DURRELL

RE WILD CARBON

IMPACT REPORT 2024

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WELCOME

Investing in Rewild Carbon is about so much more than just balancing your carbon footprint. It's also about reviving ecosystems, recovering species and rebuilding livelihoods.

Throughout our 2024 impact report, we demonstrate how your support is breathing life back into the Atlantic Forest, so that wildlife and communities can thrive.

Balancing your carbon through Durrell means that you are investing in one of the most precious ecosystems on the planet and the many animals and communities that flourish there. Your carbon footprint is truly rewilded.

Over the past year, we have planted 66 hectares of forest corridor, bringing the total area under restoration through Rewild Carbon to 202 hectares. In January, the first translocation of a group of Black Lion Tamarins took place and preparation began for a second translocation, which took place early in 2025.

Conservation is about partnerships and long-term commitment. None of our work can be achieved without support from our business partners, conservation partners, landowners and local communities, who all contribute to Durrell's impact and for that, we sincerely thank you. We hope you will celebrate our achievements and look forward with us to what we can achieve in 2025 and beyond.

As you explore the report, we hope you feel pride in the impact of our partnership and share the passion and purpose that drives our work every day.

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

202
Hectares of forest under restoration

401,309
Native species trees planted and being nurtured

177
Different species of trees planted in restoration sites

62
Bird species recorded

9
Mammal species recorded on camera

3,961
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 richest 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, much of the forest has been destroyed over generations and the land converted to agriculture. As a result, only around 6% of the interior forest remains today, in scattered fragments.

Tree corridors linking these isolated 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 area.

Durrell has been working in the project area for over 30 years, together with our local conservation partners Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (IPÊ). Together, we know the landscape, the wildlife and the community well.

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

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

We also share data and regular reports from beyond the tree corridors.

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 202 hectares of forest were under restoration in the project region at the end of 2024.

The young Rewild Carbon corridor is now 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 are now well established, with plenty of signs of natural regeneration. In October, a giant anteater was recorded by camera traps installed in Polygon 1 as part of the regular monitoring process and a rich variety of bird species have been detected by sound recorders.

Polygon 4 is set apart from the main Rewild Carbon corridor and is close to the San Maria forest fragment, where black lion tamarins are known to live. This polygon is also near to local settlements, so domestic animals pose a potential threat to local wildlife. By engaging with local communities, it is hoped that pet owners will be encouraged to have their animals vaccinated and prevent them from roaming in the young forest corridors.

Polygons 5 and 6 were both planted during 2023, and the young seedlings faced tough conditions in their first year. After months of drought, flash flooding caused many to become waterlogged and buried, meaning 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 pleased to report that there are now signs of healthy growth and natural regeneration.

Polygon 7 is the largest Rewild Carbon polygon, with an area of 38 hectares (which is over three times the size of Jersey Zoo). It forms the final link in the corridor joining the first Rewild Carbon polygons to the established forest fragment of Morro do Diabo State Park. As it borders the forest, large mammals such as the lowland tapir, maned wolf and puma have already been recorded on camera traps placed in this polygon.

Polygon 8 was planted in late 2024 and is an example of how management of the tree corridors is constantly being reviewed and adapted. Analysis of data from previous polygons indicated that up to 15% of seedlings were not surviving the first year and were having to be replaced, which can be a very complex process. So, on a trial basis, the seedlings in this polygon were planted more densely than in others, with the aim to avoid or reduce the need for replanting. The projected carbon stock for this polygon remains the same as the other polygons. The young trees are now being closely monitored and, if successful, this approach may be applied to other polygons in the future.

Polygon 9 Thanks to your support, a further 30,000 seedlings are currently being cared for in community-run nurseries in preparation for planting.

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 2024

COMMUNITY

Community engagement and trust are crucial to the success of Rewild Carbon. Your investment is directly supporting jobs in community-run nurseries and forest restoration services.

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

Across the whole project region, over 6,000 hectares of forest are now under restoration and 350 families are directly benefitting from the initiative. Reforestation services are one of the main sources of employment in the area and over USD 10 million has been paid directly to community-owned businesses.

COMMUNITY IN 2024

98
jobs supported in local community

429
people attended outreach events

169
local people received professional training

BLACK LION TAMARINS

At the beginning of 2024, a group of wild black lion tamarins were moved from their home in Morro do Diabo State Park to a nearby forest fragment, to save an isolated tamarin population from dying out and prevent the loss of their unique genes.

Durrell has been working with Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (IPÊ) to restore the Atlantic Forest and protect black lion tamarins for over 30 years. Thanks to the support of our Rewild Carbon partners, we have been able to continue this work to ensure this precious species can not only survive but thrive in its natural habitat.

Found only in the Atlantic Forest, the black lion tamarin is threatened by habitat loss due to agricultural expansion, the establishment of rural settlements, and fires. The remaining forest is fragmented and surrounded by farms and plantations, which prevents populations of black lion tamarins from travelling to new fragments and reduces genetic diversity.

Diverse genetics are vital for the health and maintenance of a population and species. Studies carried out in 2003 on black lion tamarins living in the isolated San Maria forest fragment revealed that their genes are unique. However, in 2022, research showed that the population in this fragment had declined from five groups of tamarins down to two groups in just a decade. Without conservation action, it was estimated that the population of black lion tamarins in San Maria would die out within 20 years, their genes lost forever.

So, in a carefully planned operation, a group of five tamarins were moved in January 2024 from Morro do Diabo State Park to San Maria. The move was carried out by IPÊ and coordinated by Dr Gabriela Rezende, leader of the Black Lion Tamarin Conservation Programme and a Durrell Academy graduate.

Preparation for the translocation began in 2023, with monitoring and health analysis of the group to be moved from Morro do Diabo as well as those living in San Maria. The timing of the move was critical – January is the time when food is plentiful, and the tamarins have the best chance of settling into their new surroundings.

The tamarins were fitted with radio collars and were monitored closely in the weeks and months following their move. One male disappeared shortly after the release, but the remaining members of the group began exploring the fragment, gradually moving away from the release site. By July, with the batteries on their collars running low, the field team were still able to track two individuals.

The group will continue to be monitored through audio recording, camera trapping, and health monitoring, and there are plans for genetic analyses in five years to assess breeding and genetics.

In July 2024, monitoring of a second group in Morro do Diabo State Park began in preparation for their move to San Maria. This group consisted of two adults and two juveniles. They were each fitted with radio collars and monitored closely for several months and recaptured in November for a health assessment.

The second translocation took place in January 2025 and, like the first, was coordinated by Dr Gabriela Rezende.

Sadly, around one week after release, the adult female tamarin was found dead in the forest. With no obvious cause of death, autopsy results are awaited to hopefully provide some insight on the cause.

Tracking of the three remaining tamarins shows them roaming the forest fragment, as they establish themselves and look to form a territory. The hope is that the two juveniles will form new groups with the San Maria tamarins, helping to increase genetic diversity.

While mixing these tamarin populations is vital, it is only a short-term solution to protecting the species. In the longer term, connecting the forest fragments is vital. Thanks to our Rewild Carbon partners, young forest corridors are already providing resources for many species. As these trees grow and mature, we will place nest boxes in them to provide sleeping sites for the tamarins and encourage their dispersal throughout the forest. The trees will then mature into suitable tamarin habitats in the coming years, connecting forest fragments and helping to ensure long-term conservation of the species.

In the meantime, moving tamarins into isolated fragments will reinforce the existing population and help ensure they survive to occupy the new forests in the years to come.

BLACK LION TAMARINS IN 2024

5
black lion tamarins (1 group) translocated January 2024

26
black lion tamarin sleeping sites monitored across 2 forest fragments

21
teachers trained to develop activities for 583 pupils across 4 local primary schools

4
black lion tamarins (1 group) monitored in preparation for translocation January 2025

16
local guides trained to lead visitors on 2 black lion tamarin forest trails

153,723
minutes of sound captured on 34 audio recorders indicating the presence of black lion tamarins

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 2024, thanks to your support.

Saving giant armadillos from extinction in the Cerrado

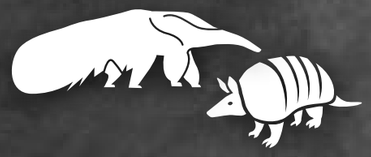
The giant armadillo is a threatened species and rarely seen as it is solitary and nocturnal. It plays a key role as an ecosystem engineer as its burrows provide refuge for many other species. The Cerrado is an important habitat for the species, but it is being rapidly destroyed and without urgent action, giant armadillos will become extinct in this area.

Durrell is collaborating in a project led by ICAS which aims to identify and develop Integrated Management Areas (IMAs) for giant armadillo conservation. One of the most exciting of these is the Pombo Municipal Park, which covers an area of 80km2 and is the only protected fragment of Cerrado habitat in Mato Grosso do Sul where the species has been recorded.

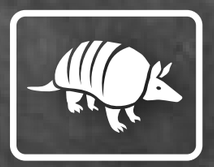
Work continued in 2024 to record and analyse wildlife in the park and to strengthen relationships with the park authorities and local universties. A key milestone for the project was a workshop, held with the park authorities and other stakeholders, to develop a strategic action plan which will be implemented in 2025.

85
camera traps

8
species of armadillo and anteater in Pombo Municipal Park



600
images of giant armadillos



BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Fighting fires to save wildlife

Durrell is working in partnership with Instituto Biotrópicos to help secure the survival of a rare group of *crossodactylodes* frogs living in isolated patches of Atlantic Forest in the remote highlands of the Espinhaço mountain range.

One of these species is the *crossodactylodes itambe,* discovered by Bela Barata, Durrell's Saving Amphibians from Extinction (SAFE) Programme Coordinator. These tiny creatures are only found within 0.5 km2 on a mountain top 1,800 metres above sea level. They live amongst the leaves of bromeliads, which are tropical plants that cling to trees, rocks or the ground and hold up to two litres of water in pockets between leaves.

The frogs are particularly vulnerable to fire, as heat destruction to bromeliads affects how much water they can hold. In 2015 and 2021, catastrophic fire events greatly impacted the frog's population levels.

We've been working with communities in the area surrounding Pico do Itambé state park to reduce the risk of out-of-control fires that threaten the frog's habitat.

The Capivari Solidarity Brigade is one of three volunteer brigades formed through funding from Rewild Carbon with help from our partner Instituto Biotrópicos and licenced in 2024. The brigade has a wide range of roles, from firefighters and drivers to cooks and cleaners.

Collaborating with local community brigades allows us to connect people to wildlife conservation and support the control of fires. Additionally, we work with the Park Manager to deliver actions that reduce fire mass, supporting prescribed burnings and habitat management, such as vegetation clearing to create a belt around the frog's habitat to enable fire to escape before it reaches them.

19
volunteers registered and equipped

2
day training workshop for volunteers

1
fire fought inside the protected area

BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Landscape connectivity in the Espinhaço mountain range

The Espinhaço mountain range sits at the crossroads of the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado. It has been recognised as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve due to its diverse landscape and rich biodiversity.

Durrell is working in partnership with Instituto Biotrópicos to restore habitat connectivity by engaging landowners and encouraging them to set aside land for conservation. We provide technical advice to help landowners create private reserves restore habitat and protect species.

Three new protected areas were created in 2024 and the team are hoping to create or expand at least two private reserves over the next year, which will contribute to landscape-level connectivity.

100+
hours of field work

10+
potential areas identified

3
protected areas created

359
hectares protected

BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Recovering mammal species in the Peruaçu Mosaic

The Peruaçu mosaic is an area in the north of Minas Gerais state and approximately the same size as Wales. It is made up of several protected areas featuring savannah, dry deciduous forest and palm swamps. Large scale agriculture is a major threat to biodiversity in this region. Together with our local partners Instituto Biotrópicos, we have a long-term goal to see local populations of rare and threatened mammals thriving in a healthy landscape.

The Peruaçu National Park forms part of the mosaic and community-based tourism has been developing here over the past few years. As the first step in this long-term project, the team are assessing the effects of tourism on the behaviour of rare mammals. By analysing data and identifying trends, they will be able to work with the local community and park authorities to manage biodiversity conservation.

The team led several field expeditions to the Verderas do Peruaçu State Park to assess habitat suitability for threatened species. This work suffered a setback when fire destroyed a large area in July and August, but they returned in September to complete the first stage of the survey. Data is now being analysed and will be used to identify habitat requirements for at-risk mammals such as giant anteaters and tapirs and to develop a plan for habitat protection in the region.

6
Field expeditions

84
camera traps

26
species recorded

41,090
image files analysed

BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Giant anteaters and highways

Since the 1980's, around half the grasslands and forests which make up the Cerrado landscape in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul have been destroyed due to the rapid increase in large-scale agriculture. The remaining habitat has been fragmented by an ever-increasing network of roads. Giant anteaters are at particular risk in this environment and their long-term survival is under threat.

We are working in partnership with local conservation organisation ICAS to protect this vulnerable species. By tracking anteaters and analysing their movement through the landscape, suitable areas can be identified for conserving habitat and establishing new wildlife corridors.

2023 was a difficult year for the field team as 10 of the anteaters they had been tracking for several years died from causes including vehicle collisions and pesticide use. The study area, which had previously been surrounded by cattle pasture and eucalyptus plantations had also become encircled by soy fields. In 2024, two more anteaters were killed in vehicle collisions, and the difficult decision was made to set up a new study in a better protected area close to the city of Campo Grande, where the species is known to live.

Thanks to your investment in Rewild Carbon, radio collars have been fitted to eight giant anteaters in the new study area. They are now being monitored closely, and we hope this study will continue for many years to come. The team are also continuing to monitor the surviving anteaters in the original study area and were thrilled that one young female successfully dispersed and established herself away from her mother.

25
giant anteaters being monitored across 2 study areas

8
radio collars fitted

BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Giant armadillos and honey

Honey production is an important industry in the Cerrado and giant armadillos are seen as a nuisance by many beekeepers. They love to eat bee larvae and will often destroy beehives in search of food. Unfortunately, one giant armadillo can destroy a beekeeper's livelihood in just a few weeks and, in response, beekeepers often turn to poison to manage the threat.

Community engagement is key to saving the giant armadillo. In partnership with Durrell, ICAS have developed a project which encourages beekeepers to use alternative solutions to the problem, such as different hive designs or electric fences. These beekeepers are able to have their honey certified as wildlife-friendly and benefit from increased income as well as peaceful co-existence alongside giant armadillos.

Small scale beekeepers who do not sell their honey commercially may be less motivated by the certification label. So instead, carefully selected queen bees have been donated to these beekeepers, enabling them to increase production and income.

During 2024, there was growing interest from beekeepers in other parts of Brazil and there are plans to expand the project in the future.

260
queens distributed to beekeepers

4
states saw beekeepers certified

BEYOND OUR TREE CORRIDORS

Training new conservationists

Training and capacity building are key to conservation success. Following the success of the 2023 internship programme, your investment in rewild Carbon funded further internships in 2024, enabling undergraduates to gain valuable work experience alongside our partners ICAS. By providing paid internships, we are helping to reduce socio-economic barriers which many disadvantaged and minority students face and create opportunities for them to start their careers in conservation.

6
internships funded in 2024

2024: 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 continue growing and regenerating 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.

2024: CARBON REGISTRY

On 31 December 2024. All figures are in tonnes

1,915,709
Total carbon stock allocated to project

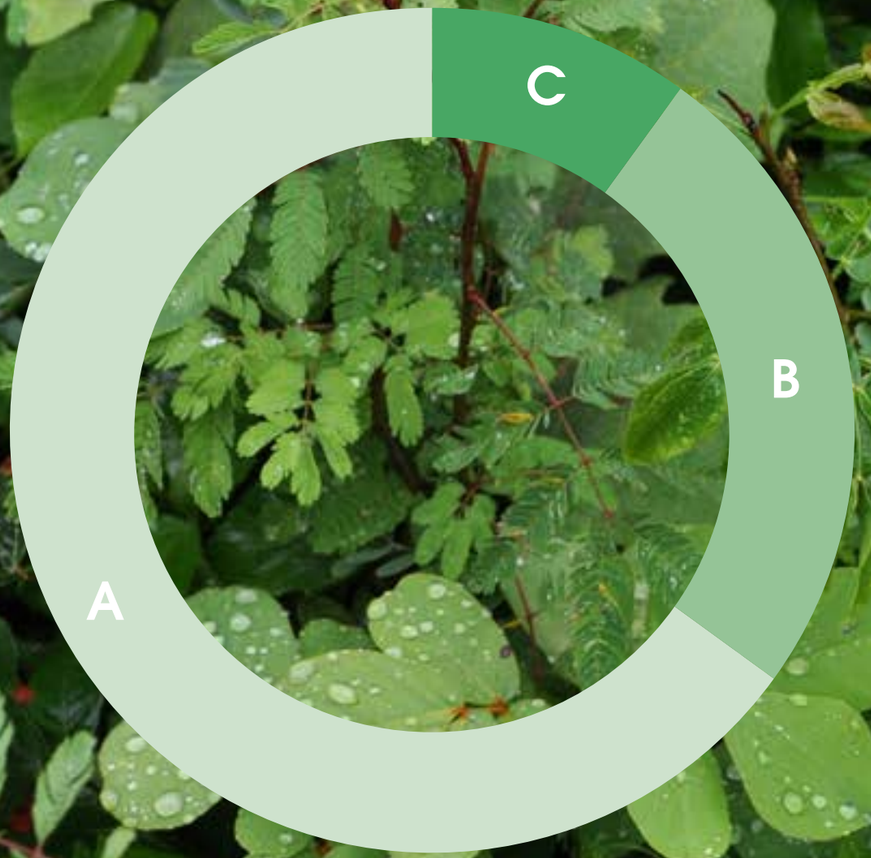
383,141
Risk buffer (20% of stock)

0
Carbon stock lost

77,831.3
Carbon stock retired

1,454,736.7
Carbon stock available for sale

2024: INCOME AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS



	Allocated to	Total
A	reforestation	65%
B	biodiversity	25%
C	core costs	10%

AND FINALLY

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.

Renewals
Your commitment to Rewild Carbon is valid for a year from the date your certificate was issued. We will be in touch with you a few weeks before your renewal date to ask whether you would like to renew your commitment for another year.

GD100
2025 marks a momentous year for Durrell, as we celebrate what would have been the100th birthday of our founder. We invite you to join us in honouring Gerald Durrell's extraordinary contributions to wildlife conservation and the lasting legacy he left behind. To find our more about our year of events and activities, please visit GD100 on our website.

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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THANK YOU

A heartfelt thank you to all our partners for your contribution to Rewild Carbon in 2024.

We were delighted to welcome new business partners from the Channel Islands, UK and USA over the past 12 months. We have also been hugely encouraged by the number of partners who have chosen to renew their commitment for another year.

Our thanks to the many individuals who have supported Rewild Carbon through The Atlantic Hotel, Blue Islands, Oak Group's employee scheme, 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 2025 and beyond.

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

	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SITE SCALE	Restoration performance	■		■		■					■					■					■									■
	Carbon	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Community Benefits	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Biodiversity		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■
PROGRAM SCALE	Landscape Integrity	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Program Carbon	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Program Community Benefits	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Governance				■				■				■				■				■				■				■		
	Legal Compliance	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Water Protection	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

FLR site scale indices

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

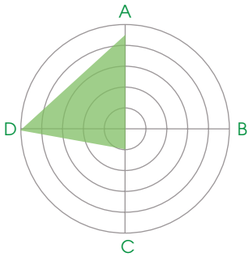
Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator	Method	Metric	Goal	Sub-index equation
Landscape Integrity	Habitat recovery	Hectares restored	Size, in hectares, of the areas under restoration or natural regeneration in the landscape, in ratio to the total area that the program aims to restor	Proportion of hectares restored 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 and mixed restoration
Restoration monitoring date	May 2022
Seedling survival rate	95%
Regenerated trees / ha	300
Canopy cover	5.43%
Grass cover	2.57%
Estimated total carbon (tonnes)	1290.96
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

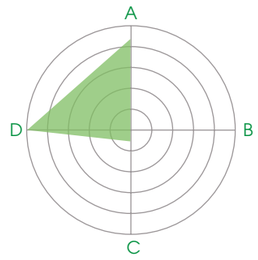


Polygon 2
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	Sept 2022 – Dec 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)	887.76
Fauna richness	2
Bird richness	24
Cattle entrance detected	none
Fire detected	none
Soil erosion detected	none

FLR SITE INDEX

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

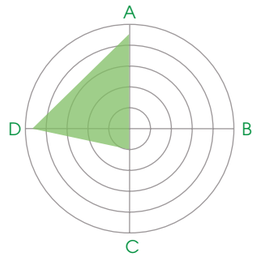


Polygon 3
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	November 2022 – January 2023
Hectares under restoration	24
Number of trees planted	48,029
Number of native species of trees	121
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)	789.12
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

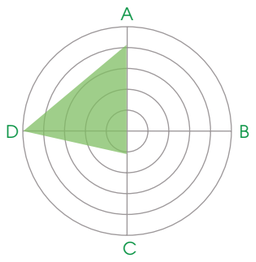


Polygon 4
Estrela Farm (North Corridor)

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)	460.32
Fauna richness	6
Bird richness	23
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

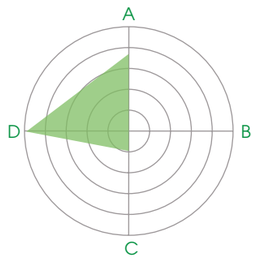


Polygon 5
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	May - July 2023
Hectares under restoration	25
Number of trees planted	40,900
Number of native species of trees	105
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)	283.75
Fauna richness	1
Bird richness	28
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

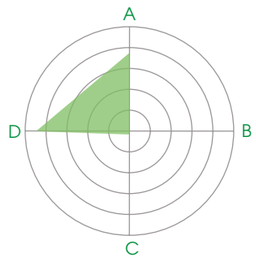


Polygon 6
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	November 2023 – January 2024
Hectares under restoration	22
Number of trees planted	37,800
Number of native species of trees	100
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)	249.7
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

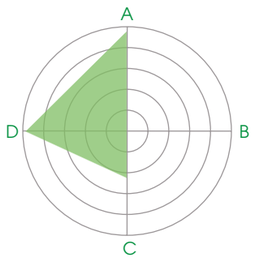


Polygon 7
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

Planting date	March – August 2024
Hectares under restoration	38
Number of trees planted	73,100
Number of native species of trees	111
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)	0
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

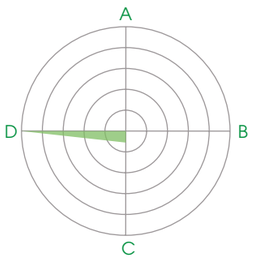


Polygon 8
Catagero Farm (East Corridor)

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	Baseline monitoring due 2025
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	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



Bird and mammal species lists
Polygon 1

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	*Amazona aestiva*
Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*
Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	*Camptostoma obsoletum*
Small-billed Tinamou	*Crypturellus parvirostris*
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	*Cyclarhis gujanensis*
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	*Elaenia flavogaster*
Purple-throated Euphonia	*Euphonia chlorotica*
Streamer-tailed Tyrant	*Gubernetes yetapa*
Guira Cuckoo	*Guira guira*
Laughing Falcon	*Herpetotheres cachinnans*
White-tipped Dove	*Leptotila verreauxi*
Boat-billed Flycatcher	*Megarynchus pitangua*
Tropical Screech-Owl	*Megascops choliba*
White Woodpecker	*Melanerpes candidus*
Ash-throated Crake	*Mustelirallus albicollis*
Short-crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus ferox*
Brown-crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus tyrannulus*
Pauraque	*Nyctidromus albicollis*
Pale-vented Pigeon	*Patagioenas cayennensis*
Picazuro Pigeon	*Patagioenas picazuro*
Planalto ermit	*Phaethornis pretrei*
Great Kiskadee	*Pitangus sulphuratus*
Little Nightjar	*Setopagis parvula*
Striped Cuckoo	*Tapera naevia*
Pale-breasted Thrush	*Turdus leucomelas*
Southern Lapwing	*Vanellus chilensis*

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
European Hare	*Lepus europaeus*
Giant Anteater	*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*

Bird and mammal species lists
Polygon 2

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Black-capped Antwren	*Herpsilochmus atricapillus*
Curl-crested Jay	*Cyanocorax cristatellus*
Eared Dove	*Zenaida auriculata*
Grassland Sparrow	*Ammodramus humeralis*
Great Kiskadee	*Pitangus sulphuratus*
Guira Cuckoo	*Guira guira*
Laughing Falcon	*Herpetotheres cachinnans*
Limpkin	*Aramus guarauna*
Little Nightjar	*Setopagis parvula*
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	*Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*
Pauraque	*Nyctidromus albicollis*
Picazuro Pigeon	*Patagioenas picazuro*
Red-winged Tinamou	*Rhynchotus rufescens*
Rufous Hornero	*Furnarius rufus*
Rufous-collared Sparrow	*Zonotrichia capensis*
Screaming Cowbird	*Molothrus rufoaxillaris*
Southern Lapwing	*Vanellus chilensis*
Striped Cuckoo	*Tapera naevia*
Toco Toucan	*Ramphastos toco*
Tropical Kingbird	*Tyrannus melancholicus*
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	*Amazona aestiva*
White Woodpecker	*Melanerpes candidus*
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	*Elaenia flavogaster*
Yellowish Pipit	*Anthus lutescens*

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
European Hare	*Lepus europaeus*
Crab-eating Fox	*Cerdocyon thous*

Bird and mammal species lists
Polygon 3

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ash-throated Crake	*Mustelirallus albicollis*
Black-capped Antwren	*Herpsilochmus atricapillus*
Chopi Blackbird	*Gnorimopsar chopi*
Eared Dove	*Zenaida auriculata*
Guira Cuckoo	*Guira guira*
Limpkin	*Aramus guarauna*
Little Nightjar	*Setopagis parvula*
Pale-vented Pigeon	*Patagioenas cayennensis*
Pauraque	*Nyctidromus albicollis*
Pavonine Cuckoo	*Dromococcyx pavoninus*
Picazuro Pigeon	*Patagioenas picazuro*
Planalto Woodcreeper	*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris*
Red-winged Tinamou	*Rhynchotus rufescens*
Rufous Hornero	*Furnarius rufus*
Screaming Cowbird	*Molothrus rufoaxillaris*
Striped Cuckoo	*Tapera naevia*
Tropical Kingbird	*Tyrannus melancholicus*
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	*Amazona aestiva*
White Woodpecker	*Melanerpes candidus*
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	*Elaenia flavogaster*
Yellowish Pipit	*Anthus lutescens*

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
European Hare	*Lepus europaeus*
Puma	*Puma concolor*
Maned Wolf	*Chrysocyon brachyurus*
Crab-eating Fox	*Cerdocyon thous*

Bird and mammal species lists
Polygon 4

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Amazonian Motmot	*Momotus momota*
Barred Antshrike	*Thamnophilus doliatus*
Blue Ground Dove	*Claravis pretiosa*
Brown-crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus tyrannulus*
Common Tody-flycatcher	*Todirostrum cinereum*
Curl-crested Jay	*Cyanocorax cristatellus*
Eared Dove	*Zenaida auriculata*
Fuscous Flycatcher	*Cnemotriccus fuscatus*
Great Kiskadee	*Pitangus sulphuratus*
Guira Cuckoo	*Guira guira*
Pale-breasted Thrush	*Turdus leucomelas*
Pale-vented Pigeon	*Patagioenas cayennensis*
Pauraque	*Nyctidromus albicollis*
Pavonine Cuckoo	*Dromococcyx pavoninus*
Picazuro Pigeon	*Patagioenas picazuro*
Planalto Hermit	*Phaethornis pretrei*
Purple-throated Euphonia	*Euphonia chlorotica*
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	*Cyclarhis gujanensis*
Short-crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus ferox*
Smooth-billed Ani	*Crotophaga ani*
Tropical Screech Owl	*Megascops choliba*
White-tipped Dove	*Leptotila verreauxi*
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	*Elaenia flavogaster*

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Crab-eating Fox	*Cerdocyon thous*
Crab-eating Raccoon	*Procyon cancrivorus*
European Hare	*Lepus europaeus*
Nine-banded Armadillo	*Dasypus novemcinctus*
Puma	*Puma concolor*
White-eared Opossum	*Didelphis albiventris*

Bird and mammal species lists
Polygon 5

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barred Antshrike	*Thamnophilus doliatus*
Black-capped Antwren	*Herpsilochmus atricapillus*
Curl-crested Jay	*Cyanocorax cristatellus*
Eared Dove	*Zenaida auriculata*
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	*Glaucidium brasilianum*
Great Kiskadee	*Pitangus sulphuratus*
Green-barred Woodpecker	*Colaptes melanochloros*
Guira Cuckoo	*Guira guira*
Limpkin	*Aramus guarauna*
Little Nightjar	*Setopagis parvula*
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	*Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*
Pale-breasted Spinetail	*Synallaxis albescens*
Pale-vented Pigeon	*Patagioenas cayennensis*
Pauraque	*Nyctidromus albicollis*
Picazuro Pigeon	*Patagioenas picazuro*
Planalto Woodcreeper	*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris*
Purple-throated Euphonia	*Euphonia chlorotica*
Red-legged Seriema	*Cariama cristata*
Rufous Hornero	*Furnarius rufus*
Rufous-bellied Thrush	*Turdus rufiventris*
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	*Cyclarhis gujanensis*
Rufous-collared Sparrow	*Zonotrichia capensis*
Small-billed Tinamou	*Crypturellus parvirostris*
Southern Lapwing	*Vanellus chilensis*
Striped Cuckoo	*Tapera naevia*
Tataupa Tinamou	*Crypturellus tataupa*
Toco Toucan	*Ramphastos toco*
Tropical Kingbird	*Tyrannus melancholicus*
Tropical Screech Owl	*Megascops choliba*
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	*Amazona aestiva*
White-tipped Dove	*Leptotila verreauxi*
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	*Elaenia flavogaster*

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
European Hare	*Lepus europaeus*

Bird and mammal species lists
Polygon 6

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Eared Dove	*Zenaida auriculata*
Planalto Woodcreeper	*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris*
Red-legged Seriema	*Cariama cristata*
Red-winged Tinamou	*Rhynchotus rufescens*
Southern Lapwing	*Vanellus chilensis*
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	*Amazona aestiva*
Yellowish Pipit	*Anthus lutescens*

Bird and mammal species lists
Polygon 7

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Curl-crested Jay	*Cyanocorax cristatellus*
Eared Dove	*Zenaida auriculata*
Grassland Sparrow	*Ammodramus humeralis*
Great Kiskadee	*Pitangus sulphuratus*
Grey-necked Wood Rail	*Aramides cajaneus*
Pale-vented Pigeon	*Patagioenas cayennensis*
Pauraque	*Nyctidromus albicollis*
Picazuro Pigeon	*Patagioenas picazuro*
Red-legged Seriema	*Cariama cristata*
Rufous Nightjar	*Antrostomus rufus*
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	*Cyclarhis gujanensis*
Rufous-collared Sparrow	*Zonotrichia capensis*
Sayaca Tanager	*Thraupis sayaca*
Southern Lapwing	*Vanellus chilensis*
Toco Toucan	*Ramphastos toco*
Tropical Kingbird	*Tyrannus melancholicus*
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	*Amazona aestiva*
White Woodpecker	*Melanerpes candidus*
White-wedged Piculet	*Picumnus albosquamatus*
Yellowish Pipit	*Anthus lutescens*

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Crab-eating Fox	*Cerdocyon thous*
European Hare	*Lepus europaeus*
Lowland Tapir	*Tapirus terrestris*
Maned Wolf	*Chrysocyon brachyurus*
Puma	*Puma concolor*

Bird and mammal species lists
Polygon 8

Bird species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Brown-crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus tyrannulus*
Cattle Tyrant	*Machetornis rixosa*
Chopi Blackbird	*Gnorimopsar chopi*
Common Tody-flycatcher	*Todirostrum cinereum*
Eared Dove	*Zenaida auriculata*
Great Kiskadee	*Pitangus sulphuratus*
Grey-necked Wood Rail	*Aramides cajaneus*
Guira Cuckoo	*Guira guira*
Little Nightjar	*Setopagis parvula*
Pale-vented Pigeon	*Patagioenas cayennensis*
Pauraque	*Nyctidromus albicollis*
Picazuro Pigeon	*Patagioenas picazuro*
Purple-throated Euphonia	*Euphonia chlorotica*
Red-legged Seriema	*Cariama cristata*
Red-winged Tinamou	*Rhynchotus rufescens*
Screaming Cowbird	*Molothrus rufoaxillaris*
Southern Lapwing	*Vanellus chilensis*
Spotted Nothura	*Nothura maculosa*
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	*Amazona aestiva*
White Woodpecker	*Melanerpes candidus*

Mammal species

LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Crab-eating Fox	*Cerdocyon thous*
European Hare	*Lepus europaeus*
Puma	*Puma concolor*

Tree planting list

Polygon 1

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	*Pouteria torta*	604
2	Açoita cavalo	*Luehea candicans*	176
3	Açoita cavalo graúdo	*Luehea grandiflora*	604
4	Açoita cavalo miúdo	*Luehea divaricata*	507
5	Amarelinho	*Terminalia glabrenscens*	74
6	Amendoim bravo	*Pterogyne nitens*	426
7	Angico	*Anadenanthera falcata*	111
8	Angico branco	*Anadenanthera colubrina*	604
9	Angico branco	*Anadenanthera peregrina*	67
10	Angico preto	*Anadenanthera macrocarpa*	519
11	Araça	*Psidium cattleianum*	904
12	Araçá vermelho	*Psidium longipetiolatum*	88
13	Araticum cagão	*Annona cacans*	19
14	Aroeira brava	*Lithraea molleoides*	504
15	Aroeira pimenteira	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	3710
16	Aroeira verdadeira	*Myracrodrun urundeuva*	667
17	Arranha gato	*Acacia plumosa*	31
18	Baba de Boi	*Cordia superba*	722
19	Bacupari	*Garcinia gardneriana*	185
20	Boleira	*Joannesia princeps*	222
21	Cabreúva	*Myrocarpus frondosus*	44
22	Caixeta mole	*Croton piptocalyx*	314
23	Caja mirim	*Spondias mombin*	185
24	Canafistula	*Peltophorum dubium*	1570
25	Candeia	*Gochnatia polymorpha*	579
26	Candiuva	*Trema micrantha*	878
27	Canudo de pito	*Mabea fistulifera*	3954
28	Capixingui	*Croton floribundus*	452
29	Caporoca branca	*Myrsine guianensis*	240
30	Cebolão	*Phytolacca dioica*	608
31	Cedro do brejo	*Cedrella odorata*	74
32	Cedro rosa	*Cedrella fissilis*	878
33	Copaiba	*Copaifera langsdorfii*	225
34	Coração de negro	*Poecilanthe parviflora*	321
35	Dedaleiro	*Lafoensia pacari*	1382
36	Embauba	*Cecropia pachystachya*	782
37	Embira de sapo	*Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana*	176
38	Embiriringa	*Lonchocarpus muehlbergianus*	389
39	Espeteiro	*Casearia gossypiosperma*	487
40	Farinha seca	*Albizia hasslerii*	692
41	Farinha seca	*Albizia niopoides*	348
42	Fedegoso	*Senna alata*	288
43	Fedegoso	*Senna macranthera*	99
44	Figueira branca	*Ficus guaranitica*	427
45	Figueira branca	*Ficus insipida*	376
46	Figueira mata pau	*Ficus dendrocida kunth*	30
47	Fruto de lobo	*Solanum lycocarpum*	1324
48	Fumo bravo	*Solanum mauritianum*	88
49	Gabiroba	*Campomanesia xanthocarpa*	499
50	Genipapo	*Genipa americana*	253
51	Goiaba	*Psidium guajava*	494
52	Guajuvira	*Cordia americana*	30
53	Guarita	*Astronium graveolens*	420
54	Guarucaia	*Parapiptadenia rigida*	566
55	Guatambú	*Aspidosperma parvifolium*	204
56	Inga de macaco	*Inga vera*	2452
57	Ingá de metro	*Inga edulis*	44
58	Inga liso	*Inga laurina*	970
59	Inga quadrado	*Inga striata*	5510
60	Ipê amarelo	*Tabebuia chrysotricha*	377
61	Ipê amarelo cascudo	*Handroanthus chrysotrichus*	338
62	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	*Handroanthus vellosoi*	88
63	Ipê amarelo do brejo	*Handroanthus umbellatus*	200
64	Ipê amarelo do brejo	*Tabebuia umbellata*	247
65	Ipê branco	*Tabebuia roseoalba*	166
66	Ipê caroba de flor verde	*Cybistax antisyphilitica*	44
67	Ipê felpudo	*Zeyheria tuberculosa*	193
68	Ipê roxo	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	574
69	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*	454
70	Jacarandá bico de pato	*Marchaerium nyctitans*	756
71	Jacarandá caroba	*Jacaranda cuspidifolia*	400
72	Jacaranda do campo	*Platypodium elegans*	68
73	Jacarandá mimoso	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	1049
74	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	*Heliocarpus popayanensis*	1355
75	Jaracatia	*Jacaratia spinosa*	131
76	Jatobá	*Hymenaea courbaril*	609
77	Jequitiba branco	*Cariniana estrellensis*	229
78	Jequitibá rosa	*Cariniana legalis*	204
79	Leiteiro	*Tabernaemontana hystrix*	464
80	Louro pardo	*Cordia trichotoma*	888
81	Mamica de porca	*Zanthoxylum rhoifolium*	192
82	Manjoleiro	*Senegalia polyphylla*	684
83	Marica de espinho	*Mimosa bimucronata*	1482
84	Marinheiro	*Guarea guidonia*	88
85	Mirindiba	*Buchenavia tetraphylla*	437
86	Monjoleiro	*Acacia polyphylla*	602
87	Mulungu	*Erythrina verna*	50
88	Mutambo	*Guazuma ulmifolia*	1198
89	Paineira rosa	*Ceiba speciosa*	1067
90	Pata de vaca	*Bauhinia forficata*	371
91	Pau Cigarra	*Senna multijuga*	438
92	Pau d`alho	*Gallesia integrifolia*	2163
93	Pau formiga	*Triplaris americana*	551
94	Pau viola	*Cytharexyllum myrianthum*	1281
95	Peito de Pombo	*Tapirira guianensis*	322
96	Pente de macaco (Pau jangada)	*Apeiba tibourbou*	74
97	Pitanga	*Eugenia uniflora*	413
98	Quaresmeira roxa	*Tibouchina granulosa*	56
99	Quina de SP	*Solanum pseudoquina*	198
100	Ruprechia	*Ruprechtia laxiflora meisn*	344
101	Sabão de soldado	*Sapindus saponaria*	83
102	Sangra d`água	*Croton urucurana*	6342
103	Saraguagi	*Rhamnidium elaeocarpum*	128
104	Sobrasil	*Colubrina glandulosa*	156
105	Tamanqueiro	*Alchornea glandulosa*	312
106	Tamboril	*Enterolobium contortisiliquum*	222
107	Timboril	*Enterolobium maximum*	44
108	Tingui	*Dicttyoloma vandellianum*	682
109	Uvaia	*Eugenia pyriformis*	20
		Total including replacements	68230

Tree planting list
Polygon 2

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	*Pouteria torta*	750
2	Açoita cavalo	*Luehea candicans*	525
3	Açoita cavalo miúdo	*Luehea divaricata*	217
4	Amarelinho capitão	*Terminalia brasiliensis*	360
5	Amendoim branco	*Arachis hypogaea*	20
6	Amendoim bravo	*Pterogyne nitens*	610
7	Amendoim do campo	*Platypodium elegans*	548
8	Angico do cerrado	*Anadenanthera falcata*	2550
9	Angico preto (Cascudo)	*Anadenanthera macrocarpa*	453
10	Angico vermelho	*Anadenanthera colubrina var.cebil*	304
11	Araçá amarelo	*Psidium cattleianum*	2013
12	Araçá do campo	*Psidium myrtoides*	3021
13	Araçá vermelho	*Psidium longipetiolatum*	88
14	Araticum amarelo	*Annona sylvatica*	698
15	Aroeira brava	*Lithraea molleoides*	748
16	Aroeira pimenteira	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	670
17	Aroeira verdadeira	*Myracrodrun urundeuva*	3
18	Arranha gato	*Senegalia lowei*	3751
19	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	*Cordia superba*	616
20	Cabreúva	*Myrocarpus frondosus*	5
21	Cambará	*Moquiniastrum polymorphum*	660
22	Canafistula	*Peltophorum dubium*	1840
23	Candeia	*Gochnatia polymorpha*	40
24	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	*Trema micrantha*	2066
25	Canela guaiacá	*Ocotea puberula*	176
26	Canelinha	*Nectandra megapotamica*	318
27	Capitão do campo	*Terminalia argentea*	8
28	Capororoca	*Myrsine coriacea*	968
29	Capororoca branca	*Myrsine guianensis*	1373
30	Capororocão	*Myrsine umbellata*	2660
31	Casca de anta	*Drimys brasiliensis*	22
32	Cebolão	*Phytolacca dioica*	1593
33	Cedro do brejo	*Cedrela odorata*	526
34	Chal chal	*Allophylus edulis*	540
35	Copaiba	*Copaifera langsdorfii*	525
36	Dedaleiro	*Lafoensia pacari*	22
37	Embaúba	*Cecropia pachystachya*	701
38	Embaúba branca	*Cecropia hololeuca*	1017
39	Embaúba vermelha	*Cecropia glaziovii*	1695
40	Embira de sapo	*Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana*	765
41	Embirinha (Feijão cru)	*Lonchocarpus cultratus*	558
42	Espeteiro	*Casearia gossypiosperma*	15
43	Farinha seca	*Albizia niopoides*	201
44	Fedegoso	*Senna alata*	558
45	Figueira branca	*Ficus guaranitica*	963
46	Figueira mata pau	*Ficus dendrocida Kunth*	108
47	Figueira preta	*Ficus mixiae*	2506
48	Fruto de lobo	*Solanum lycocarpum*	367
49	Fruto de sabiá	*Acnistus arborescens*	967
50	Fumo bravo	*Solanum mauritianum*	3143
51	Gabiroba	*Campomanesia xanthocarpa*	374
52	Garapa	*Apuleia leiocarpa*	45
53	Grumixama	*Eugenia brasiliensis*	3454
54	Guabiroba amarela	*Campomanesia pubescens*	327
55	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	*Casearia sylvestris*	456
56	Guamirim	*Eugenia florida*	506
57	Guaritá	*Astronium graveolens*	886
58	Guarucaia	*Parapiptadenia rigida*	405
59	Guatambú	*Aspidosperma parvifolium*	1531
60	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	*Inga vera*	1129
61	Ingá feijão	*Inga marginata*	683
62	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	*Inga laurina*	953
63	Ingá quadrado	*Inga striata*	104
64	Ipê amarelo cascudo	*Handroanthus chrysotrichus*	268
65	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	*Handroanthus vellosoi*	15
66	Ipê amarelo do brejo	*Handroanthus umbellatus*	30
67	Ipê bóia (Caroba branca)	*Sparattosperma leucanthum*	232
68	Ipê branco	*Tabebuia roseoalba*	177
69	Ipê branco do brejo	*Tabebuia insignis*	137
70	Ipê paratudo (Ipê amarelo do cerrado)	*Tabebuia aurea*	818
71	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*	180
72	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	238
73	Jabuticaba	*Plinia peruviana*	358
74	Jacarandá bico de pato	*Marchaerium nyctitans*	585
75	Jacarandá caroba	*Jacaranda cuspidifolia*	2
76	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	*Heliocarpus popayanensis*	48
77	Jangadeiro (Jangadão)	*Heliocarpus americanus*	264
78	Jaracatiá	*Jacaratia spinosa*	191
79	Jatobá	*Hymenaea courbaril*	40
80	Jenipapo	*Genipa americana*	299
81	Jequitiba branco	*Cariniana estrellensis*	180
82	Jequitibá rosa	*Cariniana legalis*	994
83	Jerivá	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	230
84	Jurubeba	*Solanum paniculatum*	5
85	Leiteiro	*Tabernaemontana hystrix*	597
86	Lixeira	*Aloysia virgata*	271
87	Louro pardo	*Cordia trichotoma*	425
88	Macaúba	*Acrocomia aculeata*	100
89	Mamoninha	*Mabea fistulifera*	182
90	Maria preta	*Vitex Polygama*	15
91	Marica de espinho	*Mimosa bimucronata*	288
92	Marinheiro	*Guarea guidonia*	392
93	Marinheiro (Catiguá morcego)	*Guarea macrophylla*	706
94	Mirindiba	*Buchenavia tetraphylla*	682
95	Mirindiba rosa	*Lafoensia glyptocarpa*	60
96	Monjoleiro	*Acacia polyphylla*	100
97	Mulungu	*Erythrina verna*	30
98	Paineira rosa	*Ceiba speciosa*	127
99	Pata de vaca	*Bauhinia forficata*	30
100	Pau angu	*Marchaerium hirtum*	511
101	Pau bálsamo	*Myroxylon peruiferum*	150
102	Pau cigarra	*Senna multijuga*	278
103	Pau d`alho	*Gallesia integrifolia*	304
104	Pau formiga	*Triplaris americana*	40
105	Pau viola	*Cytharexyllum myrianthum*	146
106	Peito de Pombo	*Tapirira guianensis*	150
107	Pente de macaco (Pau jangada)	*Apeiba tibourbou*	302
108	Peroba poca	*Aspidosperma cylindrocarpon*	70
109	Peroba rosa	*Aspidosperma polyneuron*	633
110	Pimenta de macaco	*Xylopia aromatica*	244
111	Pitanga	*Eugenia uniflora*	541
112	Pitanga preta	*Eugenia sulcata*	127
113	Quina de SP	*Solanum pseudoquina*	660
114	Ruprechia	*Ruprechtia laxiflora Meisn*	846
115	Sabão de soldado	*Sapindus saponaria*	756
116	Sapuva	*Marchaerium stipitatum*	139
117	Saraguají amarelo	*Rhamnidium elaeocarpum*	630
118	Sobrasil	*Colubrina glandulosa*	748
119	Sucupira/faveiro	*Pterodon emarginatus*	31
120	Taiúva	*Maclura tinctoria*	176
121	Tamanqueiro	*Alchornea glandulosa*	398
122	Tamboril	*Enterolobium contortisiliquum*	333
123	Tingui	*Dicttyoloma vandellianum*	285
124	Uvaia	*Eugenia pyriformis*	302
		Total including replacements	73800

Tree planting list

Polygon 3

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	*Pouteria torta*	7
2	Açoita cavalo	*Luehea candicans*	120
3	Açoita cavalo graúdo	*Luehea grandiflora*	505
4	Açoita cavalo miúdo	*Luehea divaricata*	478
5	Amarelinho capitão	*Terminalia brasiliensis*	204
6	Amendoim do campo	*Platypodium elegans*	150
7	Angico branco	*Anadenanthera colubrina*	20
8	Angico do cerrado	*Anadenanthera falcata*	408
9	Angico preto (Cascudo)	*Anadenanthera macrocarpa*	542
10	Angico vermelho	*Anadenanthera colubrina var.cebil*	150
11	Araçá amarelo	*Psidium cattleianum*	20
12	Araçá do campo	*Psidium myrtoides*	70
13	Araçá roxo	*Psidium guineense*	240
14	Araticum amarelo	*Annona sylvatica*	252
15	Aroeira brava	*Lithraea molleoides*	122
16	Aroeira pimenteira	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	1200
17	Aroeira verdadeira	*Myracrodrun urundeuva*	1060
18	Arranha gato	*Senegalia lowei*	210
19	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	*Cordia superba*	307
20	Cabreúva	*Myrocarpus frondosus*	264
21	Cambará	*Moquiniastrum polymorphum*	345
22	Canafistula	*Peltophorum dubium*	61
23	Candeia	*Gochnatia polymorpha*	1335
24	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	*Trema micrantha*	676
25	Canela guaiacá	*Ocotea puberula*	576
26	Capitão do campo	*Terminalia argentea*	401
27	Capixingui	*Croton floribundus*	210
28	Capororoca	*Myrsine coriacea*	584
29	Capororoca branca	*Myrsine guianensis*	100
30	Capororocão	*Myrsine umbellata*	214
31	Casca de anta	*Drimys brasiliensis*	60
32	Cebolão	*Phytolacca dioica*	30
33	Cedro do brejo	*Cedrela odorata*	406
34	Cedro rosa	*Cedrela fissilis*	10
35	Chal chal	*Allophylus edulis*	330
36	Copaiba	*Copaifera langsdorfii*	445
37	Dedaleiro	*Lafoensia pacari*	201
38	Embaúba	*Cecropia pachystachya*	366
39	Embaúba branca	*Cecropia hololeuca*	768
40	Embirinha (Feijão cru)	*Lonchocarpus cultratus*	288
41	Falsa jurubeba	*Solanum variabile*	364
42	Farinha seca	*Albizia niopoides*	386
43	Fedegoso	*Senna alata*	537
44	Figueira branca	*Ficus guaranitica*	540
45	Figueira mata pau	*Ficus dendrocida Kunth*	324
46	Figueira preta	*Ficus mixiae*	1050
47	Fruto de lobo	*Solanum lycocarpum*	880
48	Fruto de sabiá	*Acnistus arborescens*	640
49	Fumo bravo	*Solanum mauritianum*	94
50	Gabiroba	*Campomanesia xanthocarpa*	144
51	Garapa	*Apuleia leiocarpa*	106
52	Goiaba	*Psidium guajava*	197
53	Grumixama	*Eugenia brasiliensis*	224
54	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	*Casearia sylvestris*	8
55	Guaçatonga Graúda	*Casearia lasiophylla*	244
56	Guajuvira	*Cordia americana*	100
57	Guamirim	*Eugenia florida*	30
58	Guaritá	*Astronium graveolens*	1049
59	Guarucaia	*Parapiptadenia rigida*	576
60	Guatambú	*Aspidosperma parvifolium*	444
61	Ingá de metro	*Inga edulis*	160
62	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	*Inga vera*	818
63	Ingá do rio	*Inga uruguensis*	710
64	Ingá feijão	*Inga marginata*	51
65	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	*Inga laurina*	230
66	Ingá quadrado	*Inga striata*	592
67	Ipê amarelo cascudo	*Handroanthus chrysotrichus*	402
68	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	*Handroanthus vellosoi*	50
69	Ipê amarelo do brejo	*Handroanthus umbellatus*	44
70	Ipê bóia (Caroba branca)	*Sparattosperma leucanthum*	19
71	Ipê branco do brejo	*Tabebuia insignis*	152
72	Ipê caroba de flor verde	*Cybistax antisyphilitica*	3
73	Ipê felpudo	*Zeyheria tuberculosa*	138
74	Ipê paratudo (Ipê amarelo do cerrado)	*Tabebuia aurea*	2
75	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	59
76	Jabuticaba	*Plinia peruviana*	494
77	Jacarandá bico de pato	*Marchaerium nyctitans*	481
78	Jacarandá caroba	*Jacaranda cuspidifolia*	920
79	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	*Heliocarpus popayanensis*	1020
80	Jangadeiro (Jangadão)	*Heliocarpus americanus*	424
81	Jaracatiá	*Jacaratia spinosa*	180
82	Jatobá	*Hymenaea courbaril*	140
83	Jenipapo	*Genipa americana*	172
84	Jequitiba branco	*Cariniana estrellensis*	120
85	Jurubeba	*Solanum paniculatum*	180
86	Lapacho	*Poecilanthe parviflora*	100
87	Lixeira	*Aloysia virgata*	336
88	Louro pardo	*Cordia trichotoma*	31
89	Macaúba	*Acrocomia aculeata*	312
90	Mamoninha	*Mabea fistulifera*	4609
91	Manduirana (São joãozinho)	*Senna macranthera*	276
92	Maria preta	*Vitex Polygama*	420
93	Marica de espinho	*Mimosa bimucronata*	590
94	Marinheiro (Catiguá Morcego)	*Guarea macrophylla*	600
95	Mirindiba	*Buchenavia tetraphylla*	89
96	Mirindiba rosa	*Lafoensia glyptocarpa*	452
97	Monjoleiro	*Acacia polyphylla*	241
98	Mulungu	*Erythrina verna*	680
99	Mutambo	*Guazuma ulmifolia*	960
100	Osso de burro	*Helietta apiculata*	932
101	Paineira rosa	*Ceiba speciosa*	198
102	Pata de vaca	*Bauhinia forficata*	164
103	Pau cigarra	*Senna multijuga*	821
104	Pau d`alho	*Gallesia integrifolia*	605
105	Pau formiga	*Triplaris americana*	681
106	Pau viola	*Cytharexyllum myrianthum*	264
107	Peito de pombo	*Tapirira guianensis*	452
108	Pente de macaco (Pau jangada)	*Apeiba tibourbou*	120
109	Peroba poca	*Aspidosperma cylindrocarpon*	118
110	Pitanga preta	*Eugenia sulcata*	256
111	Ruprechia	*Ruprechtia laxiflora meisn*	533
112	Sabão de soldado	*Sapindus saponaria*	753
113	Sangra d`água	*Crotun urucurana*	839
114	São Joaozinho	*Senna macranthera*	600
115	Sapuva	*Marchaerium stipitatum*	100
116	Sobrasil	*Colubrina glandulosa*	682
117	Sucupira/Faveiro	*Pterodon emarginatus*	422
118	Tamboril	*Enterolobium contortisiliquum*	225
119	Timboril	*Enterolobium maximum*	390
120	Tingui	*Dicttyoloma vandellianum*	716
121	Uvaia	*Eugenia pyriformis*	150
		Total including replacements	48950

Tree planting list
Polygon 4

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Açoita cavalo	*Luehea candicans*	470
2	Açoita cavalo miúdo	*Luehea divaricata*	270
3	Angico branco	*Anadenanthera colubrina*	684
4	Angico do cerrado	*Anadenanthera falcata*	10
5	Angico preto (Cascudo)	*Anadenanthera macrocarpa*	1
6	Angico vermelho	*Anadenanthera colubrina var.cebil*	22
7	Araçá amarelo	*Psidium cattleianum*	250
8	Araçá do campo	*Psidium myrtoides*	30
9	Araçá roxo	*Psidium guineense*	250
10	Aroeira pimenteira	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	902
11	Aroeira verdadeira	*Myracrodrun urundeuva*	364
12	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	*Cordia superba*	538
13	Cafezinho	*Casearia sylvestris*	277
14	Canafistula	*Peltophorum dubium*	873
15	Candeia	*Gochnatia polymorpha*	80
16	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	*Trema micrantha*	540
17	Canela guaiacá	*Ocotea puberula*	100
18	Capixingui	*Croton floribundus*	350
19	Capororocão	*Myrsine umbellata*	70
20	Cebolão	*Phytolacca dioica*	296
21	Cedro rosa	*Cedrela fissilis*	110
22	Chal chal	*Allophylus edulis*	150
23	Copaiba	*Copaifera langsdorfii*	10
24	Dedaleiro	*Lafoensia pacari*	354
25	Embaúba	*Cecropia pachystachya*	427
26	Embira de sapo	*Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana*	530
27	Espeteiro	*Casearia gossypiosperma*	110
28	Farinha seca	*Albizia niopoides*	484
29	Fedegoso	*Senna alata*	660
30	Figueira branca	*Ficus guaranitica*	20
31	Figueira preta	*Ficus mixiae*	15
32	Fruto de lobo	*Solanum lycocarpum*	790
33	Fruto de sabiá	*Acnistus arborescens*	51
34	Fumo bravo	*Solanum mauritianum*	100
35	Gabiroba	*Campomanesia xanthocarpa*	150
36	Goiaba	*Psidium guajava*	949
37	Grumixama	*Eugenia brasiliensis*	60
38	Guaritá	*Astronium graveolens*	356
39	Guarucaia	*Parapiptadenia rigida*	291
40	Ingá de metro	*Inga edulis*	150
41	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	*Inga vera*	1492
42	Ingá do rio	*Inga uruguensis*	100
43	Ingá feijão	*Inga marginata*	348
44	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	*Inga laurina*	1140
45	Ingá quadrado	*Inga striata*	652
46	Ipê amarelo cascudo	*Handroanthus chrysotrichus*	10
47	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	*Handroanthus vellosoi*	10
48	Ipê amarelo do brejo	*Handroanthus umbellatus*	154
49	Ipê branco	*Tabebuia roseoalba*	246
50	Ipê caroba de flor verde	*Cybistax antisyphilitica*	110
51	Ipê felpudo	*Zeyheria tuberculosa*	101
52	Ipê paratudo (Ipê amarelo do cerrado)	*Tabebuia aurea*	100
53	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	362
54	Jabuticaba	*Plinia peruviana*	110
55	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	*Heliocarpus popayanensis*	746
56	Jaracatiá	*Jacaratia spinosa*	103
57	Jatobá	*Hymenaea courbaril*	50
58	Jenipapo	*Genipa americana*	80
59	Jequitiba branco	*Cariniana estrellensis*	13
60	Jequitibá rosa	*Cariniana legalis*	20
61	Jurubeba	*Solanum paniculatum*	50
62	Leiteiro	*Tabernaemontana hystrix*	396
63	Louro pardo	*Cordia trichotoma*	243
64	Mamica fedorenta	*Zanthoxylum caribaeum*	51
65	Mamoninha	*Mabea fistulifera*	562
66	Manduirana (São joãozinho)	*Senna macranthera*	102
67	Maria preta	*Vitex polygama*	44
68	Marica de espinho	*Mimosa bimucronata*	602
69	Marinheiro	*Guarea guidonia*	66
70	Marinheiro (Catiguá morcego)	*Guarea macrophylla*	43
71	Monjoleiro	*Acacia polyphylla*	198
72	Mulungu	*Erythrina verna*	20
73	Mutambo	*Guazuma ulmifolia*	526
74	Osso de burro	*Helietta apiculata*	321
75	Paineira rosa	*Ceiba speciosa*	147
76	Pata de vaca	*Bauhinia forficata*	232
77	Pau angu	*Marchaerium hirtum*	10
78	Pau d`alho	*Gallesia integrifolia*	820
79	Pau formiga	*Triplaris americana*	370
80	Pau viola	*Cytharexyllum myrianthum*	874
81	Peito de Pombo	*Tapirira guianensis*	30
82	Pente de macaco (Pau jangada)	*Apeiba tibourbou*	430
83	Pitanga	*Eugenia uniflora*	313
84	Quina de SP	*Solanum pseudoquina*	464
85	Ruprechia	*Ruprechtia laxiflora meisn*	396
86	Sangra d`água	*Crotun urucurana*	1162
87	São Joaozinho	*Senna macranthera*	16
88	Sapuva	*Marchaerium stipitatum*	81
89	Saraguají amarelo	*Rhamnidium elaeocarpum*	200
90	Sobrasil	*Colubrina glandulosa*	694
91	Sucupira/Faveiro	*Pterodon emarginatus*	30
92	Taiúva	*Maclura tinctoria*	298
93	Timboril	*Enterolobium maximum*	398
94	Tingui	*Dicttyoloma vandellianum*	400
95	Uvaia	*Eugenia pyriformis*	20
		Total including replacements	28700

Tree planting list

Polygon 5

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	*Pouteria torta*	2
2	Açoita cavalo	*Luehea candicans*	862
3	Açoita cavalo graúdo	*Luehea grandiflora*	20
4	Açoita cavalo miúdo	*Luehea divaricata*	5
5	Amarelinho capitão	*Terminalia brasiliensis*	5
6	Amendoim bravo	*Pterogyne nitens*	45
7	Amendoim do campo	*Platypodium elegans*	25
8	Angico branco	*Anadenanthera colubrina*	74
9	Angico do cerrado	*Anadenanthera falcata*	580
10	Angico preto (Cascudo)	*Anadenanthera macrocarpa*	47
11	Angico vermelho	*Anadenanthera colubrina var.cebil*	60
12	Araçá amarelo	*Psidium cattleianum*	30
13	Araçá do campo	*Psidium myrtoides*	535
14	Araçá vermelho	*Psidium longipetiolatum*	252
15	Aroeira pimenteira	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	2354
16	Aroeira verdadeira	*Myracrodrun urundeuva*	340
17	Arranha gato	*Senegalia lowei*	190
18	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	*Cordia superba*	269
19	Bacupari	*Garcinia gardneriana*	10
20	Cabreúva	*Myrocarpus frondosus*	46
21	Canafistula	*Peltophorum dubium*	1166
22	Candeia	*Gochnatia polymorpha*	210
23	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	*Trema micrantha*	1116
24	Capitão do campo	*Terminalia argentea*	62
25	Capixingui	*Croton floribundus*	900
26	Capororoca	*Myrsine coriacea*	50
27	Capororoca branca	*Myrsine guianensis*	10
28	Cebolão	*Phytolacca dioica*	152
29	Cedro do brejo	*Cedrela odorata*	10
30	Cedro rosa	*Cedrela fissilis*	750
31	Chal chal	*Allophylus edulis*	20
32	Copaiba	*Copaifera langsdorfii*	20
33	Dedaleiro	*Lafoensia pacari*	1301
34	Embaúba	*Cecropia pachystachya*	1932
35	Embira de sapo	*Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana*	210
36	Espeteiro	*Casearia gossypiosperma*	143
37	Farinha seca	*Albizia niopoides*	177
38	Fedegoso	*Senna alata*	1270
39	Feijãozinho	*Sesbania virgata*	10
40	Figueira branca	*Ficus guaranitica*	169
41	Figueira mata pau	*Ficus dendrocida kunth*	60
42	Fruto de lobo	*Solanum lycocarpum*	1322
43	Fruto de sabiá	*Acnistus arborescens*	40
44	Fumo bravo	*Solanum mauritianum*	130
45	Gameleira	*Ficus obtusifolia*	60
46	Garapa	*Apuleia leiocarpa*	20
47	Goiaba	*Psidium guajava*	522
48	Guajuvira	*Cordia americana*	17
49	Guaritá	*Astronium graveolens*	501
50	Guarucaia	*Parapiptadenia rigida*	882
51	Guatambú	*Aspidosperma parvifolium*	22
52	Ingá de metro	*Inga edulis*	302
53	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	*Inga vera*	2436
54	Ingá do rio	*Inga uruguensis*	40
55	Ingá feijão	*Inga marginata*	122
56	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	*Inga laurina*	864
57	Ingá quadrado	*Inga striata*	210
58	Ipê amarelo cascudo	*Handroanthus chrysotrichus*	62
59	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	*Handroanthus vellosoi*	74
60	Ipê branco	*Tabebuia roseoalba*	145
61	Ipê caroba de flor verde	*Cybistax antisyphilitica*	54
62	Ipê felpudo	*Zeyheria tuberculosa*	10
63	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*	70
64	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	44
65	Jacarandá caroba	*Jacaranda cuspidifolia*	1082
66	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	*Heliocarpus popayanensis*	517
67	Jangadeiro (Jangadão)	*Heliocarpus americanus*	50
68	Jaracatiá	*Jacaratia spinosa*	10
69	Jatobá	*Hymenaea courbaril*	310
70	Jenipapo	*Genipa americana*	465
71	Jequitiba branco	*Cariniana estrellensis*	10
72	Jequitibá rosa	*Cariniana legalis*	270
73	Jurubeba	*Solanum paniculatum*	920
74	Lapacho	*Poecilanthe parviflora*	130
75	Leiteiro	*Tabernaemontana hystrix*	10
76	Louro pardo	*Cordia trichotoma*	143
77	Mamoninha	*Mabea fistulifera*	1092
78	Mandioqueiro	*Didymopanax morototoni*	60
79	Maria pobre	*Dilodendron bipinnatum*	220
80	Maria preta	*Vitex polygama*	15
81	Marica de espinho	*Mimosa bimucronata*	3104
82	Marinheiro	*Guarea guidonia*	67
83	Marinheiro (Catiguá morcego)	*Guarea macrophylla*	10
84	Mirindiba rosa	*Lafoensia glyptocarpa*	15
85	Monjoleiro	*Acacia polyphylla*	1320
86	Mulungu	*Erythrina verna*	220
87	Mutambo	*Guazuma ulmifolia*	1870
88	Osso de burro	*Helietta apiculata*	98
89	Paineira rosa	*Ceiba speciosa*	234
90	Pata de vaca	*Bauhinia forficata*	45
91	Pau cigarra	*Senna multijuga*	110
92	Pau d`alho	*Gallesia integrifolia*	1714
93	Pau formiga	*Triplaris americana*	462
94	Pau viola	*Cytharexyllum myrianthum*	1335
95	Peito de Pombo	*Tapirira guianensis*	500
96	Pente de macaco (Pau jangada)	*Apeiba tibourbou*	494
97	Peroba poca	*Aspidosperma cylindrocarpon*	20
98	Peroba rosa	*Aspidosperma polyneuron*	40
99	Pitanga	*Eugenia uniflora*	320
100	Quina de SP	*Solanum pseudoquina*	194
101	Ruprechia	*Ruprechtia laxiflora Meisn*	190
102	Sangra d`água	*Crotun urucurana*	1874
103	São Joaozinho	*Senna macranthera*	28
104	Saraguají amarelo	*Rhamnidium elaeocarpum*	303
105	Sobrasil	*Colubrina glandulosa*	340
106	Sucupira/Faveiro	*Pterodon emarginatus*	50
107	Taiúva	*Maclura tinctoria*	409
108	Tamanqueiro	*Alchornea glandulosa*	11
109	Tamboril	*Enterolobium contortisiliquum*	200
110	Timboril	*Enterolobium maximum*	195
111	Tingui	*Dicttyoloma vandellianum*	851
112	Uvaia	*Eugenia pyriformis*	135
		Total including replacements	45500

Tree planting list
Polygon 6

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	*Pouteria torta*	6
2	Açoita cavalo	*Luehea candicans*	319
3	Açoita cavalo graúdo	*Luehea grandiflora*	110
4	Amarelinho capitão	*Terminalia brasiliensis*	4
5	Amendoim bravo	*Pterogyne nitens*	16
6	Amendoim do campo	*Platypodium elegans*	285
7	Angico branco	*Anadenanthera colubrina*	211
8	Angico preto (Cascudo)	*Anadenanthera macrocarpa*	315
9	Angico vermelho	*Anadenanthera colubrina var.cebil*	608
10	Araçá amarelo	*Psidium cattleianum*	282
11	Araçá do campo	*Psidium myrtoides*	234
12	Araçá roxo	*Psidium guineense*	79
13	Araçá vermelho	*Psidium longipetiolatum*	44
14	Araticum cagão	*Annona cacans*	44
15	Aroeira brava	*Lithraea molleoides*	148
16	Aroeira pimenteira	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	2431
17	Aroeira verdadeira	*Myracrodrun urundeuva*	630
18	Arranha gato	*Senegalia lowei*	752
19	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	*Cordia superba*	120
20	Canafistula	*Peltophorum dubium*	1070
21	Candeia	*Gochnatia polymorpha*	183
22	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	*Trema micrantha*	292
23	Capixingui	*Croton floribundus*	287
24	Capororoca	*Myrsine coriacea*	350
25	Cedro rosa	*Cedrela fissilis*	578
26	Chal chal	*Allophylus edulis*	120
27	Dedaleiro	*Lafoensia pacari*	1603
28	Embaúba	*Cecropia pachystachya*	694
29	Embaúba vermelha	*Cecropia glaziovii*	22
30	Embira de sapo	*Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana*	405
31	Embirinha (Feijão cru)	*Lonchocarpus cultratus*	20
32	Espeteiro	*Casearia gossypiosperma*	22
33	Falsa jurubeba	*Solanum variabile*	88
34	Farinha seca	*Albizia niopoides*	587
35	Fedegoso	*Senna alata*	868
36	Figueira branca	*Ficus guaranitica*	325
37	Figueira mata pau	*Ficus dendrocida kunth*	140
38	Figueira preta	*Ficus mixiae*	187
39	Fruto de lobo	*Solanum lycocarpum*	1117
40	Fruto de sabiá	*Acnistus arborescens*	69
41	Garapa	*Apuleia leiocarpa*	88
42	Goiaba	*Psidium guajava*	669
43	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	*Casearia sylvestris*	187
44	Guajuvira	*Cordia americana*	42
45	Guaritá	*Astronium graveolens*	90
46	Guarucaia	*Parapiptadenia rigida*	504
47	Guatambú	*Aspidosperma parvifolium*	126
48	Ingá de metro	*Inga edulis*	288
49	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	*Inga vera*	1552
50	Ingá do rio	*Inga uruguensis*	200
51	Ingá feijão	*Inga marginata*	122
52	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	*Inga laurina*	2438
53	Ingá quadrado	*Inga striata*	221
54	Ipê amarelo cascudo	*Handroanthus chrysotrichus*	235
55	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	*Handroanthus vellosoi*	114
56	Ipê amarelo do brejo	*Handroanthus umbellatus*	206
57	Ipê branco	*Tabebuia roseoalba*	430
58	Ipê caroba de flor verde	*Cybistax antisyphilitica*	22
59	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*	292
60	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	141
61	Jabuticaba	*Plinia peruviana*	20
62	Jacarandá bico de pato	*Marchaerium nyctitans*	510
63	Jacarandá caroba	*Jacaranda cuspidifolia*	44
64	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	*Heliocarpus popayanensis*	626
65	Jaracatiá	*Jacaratia spinosa*	149
66	Jatobá	*Hymenaea courbaril*	278
67	Jenipapo	*Genipa americana*	190
68	Jequitiba branco	*Cariniana estrellensis*	154
69	Jequitibá rosa	*Cariniana legalis*	105
70	Jurubeba	*Solanum paniculatum*	292
71	Lapacho	*Poecilanthe parviflora*	106
72	Leiteiro	*Tabernaemontana hystrix*	32
73	Louro pardo	*Cordia trichotoma*	285
74	Macaúba	*Acrocomia aculeata*	22
75	Mamica-de-porca	*Zanthoxylum rhoifolium*	33
76	Mamoninha	*Mabea fistulifera*	251
77	Manduirana (São joãozinho)	*Senna macranthera*	355
78	Maria pobre	*Dilodendron bipinnatum*	490
79	Maria preta	*Vitex polygama*	10
80	Marica de espinho	*Mimosa bimucronata*	2534
81	Marinheiro (Catiguá morcego)	*Guarea macrophylla*	15
82	Monjoleiro	*Acacia polyphylla*	1986
83	Mulungu	*Erythrina verna*	30
84	Mutambo	*Guazuma ulmifolia*	1479
85	Osso de burro	*Helietta apiculata*	44
86	Paineira rosa	*Ceiba speciosa*	586
87	Pata de vaca	*Bauhinia forficata*	102
88	Pau d`alho	*Gallesia integrifolia*	1266
89	Pau formiga	*Triplaris americana*	1140
90	Pau viola	*Citharexyllum myrianthum*	1850
91	Peito de Pombo	*Tapirira guianensis*	100
92	Pente de macaco (Pau jangada)	*Apeiba tibourbou*	594
93	Pitanga	*Eugenia uniflora*	158
94	Pitanga preta	*Eugenia sulcata*	44
95	Pitomba	*Talisia esculenta*	35
96	Ruprechia	*Ruprechtia laxiflora Meisn*	185
97	Sangra d`água	*Crotun urucurana*	1585
98	Sesbania	*Sesbania virgata*	84
99	Sobrasil	*Colubrina glandulosa*	835
100	Taiúva	*Maclura tinctoria*	196
101	Tamanqueiro	*Alchornea glandulosa*	106
102	Tamboril	*Enterolobium contortisiliquum*	18
103	Timboril	*Enterolobium maximum*	276
104	Tingui	*Dicttyoloma vandellianum*	1357
105	Uvaia	*Eugenia pyriformis*	111
		Total including replacements	44300

Tree planting list
Polygon 7

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	*Pouteria torta*	462
2	Açoita cavalo	*Luehea candicans*	673
3	Açoita cavalo graúdo	*Luehea grandiflora*	490
4	Açoita cavalo miúdo	*Luehea divaricata*	51
5	Amendoim bravo	*Pterogyne nitens*	225
6	Amendoim do campo	*Platypodium elegans*	507
7	Angico branco	*Anadenanthera colubrina*	988
8	Angico do cerrado	*Anadenanthera falcata*	147
9	Angico preto (Cascudo)	*Anadenanthera macrocarpa*	223
10	Angico vermelho	*Anadenanthera colubrina var.cebil*	1108
11	Araçá amarelo	*Psidium cattleianum*	524
12	Araçá do campo	*Psidium myrtoides*	639
13	Araçá roxo	*Psidium guineense*	314
14	Araçá vermelho	*Psidium longipetiolatum*	282
15	Aroeira brava	*Lithraea molleoides*	281
16	Aroeira pimenteira	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	3724
17	Aroeira verdadeira	*Myracrodrun urundeuva*	918
18	Arranha gato	*Senegalia lowei*	820
19	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	*Cordia superba*	234
20	Cabreúva	*Myrocarpus frondosus*	262
21	Canafistula	*Peltophorum dubium*	3202
22	Candeia	*Gochnatia polymorpha*	35
23	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	*Trema micrantha*	329
24	Canelinha	*Nectandra megapotamica*	82
25	Capixingui	*Croton floribundus*	506
26	Capororoca	*Myrsine coriacea*	215
27	Cedro rosa	*Cedrela fissilis*	813
28	Chal chal	*Allophylus edulis*	703
29	Copaiba	*Copaifera langsdorfii*	60
30	Dedaleiro	*Lafoensia pacari*	1696
31	Embaúba	*Cecropia pachystachya*	1455
32	Embaúba branca	*Cecropia hololeuca*	125
33	Embaúba vermelha	*Cecropia glaziovii*	250
34	Embira de sapo	*Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana*	115
35	Espeteiro	*Casearia gossypiosperma*	182
36	Falsa jurubeba	*Solanum variabile*	88
37	Farinha seca	*Albizia niopoides*	560
38	Fedegoso	*Senna alata*	1488
39	Figueira branca	*Ficus guaranitica*	533
40	Figueira mata pau	*Ficus dendrocida Kunth*	138
41	Figueira preta	*Ficus mixiae*	105
42	Fruto de lobo	*Solanum lycocarpum*	2078
43	Fruto-de-cutia	*Joannesia princeps*	296
44	Fumo bravo	*Solanum mauritianum*	390
45	Gabiroba	*Campomanesia xanthocarpa*	30
46	Goiaba	*Psidium guajava*	1116
47	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	*Casearia sylvestris*	29
48	Guajuvira	*Cordia americana*	50
49	Guaritá	*Astronium graveolens*	534
50	Guarucaia	*Parapiptadenia rigida*	1219
51	Ingá de metro	*Inga edulis*	502
52	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	*Inga vera*	1413
53	Ingá feijão	*Inga marginata*	628
54	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	*Inga laurina*	2916
55	Ingá quadrado	*Inga striata*	706
56	Ipê amarelo cascudo	*Handroanthus chrysotrichus*	162
57	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	*Handroanthus vellosoi*	482
58	Ipê amarelo do brejo	*Handroanthus umbellatus*	25
59	Ipê branco	*Tabebuia roseoalba*	1109
60	Ipê caroba de flor verde	*Cybistax antisyphilitica*	55
61	Ipê felpudo	*Zeyheria tuberculosa*	65
62	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*	642
63	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	*Handroanthus impetiginosus*	393

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
64	Jabuticaba	*Plinia peruviana*	50
65	Jacarandá bico de pato	*Marchaerium nyctitans*	780
66	Jacarandá caroba	*Jacaranda cuspidifolia*	941
67	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	*Heliocarpus popayanensis*	530
68	Jangadeiro (Jangadão)	*Heliocarpus americanus*	50
69	Jaracatiá	*Jacaratia spinosa*	215
70	Jatobá	*Hymenaea courbaril*	688
71	Jenipapo	*Genipa americana*	956
72	Jequitiba branco	*Cariniana estrellensis*	128
73	Jequitibá rosa	*Cariniana legalis*	190
74	Jurubeba	*Solanum paniculatum*	910
75	Lapacho	*Poecilanthe parviflora*	7
76	Leiteiro	*Tabernaemontana hystrix*	224
77	Louro pardo	*Cordia trichotoma*	457
78	Macaúba	*Acrocomia aculeata*	176
79	Mamoninha	*Mabea fistulifera*	1669
80	Manduirana (São joãozinho)	*Senna macranthera*	174
81	Maria pobre	*Dilodendron bipinnatum*	240
82	Maria preta	*Vitex polygama*	52
83	Marica de espinho	*Mimosa bimucronata*	3462
84	Marinheiro	*Guarea guidonia*	5
85	Monjoleiro	*Acacia polyphylla*	3103
86	Mulungu	*Erythrina verna*	240
87	Mutambo	*Guazuma ulmifolia*	3927
88	Osso de burro	*Helietta apiculata*	10
89	Paineira rosa	*Ceiba speciosa*	211
90	Pata de vaca	*Bauhinia forficata*	320
91	Pau cigarra	*Senna multijuga*	10
92	Pau d`alho	*Gallesia integrifolia*	3004
93	Pau formiga	*Triplaris americana*	1378
94	Pau viola	*Cytharexyllum myrianthum*	893
95	Peito de pombo	*Tapirira guianensis*	90
96	Pessegueiro	*Prunus brasiliensis*	100
97	Pessegueiro bravo	*Prunus myrtifolia*	27
98	Pimenta de macaco	*Xylopia aromatica*	96
99	Pitanga	*Eugenia uniflora*	565
100	Pitomba	*Talisia esculenta*	80
101	Ruprechia	*Ruprechtia laxiflora meisn*	246
102	Sangra d`água	*Crotun urucurana*	2058
103	Saraguají amarelo	*Rhamnidium elaeocarpum*	744
104	Sesbania	*Sesbania virgata*	71
105	Sobrasil	*Colubrina glandulosa*	1112
106	Taiúva	*Maclura tinctoria*	215
107	Tamanqueiro	*Alchornea glandulosa*	402
108	Tamboril	*Enterolobium contortisiliquum*	282
109	Timboril	*Enterolobium maximum*	460
110	Tingui	*Dicttyoloma vandellianum*	1150
111	Uvaia	*Eugenia pyriformis*	10
		Total including replacements	73100

Tree planting list

Polygon 8

ID	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	
1	Abiu	*Pouteria torta (Mart.) Radlk.*	65
2	Açoita cavalo	*Luehea candicans Mart.*	516
3	Açoita cavalo graúdo	*Luehea grandiflora Mart. & Zucc.*	469
4	Açoita cavalo miúdo	*Luehea divaricata Mart.*	488
5	Amarelinho capitão	*Terminalia brasiliensis (Cambess. ex A.St.-Hil.) Eichler*	118
6	Amendoim bravo	*Pterogyne nitens Tul.*	243
7	Amendoim do campo	*Platypodium elegans Vogel*	159
8	Angico branco	*Anadenanthera colubrina var. cebil (Griseb.) Altschul*	195
9	Angico do cerrado	*Anadenanthera peregrina var. falcata (Benth.) Altschul*	138
10	Angico preto (Cascudo)	*Anadenanthera macrocarpa (Benth.) Brenan*	67
11	Angico vermelho	*Anadenanthera colubrina var. cebil (Griseb.) Altschul*	1499
12	Araçá amarelo	*Psidium cattleyanum Sabine*	225
13	Araçá do campo	*Psidium myrtoides O. Berg*	423
14	Araçá roxo	*Psidium guineense Sw.*	133
15	Araçá vermelho	*Psidium longipetiolatum D. Legrand*	224
16	Aroeira brava	*Lithraea molleoides (Vell.) Engl.*	45
17	Aroeira pimenteira	*Schinus terebinthifolia Raddi*	4906
18	Aroeira verdadeira	*Myracrodruon urundeuva Allemão*	1058
19	Arranha gato	*Senegalia lowei (L.Rico) Seigler & Ebinger*	1837
20	Baba de boi (Babosa branca)	*Cordia superba Cham.*	60
21	Cabreúva	*Myrocarpus frondosus Allemão*	15
22	Canafistula	*Peltophorum dubium (Spreng.) Taub.*	3629
23	Candeia	*Gochnatia polymorpha (Less.) Cabrera*	201
24	Candiúva (Trema/Pau pólvora)	*Trema micrantha (L.) Blume*	753
25	Capixingui	*Croton floribundus Spreng.*	187
26	Capororoca	*Myrsine coriacea (Sw.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.*	841
27	Casca de anta	*Drimys brasiliensis Miers*	50
28	Cedro rosa	*Cedrela fissilis Vell.*	1407
29	Chal chal	*Allophylus edulis (A. St.-Hil., A. Juss. & Cambess.) Hieron. ex Niederl.*	308
30	Copaiba	*Copaifera langsdorffii Desf.*	49
31	Dedaleiro	*Lafoensia pacari A. St.-Hil.*	1158
32	Embaúba	*Cecropia pachystachya Trécul*	1616
33	Embira de sapo	*Dahlstedtia muehlbergiana (Hassl.) M.J.Silva & A.M.G.Azevedo*	95
34	Embirinha (Feijão cru)	*Lonchocarpus cultratus (Vell.) A.M.G. Azevedo & H.C. Lima*	80
35	Espeteiro	*Casearia gossypiosperma Briq.*	94
36	Falsa jurubeba	*Solanum variabile Mart.*	132
37	Farinha seca	*Albizia niopoides (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart*	922
38	Fedegoso	*Senna alata (L.) Roxb.*	1691
39	Feijãozinho (Sesbania)	*Sesbania virgata (Cav.) Poir.*	1430
40	Figueira branca	*Ficus guaranitica Chodat*	266
41	Figueira mata pau	*Ficus dendrocida Kunth*	1238
42	Fruto de lobo (Lobeira)	*Solanum lycocarpum A. St.-Hil.*	3215
43	Fumo bravo	*Solanum mauritianum Scop.*	70
44	Garapa	*Apuleia leiocarpa (Vogel) J. F. Macbr.*	227
45	Goiaba	*Psidium guajava L.*	1862
46	Guaçatonga (Cafezinho/Erva de lagarto)	*Casearia sylvestris Sw.*	59
47	Guaritá	*Astronium graveolens Jacq.*	750
48	Guarucaia	*Parapiptadenia rigida (Benth.) Brenan*	946
49	Ingá de metro	*Inga edulis Mart.*	238
50	Ingá do brejo (Ingá de macaco)	*Inga vera Willd.*	938
51	Ingá do rio	*Inga uruguensis Hook. & Arn*	150
52	Ingá feijão	*Inga marginata Willd.*	1850
53	Ingá liso (Ingá seco/Ingá mirim)	*Inga laurina (Sw.) Willd.*	1368
54	Ingá quadrado	*Inga striata Benth.*	49
55	Ipê amarelo cascudo	*Handroanthus chrysotrichus (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos = Tabebuia chrysotricha (Mart. Ex A. DC.) Standl.*	313
56	Ipê amarelo da casca lisa	*Handroanthus vellosoi (Toledo) Mattos*	150
57	Ipê branco	*Tabebuia roseoalba (Ridl.) Sandwith*	421
58	Ipê roxo (Sete folhas)	*Handroanthus heptaphyllus (Vell.) Mattos*	250
59	Ipê roxo de bola (Ipê rosa cinco folhas)	*Handroanthus impetiginosus (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos*	100
60	Jabuticaba	*Plinia Peruviana (Poir) Govaets*	150
61	Jacarandá bico de pato	*Machaerium nyctitans (Vell.) Benth.*	520
62	Jacarandá caroba	*Jacaranda cuspidifolia Mart.*	497
63	Jangada brava (Algodoeiro)	*Heliocarpus popayanensis Kunth*	912
64	Jaracatiá	*Jacaratia spinosa (Aubl.) A. DC.*	45
65	Jatobá	*Hymenaea courbaril L.*	863
66	Jenipapo	*Genipa americana L.*	885
67	Jequitiba branco	*Cariniana estrellensis (Raddi) Kuntze*	114
68	Jequitibá rosa	*Cariniana legalis (Mart.) Kuntze*	331
69	Jurubeba	*Solanum paniculatum L.*	600
70	Leiteiro	*Tabernaemontana hystrix Steud.*	175
71	Louro pardo	*Cordia trichotoma (Vell.) Arrab. ex Steud.*	894
72	Macaúba	*Acrocomia aculeata (Jacq.) Lodd. ex Mart.*	22
73	Mamica de porca	*Zanthoxylum rhoifolium Lam.*	210
74	Mamoninha	*Mabea fistulifera Mart.*	541
75	Mandioqueiro	*Didymopanax morototoni (Aubl.) Decne. & Planch.*	10
76	Maria pobre	*Dilodendron bipinnatum Radlk.*	850
77	Marica de espinho	*Mimosa bimucronata (DC.) Kuntze*	3930
78	Marinheiro	*Guarea guidonia (L.) Sleumer*	65
79	Marinheiro (Catiguá morcego)	*Guarea macrophylla Vahl*	10
80	Mirindiba	*Terminalia tetraphylla (Aubl.) Gere & Boatwr.*	15
81	Monjoleiro	*Acacia polyphylla DC.*	1298
82	Mouriri (Pitanga brava)	*Mouriri glazioviana Cogn.*	27
83	Mulungu	*Erythrina verna Vell.*	105
84	Mutambo	*Guazuma ulmifolia Lam.*	3722
85	Paineira rosa	*Ceiba speciosa (A. St.-Hil.) Ravenna*	1710
86	Pau bálsamo	*Myroxylon peruiferum L. f.*	20
87	Pau d`alho	*Gallesia integrifolia (Spreng.) Harms*	793
88	Pau formiga	*Triplaris americana L.*	580
89	Pau viola	*Citharexylum myrianthum Cham.*	1841
90	Peito de pombo	*Tapirira guianensis Aubl.*	250
91	Pessegueiro	*Prunus brasiliensis (Cham. & Schltdl.) Dietrich*	115
92	Pimenta de macaco	*Xylopia aromatica (Lam.) Mart.*	44
93	Pitanga	*Eugenia uniflora L.*	170
94	Pitomba	*Talisia esculenta (A. St.-Hil.) Radlk.*	189
95	Ruprechia	*Ruprechtia laxiflora Meisn.*	22
96	Sangra d`água	*Croton urucurana Baill.*	2104
97	Saraguají amarelo	*Rhamnidium elaeocarpum Reissek*	635
98	Sobrasil	*Colubrina glandulosa Perkins*	1300
99	Taiúva	*Maclura tinctoria (L.) D. Don ex Steud.*	115
100	Tamanqueiro	*Alchornea glandulosa subsp. iricurana (Casar.) Secco*	851
101	Tamboril	*Enterolobium contortisiliquum (Vell.) Morong*	142
102	Tingui	*Dictyoloma vandellianum A.H.L. Juss.*	892
103	Timboril	*Enterolobium maximum*	276
		Total including replacements	70550

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