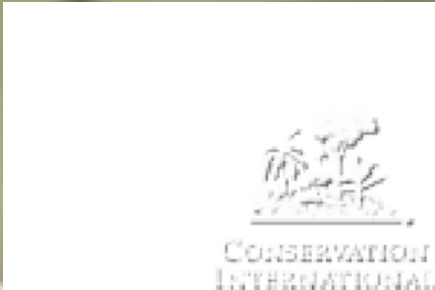


Pará's newly protected areas are believed to be home to more than 700 species of birds, such as the collared puffbird (*Bucco capensis*).



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Native red-handed tamarins (*Saguinus midas*) live in small groups and are extremely active and social.



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