Name	Area ha (acre)	Location	Year	Description
Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves	468,193 (1,156,930)	Paraná and São Paulo	1999	The site comprises some of the last remaining Atlantic Forests and shows a very high diversity with many rare and endemic species. As such it is of high interest both for scientists and for conservation.
Brasília	—	Federal District	1987	Planned and developed by Lúcio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer in 1956, Brasília was created ex nihilo in order to move the capital from Rio de Janeiro to a more central position. Together with Chandigarh in India it is the only place where Corbusier's design principles of urbanism have been applied on large scale.
Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	42,270 (104,500)	Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte	2001	As one of the few insular habitats in the South Atlantic, the site is essential as feeding ground and reproduction space for marine organisms including endangered and threatened species, most notably the hawksbill sea turtle.
Central Amazon Conservation Complex	5,323,018 (13,153,460)	Amazonas	2000	As the largest protected area in the Amazon basin, the site is notable for its high biodiversity, range of habitats such as várzea and igapó forests and number of endangered species. It has been recognized by various conservation agencies as a high priority region.
Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks	367,356 (907,760)	Goiás	2001	The two parks are characteristic of the cerrado, one of the world's oldest tropical ecosystems and an important refuge for species in times of climate change.
Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves	111,930 (276,600)	Bahia and Espírito Santo	1999	The site comprises some of the last remaining Atlantic Forests and shows a very high diversity with many rare and endemic species. As such it is of high interest both for scientists and for conservation.
Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia	—	Bahia	1985	The colonial old town of the first Brazilian capital and town of the first slave market in the New World, has preserved a large number of brightly colored Renaissance houses decorated with stucco work from the 16th to 18th centuries.
Historic Centre of São Luís	67 (170)	Maranhão	1997	São Luís has preserved the complete rectangular town plan and a large number of historical buildings making it a prime example of a Portuguese colonial town.
Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina	29 (72)	Minas Gerais	1999	A well-preserved example of Baroque architecture, this 18th-century colonial town was founded in an inhospitable environment of rocky mountains and became a center of diamond mining in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás	40 (99)	Goiás	2001	Founded in 1727 by the bandeirante explorer Bartolomeu Bueno da Silva, Goiás has preserved much of its colonial heritage and is an example of a European settlement in the interior of South America.
Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda	120 (300)	Pernambuco	1982	Founded in 1537 the town prospered as a centre of sugar-cane production. Following looting by the Dutch in the 17th century, the historic centre dates largely to the 18th century with a harmonious combination of buildings, gardens, churches, convents and chapels.
Historic Town of Ouro Preto	—	Minas Gerais	1980	The prosperity of the town as the center of the Brazilian gold rush in the 18th century is reflected in a large number of preserved churches, bridges and fountains many of them designed by the Baroque sculptor Aleijadinho.
Iguaçu National Park	170,086 (420,290)	Paraná	1986	Together with Iguazú National Park on the Argentinian side, the park protects Iguazu Falls, one of the world's largest waterfalls, and is home to many rare and endangered species such as giant anteater or the giant otter. The site had been listed as endangered 1999–2001 due to an illegally opened road through the park, dams on the Iguazu River and helicopter flights.
Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Miní, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa María Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of São Miguel das Missões (Brazil)	—	Rio Grande do Sul also Misiones Province, Argentina	1983	Each of the five ruined Spanish Jesuit missions founded amidst a tropical forest in the land of the Guaraní people in the 17th and 18th centuries is characterized by a specific design.
Pampulha Modern Ensemble	154 (380)	Minas Gerais	2016	The listed site consists of an urban project created in 1940 at Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais. It was designed around an artificial lake, Lake Pampulha, and includes a casino, a ballroom, the Golf Yacht Club and the Church of Saint Francis of Assisi. The buildings were designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer, in collaboration with the landscape architect Roberto Burle Marx and Brazilian Modernist artists.
Pantanal Conservation Area	187,818 (464,110)	Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul	2000	The site contains four protected areas, encompassing one of the world's largest freshwater wetland ecosystems, and is home to an abundant number and diverse range of species.
Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes Between the Mountain and the Sea	7,249 (17,910)	Rio de Janeiro	2012	The listed site consists of an exceptional urban setting rather than built heritage. It encompasses the key natural elements that have shaped and inspired the development of the city:
Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas	—	Minas Gerais	1985	Built in the 18th century, the site features a church, an outdoor stairway and seven chapels, decorated with statues by Aleijadinho.
São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão	3 (7.4)	Sergipe	2010	The square is surrounded by two churches, a palace and other buildings of different historical periods, exemplifying Franciscan architecture in north-eastern Brazil.
Serra da Capivara National Park	—	Piauí	1991	The site is among the oldest human communities in South America, featuring a great number of cave paintings, some dating as early as 25,000 years ago.
Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site	0.3895 (0.962)	Rio de Janeiro	2017	It is in the former harbour area of Rio de Janeiro in which the old stone wharf was built for the landing of enslaved Africans reaching the South American continent from 1811 onwards.

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