



DURRELL

RE
WILD

CARBON

IMPACT REPORT 2025

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WELCOME

Four years after launching Rewild Carbon, we are still welcoming back many of our early partners. Long term commitment and partnership is key to successful conservation, so a huge thank you to those of you who continue to renew your commitment to Rewild Carbon and sustainability.

We’d also like to take this opportunity to welcome the new businesses who have joined Rewild Carbon in the last year. Thank you for choosing to mitigate your carbon impact with Durrell. We hope to be partnered with you for many years to come.

Your investment in Rewild Carbon does so much more than just mitigating your carbon footprint. By balancing your emissions with us, you are helping this important ecosystem to thrive by creating vital lifelines for the threatened wildlife, and sustainable jobs and opportunities which allow the communities to flourish.

Throughout our 2025 impact report, we will show you how your support is having a tangible impact in the project region, from our planting polygons and work with the black lion tamarin, to the variety of biodiversity and community projects outside the tree corridors that your investment has been vital in funding.

A huge thank you from everyone at Durrell and our conservation partners in Brazil for your long-term support of Rewild Carbon. We hope you feel immensely proud of the impact your investment is having in the Atlantic Forest and beyond.

If you have any questions about Rewild Carbon or your involvement, please do not hesitate to contact us.



Amy Bompas
Rewild Carbon lead;
field programme manager, Brazil



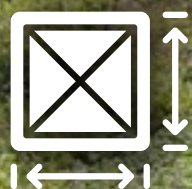
Ashley Beynon
Rewild Carbon coordinator



OUR IMPACT SINCE 2021

217

Hectares of forest
under restoration



431,459

Native species trees planted
and being nurtured



187

Different species of trees
planted in restoration sites



62

Bird species recorded



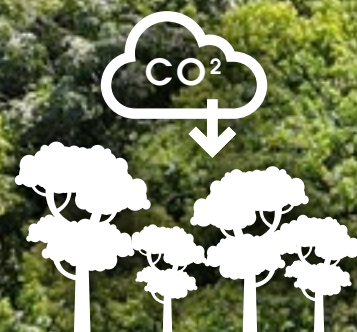
9

Mammal species
recorded on camera



7,568

Tonnes carbon absorbed
to date (estimate)



ABOUT REWILD CARBON

Rewild Carbon is a nature-based solution, unlike traditional carbon offsetting schemes. It is about reducing carbon in the atmosphere. But it is also about restoring ecosystems, recovering species and rebuilding livelihoods.

The Atlantic Forest

The Atlantic Forest is one of the most richly biodiverse, and most threatened, ecosystems in the world. It extends along the Atlantic coast of Brazil and inland as far as Paraguay and northern Argentina.

The Rewild Carbon project area in the Pontal do Paranapanema region of Brazil is estimated to be home to over 100 species of mammals, 439 species of birds and 30 species of amphibians. Many of these species are found nowhere else on Earth.

Unfortunately, over generations much of the forest has been destroyed and the land converted to agriculture. As a result, only around 6% of the interior forest remains today, as isolated, scattered fragments.

Tree corridors linking these fragments of forest provide an essential lifeline for threatened species such as black lion tamarins, tapirs and giant anteaters, by increasing connectivity and expanding their habitat.

Durrell has been working in the region for over 30 years, together with our local conservation partners Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (“IPÊ”). Together, we are embedded in the landscape, the wildlife, and the community.

It is thanks to projects such as Rewild Carbon, which provide vital funding, that this fragile forest is being brought back to life.

Creating tree corridors

Your investment enables us to plant and grow approximately 2,000 trees per hectare, from a range of over 100 native species. These trees are carefully chosen to include a mixture of fast growing “cover” species which quickly develop and shade out invasive grasses, and slower growing “diversity” species that will eventually form the forest canopy.



Once planted, Rewild Carbon trees are nurtured until they reach maturity. During this period, the number of trees will increase through natural regeneration as seeds are blown by the wind or dispersed by birds and mammals moving through the corridors. After just 10 years, the number of trees in the new corridors may be up to twice the number originally planted.

This means that within a very short time, the young forest provides essential food and shelter for threatened wildlife. For every hectare of forest restored through Rewild Carbon, an average of 383 tonnes of carbon will be absorbed from the atmosphere over a 30-year period.

Community benefits

The local community are the true guardians of the Atlantic Forest, and they are at the heart of Rewild Carbon.

Local people were involved in the project design, and they are invested in its success. Collecting and growing seeds, planting trees and maintaining and monitoring the young forest corridors all offer opportunities for work and generate income for the local community.

Beyond the tree corridors

Your investment in Rewild Carbon also supports the work of Durrell and our local partners beyond the tree corridors, helping to save threatened species and support sustainable livelihoods in other parts of Brazil.

Tracking your impact

Rewild Carbon is robustly monitored, which means that you can see the impact of your investment.

We closely track your funds, so that we can tell you how many trees you have funded and where they are growing. Each planting polygon is exclusive to Rewild Carbon. The area is mapped, and we record the number of trees planted and the species mix. As the young forest develops, we share the real impact of your contribution in terms of carbon stocks and biodiversity.

We regularly share data and reports with our business partners, and are always happy to discuss the impact of your investment with you at any time.

If you have any questions or if you would like to receive a copy of our Project Design Document, please contact us at rewild.carbon@durrell.org

FOREST RESTORATION

Thanks to your investment in Rewild Carbon, a total of 217 hectares of forest were under restoration in the project region at the end of 2025.

The Rewild Carbon corridor is clearly visible from a distance as it crosses the landscape, connecting established gallery forests to Morro do Diabo State Park. The park is the largest remnant of Atlantic Forest in the project region and home to threatened species including black lion tamarins, jaguars and lowland tapirs.

The young forest is in good health and coming to life with the sights and sounds of birds and small mammals seeking food and shelter.

Polygons 1,2 and 3 were planted between December 2021 and January 2023, and are now well established, with plenty of signs of natural regeneration. Sound recorders have detected a rich variety of bird species, including striped cuckoo, turquoise-fronted amazon and white woodpecker.

Polygon 4 is close to the San Maria forest fragment, home to a population of black lion tamarins. IPÊ work with the local communities in the area to reduce the risks to local wildlife from domestic animals, encouraging them to vaccinate their animals and prevent them from roaming the forest corridors.

Polygons 5 and 6 were hit with flash flooding in their first year, meaning seedling survival rates were lower than expected. The community-run maintenance team worked hard during 2024 to replace the thousands of trees that did not survive, and we are thrilled to report that in 2025 the young trees were growing well with plenty of signs of natural regeneration.

Polygon 7 was a milestone polygon for us, not only due to its size (38 hectares, over three times the size of Jersey Zoo), but because it forms the final link between the first Rewild Carbon polygons and Morro do Diabo State Park. Camera traps and audio monitoring devices continue to show large mammals and several bird species moving between the park and the corridor.

Polygon 8 is an example of the importance of monitoring and how data can be used in practice. Analysis of previous polygons showed up to 15% of seedlings needed to be replaced in the first year, a complex and time intensive process. To attempt to reduce this, IPÊ adopted a different planting method on a trial basis with polygon 8, planting seedlings more densely, with a view to apply this method to future polygons if successful. After monitoring this change, the results showed no significant differences in seedling survival with this reduced spacing technique, and IPÊ adopted the original spacing for future polygons.

Polygon 9 restoration teams are carrying out routine maintenance to make sure the young trees survive, including removing invasive grasses and making sure there is enough water. We look forward to sharing updates on this polygon as more data is collected, including species detected by camera traps and audio recordings.

The latest monitoring data for each of the polygons is included in the Appendix, together with full species lists.

If you have any questions about how many trees you have funded or where they are planted, please contact us at rewild.carbon@durrell.org



FOREST RESTORATION IN 2025

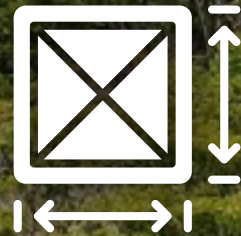


33,150

native-species trees planted
and being nurtured

15

hectares of forest
corridor created



Estimated

550

tonnes of sediment prevented
from reaching local rivers



COMMUNITY

Community engagement is vital to the success of Rewild Carbon. Your investment directly supports jobs in community-run nurseries and forest restoration services.

The tree corridors funded by your investment in Rewild Carbon contribute to a wider project led by our conservation partners IPÊ, a pioneering landscape-scale initiative to restore habitat and create sustainable livelihoods in the region of Pontal do Paranapanema.

Across the whole project area, over 7,000 hectares of forest are now under restoration, and 1,115 people are benefitting from the initiative. Reforestation services are one of the main sources of employment in the area and over USD 20 million has been paid directly to community-owned businesses.

In 2025, 23 community run nurseries, 21 forestry service companies and IPÊ's forest maintenance and technical teams took part in the wider project. 364 local people were working directly on the project, of which 97 were women and 103 were 29 years old or younger. As there is a high level of poverty in the region, to be able to provide jobs for women and young people is incredibly important to enhance the socioeconomic development of the local community.

Local people have always been at the heart of Rewild Carbon. IPÊ run regular outreach events and collaborative eco-negotiations where local issues can be discussed. Your investment also supports IPÊ to provide training for community nurseries and forest restoration service providers to learn new techniques and share innovations.



COMMUNITY IN 2025

197

jobs supported in
local community



469

people attended
outreach events



336

local people received
professional training



BLACK LION TAMARINS

Durrell has been working with Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (IPÊ) for over 30 years to restore the Atlantic Forest and protect one of its endemic species, the black lion tamarin.

This species' habitat is threatened by agricultural expansion, fire, and the establishment of rural settlements. The remaining forest is heavily fragmented, sandwiched between farms, plantations and roads, preventing the black lion tamarins from safely travelling through the forest. This restricts mixing of groups, resulting in poor genetic diversity.

Connecting these fragments with tree corridors is vital but takes time. Translocations – moving individuals from one area to another – are a short-term but impactful solution. After a successful translocation of a group in January 2024 by IPÊ, coordinated by Dr Gabriela Rezende, preparation began in July 2024 for a second translocation of a group from Morro do Diabo State Park to the San Maria Farm forest fragment. This group comprised two adults and two juveniles. After careful monitoring and a health assessment, we translocated the animals in January 2025.

The field team began post-release monitoring two days later using radio telemetry. Unfortunately, in the first ten days, the signal was lost from the adult female and sadly she was found dead in the forest. The team recovered her body, and sent it for analysis to determine the cause of death. Following this, the adult male separated from the two juveniles.

During recapturing efforts a few months later to replace tracking collars, we discovered that the adult male had formed a new group with two adult females: one from the wild San Maria population and one from the 2024 translocation group. The juvenile female was also found sharing a sleeping site with a male from the 2024 translocation group.

The formation of these new groups is a great success indicator for the project. Dr Gabriela Rezende says, “all of this happened faster than we expected, probably driven by the social instability caused by the alpha female’s loss.”

Monitoring in 2025 focused on tracking the outcomes of translocations, assessing group dynamics, and evaluating spatial use within the San Maria Farm forest fragment. From October to November, the adult male from the 2025 group was fitted with a GPS backpack to improve movement data resolution.

The field team also monitored other populations of black lion tamarin across three main sites: Morro do Diabo State Park, Caetetus Ecological Station, and San Maria Farm. They increased efforts to collect biological samples and identify nest sites. This expanded sampling "increased the representativeness of available data and strengthened the understanding of population-level variation". (Black Lion Tamarin Conservation Project Report April 2026)

Recapturing is part of the field-based monitoring and data collection process and is how the team determined where all the tamarins were from. It also enables the team to change trackers and perform health checks.

One of the challenges the field team face when recapturing individuals is accessing sleeping sites. Black lion tamarins use the hollows of older trees to sleep in, and frequently these are high up. To tackle this, IPÊ implemented arborism training in March 2025 for the field team, focusing on safe climbing techniques and how to access canopy structures.

The team now has the necessary equipment and training to safely and efficiently carry out their work in the field. The training is expected to significantly increase the effectiveness of monitoring and management efforts, particularly in relation to post-translocation follow-up and long-term population assessment.



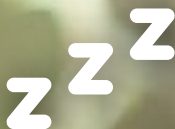
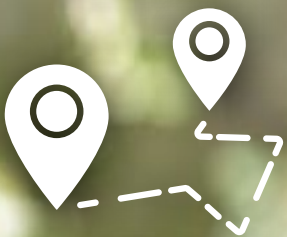
BLACK LION TAMARINS IN 2025

4

black lion tamarins
(1 group) translocated
January 2025

20

black lion tamarin
sleeping sites monitored
across 3 areas



GPS

backpack deployed to
improve movement data

1,098

movement points
collected in 2025



4

field team members
receive arborism training



BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Rewild Carbon is about so much more than reducing carbon in the atmosphere. Your commitment enables Durrell and our local conservation partners to continue our vital work saving species from extinction beyond the tree corridors.

Over the next pages we highlight some of what we achieved together during 2025, thanks to your support.

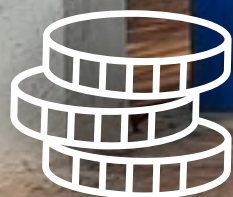
Training new conservationists

In 2025 Rewild Carbon helped to fund five interns, enabling undergraduate students to gain valuable work experience with our conservation partners ICAS. Your investment helped remove socio-economic barriers that many students from disadvantaged backgrounds face, providing opportunities for careers in conservation.

Over the last three years the ICAS internship program has continued to go from strength to strength. The program won in two categories of the 2025 IEL Talent Award, placing 1st in the Innovative Internship category at the regional level and 11th at the national level, competing with 757 projects from across Brazil. Intern Matheus Stanley won 1st place regionally and 2nd place nationally in the Innovative Intern category, with the project "From the Field to Science: internship in applied conservation". Matheus has since been hired as part of the ICAS team.

The ICAS internship program is part of the Capacity Building Program, one of ICAS's strategic pillars which aims to strengthen technical, scientific and institutional capacities for wildlife conservation through training.

Alongside the interns, the Capacity Building Program oversaw the development of four trainees, and together they worked in areas of education, image sorting, communication and social research. 2025 also saw the start of an institutional partnership with the Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul, enabling interns to meet their mandatory internship requirement.



5

interns financially supported



2

awards won in IEL Talent Awards 2025

Escola Municipal José Dorilêo de Pina

PREFEITURA
**CAMPO
GRANDE**



BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Landscape connectivity in the Espinhaço Range

The Espinhaço mountain range is a unique landscape with rich biodiversity, making the area globally irreplaceable, and it has been recognised as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Our conservation partners Instituto Biotropics work with landowners across the Serra do Cipó and Espinhaço mosaics to create private nature reserves, which will help to restore habitats and promote ecological corridors at local level and enhance landscape connectivity.

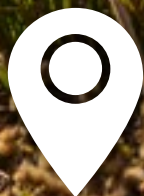
Since 2023, 359 hectares of private nature reserves have been established, with a further 3,000 hectares of land across 11 areas identified. This project has promoted an increase of around 30% in the number of private reserves in the two mosaics within two years, which is an incredible achievement.

Creating private nature reserves takes a huge amount of time and effort, involving many individuals and organisations at various stages. Building and maintaining strong relationships across the wider network is vital, and representatives from Instituto Biotropicos regularly attend workshops and events to share their knowledge, learn from their peers, and engage the communities, as well as building a collaborative network between local, state and federal governments and NGOs.

Instituto Biotropicos continue to help landowners after a private reserve has been established, through the development of land management plans. The management plan is a comprehensive overview of the reserve, including information on biodiversity, topography and hydrology, and is created to guide the landowners on the management of the site and improve the effectiveness of the private reserve.

4

potential areas for private reserves identified



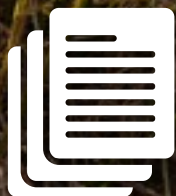
>50

hours of fieldwork and field trips



>20

technical consultations provided



2

management plans completed in 2025



BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Armadillos and honey

ICAS began their Armadillos and Honey project to protect the threatened giant armadillo through engagement with local beekeepers.

Due to habitat loss, giant armadillos need to find other food sources. Their love of bee larvae often brings them into conflict with beekeepers. Honey production is an important industry in the Cerrado, and one giant armadillo can destroy a beekeeper's livelihood in a matter of weeks, leading to many beekeepers laying down poison to protect their apiaries.

ICAS work with local beekeepers to encourage armadillo friendly practices, such as raising their apiaries onto stilts. By doing so, the beekeepers can apply for certification to add to their labels to show their honey is 'armadillo friendly'.

As part of this project, high-quality queen bees are donated to small-scale beekeepers. Your Rewild Carbon investment helps to fund the production and distribution of these queen bees, enabling beekeepers to increase their production and their income.

ICAS have expanded their queen bee production through a partnership with a drug rehabilitation facility for men, providing the equipment needed to produce queen bees and training the residents in the techniques of beekeeping, queen bee production and honey production. Some of the men who have been trained have left the facility and started working as beekeepers, which is a great success.

In 2025, artist Fernando Berg created a series of murals celebrating the giant armadillo in four key towns that are important hubs for honey production. Each mural was revealed with a community event, including stands selling local honey and community-made armadillo related products. The ICAS education team had a stand to engage with the public. Each event attracted enthusiastic crowds, local schools, even elected officials, all taking part to celebrate a species of such importance to the area.



BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Mammal conservation in the Peruaçu

Instituto Biotropicos conducted further large-scale camera trap surveys in 2025 to assess habitat suitability for threatened species in Veredas do Peruaçu State Park, Grande Sertão Veredas National Park and Cavernas do Peruaçu National Park. Alongside the camera traps, the team trialled the use of AudioMoths, which are automated sound recorders, to explore the use of sound-related metrics in the team's monitoring.

These surveys are part of the long-term monitoring of protected areas which enable the team to determine trends in mammal occupancy – a key metric to assess how well a protected area is safeguarding wildlife populations. Over the course of surveys conducted between May 2024 and September 2025, the team obtained 4,161 independent records of mammals across the camera trap sites, including gray brocket deer, rock cavy and nine-banded armadillo.

In 2024 the team surveyed Veredas do Peruaçu State Park to identify unprotected areas surrounding the park that were most likely to be able to support populations of threatened species. The results highlighted multiple areas of potentially suitable habitat which were incorporated into a proposal to expand the park.

The field team have since carried out further species surveys, and the findings have reinforced the ecological importance of the area and provided enhanced technical data for the park's expansion process by identifying areas containing a large number of threatened species. This is an ongoing project, and we hope to see the park expansion take place in the future.

70

days of field
expeditions



183

sites surveyed by
camera trap



3

protected areas
surveyed



29

mammal species
recorded





BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Low Impact Tourism

Over the last few years, Cavernas do Peruaçu National Park has seen a rise in visitor numbers and is expected to see a further increase after achieving UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 2025. Instituto Biotropicos are monitoring the park to assess the response of mammal species to rising levels of tourism. The parks tourist trails overlap with the area of greatest biodiversity, making monitoring and management essential for biodiversity conservation.

To help protect this fragile ecosystem, every visitor must hire a certified guide to enter the park. ICMBio (the national agency for protected areas and biodiversity) run the official one-week training course for tour guides, enabling them to educate visitors on the ecological importance of the area and how to help protect it while also enjoying its natural beauty.

Instituto Biotropicos created free booklets for guides to use during their tours. The booklets summarise camera trap data for each of the five tourist routes in the park, explain the importance of biodiversity monitoring and its contribution to low impact tourism. In May 2025 they ran a two-day workshop for guides to familiarise themselves with the contents and discuss the best ways to incorporate the booklets into their tours in an engaging way. So far, 50 booklets have been provided across the five tourist trails in the park.

The field team invited tour guides to join six of the trips to Cavernas do Peruaçu National Park and get involved with wildlife monitoring field work, giving them the opportunity to interact with the team, exchange ideas, ask questions and gain a better understanding of the project and how they can contribute to minimising tourism impacts on wildlife.

12

tour guides involved
in wildlife monitoring



15

tour guides attended
booklet workshop



50

free booklets
provided



BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Outreach and Community Engagement

Last year, Instituto Biotropicos were elected to the Cavernas do Peruaçu National Park advisory council. The council holds quarterly meetings with various organisations to discuss topics relating to the management of the national park. As part of the working group for research and monitoring, Instituto Biotropicos can share the findings of their research and provide their opinion on matters concerning biodiversity conservation.

In August, Fernando Pinho, the Project Lead, attended an event organised by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund in Brasília on the priorities for the Brazilian Cerrado. The Peruaçu Mosaic was accepted as one of the priority regions for future projects, a great step towards protecting this ecologically important area.

Fernando also gave a presentation at a symposium held at Unimontes on 'Protection, Recovery and Valuation of Wildlife', sharing the results from the projects in the Peruaçu mosaic.

Some of the team from Instituto Biotropicos participated in a youth career fair at a local school near the Cavernas do Peruaçu National Park, showcasing careers in biodiversity conservation to secondary school students. We hope this inspired some future conservationists!

Instituto Biotropicos also ran a number of training sessions last year, including a two-day training session for staff from five state protected areas to equip them with the skills to conduct their own species surveys using camera traps.

2

presentations
given



2

Council meetings
attended



3

Events
attended



4

Training days
conducted





2025: CARBON

Every tonne of Rewild Carbon represents one tonne of carbon to be absorbed from the atmosphere, over an assumed period of 30 years from tree planting. The trees will continue to grow and regenerate beyond this time and may live for many more years but the rate at which they absorb carbon slows.

We have worked closely with scientists in the field so that you can be confident in the carbon content we are calculating. As detailed in our Project Design Document, our estimated carbon values are based upon scientific literature and local research.

Our carbon estimates have been reduced by 20% to allow for any errors in estimation. This means that the carbon values used in our project are very conservative and it is likely that the forest is absorbing more.

We have also included a risk buffer in the carbon stock allocated to the project. The project costs fund the planting of trees in the buffer and the corresponding carbon credits are kept aside as an “insurance policy” which may be claimed in the event of an unforeseen disaster.

Every tonne of Rewild Carbon that is sold is recorded in our Registry to ensure that it is personal to the investor and cannot be double counted.

Our scientists combine remote sensing of the forest canopy height, together with measuring trees in sample plots on the ground and robust formulae to measure the above-ground and below-ground carbon of each restored polygon. These measurements are then compared to the target carbon stocks expected at a given age and used to calculate the carbon indicator for the polygon.





2025: CARBON REGISTRY

On 31 December 2025. All figures are in tonnes

1,915,709

Total carbon stock allocated to project

383,141

Risk buffer (20% of stock)

0

Carbon stock lost

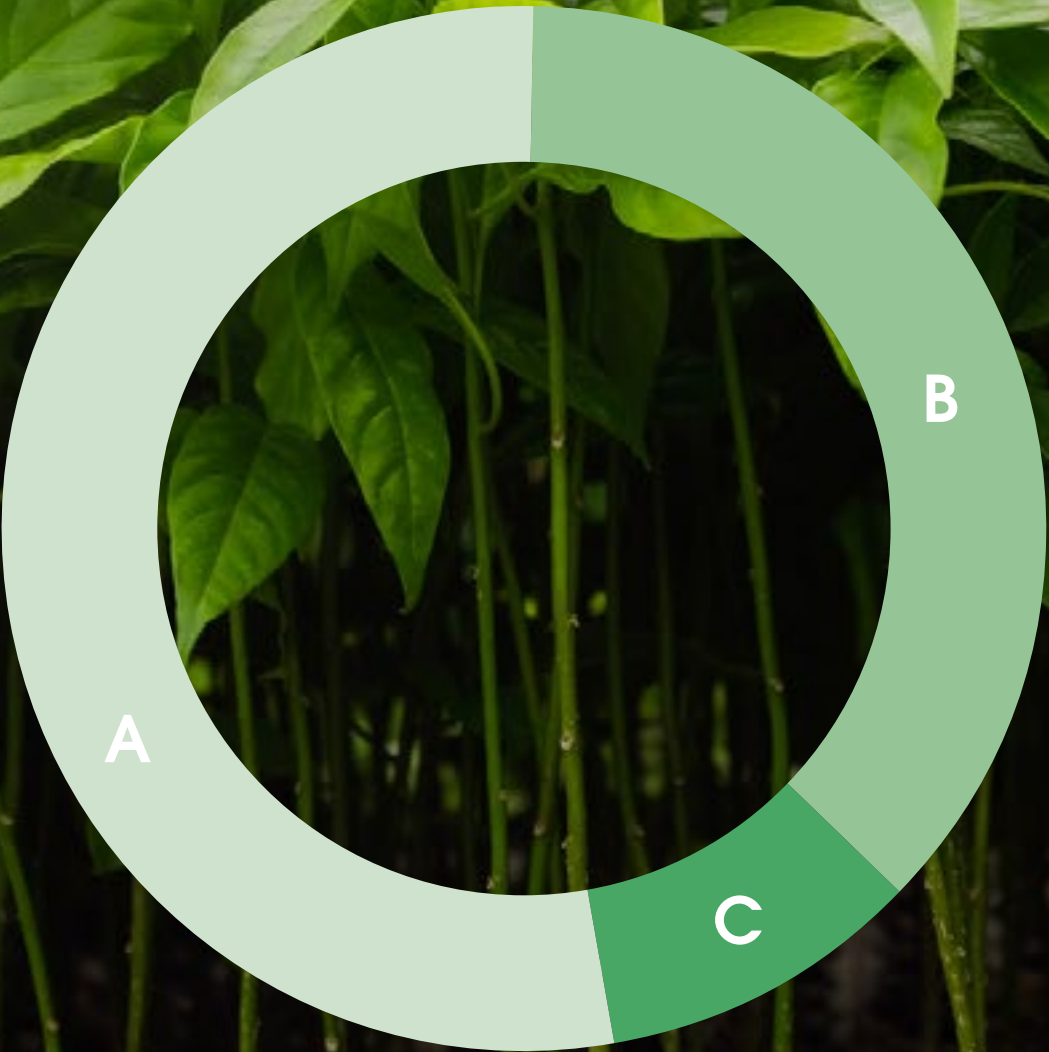
86,129.2

Carbon stock retired

1,446,438.8

Carbon stock available for sale

2025: INCOME AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS



	Allocated to	Total
A	reforestation	53%
B	biodiversity	37%
C	core costs	10%

UPDATE: FUNDING ALLOCATION

Thanks to our partners, Rewild Carbon has made a measurable impact in the Atlantic Forest since our launch in June 2021.

We are seeing our 217 hectares of forest corridors develop, and we are currently in the process of planting trees in our 10th planting polygon, which is a fantastic milestone in the project. Camera traps and audio monitoring continue to document the threatened wildlife that are using the corridors for food and shelter, and the project is making a meaningful change to the lives of families in the local community.

As part of developing the new organisational strategy, Durrell has fully reviewed all of our programmes to ensure they are achieving their objectives. Our priority is to ensure the long-term sustainability of the programme so we can continue to absorb carbon from the atmosphere, restore an ecosystem and save species from extinction.

We will therefore be updating our funding allocation approach for all income received from January 2026 onwards with a pledge to:

- Plant at least 5.2 trees per tonne of Rewild Carbon sold and nurture them to maturity
- Ensure that at least 75% of funding goes directly to nature, where it is needed most
- Continue to keep our administration costs to a minimum
- Remain accountable and transparent

The number of trees planted to absorb carbon will remain unchanged. Our biodiversity spend will be moving away from external grants and partnerships and will be refocused to Durrell projects, prioritising the black lion tamarin population at Jersey Zoo and our Saving Amphibians from Extinction (SAFE) programme in Brazil. Investment in core costs is key to maintaining and growing Rewild Carbon, and recruiting partners. The new funding structure will also allow us vital flexibility.

We remain committed to transparency. We want our business partners to see how we are using your money and the impact it is having. We will continue to provide this information in our Annual Impact Reports, newsletter and website updates.

The Rewild Carbon price will still be subject to a six-monthly review each January and July. Our pricing is based on the actual costs of delivering high quality conservation work in Brazil and, unlike many other carbon offset schemes, is not driven by supply and demand or profiteering.

We are also sensitive to the pressure that many businesses are under in the current economic climate and want to ensure that Rewild Carbon remains an affordable nature-based solution at the leading end of carbon balancing projects.

We hope this new approach means that, together, we can continue our high level of quality conservation work and remain adaptable as needs change.

If you have any questions, we would be very happy to discuss in more detail with you.



AND FINALLY

Thank you

A heartfelt thank you to all our partners for your contribution to Rewild Carbon in 2025.

Our thanks to the many individuals who have supported Rewild Carbon through The Atlantic Hotel, The Pond Foundation’s My Carbon Zero scheme, RGA Consulting Engineers Ltd and Ports of Jersey’s CarbonPass.

We look forward to continuing our partnership with you in 2026 and beyond.

How can we help you?

We are always happy to provide support with communications around your involvement with Rewild Carbon, or to arrange an engagement session with your colleagues. Please contact us at rewild.carbon@durrell.org to discuss how we can help you.

Durrell e-news

If you would like to follow more of Durrell’s work at Jersey Zoo and around the world, please visit our website and subscribe to receive our regular e-newsletter. Alternatively, contact us at rewild.carbon@durrell.org and we will add your name to our mailing list. You can also follow us on social media.

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 [@DURRELLWILDLIFE / @JERSEYZOOOFFICIAL](#)

Conservation partners

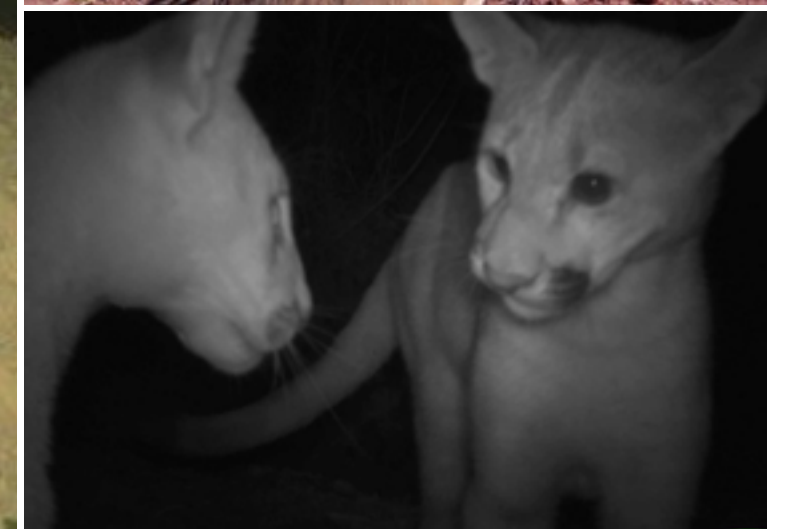
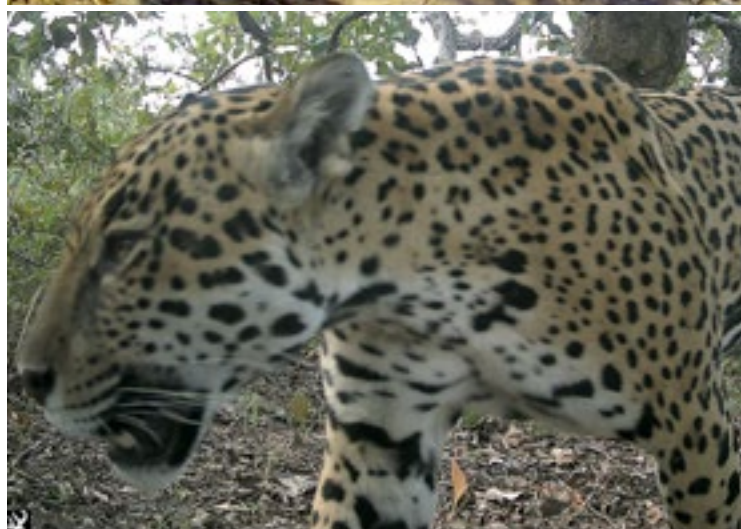
Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas | Instituto Biotrópicos | ICAS – Wild Animal Conservation Institute

Photo credits

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust | Instituto Biotrópicos | Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas | ICAS – Wild Animal Conservation Institute



APPENDIX



Monitoring framework

[illegible]

Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator	Method	Metric	Goal	Sub-index equation
Restoration Performance	Seedling Performance	Survival, abundance and richness of planted and regenerating trees	Plots of 4x25m diagonal to planting rows. All spontaneous regenerating trees height>0.5m and CBH<15cm and all planted trees will be counted. Seedlings richness will be assessed by the number of planted and spontaneously regenerating morphospecies.	Survival (%)	All seedlings surviving (100%)	Survival rate(%)/100
		Canopy cover	Measured as the relative native tree canopy cover over the central line of the 4x25m plot described above.	Seedlings/ha	Varies with age	Critical = 0.2* Minimum = 0.6 Adequate = 1.0
		Invasive grass cover	Measured as the relative invasive grass cover over the central line of the 4x25m plot described above.	Species sampled	Varies with age	
	Degradation Factors	Cattle entrance	0 – No cattle 1 – Signs of cattle entrance	Cattle entrance score	No cattle entrance (Score = 0)	1-Score
		Fire	0 – No signs of fire or reports of fire are from before the project start. 1 – Signs of fire in the area after restoration activities started.	Fire score	No fire (Score = 0)	1-Score
		Erosion	0 – Soil mostly covered by litter, with no signs of erosion. 1 – Exposed soil, but no signs of erosion. 2 – Signs of erosion	Erosion score	No erosion (Score = 0)	1-(Score x 50/100)
Carbon	Carbon	Aboveground Carbon	Measured by a combination of remote sensing techniques and field plots	tons of CO2e	381 tCO2e at 30 yo (based on literature review)	Measured CO2eq/Goal CO2eq
		Belowground Carbon	Calculated based on a ratio of the aboveground carbon stocks provided by the literature.	tons of CO2e		
Community Benefits	Community Investment	Funds invested in community nurseries by purchasing trees	Payment of seedlings purchases from the financial records of the institution	US Dollars	Cost for buying seedlings for the site (2,000 seedlings/há)	Registered investment/ Goal investment
		Funds invested in local services providers for restoration activities	Payment of restoration services from the financial records of the institution	US Dollars	Cost of services to implementation and maintenance of a site	
Biodiversity	Birds	Bird community	Audio Recorders installed in key restoration sites	Faunation index based on functional attributes of the species found	Faunation index considering the species pool of the landscape	Measured faunation index/Goal faunation index
	Mastofauna	Mastofauna community	Camera traps installed in key restoration sites			

FLR landscape
scale indices

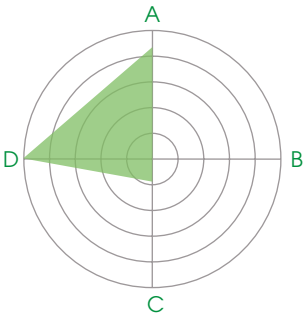
Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator	Method	Metric	Goal	Sub-index equation
Landscape Integrity	Habitat recovery	Hectares restored	Size, in hectares, of the areas under restoration or natural regeneration in the landscape, in ratio to the total area that the program aims to restor	Proportion of hectares restored by the project in relation to the goal	The total area that the FLR Program aims to restore	# hectares restored/Goal # hectares
	Habitat conservation	Area of remnant habitat	% Remnant Habitat – Score <70% – 0 70-80% – 0.2 80-95% – 0.6 95-100% – 1.0 To define the initial remnant habitat, forests under 10 years old are not considered	Score of the remnant habitat cover	Maintaing remnant forest cover the same as the project start	% Remnant – Score* <70% – 0 70-80% – 0.2 80-95% – 0.6 95-100% – 1.0
	Landscape connectivity	Integral Connecvitiy Index (IIC)	Landscape connectivity is calculated based using the Integral Connectivity Index for the current project activities and if all goal areas of the FLR program are restored.	Integral connectivity Index	Integrity connectivity index of the FLR program landscape if all goal areas are restored	Measured IIC / IIC if all areas are restored
Program Carbon	Carbon	Tons of CO2e sequestered	Current carbon sequestered by the FLR program in relation to the goal carbon sequestered by the FLR program.	tons of CO2e	tons of CO2 removed from the atmosphere if all goal areas of the FLR programs are restored	Measured tCO2 / Goal tCO2
Program Community Benefits	Work	Additional Workdays	Based on the amount of workdays currently generated by the program, in relation to the total workdays generated at the end of the program.	Additional workdays generated	Additional workdays generated if all goal areas of the FLR program are restored	Current workdays/ Total workdays
	Community Investment Index	Funds invested for nurseries, planting teams and other stakeholders directly engaged in the project.	Current funds invested for restoration by the program in relation to the total funds invested until the end of the program	Investment of the program in the local community	Estimated investment if all goal areas of the FLR program are restored	Current investment/ Goal investment
Landscape Governance	Governance Capacity	Coordination	Meetings with stakeholders from different groups (e.g., farmers, state institutions, nursery managers, restoration service providers, research institutions, etc.) to explain and apply the questionnaire to obtain the governance score for each indicator.	Score from 1-4 for each indicator based on the response of each stakeholder.	Mean governance score above 3 for all the governance indicators for all stakeholders.	Mean governance score of the tree indicators
		Resources				
		Authonomy				
	Governance Process	Shared Vision				
		Access, use, and generation of information				
		Adaptive Management				
	Governance Results	Equity				
		Liability				
		Beloning and perception				
Legal Compliance	Legal Compliance	Number of landholdings complying with legal norms	Forest cover in landholdings that require forestation to meet legal compliance in the landholdings in the program landscape. Areas with >20% of forest cover are a proxy of compliance with land-use laws in the program landscape.	Number of landholdings with forest cover >20% in the program landscape	All landholdings that the FLR program aims to engage are complying with the law.	Measured # of landholdings with legal compliance / Goal # of landholdings with legal compliance
Water Protection	Protection of water resources	Protection of water resources	Model sediment erosion to water bodies using InVEST.	Tons of sediments exported from the watershed.	Tons of sediments exported from the watershed if all goal areas of the FLR Program are restored	Measured exportation / Goal exportation

Polygon 1
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	December 2021 – April 2022
Hectares under restoration	24
Number of trees planted	48,831
Number of native species of trees	109
Restoration approach	Active restoration
Restoration monitoring date	September 2025
Seedling survival rate	46%
Regenerated trees / ha	509
Canopy cover	70%
Grass cover	0%
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	1777.68
Fauna richness	2
Bird richness	26
Cattle entrance detected	none
Fire detected	none
Soil erosion detected	none

FLR SITE INDEX

A	Restoration performance	0.91
B	Carbon	0
C	Biodiversity	0.18
D	Community investment	1
SITE AVERAGE		0.85

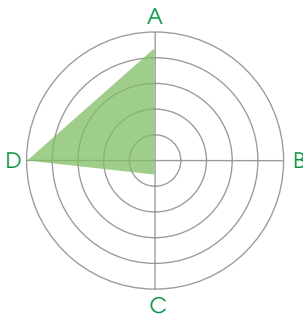


Polygon 2
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	September – December 2022
Hectares under restoration	27
Number of trees planted	54,002
Number of native species of trees	124
Restoration approach	Active restoration
Restoration monitoring date	May 2023
Seedling survival rate	81%
Regenerated trees / ha	53
Canopy cover	2.92%
Grass cover	12.34%
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	1452
Fauna richness	2
Bird richness	24
Cattle entrance detected	none
Fire detected	none
Soil erosion detected	Yes

FLR SITE INDEX

A	Restoration performance	0.88
B	Carbon	0
C	Biodiversity	0.12
D	Community investment	1
SITE AVERAGE		0.67

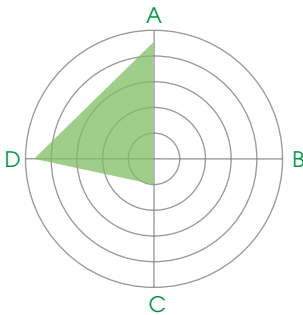


Polygon 3
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	November 2022 – January 2023
Hectares under restoration	24
Number of trees planted	48,029
Number of native species of trees	126
Restoration approach	Active restoration
Restoration monitoring date	May 2023
Seedling survival rate	95%
Regenerated trees / ha	50
Canopy cover	0%
Grass cover	16.44%
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	1290.96
Fauna richness	4
Bird richness	21
Cattle entrance detected	none
Fire detected	none
Soil erosion detected	none

FLR SITE INDEX

A	Restoration performance	0.92
B	Carbon	0
C	Biodiversity	0.21
D	Community investment	0.94
SITE AVERAGE		0.69

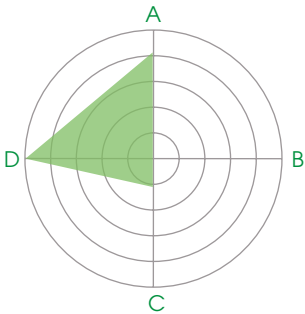


Polygon 4
Estrela Farm (North Corridor)

Planting date	December 2022 – March 2023
Hectares under restoration	14
Number of trees planted	28,097
Number of native species of trees	95
Restoration approach	Active restoration
Restoration monitoring date	May 2023
Seedling survival rate	91%
Regenerated trees / ha	0
Canopy cover	0%
Grass cover	7.46%
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	753.06
Fauna richness	3
Bird richness	35
Cattle entrance detected	none
Fire detected	none
Soil erosion detected	none

FLR SITE INDEX

A	Restoration performance	0.85
B	Carbon	0
C	Biodiversity	0.21
D	Community investment	0.99
SITE AVERAGE		0.68

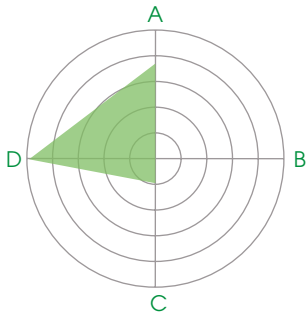


Polygon 5
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	May - July 2023
Hectares under restoration	25
Number of trees planted	37,900
Number of native species of trees	113
Restoration approach	Active restoration
Restoration monitoring date	May 2024
Seedling survival rate	71%
Regenerated trees / ha	69
Canopy cover	25.26%
Grass cover	31%
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	822
Fauna richness	1
Bird richness	32
Cattle entrance detected	none
Fire detected	none
Soil erosion detected	none

FLR SITE INDEX

A	Restoration performance	0.72
B	Carbon	0
C	Biodiversity	0.18
D	Community investment	0.95
SITE AVERAGE		0.61

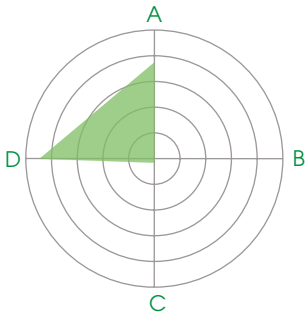


Polygon 6
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	November 2023 – January 2024
Hectares under restoration	22
Number of trees planted	37,800
Number of native species of trees	112
Restoration approach	Active restoration
Restoration monitoring date	May 2024
Seedling survival rate	78%
Regenerated trees / ha	70
Canopy cover	25%
Grass cover	31%
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	723.36
Fauna richness	0
Bird richness	7
Cattle entrance detected	none
Fire detected	none
Soil erosion detected	none

FLR SITE INDEX

A	Restoration performance	0.73
B	Carbon	0
C	Biodiversity	0.03
D	Community investment	0.87
SITE AVERAGE		0.45

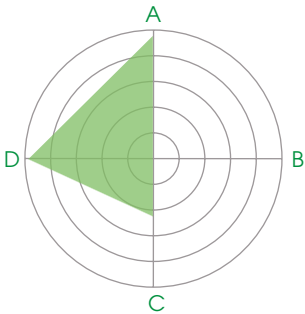


Polygon 7
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	March – August 2024
Hectares under restoration	38
Number of trees planted	73,100
Number of native species of trees	120
Restoration approach	Active restoration
Restoration monitoring date	May 2024
Seedling survival rate	85%
Regenerated trees / ha	0
Canopy cover	0.2%
Grass cover	1.6%
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	431.3
Fauna richness	5
Bird richness	20
Cattle entrance detected	none
Fire detected	none
Soil erosion detected	none

FLR SITE INDEX

A	Restoration performance	0.97
B	Carbon	0
C	Biodiversity	0.45
D	Community investment	0.98
SITE AVERAGE		0.8

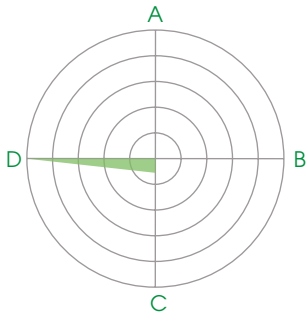


Polygon 8
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	October – November 2024
Hectares under restoration	28
Number of trees planted	70,550
Number of native species of trees	102
Restoration approach	Active restoration
Restoration monitoring date	September 2025
Seedling survival rate	82%
Regenerated trees / ha	0
Canopy cover	1.28%
Grass cover	0%
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	317.8
Fauna richness	3
Bird richness	20
Cattle entrance detected	none
Fire detected	none
Soil erosion detected	none

FLR SITE INDEX

A	Restoration performance	0
B	Carbon	0
C	Biodiversity	0.11
D	Community investment	1
SITE AVERAGE		0.55



Polygon 9
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	August – September 2025
Hectares under restoration	15
Number of trees planted	33,150
Number of native species of trees	82
Restoration approach	Active restoration
Restoration monitoring date	Baseline monitoring
Seedling survival rate	Not yet measured
Regenerated trees / ha	Not yet measured
Canopy cover	Not yet measured
Grass cover	Not yet measured
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	Not yet measured
Fauna richness	Not yet measured
Bird richness	Not yet measured
Cattle entrance detected	Not yet measured
Fire detected	Not yet measured
Soil erosion detected	Not yet measured



Bird and mammal species lists

Polygon 1

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ash-throated crane	<i>Mustellirallus albigollis</i>
Boat-billed flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Brown-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>
Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Great kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Guira cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>
Laughing falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
Little nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>
Pale-breasted thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>
Pale-vented pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Common pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>
Picazuro pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
Planalto hermit	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>
Purple-throated euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>
Rufous-browed peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
Short-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
Small-billed tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>
Southern beardless tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
Southern lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Streamer-tailed tyrant	<i>Gubernetes yetapa</i>
Striped cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
Tropical screech-owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
Turquoise-fronted amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
White woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>
White-tipped dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Yellow-bellied elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
European hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Giant anteater	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>

Bird and mammal species lists

Polygon 2

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Black-capped antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus atricapillus</i>
Curl-crested jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>
Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Grassland sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>
Great kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Guira cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>
Laughing falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
Little nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>
Narrow-billed woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>
Common pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>
Picazuro pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
Red-winged tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>
Rufous hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
Rufous-collared sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Screaming cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>
Southern lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Striped cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
Toco toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>
Tropical kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Turquoise-fronted amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
White woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>
Yellow-bellied elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
Yellowish pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
European hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Crab-eating fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>

Bird and mammal species lists

Polygon 3

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ash-throated crane	<i>Mustellirallus albigollis</i>
Black-capped antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus atricapillus</i>
Chopi blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>
Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Guira cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
Little nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>
Pale-vented pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Common pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>
Pavonine cuckoo	<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>
Picazuro pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
Planalto woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>
Red-winged tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>
Rufous hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
Screaming cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>
Striped cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
Tropical kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Turquoise-fronted amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
White woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>
Yellow-bellied elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
Yellowish pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Crab-eating fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>
European hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Maned wolf	<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>
Puma	<i>Puma concolor</i>

Bird and mammal species lists

Polygon 4

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barred antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>
Blue ground dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
Boat-billed flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Common pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>
Curl-crested jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>
Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Fuscous flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>
Grassland sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>
Great kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Laughing falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
Little nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>
Narrow-billed woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>
Pale-breasted spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>
Pale-vented pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Picazuro pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
Planalto slaty-antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus pelzeni</i>
Purple-throated euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>
Red-legged seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>
Red-winged tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>
Rufous-browed peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
Small-billed tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>
Smooth-billed ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Southern beardless tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
Southern lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Spotted Nothura	<i>Nothura maculosa</i>
Squirrel cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Striped cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
Toco toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>
Tropical screech-owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
Turquoise-fronted amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
White-eared puffbird	<i>Nystalus chahuru</i>
White-tipped dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
White-wedged piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>
Yellow-bellied elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
European hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Lowland tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>
Nine-banded armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>

Bird and mammal species lists

Polygon 5

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barred antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>
Black-capped antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus atricapillus</i>
Curl-crested jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>
Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Ferruginous pygmy owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
Great kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Green-barred woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>
Guira cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
Little nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>
Narrow-billed woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>
Pale-breasted spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>
Pale-vented pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Common pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>
Picazuro pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
Planalto woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>
Purple-throated euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>
Red-legged seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>
Rufous hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
Rufous-bellied thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>
Rufous-browed peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
Rufous-collared sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Small-billed tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>
Southern lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Striped cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
Tataupa tinamou	<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>
Toco toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>
Tropical kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Tropical screech-owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
Turquoise-fronted amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
White-tipped dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Yellow-bellied elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>

Bird and mammal species lists

Polygon 6

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Planalto woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>
Red-legged seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>
Red-winged tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>
Southern lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Turquoise-fronted amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
Yellowish pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>

Bird and mammal species lists

Polygon 7

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Curl-crested jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>
Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Grassland sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>
Great kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Grey-necked wood-rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>
Pale-vented pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Common pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Picazuro pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
Red-legged seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>
Rufous nightjar	<i>Antrostomus rufus</i>
Rufous-browed peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
Rufous-collared sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
Sayaca tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>
Southern lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Toco toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>
Tropical kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Turquoise-fronted amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
White woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>
White-wedged piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>
Yellowish pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Crab-eating fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>
European hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Lowland tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>
Maned wolf	<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>
Puma	<i>Puma concolor</i>

Bird and mammal species lists

Polygon 8

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Brown-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>
Cattle tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
Chopi blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>
Common tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Great kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Grey-necked wood-rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>
Guira cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>
Little nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>
Pale-vented pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Common pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Picazuro pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
Purple-throated euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>
Red-legged seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>
Red-winged tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>
Screaming cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>
Southern lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Spotted nothura	<i>Nothura maculosa</i>
Turquoise-fronted amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
White woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Crab-eating fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>
European hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Puma	<i>Puma concolor</i>

Tree planting list

Polygon 1

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	<i>Pouteria torta</i>	604
2	Açõita cavalo	<i>Luehea candicans</i>	176
3	Açõita cavalo graúdo	<i>Luehea grandiflora</i>	604
4	Açõita cavalo miúdo	<i>Luehea divaricata</i>	507
5	Amarelinho	<i>Terminalia glabrenscens</i>	74
6	Amendoim bravo	<i>Pterogyne nitens</i>	426
7	Angico	<i>Anadenanthera falcata</i>	111
8	Angico branco	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i>	604
9	Angico branco	<i>Anadenanthera peregrina</i>	67
10	Angico preto	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	519
11	Araçá amarelo	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	904
12	Araçá vermelho	<i>Psidium longipetiolatum</i>	88
13	Araticum cagão	<i>Annona cacans</i>	19
14	Aroeira brava	<i>Lithraea molleoides</i>	504
15	Aroeira pimenteira	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	3,710
16	Aroeira verdadeira	<i>Myracrodrun urundeuva</i>	667
17	Arranha gato	<i>Acacia plumosa</i>	31
18	Baba de boi	<i>Cordia superba</i>	722
19	Bacupari	<i>Garcinia gardneriana</i>	185
20	Boleira	<i>Joannesia princeps</i>	222
21	Cabreúva	<i>Myrocarpus frondosus</i>	44
22	Caixeta mole	<i>Croton piptocalyx</i>	314
23	Caja mirim	<i>Spondias mombin</i>	185
24	Canafistula	<i>Peltophorum dubium</i>	1,570
25	Candeia	<i>Gochnatia polymorpha</i>	579
26	Candiúva	<i>Trema micrantha</i>	878
27	Canudo de pito	<i>Mabea fistulifera</i>	3,954
28	Capixingui	<i>Croton floribundus</i>	452
29	Capororoca branca	<i>Myrsine guianensis</i>	240
30	Cebolão	<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	608
31	Cedro do brejo	<i>Cedrella odorata</i>	74
32	Cedro rosa	<i>Cedrella fissilis</i>	878
33	Copaiba	<i>Copaifera langsdorffii</i>	225
34	Coração de negro	<i>Poecilanthe parviflora</i>	321
35	Dedaleiro	<i>Lafoensia pacari</i>	1,382
36	Embaúba	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i>	782
37	Embira de sapo	<i>Dahlistedtia muehlbergiana</i>	176
38	Embiririnha	<i>Lonchocarpus muehlbergianus</i>	389
39	Espeteiro	<i>Casearia gossypiosperma</i>	487
40	Farinha seca	<i>Albizia hasslerii</i>	692
41	Farinha seca	<i>Albizia niopoides</i>	348
42	Fedegoso	<i>Senna alata</i>	288
43	Fedegoso	<i>Senna macranthera</i>	99
44	Figueira branca	<i>Ficus guaranitica</i>	427
45	Figueira branca	<i>Ficus insipida</i>	376
46	Figueira mata pau	<i>Ficus dendrocida kunth</i>	30
47	Fruto de lobo	<i>Solanum lycocarpum</i>	1,324
48	Fumo bravo	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	88
49	Gabiroba	<i>Campomanesia xanthocarpa</i>	499
50	Genipapo	<i>Genipa americana</i>	253
51	Goiaba	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	494
52	Guajuvira	<i>Cordia americana</i>	30
53	Guaritá	<i>Astronium graveolens</i>	420
54	Guarucaia	<i>Parapiptadenia rigida</i>	566
55	Guatambú	<i>Aspidosperma parvifolium</i>	204
56	Inga de macaco	<i>Inga vera</i>	2,452
57	Ingá de metro	<i>Inga edulis</i>	44
58	Ingá liso	<i>Inga laurina</i>	970
59	Ingá quadrado	<i>Inga striata</i>	5,510
60	Ipê amarelo	<i>Tabebuia chrysotricha</i>	377
61	Ipê amarelo cascudo	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i>	338
62	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	<i>Handroanthus vellosi</i>	88
63	Ipê amarelo do brejo	<i>Handroanthus umbellatus</i>	200

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Tree planting list
Polygon 2

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	<i>Pouteria torta</i>	750
2	Açoíta cavalo	<i>Luehea candicans</i>	525
3	Açoíta cavalo miúdo	<i>Luehea divaricata</i>	217
4	Amarelinho capitão	<i>Terminalia brasiliensis</i>	360
5	Amendoim branco	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	20
6	Amendoim bravo	<i>Pterogyne nitens</i>	610
7	Amendoim do campo	<i>Platypodium elegans</i>	548
8	Angico do cerrado	<i>Anadenanthera falcata</i>	2550
9	Angico preto (Cascudo)	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	453
10	Angico vermelho	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina var.cebil</i>	304
11	Araçá amarelo	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	2013
12	Araçá do campo	<i>Psidium myrtilodes</i>	3021
13	Araçá vermelho	<i>Psidium longipetiolatum</i>	88
14	Araticum amarelo	<i>Annona sylvatica</i>	698
15	Aroeira brava	<i>Lithraea molleoides</i>	748
16	Aroeira pimenteira	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	670
17	Aroeira verdadeira	<i>Myracrodron urundeuva</i>	3
18	Arranha gato	<i>Senegalia lowei</i>	3751
19	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	<i>Cordia superba</i>	616
20	Cabreúva	<i>Myrocarpus frondosus</i>	5
21	Cambará	<i>Moquiniastrum polymorphum</i>	660
22	Canafistula	<i>Peltophorum dubium</i>	1840
23	Candeia	<i>Gochnatia polymorpha</i>	40
24	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	<i>Trema micrantha</i>	2066
25	Canela guaiacá	<i>Ocotea puberula</i>	176
26	Canelinha	<i>Nectandra megapotamica</i>	318
27	Capitão do campo	<i>Terminalia argentea</i>	8
28	Capororoca	<i>Myrsine coriacea</i>	968
29	Capororoca branca	<i>Myrsine guianensis</i>	1373
30	Capororocão	<i>Myrsine umbellata</i>	2660
31	Casca de anta	<i>Drimys brasiliensis</i>	22
32	Cebolão	<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	1593
33	Cedro do brejo	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	526
34	Chal chal	<i>Allophylus edulis</i>	540
35	Copaiba	<i>Copaifera langsdorffii</i>	525
36	Dedaleiro	<i>Lafoensia pacari</i>	22
37	Embaúba	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i>	701
38	Embaúba branca	<i>Cecropia hololeuca</i>	1017
39	Embaúba vermelha	<i>Cecropia glaziovii</i>	1695
40	Embira de sapo	<i>Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana</i>	765
41	Embirinha (Feijão cru)	<i>Lonchocarpus cultratus</i>	558
42	Espeteiro	<i>Casearia gossypiosperma</i>	15
43	Farinha seca	<i>Albizia niopoides</i>	201
44	Fedegoso	<i>Senna alata</i>	558
45	Figueira branca	<i>Ficus guaranitica</i>	963
46	Figueira mata pau	<i>Ficus dendrocida Kunth</i>	108
47	Figueira preta	<i>Ficus mixiae</i>	2506
48	Fruto de lobo	<i>Solanum lycocarpum</i>	367
49	Fruto de sabiá	<i>Acnistus arborescens</i>	967
50	Fumo bravo	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	3143
51	Gabirola	<i>Campomanesia xanthocarpa</i>	374
52	Garapa	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i>	45
53	Grumixama	<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i>	3454
54	Guabirola amarela	<i>Campomanesia pubescens</i>	327
55	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	<i>Casearia sylvestris</i>	456
56	Guamirim	<i>Eugenia florida</i>	506
57	Guaritá	<i>Astronium graveolens</i>	886
58	Guarucaia	<i>Parapiptadenia rigida</i>	405
59	Guatambú	<i>Aspidosperma parvifolium</i>	1531
60	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	<i>Inga vera</i>	1129
61	Ingá feijão	<i>Inga marginata</i>	683
62	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	<i>Inga laurina</i>	953
63	Ingá quadrado	<i>Inga striata</i>	104

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
64	Ipê amarelo cascudo	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i>	268
65	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	<i>Handroanthus vellosi</i>	15
66	Ipê amarelo do brejo	<i>Handroanthus umbellatus</i>	30
67	Ipê bóia (Caroba branca)	<i>Sparattosperma leucanthum</i>	232
68	Ipê branco	<i>Tabebuia roseoalba</i>	177
69	Ipê branco do brejo	<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>	137
70	Ipê paratudo (Ipê amarelo do cerrado)	<i>Tabebuia aurea</i>	818
71	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	<i>Handroanthus heptaphyllus</i>	180
72	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	238
73	Jabuticaba	<i>Plinia peruviana</i>	358
74	Jacarandá bico de pato	<i>Marchaerium nyctitans</i>	585
75	Jacarandá caroba	<i>Jacaranda cuspidifolia</i>	2
76	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	<i>Hellocarpus popayanensis</i>	48
77	Jangadeiro (Jangadão)	<i>Hellocarpus americanus</i>	264
78	Jaracatiá	<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i>	191
79	Jatobá	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	40
80	Jenipapo	<i>Genipa americana</i>	299
81	Jequitiba branco	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	180
82	Jequitibá rosa	<i>Cariniana legalis</i>	994
83	Jerivá	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	230
84	Jurubeba	<i>Solanum paniculatum</i>	5
85	Leiteiro	<i>Tabernaemontana hystrix</i>	597
86	Lixeira	<i>Aloysia virgata</i>	271
87	Louro pardo	<i>Cordia trichotoma</i>	425
88	Macaúba	<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	100
89	Mamoninha	<i>Mabea fistulifera</i>	182
90	Maria preta	<i>Vitex Polygama</i>	15
91	Marica de espinho	<i>Mimosa bimucronata</i>	288
92	Marinheiro	<i>Guarea guidonia</i>	392
93	Marinheiro (Catiguá morcego)	<i>Guarea macrophylla</i>	706
94	Mirindiba	<i>Buchenavia tetraphylla</i>	682
95	Mirindiba rosa	<i>Lafoensia glyptocarpa</i>	60
96	Monjoleiro	<i>Acacia polyphylla</i>	100
97	Mulungu	<i>Erythrina verna</i>	30
98	Paineira rosa	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	127
99	Pata de vaca	<i>Bauhinia forficata</i>	30
100	Pau angu	<i>Marchaerium hirtum</i>	511
101	Pau bálsamo	<i>Myroxylon peruiferum</i>	150
102	Pau cigarra	<i>Senna multijuga</i>	278
103	Pau d`alho	<i>Gallesia integrifolia</i>	304
104	Pau formiga	<i>Triplaris americana</i>	40
105	Pau viola	<i>Cytharexylum myrianthum</i>	146
106	Peito de Pombo	<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	150
107	Pente de macaco (Pau jangada)	<i>Apeiba tibourbou</i>	302
108	Peroba poca	<i>Aspidosperma cylindrocarpon</i>	70
109	Peroba rosa	<i>Aspidosperma polyneuron</i>	633
110	Pimenta de macaco	<i>Xylopia aromatica</i>	244
111	Pitanga	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	541
112	Pitanga preta	<i>Eugenia sulcata</i>	127
113	Quina de SP	<i>Solanum pseudoquina</i>	660
114	Ruprechia	<i>Ruprechtia laxiflora Meisn</i>	846
115	Sabão de soldado	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	756
116	Sapuva	<i>Marchaerium stipitatum</i>	139
117	Saraguajá amarelo	<i>Rhamnidium elaeocarpum</i>	630
118	Sobrasil	<i>Colubrina glandulosa</i>	748
119	Sucupira/faveiro	<i>Pterodon emarginatus</i>	31
120	Taiúva	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>	176
121	Tamanqueiro	<i>Alchornea glandulosa</i>	398
122	Tamboril	<i>Enterolobium contortisiliquum</i>	333
123	Tingui	<i>Dictyoloma vandellianum</i>	285
124	Uvaia	<i>Eugenia pyriformis</i>	302
		Total including replacements	73800

Tree planting list
Polygon 3

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	<i>Pouteria torta</i>	7
2	Açoíta cavalo	<i>Luehea candicans</i>	120
3	Açoíta cavalo graúdo	<i>Luehea grandiflora</i>	505
4	Açoíta cavalo miúdo	<i>Luehea divaricata</i>	478
5	Amarelinho capitão	<i>Terminalia brasiliensis</i>	204
6	Amendoim do campo	<i>Platypodium elegans</i>	250
7	Amendoim bravo	<i>Pterogyne nitens</i> Tul.	211
8	Angico branco	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i>	20
9	Angico do cerrado	<i>Anadenanthera falcata</i>	408
10	Angico preto (Cascudo)	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	542
11	Angico vermelho	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i> var. <i>cebil</i> (Griseb.) Altschul	336
12	Araçá amarelo	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	220
13	Araçá do campo	<i>Psidium myrtilodes</i>	70
14	Araçá roxo	<i>Psidium guineense</i>	451
15	Araticum amarelo	<i>Annona sylvatica</i>	252
16	Aroeira brava	<i>Lithraea molleoides</i>	438
17	Aroeira pimenteira	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi	2,000
18	Aroeira verdadeira	<i>Myracrodrun urundeuva</i>	1,060
19	Aroeira verdadeira	<i>Astronium urundeuva</i> allemão	100
20	Arranha gato	<i>Senegalia lowei</i>	421
21	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	<i>Cordia superba</i>	307
22	Cabreúva	<i>Myrocarpus frondosus</i>	264
23	Cambará	<i>Moquiniastrum polymorphum</i>	345
24	Canafistula	<i>Peltophorum dubium</i>	547
25	Candeia	<i>Gochnatia polymorpha</i>	1,751
26	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	<i>Trema micrantha</i>	676
27	Canela guaiacá	<i>Ocotea puberula</i>	576
28	Capitão do campo	<i>Terminalia argentea</i>	401
29	Capixingui	<i>Croton floribundus</i>	210
30	Capororoca	<i>Myrsine coriacea</i>	584
31	Capororoca branca	<i>Myrsine guianensis</i>	100
32	Capororocão	<i>Myrsine umbellata</i>	214
33	Casca de anta	<i>Drimys brasiliensis</i>	60
34	Cebolão	<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	30
35	Cedro do brejo	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	406
36	Cedro rosa	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	326
37	Chal chal	<i>Allophylus edulis</i>	330
38	Copaiba	<i>Copaifera langsdorfii</i>	445
39	Dedaleiro	<i>Lafoensia pacari</i>	512
40	Embaúba	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i>	577
41	Embaúba branca	<i>Cecropia hololeuca</i>	768
42	Embirinha (Feijão cru)	<i>Lonchocarpus cultratus</i>	288
43	Falsa jurubeba	<i>Solanum variable</i>	364
44	Farinha seca	<i>Albizia niopoides</i>	572
45	Fedegoso	<i>Senna alata</i>	853
46	Feijãozinho (Sesbania)	<i>Sesbania virgate</i> (Cav.) Poir.	200
47	Figueira branca	<i>Ficus guaranitica</i>	540
48	Figueira mata pau	<i>Ficus dendrocida</i> Kunth	324
49	Figueira preta	<i>Ficus mixiae</i>	1,050
50	Fruto de lobo	<i>Solanum lycocarpum</i>	1,296
51	Fruto de sabiá	<i>Acnistus arborescens</i>	640
52	Fumo bravo	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	94
53	Gabiroba	<i>Campomanesia xanthocarpa</i>	144
54	Garapa	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i>	106
55	Goiaba	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	508
56	Grumixama	<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i>	224
57	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	<i>Casearia sylvestris</i>	8
58	Guaçatonga Graúda	<i>Casearia lasiophylla</i>	244
59	Guajuvira	<i>Cordia americana</i>	100
60	Guamirim	<i>Eugenia florida</i>	30
61	Guaritá	<i>Astronium graveolens</i>	1,135
62	Guarucaia	<i>Parapiptadenia rigida</i>	776
63	Guatambú	<i>Aspidosperma parvifolium</i>	444

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
64	Ingá de metro	<i>Inga edulis</i>	160
65	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	<i>Inga vera</i>	818
66	Ingá do rio	<i>Inga uruguensis</i>	710
67	Ingá feijão	<i>Inga marginata</i>	51
68	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	<i>Inga laurina</i>	830
69	Ingá quadrado	<i>Inga striata</i>	592
70	Ipê amarelo cascudo	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i>	488
71	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	<i>Handroanthus vellosi</i>	150
72	Ipê amarelo do brejo	<i>Handroanthus umbellatus</i>	44
73	Ipê bóia (Caroba branca)	<i>Sparattosperma leucanthum</i>	19
74	Ipê branco do brejo	<i>Tabebuia insignis</i>	152
75	Ipê caroba de flor verde	<i>Cybistax antisiphilitica</i>	3
76	Ipê felpudo	<i>Zeyheria tuberculosa</i>	138
77	Ipê paratudo (Ipê amarelo do cerrado)	<i>Tabebuia aurea</i>	2
78	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	59
79	Jabuticaba	<i>Plinia peruviana</i>	494
80	Jacarandá bico de pato	<i>Machaerium nyctitans</i>	481
81	Jacarandá caroba	<i>Jacaranda cuspidifolia</i>	920
82	Jacarandá-paulista	<i>Machaerium villosum vogel</i>	100
83	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	<i>Heliocarpus popayanensis</i>	1,020
84	Jangadeiro (Jangadão)	<i>Heliocarpus americanus</i>	424
85	Jaracatiá	<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i>	180
86	Jatobá	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	140
87	Jenipapo	<i>Genipa americana</i>	383
88	Jequitiba branco	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	120
89	Jurubeba	<i>Solanum paniculatum</i>	480
90	Lapacho	<i>Pocilanthe parviflora</i>	100
91	Lixeira	<i>Aloysia virgata</i>	336
92	Louro pardo	<i>Cordia trichotoma</i>	217
93	Macaúba	<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	312
94	Mamoninha	<i>Mabea fistulifera</i>	4,609
95	Maria preta	<i>Vitex Polygama</i>	420
96	Marica de espinho	<i>Mimosa bimucronata</i>	890
97	Marinheiro (Catiguá Morcego)	<i>Guarea macrophylla</i>	600
98	Mirindiba	<i>Buchenavia tetraphylla</i>	89
99	Mirindiba rosa	<i>Lafoensia glyptocarpa</i>	452
100	Monjoleiro	<i>Acacia polyphylla</i>	327
101	Mulungu	<i>Erythrina verna</i>	680
102	Mutambo	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	1,146
103	Oso de burro	<i>Helietta apiculata</i>	932
104	Paineira rosa	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	198
105	Pata de vaca	<i>Bauhinia forficata</i>	164
106	Pau cigarra	<i>Senna multijuga</i>	821
107	Pau d'alho	<i>Gallesia integrifolia</i>	691
108	Pau formiga	<i>Triplaris americana</i>	992
109	Pau viola	<i>Citharexylum myrianthum</i> Cham.	350
110	Peito de pombo	<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	452
111	Pente de macaco (Pau jangada)	<i>Apeiba tibourbou</i>	120
112	Peroba poca	<i>Aspidosperma cylindrocarpon</i>	118
113	Pitanga preta	<i>Eugenia sulcata</i>	256
114	Ruprechia	<i>Ruprechtia laxiflora</i> Meisn	533
115	Sabão de soldado	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	753
116	Sangra d'água	<i>Crotun urucurana</i>	839
117	Sangra d'água	<i>Crotun urucurana</i> Baill.	920
118	São Joaozinho	<i>Senna macranthera</i>	876
119	Sapuva	<i>Marchaerium stipitatum</i>	100
120	Sobrasil	<i>Colubrina glandulosa</i>	682
121	Sucupira/Faveiro	<i>Pterodon emarginatus</i>	422
122	Tamanqueiro	<i>Alchornea glandulosa</i> subsp. <i>iricurana</i> (Casar.) Secco	100
123	Tamboril	<i>Enterolobium contortisiliquum</i>	315
124	Timboril	<i>Enterolobium maximum</i>	390
125	Tingui	<i>Dicthyoloma vandellianum</i>	928
126	Uvaia	<i>Eugenia pyriformis</i>	150
		Total including replacements	73800

Tree planting list

Polygon 4

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Açõita cavalo	<i>Luehea candicans</i>	470
2	Açõita cavalo miúdo	<i>Luehea divaricata</i>	270
3	Angico branco	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i>	684
4	Angico do cerrado	<i>Anadenanthera falcata</i>	10
5	Angico preto (Cascudo)	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	1
6	Angico vermelho	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i> var. <i>cebil</i>	22
7	Araçá amarelo	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	250
8	Araçá do campo	<i>Psidium myrtoides</i>	30
9	Araçá roxo	<i>Psidium guineense</i>	250
10	Aroeira pimenteira	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	902
11	Aroeira verdadeira	<i>Myracrodrun urundeuva</i>	364
12	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	<i>Cordia superba</i>	538
13	Cafezinho	<i>Casearia sylvestris</i>	277
14	Canafistula	<i>Peltophorum dubium</i>	873
15	Candeia	<i>Gochnatia polymorpha</i>	80
16	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	<i>Trema micrantha</i>	540
17	Canela guaiacá	<i>Ocotea puberula</i>	100
18	Capixingui	<i>Croton floribundus</i>	350
19	Capororocão	<i>Myrsine umbellata</i>	70
20	Cebolão	<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	296
21	Cedro rosa	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	110
22	Chal chal	<i>Allophylus edulis</i>	150
23	Copaiba	<i>Copaifera langsdorffii</i>	10
24	Dedaleiro	<i>Lafoensia pacari</i>	354
25	Embaúba	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i>	427
26	Embira de sapo	<i>Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana</i>	530
27	Espeteiro	<i>Casearia gossypiosperma</i>	110
28	Farinha seca	<i>Albizia niopoides</i>	484
29	Fedegoso	<i>Senna alata</i>	660
30	Figueira branca	<i>Ficus guaranitica</i>	20
31	Figueira preta	<i>Ficus mixiae</i>	15
32	Fruto de lobo	<i>Solanum lycocarpum</i>	790
33	Fruto de sabiá	<i>Acnistus arborescens</i>	51
34	Fumo bravo	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	100
35	Gabiroba	<i>Campomanesia xanthocarpa</i>	150
36	Goiaba	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	949
37	Grumixama	<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i>	60
38	Guaritá	<i>Astronium graveolens</i>	356
39	Guarucuia	<i>Parapiptadenia rigida</i>	291
40	Ingá de metro	<i>Inga edulis</i>	150
41	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	<i>Inga vera</i>	1.492
42	Ingá do rio	<i>Inga uruguensis</i>	100
43	Ingá feijão	<i>Inga marginata</i>	348
44	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	<i>Inga laurina</i>	1.140
45	Ingá quadrado	<i>Inga striata</i>	652
46	Ipê amarelo cascudo	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i>	10
47	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	<i>Handroanthus vellosi</i>	10
48	Ipê amarelo do brejo	<i>Handroanthus umbellatus</i>	154
49	Ipê branco	<i>Tabebuia roseoalba</i>	246
50	Ipê caroba de flor verde	<i>Cybistax antispyllitica</i>	110
51	Ipê felpudo	<i>Zeyheria tuberculosa</i>	101
52	Ipê paratudo (Ipê amarelo do cerrado)	<i>Tabebuia aurea</i>	100
53	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	362
54	Jabuticaba	<i>Plinia peruviana</i>	110
55	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	<i>Heliocarpus popayanensis</i>	746
56	Jaracatiá	<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i>	103
57	Jatobá	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	50
58	Jenipapo	<i>Genipa americana</i>	80
59	Jequitiba branco	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	13
60	Jequitibá rosa	<i>Cariniana legalis</i>	20
61	Jurubeba	<i>Solanum paniculatum</i>	50
62	Leiteiro	<i>Tabernaemontana hystrix</i>	396
63	Louro pardo	<i>Cordia trichotoma</i>	243

[illegible]

Polygon 5

[illegible]

Polygon 6

[illegible]

Tree planting list
Polygon 7

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	<i>Pouteria torta</i>	462
2	Açoíta cavalo	<i>Luehea candicans</i>	676
3	Açoíta cavalo graúdo	<i>Luehea grandiflora</i>	594
4	Açoíta cavalo miúdo	<i>Luehea divaricata</i>	51
5	Amarelinho capitão	<i>Terminalia brasiliensis</i>	200
6	Amendoim bravo	<i>Pterogyne nitens</i>	329
7	Amendoim do campo	<i>Platypodium elegans</i>	707
8	Angico branco	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i>	988
9	Angico do cerrado	<i>Anadenanthera falcata</i>	147
10	Angico preto (Cascudo)	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i>	373
11	Angico vermelho	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina var.cebil</i>	1,428
12	Araçá amarelo	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	728
13	Araçá do campo	<i>Psidium myrtilodes</i>	743
14	Araçá roxo	<i>Psidium guineense</i>	414
15	Araçá vermelho	<i>Psidium longipetiolatum</i>	282
16	Aroeira brava	<i>Lithraea molleoides</i>	281
17	Aroeira pimenteira	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi</i>	4,300
18	Aroeira verdadeira	<i>Myracrodrun urundeuva</i>	918
19	Aroeira verdadeira	<i>Astronium urundeuva allemão</i>	354
20	Arranha gato	<i>Senegalia lowei</i>	820
21	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	<i>Cordia superba</i>	234
22	Cabreúva	<i>Myrocarpus frondosus</i>	262
23	Canafistula	<i>Peltophorum dubium</i>	3,956
24	Candeia	<i>Gochnatia polymorpha</i>	135
25	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	<i>Trema micrantha</i>	433
26	Canelinha	<i>Nectandra megapotamica</i>	82
27	Capixingui	<i>Croton floribundus</i>	710
28	Capororoca	<i>Myrsine coriacea</i>	215
29	Cedro rosa	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	1,267
30	Chal chal	<i>Allophylus edulis</i>	807
31	Copaiba	<i>Copaifera langsdorffii</i>	60
32	Dedaleiro	<i>Lafoensia pacari</i>	1,896
33	Embaúba	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i>	1,909
34	Embaúba branca	<i>Cecropia hololeuca</i>	125
35	Embaúba vermelha	<i>Cecropia glaziovii</i>	250
36	Embira de sapo	<i>Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana</i>	115
37	Embirinha (Feijão cru)	<i>Lonchocarpus cultratus</i>	104
38	Espeteiro	<i>Casearia gossypiosperma</i>	182
39	Falsa jurubeba	<i>Solanum variabile</i>	88
40	Farinha seca	<i>Albizia niopoides</i>	1,064
41	Fedegoso	<i>Senna alata</i>	2,107
42	Figueira branca	<i>Ficus guaranitica</i>	533
43	Figueira mata pau	<i>Ficus dendrocida Kunth</i>	338
44	Figueira preta	<i>Ficus mixiae</i>	105
45	Fruto de lobo	<i>Solanum lycocarpum</i>	2,382
46	Fruto-de-cutia	<i>Joannesia princeps</i>	296
47	Fumo bravo	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	390
48	Gabirola	<i>Campomanesia xanthocarpa</i>	30
49	Goiaba	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	1,516
50	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	<i>Casearia sylvestris</i>	29
51	Guajuvira	<i>Cordia americana</i>	154
52	Guarantã	<i>Esenbekia leiocarpa Engl.</i>	104
53	Guaritá	<i>Astronium graveolens</i>	738
54	Guarucaia	<i>Parapiptadenia rigida</i>	1,469
55	Ingá de metro	<i>Inga edulis</i>	502
56	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	<i>Inga vera</i>	1,517
57	Ingá feijão	<i>Inga marginata</i>	1,082
58	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	<i>Inga laurina</i>	3,516
59	Ingá quadrado	<i>Inga striata</i>	706
60	Ipê amarelo cascudo	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i>	212
61	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	<i>Handroanthus vellosi</i>	832
62	Ipê amarelo do brejo	<i>Handroanthus umbellatus</i>	129
63	Ipê branco	<i>Tabebuia roseoalba</i>	1,213

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
64	Ipê caroba de flor verde	<i>Cybistax antisyphilitica</i>	159
65	Ipê felpudo	<i>Zeyheria tuberculosa</i>	169
66	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	<i>Handroanthus heptaphyllus</i>	896
67	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	547
68	Ipê-paratudo (Ipê-amarelo-do-cerrado)	<i>Tabebuia aurea (Silva Manso)</i>	104
69	Jabuticaba	<i>Plinia peruviana</i>	50
70	Jacarandá bico de pato	<i>Machaerium nyctitans</i>	780
71	Jacarandá caroba	<i>Jacaranda cuspidifolia</i>	1,047
72	Jacarandá-paulista	<i>Machaerium villosum vogel</i>	400
73	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	<i>Heliocarpus popayanensis</i>	734
74	Jangadeiro (Jangadão)	<i>Heliocarpus americanus</i>	50
75	Jaracatiá	<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i>	319
76	Jatobá	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>	688
77	Jenipapo	<i>Genipa americana</i>	956
78	Jequitiba branco	<i>Cariniana estrellensis</i>	228
79	Jequitibá rosa	<i>Cariniana legalis</i>	294
80	Jurubeba	<i>Solanum paniculatum</i>	1,410
81	Lapacho	<i>Poecilanthe parviflora</i>	7
82	Leiteiro	<i>Tabernaemontana hystrix</i>	224
83	Louro pardo	<i>Cordia trichotoma</i>	661
84	Macaúba	<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	176
85	Mamica de porca	<i>Zanthoxylum rhoifolium Lam.</i>	104
86	Mamoninha	<i>Mabea fistulifera</i>	1,669
87	Manduirana (São joãozinho)	<i>Senna macranthera</i>	278
88	Maria pobre	<i>Dilodendron bipinnatum</i>	240
89	Maria preta	<i>Vitex polygama</i>	52
90	Marica de espinho	<i>Mimosa bimucronata</i>	4,622
91	Marinheiro	<i>Guarea guidonia</i>	5
92	Monjoleiro	<i>Acacia polyphylla</i>	3,103
93	Mulungu	<i>Erythrina verna</i>	344
94	Mutambo	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	4,831
95	Osso de burro	<i>Helietta apiculata</i>	10
96	Paineira rosa	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	211
97	Pata de vaca	<i>Bauhinia forficata</i>	320
98	Pau cigarra	<i>Senna multijuga</i>	10
99	Pau d'alho	<i>Gallesia integrifolia</i>	3,654
100	Pau formiga	<i>Triplaris americana</i>	1,707
101	Pau viola	<i>Citharexylum myrianthum</i>	1,177
102	Peito de pombo	<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	394
103	Pessegueiro	<i>Prunus brasiliensis</i>	100
104	Pessegueiro bravo	<i>Prunus myrtifolia</i>	131
105	Pimenta de macaco	<i>Xylopia aromatica</i>	96
106	Pitanga	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	565
107	Pitomba	<i>Talisia esculenta</i>	80
108	Ruprechia	<i>Ruprechtia laxiflora Meisn</i>	350
109	Sangra d'água	<i>Crotun urucurana</i>	3,238
110	Sapuvuçu	<i>Dalbergia miscolobium Benth.</i>	104
111	Saraguajá amarelo	<i>Rhamnidium elaeocarpum</i>	865
112	Sesbania	<i>Sesbania virgata</i>	172
113	Sobrasil	<i>Colubrina glandulosa</i>	1,112
114	Taiúva	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i>	319
115	Tamanqueiro	<i>Alchornea glandulosa</i>	402
116	Tamanqueiro	<i>Alchornea glandulosa subsp. iricurana</i>	144
117	Tamboril	<i>Enterolobium contortisiliquum</i>	282
118	Timboril	<i>Enterolobium maximum</i>	460
119	Tingui	<i>Dictyoloma vandellianum</i>	1,151
120	Uvaia	<i>Eugenia pyriformis</i>	10
		Total including replacements	90800

Polygon 8

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	<i>Pouteria torta</i> (Mart.) Radlk.	65
2	Açoita cavalo	<i>Luehea candicans</i> Mart.	516
3	Açoita cavalo graúdo	<i>Luehea grandiflora</i> Mart. & Zucc.	469
4	Açoita cavalo miúdo	<i>Luehea divaricata</i> Mart.	488
5	Amarelinho capitão	<i>Terminalia brasiliensis</i> (Cambess. ex A.St.-Hil.) Eichler	118
6	Amendoim bravo	<i>Pterogyne nitens</i> Tul.	597
7	Amendoim do campo	<i>Platypodium elegans</i> Vogel	159
8	Angico branco	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i> var. <i>cebil</i> (Griseb.) Altschul	2.048
9	Angico do cerrado	<i>Anadenanthera peregrina</i> var. <i>falcata</i> (Benth.) Altschul	138
10	Angico preto (Cascudo)	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i> (Benth.) Brenan	421
11	Araçá amarelo	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> Sabine	225
12	Araçá do campo	<i>Psidium myrtilloides</i> O. Berg	423
13	Araçá roxo	<i>Psidium guineense</i> Sw.	133
14	Araçá vermelho	<i>Psidium longipetiolatum</i> D. Legrand	224
15	Aroeira brava	<i>Lithraea molleoides</i> (Vell.) Engl.	45
16	Aroeira pimenteira	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> Raddi	4.906
17	Aroeira verdadeira	<i>Myracrodruon urundeuva</i> allemão	1.412
18	Arranha gato	<i>Senegalia lowei</i> (L.Rico) Seigler & Ebinger	1.837
19	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	<i>Cordia superba</i> Cham.	60
20	Cabreúva	<i>Myrocarpus frondosus</i> Allemão	15
21	Canafistula	<i>Peltophorum dubium</i> (Spreng.) Taub.	3.981
22	Candeia	<i>Gochnatia polymorpha</i> (Less.) Cabrera	201
23	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	<i>Trema micrantha</i> (L.) Blume	753
24	Capixingui	<i>Croton floribundus</i> Spreng.	187
25	Capororoca	<i>Myrsine coriacea</i> (Sw.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	841
26	Casca de anta	<i>Drimys brasiliensis</i> Miers	50
27	Cedro rosa	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	1.759
28	Chal chal	<i>Allophylus edulis</i> (A. St.-Hil., A. Juss. & Cambess.) Hieron. ex Niederl.	308
29	Copaiba	<i>Copaifera langsdorffii</i> Desf.	49
30	Dedaleiro	<i>Lafoensia pacari</i> A. St.-Hil.	1.158
31	Embaúba	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> Trécul	1.616
32	Embira de sapo	<i>Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana</i> (Hassl.) M.J.Silva & A.M.G.Azevedo	95
33	Embirinha (Feijão cru)	<i>Lonchocarpus cultratus</i> (Vell.) A.M.G. Azevedo & H.C. Lima	80
34	Espeteiro	<i>Casearia gossypiosperma</i> Briq.	94
35	Falsa jurubeba	<i>Solanum variabile</i> Mart.	132
36	Farinha seca	<i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart	922
37	Fedegoso	<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.	1.691
38	Feijãozinho (Sesbania)	<i>Sesbania virgata</i> (Cav.) Poir.	1.430
39	Figueira branca	<i>Ficus guaranitica</i> Chodat	266
40	Figueira mata pau	<i>Ficus dendrocida</i> Kunth	1.238
41	Fruto de lobo (Lobeira)	<i>Solanum lycocarpum</i> A. St.-Hil.	3.215
42	Fumo bravo	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> Scop.	70
43	Garapa	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i> (Vogel) J. F. Macbr.	227
44	Goiaba	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	2.214
45	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	<i>Casearia sylvestris</i> Sw.	59
46	Guajuvira	<i>Cordia americana</i> (L.) Gottschling & J.S.Mill	352
47	Guaritá	<i>Astronium graveolens</i> Jacq.	1.104
48	Guarucua	<i>Parapiptadenia rigida</i> (Benth.) Brenan	946
49	Ingá de metro	<i>Inga edulis</i> Mart.	238
50	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	<i>Inga vera</i> Willd.	938
51	Ingá do rio	<i>Inga uruguensis</i> Hook. & Arn	150
52	Ingá feijão	<i>Inga marginata</i> Willd.	2.204
53	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	<i>Inga laurina</i> (Sw.) Willd.	1.722
54	Ingá quadrado	<i>Inga striata</i> Benth.	49
55	Ipê amarelo cascudo	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i> (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos = <i>Tabebuia chrysotricha</i> (Mart. Ex A. DC.) Standl.	313
56	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	<i>Handroanthus vellosi</i> (Toledo) Mattos	150
57	Ipê branco	<i>Tabebuia roseoalba</i> (Ridl.) Sandwith	421
58	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	<i>Handroanthus heptaphyllus</i> (Vell.) Mattos	250
59	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i> (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos	100
60	Jabuticaba	<i>Plinia Peruviana</i> (Poir) Govaets	150
61	Jacarandá bico de pato	<i>Machaerium nycitans</i> (Vell.) Benth.	520
62	Jacarandá caroba	<i>Jacaranda cuspidifolia</i> Mart.	497
63	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	<i>Helicarpus popayanensis</i> Kunth	1.266

[illegible]

Polygon 9

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	<i>Pouteria torta</i> (Mart.) Radlk.	65
2	Açoita cavalo	<i>Luehea candicans</i> Mart.	64
3	Açoita cavalo graúdo	<i>Luehea grandiflora</i> Mart. & Zucc.	400
4	Amendoim bravo	<i>Pterogyne nitens</i> Tul.	140
5	Amendoim do campo	<i>Platypodium elegans</i> Vogel	200
6	Angico preto (Cascudo)	<i>Anadenanthera macrocarpa</i> (Benth.) Brenan	325
7	Angico vermelho	<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i> var. <i>cebil</i> (Griseb.) Altschul	394
8	Araçá amarelo	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> Sabine	1,372
9	Araçá do campo	<i>Psidium myrtoides</i> O. Berg	100
10	Araçá roxo	<i>Psidium guineense</i> Sw.	150
11	Aroeira pimenteira	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> Raddi	3,340
12	Aroeira verdadeira	<i>Astronium urundeuva</i> Allemão	474
13	Arranha gato	<i>Senegalia lowei</i> (L.Rico) Seigler & Ebinger	150
14	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	<i>Cordia superba</i> Cham.	65
15	Canafistula	<i>Peltophorum dubium</i> (Spreng.) Taub.	1,333
16	Candeia	<i>Gochnatia polymorpha</i> (Less.) Cabrera	100
17	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	<i>Trema micrantha</i> (L.) Blume	499
18	Capixingui	<i>Croton floribundus</i> Spreng.	435
19	Capororoca	<i>Myrsine coriacea</i> (Sw.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	65
20	Catiguá (Baga-de-morcego)	<i>Trichillia casaretti</i> C.DC.	65
21	Cedro do brejo	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	64
22	Cedro rosa	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	150
23	Chal chal	<i>Allophylus edulis</i> (A. St.-Hil., A. Juss. & Cambess.) Hieron. ex Niederl.	64
24	Copaiba	<i>Copaifera langsdorffii</i> Desf.	64
25	Dedaleiro	<i>Lafoensia pacari</i> A. St.-Hil.	851
26	Embaúba	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> Trécul	310
27	Embira de sapo	<i>Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana</i> (Hassl.) M.J.Silva & A.M.G.Azevedo	115
28	Falsa jurubeba	<i>Solanum variabile</i> Mart.	53
29	Farinha seca	<i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart	669
30	Fedegoso	<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.	552
31	Feijãozinho (Sesbania)	<i>Sesbania virgata</i> (Cav.) Poir.	707
32	Figueira branca	<i>Ficus guaranitica</i> Chodat	100
33	Fruto de lobo (Lobeira)	<i>Solanum lycocarpum</i> A. St.-Hil.	861
34	Fumo bravo	<i>Solanum granlosoleprosum</i> Dunal	48
35	Garapa	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i> (Vogel) J. F. Macbr.	63
36	Goiaba	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	545
37	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	<i>Casearia sylvestris</i> Sw.	64
38	Guajuvira	<i>Cordia americana</i> (L.) Gottschling & J.S.Mill	250
39	Guaritá	<i>Astronium graveolens</i> Jacq.	100
40	Guaruaia	<i>Parapiptadenia rigida</i> (Benth.) Brenan	472
41	Ingá do brejo (Ingá-quatro-quina)	<i>Inga vera</i> Willd.	250
42	Ingá feijão	<i>Inga marginata</i> Willd.	75
43	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	<i>Inga laurina</i> (Sw.) Willd.	1,452
44	Ingá quadrado	<i>Inga striata</i> Benth.	70
45	Ipê amarelo cascudo	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i> (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos = <i>Tabebuia chrysotricha</i> (Mart. Ex A. DC.) Standl.	164
46	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	<i>Handroanthus vellosi</i> (Toledo) Mattos	200
47	Ipê amarelo do brejo	<i>Handroanthus umbellatus</i> (Sond.) Mattos.	64
48	Ipê branco	<i>Tabebuia roseoalba</i> (Ridl.) Sandwith	363
49	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	<i>Handroanthus heptaphyllus</i> (Vell.) Mattos	350
50	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i> (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos	70
51	Jabuticaba	<i>Plinia Peruviana</i> (Poir) Govaets	65
52	Jacarandá caroba	<i>Jacaranda cuspidifolia</i> Mart.	72
53	Jacarandá-paulista	<i>Machaerium villosum</i> Vogel	300
54	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	<i>Heliocarpus popayanensis</i> Kunth	130
55	Jatobá	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L.	400
56	Jenipapo	<i>Genipa americana</i> L.	132
57	Jequitibá rosa	<i>Cariniana legalis</i> (Mart.) Kuntze	181
58	Jurubeba	<i>Solanum paniculatum</i> L.	776
59	Leiteiro	<i>Tabernaemontana hystrix</i> Steud.	326
60	Louro pardo	<i>Cordia trichotoma</i> (Vell.) Arrab. ex Steud.	365
61	Mamoninha	<i>Mabea fistulifera</i> Mart.	124
62	Maria pobre	<i>Dilodendron bipinnatum</i> Radlk.	65
63	Marica de espinho	<i>Mimosa bimucronata</i> (DC.) Kuntze	2,616

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