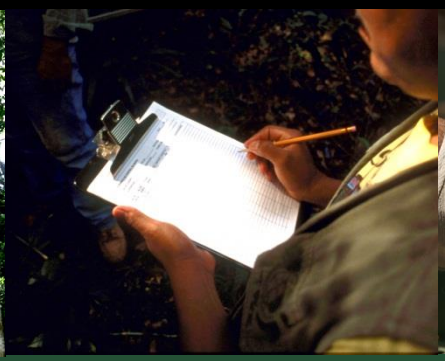
Forest Stewardship Council®

FSC® STANDARD

Brazilian FSC standard for Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests (SLIMF)

FSC-STD-BRA-03-2013 V3-2 EN


VERSION 3-2

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The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

CONTENT

A SCOPE

The FSC Certification Standard for Small Scale and Low Intensity Forest Management in Brazil is applicable to all properties in Brazil, according to SLIMF's area and intensity specifications, for both native and planted forests.

The eligibility criteria for Small Scale and Low Intensity Managed Forests (SLIMF) in Brazil are presented in the table below:

Table 1 – Classification of Small Scale and Low Intensity Forest Management

SLIMF CLASSIFICATION	CRITERIA	FOREST TYPE	LIMITS	COMMENTS
Small-scale forestry operation	Area	Native forests in the Brazilian Amazon	up to 1,000 ha of the total area of the FMU	-This area should cover the whole of the Forest Management Unit.
		Forest Plantations In Brazil	up to 480 ha of the total area of the FMU and up to 1000 ha total area including PPA[1] and LR[2]	-The 480 hectares equals the effective forest management area, however, the sum of the area with the PPA and the LR of the entire property may not exceed 1,000 ha.
Low-intensity forestry operation	-Harvesting Rate proportional to the average annual increment (AAI) for the total production area of the forest management unit (FMU).	Native forests in the Brazilian Amazon	- The collection index of the FMU is less than 20% of the average annual increment (AAI) - Forest harvest limit of a maximum of 5,000 m^3/year.	-In cases where the calculations of average annual increment (AAI) are not available, other measures of growth are accepted at the regional level to a certain type of forest may be used. -The intensity criterion applies mainly to the management of native forests and eventually to the management of plantations for the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) or other systems, such as the agro-silvi pastoral.
		Forest Plantations In Brazil	-does not apply.	
SLIMF groups	-	Native forests in the Brazilian Amazon	-There is no limit on the number of members in a SLIMF group	**-** The limit of area or intensity is defined per group member.
		Forest Plantations In Brazil		

[1] PPA, according to Brazilian Forest Code (Law 4.771/65 replaced by Law n° 12.651 of May 25th 2012) means Protected Permanent Area, and is recognized by its environmental function of preserving water resources, landscape, geological stability, biodiversity, gene flow of fauna and flora, soil protection and ensure the well-being of human populations.
[2] LR or Legal Reserve is an area located within a rural property, dedicated to permanent preservation, necessary for the sustainable use of natural resources, conservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes, conservation of biodiversity and protection of native fauna and flora, according to the definition of the Forest Code (Law no. 4,771/1965 replaced by Law n° 12.651 of May 25th 2012).

Note 1: the forest producer may qualify as small or as low intensity according to the eligibility criteria of the FSC (SLIMF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FSC-STD-01-003 (V1-0) EN), which contemplate the condition of the management area or the percentage of harvest intensity. In case of community management, the area eligibility criteria may be calculated by member.

Note 2: The low intensity criteria does not apply to forest palntations in Brazil because the majority of small producers plant throughout the territory in one year, cutting in rotation age (usually 6 to 7 years for energy and celululose and 12 to 15 years for sawmill). So, imposing limits in terms of intensity or volume to be cut wood, will cause the producer to maintain forests over the age of rotation age, what implies in economic losses for the producers.

Rationale for the SLIMF area for forest management of Plantations in Brazil.

Eligibility criteria qualify SLIMF properties by size of management intensity. According to FSC instructions this area may reach up to 100 hectares, but may be altered up to 1.000 hectares upon approval by the international council. Thus, FSC Brazil in consensus with the technical commission came to the conclusion that such 100 hectares do not include all small producers of planted forests, mainly due to the heterogeneity of Brazilian regions.

Therefore, during meetings for discussions of this standard the area which would correspond to the majority of small producers of planted forest was also discussed. Also, under consensus, it was found that the maximum allowable size (1000 ha) was not consistent with the reality of the small producers, but with the medium-sized producers of planted forests in Brazil.

A discussion around the definition of such value was then initiated. According to the participating companies, the value of 500 ha of effective planting would support 90% of planted forest producers participating in their support programs (partnerships).

Upon analysis of the national legislation it may be verified that such heterogeneity is taken into account in the qualification of small farmers. Law no. 11,326/06 states that a farmer must have up to four fiscal modules in order to be qualified as a small family farmer, in addition to meeting other requirements. Thus, by applying this definition of area size used in agriculture for the forest management unit, a small forest producer shall have an area of up to four fiscal modules in order to qualify as such. Since the fiscal module in the country, due to regional characteristics, ranges from 20 to 120 ha, a producer is considered small when holding a maximum area of 480 ha of effective forest management. Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA) and Legal Reserves (LR) established in the national legislation in force are not included in this total. The sum of the areas of

effective management and permanent preservation and legal reserve areas may not exceed 1000 ha (maximum limit for SLIMF worldwide), such values to be consistent with the national reality for the management of forest plantations.

B EFFECTIVE DATE

Approval date	July 17th 2013
Publication date	July 30th 2013
Effective date	July 30th 2013

C REFERENCES

• FSC-GUI-60-100 – Interpretation of the FSC Principles and Criteria for low scale and intensity operations;

• FSC Standard for Management of Forest Plantations.

• FSC-STD-60-002 V1-0 Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards

• FSC-PRO-01-001 – The Development and Approval of the FSC Social and Environmental International Standards;

• FSC-STD-01-001 – FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship;

• FSC-STD-20-003 V.2-1 – Local adaptation of generic Forest Stewardship Standards

• FSC-STD-01-002 – FSC Glossary of terms.

• FSC Certification Standards for Forest Management on Land in the Brazilian Amazon – final version;

• Forest Certification Standards for the Amazon Forest on Land, with Specific Indicators for the Community Management of Small Forest Properties and SLIMF, version 5.0 (not approved by FSC International);

• Smartwood Interim Guidelines for the Evaluation of the Management of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) – August 2006 version

• FSC Certification Standard for Small Scale and Low Intensity Forest Management in Native Forests in the Brazilian Amazon – version 4.0 (not approved by FSC International);

• FSC Certification Standards of NTFPs in Atlantic Forest Remnants – version dated February 2003 (not approved by FSC International);

• FSC Standards for Forest Management and Exploitation of Natural Populations of Brazilian Nuts – version 4.0 (not approved by FSC International);

• FSC Standard for the Management of Forest Plantations.

D FSC NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS REPLACED BY THIS STANDARD

FSC-STD-BRA-01-2010 Evaluation standard for Community Forestry Management and Small-scale Producers in Brazil

E DOCUMENT REVIEW MECHANISMS

This document, according to FSC's recommendations, shall be reviewed every five years, at which time it may be modified. Furthermore, all comments and suggestions regarding the document shall be organized together with local legislation changes, technological innovations or changes in the FSC P&C that might arise.

1 – INTRODUCTION

The present document has been prepared as a certification guide for small properties or low intensity management in natural forests and forest plantations in Brazil, according to the guidelines of the FSC under the SLIMF (Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests) policy.
Initially, this standard was designed to meet the certification for forest management in small scale and low intensity in Native Forests in the Brazilian Amazon.

In this region, the "small-scale and low intensity management forest operations " represent the enterprises managed by community associations in different contexts, such as residents of Extractive Reserves (RESEX) or national forests (FLONAS), agrarian reform settlements projects promoted by the Brazilian Government, indigenous peoples, management performed by quilombolas (Remnants of the Quilombos), and also smaller private properties or those with low intensity of exploration. Native forest management may be intended to the exploitation of both timber and non-timber forest products, according to the specification of the management plan.

The initial document was prepared in 2004, and its first version was indeed approved on December 1, 2010.

In April, 2010, during a FSC Brazil's board meeting, it was decided that the above mentioned document would be adapted to include small producers of forest plantations.

This action was part of a joint effort by FSC Brazil, WWF-Brazil and the Federal University of Viçosa, and companies in the pulp, paper and packaging sectors, to develop a program for forest certification, based on the principles of the Forest Stewardship Council – FSC® for small producers in its forest partnership programs, among other small producers in family agriculture.

FSC forest certification has been increasingly important in Brazil. There are 11 million hectares of forest plantations certified worldwide, 2.87 million (26%) of which are located in Brazil, representing 51.83% of total forest plantations in the country. However, this area is concentrated on properties owned by only a few organizations. Until May 2010, 43 out of 51 management certificates issued for forest plantations in Brazil were for organizations holding areas larger than 5,000 hectares.

This concentration is due, in part, to the high cost (direct and indirect) of certification for forest management. Generally speaking, an organization holding 100 hectares has a significantly higher certification cost per hectare compared to one with an area of tens of thousands of hectares. As a result, there are a large number of uncertified small producers of forest plantations.

Therefore, this project intended to build a more appropriate standard, one that would facilitate the access of small and medium-sized Brazilian forestry producers to the FSC Forest Certification process.

2 – HISTORY OF THE STANDARD

2.1 - Preparation of the Certification Guide for Small and Low Intensity Managed *Native* Forests (N)

The first version of the document, which was intended exclusively for the certification of Small Properties or Low Intensity Management of Native Forests, was built in 9 stages, as follows:

- **Stage 1 – Preparation of version 1.0:** Preparation of the initial document version 1.0 by an environmental consulting company;
- **Stage 2 – Workshop in Belém/PA:** held on September 26 and 27, 2002, where version 1.0 was revised and version 2.0 was consolidated;
- **Stage 3 – Workshop in Rio Branco/AC:** held on November 13 and 14, 2002, and included the participation of 21 people representing community management from all over Brazil, which resulted in the elaboration of version 3.0;
- **Stage 4 – Workshop in Porto Velho/RO:** held on February 26 and 27, 2004 and attended by representatives of community associations, non-governmental and governmental organizations, and leaders of indigenous peoples. At this stage, version 3.0 was discussed and version 4.0 was proposed;
- **Stage 5 – Adaptations for SLIMF:** At this stage the document's numbering order was changed, from version 4.0 to version 1.0 again, after the hiring of a consulting firm to adjust the Brazilian standards to the FSC International guidelines regarding the operation of SLIMF. During preparation of the new 1.0 version, the consulting firm was advised to query specialists in community management in the Brazilian Amazon;
- **Stage 6 – Workshop in Manaus/AM:** held on August 18 and 19, 2004, when the classification of "Small Scale" and "Low Intensity" forest operations was discussed, in addition to the indicators present in version 1.0. Aside from discussions concerning the scale and intensity of management, there were also changes in the document's indicators, giving rise to version 2.0;
- **Stage 7 – Field Test:** performed in August 20 and 21, 2004, results have been systematized and reconsidered in version 3.0;

- **Stage 8 – Public Consultation II:** second public consultation with those interested in the SLIMF, however, no indicator level collaboration was suggested;

- **Stage 9 – Approval by FSC Brazil's Board of Directors:** evaluation and approval of the final version 4.0 of the Standard by FSC Brazil's Board of Directors, in December 2004, then forwarded to the FSC IC for final assessment.

In 2010, the referred standard was reviewed and, on December 1, 2010, its latest version was released, still regarding the Certification for Small Properties or Low Intensity Management of Native Forests.

2.2 - Reformulation of the Standard for Insertion of Indicators Related to Small and Low Intensity Managed *Planted* Forests (P)

The certification standard for forest management in small scale and low intensity in Native Forests in the Brazilian Amazon, published in 2010, went through a process of adaptation, which began in 2011, so that the document would also apply to small producers of forest plantations. The steps for the reformulation of the document are described below.

- **Stage 1 - Benchmarking with the certifiers:** preparation of a document arising from a Benchmarking process performed by accredited certification authorities in Brazil. In this process the interim standard checklists for each certification authority were verified, individually approved by the FSC, for inspection of the Management of Forest Plantations. This document served as a basis for the second stage of the process;
- **Stage 2 – Preparation of Version 1.0:** two technical meetings were held in São Paulo. The first took place on September 22 and 23, 2011, when the document prepared in stage 1 was discussed. Following this meeting a partnership between WWF, FSC Brazil and the Federal University de Viçosa (UFV) was established for the preparation of the first version of this standard (Version 0). This document was reviewed again by technical experts in the second technical meeting, held on November 21 and 22, 2011. Following suggestions of experts and researchers present at those meetings, "Version 1.0" of the standard was designed and then forwarded to Public Consultation in February 2012.
- **Stage 3 – Preparation of Version 2.0 after face-to-face and online public consultations:**

Face-to-face Public Consultations

A total of 4 face-to-face public consultations were held from April 24 to May 10, 2012, aiming to collect information, suggestions and complaints, in addition to clarifying doubts about the FSC

Certification Standard for Forest Management on Small Scale and Low Intensity Forest Plantations. The main objective of those meetings was to involve major stakeholders in the process, namely the small and medium-sized producers of planted forests.

Table 2 shows the date, time and number of attendants in each one of the 4 face-to-face public consultations held in Brazil for SLIMF standard of Forest Plantations.

Table 2 – Information on Face-to-face Public Consultations

Location	Date	Number of participants	Duration
Telêmaco Borba – PR, SESI - Av. Vidal de Negreiros, 225. (Time: 9:30 AM)	04/24/2012	70	4 hours
São João Evangelista – MG, IFMG, Av. 1º de Junho Nº 1043. (Time: 2PM)	05/05/2012	129	4 hours
Teixeira de Freitas – BA, Faculdade Pitágoras, Av. Juscelino Kubitschek, 3000. (Time: 6:30 PM)	05/08/2012	77	4 hours
Monte Dourado – PA, Clube Jariloca. R. Monte dourado, s/nº - Pará (Time: 9AM)	05/10/2012	35	6 hours

Online Public Consultation

The process of public consultation over the internet was active for two months (April and May), ending on May 31, 2012. A total of 8 general comments on the standard were obtained, and 86 comments concerning specific standard indicators were obtained. All of such comments were analyzed by the technical commission and constitute the basis for the definition of the standard indicators.

After the consolidation of the face-to-face and online public consultations, version 2.0 of the Standard was drafted.

- **Stage 4 – Preparation of Version 3.0:** After the meeting with the technical teams responsible for the development of the standard (FSC Brazil, WWF Brazil and UFV) and FSC's Standards Development Committee, all suggestions made in the public consultations described in the previous item were assessed and version 3.0 of the SLIMF Standard was developed, including final considerations regarding each assessed Principle, Criterion and Indicator. This version is presented for approval by FSC International.

3 – DEFINITIONS

a) The term SHALL is used with the meaning of an obligation.
b) The general term used in this document to refer to the area of application of the principles, criteria and indicators, is FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT (FMU).
c) The principles and criteria defined here are applied to all the areas defined as FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS, considering the peculiarities, the scale of the enterprise and the intensity of management.
d) In this document, WORKER refers to DIRECT AND INDIRECT WORKERS.
e) The term FOREST PRODUCER and/or PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT is used instead of "forest manager" as per the original FSC document.
f) As a general rule, in case of COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT, the peculiarities and scale of the enterprise must be taken into account.
g) Representation for Principle, Criterion and Indicator used in this document:
    - 1. - Principle
    - 1.1. - Criterion
    - 1.1.1 - Indicator related to both planted and native forests
    - 1.1.1.**P** - Indicator related exclusively to planted forests
    - 1.1.1.**N** - Indicator related exclusively to native forests

Note 1 : Although the indicators in Principle 5 relating to the management of non-timber products were created for the management of native forests, they also apply to Plantations, in case that occurs.

Note 2: All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative, including the scope, standard effective date, references, terms and definitions, notes, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated. Verifiers are not normative.

4 - PRINCIPLE, CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

Principle 1 – COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES
Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.

1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.

1.1.1. There shall be no evidence of non-compliance with the applicable legislation and administrative requirements by the forest management enterprise.

1.1.2. If any non-compliances with legal or regulatory requirements have been identified by the enterprise or by third parties, they shall have been documented by the enterprise, were promptly corrected, and effective action has been taken to prevent their recurrence.

1.1.3.**N** - The procedures outlined in the management plan, in the operational plan and in the area usage plan (in the case of settlements and conservation units) shall be observed by the forest managemnt enterprise.

1.1.4.**N** – The exploitation, collection and transportation of the products managed shall be authorized by environmental agencies in cases where such is a legal requirement.

1.1.5. Any pending issue regarding compliance with legislation (example: environmental, laws governing forest management, among others) shall be settled by the forest manager in collaboration with the competent authorities.

1.1.6. In cases where the person in charge of forest management is a company or institution (for example, a cooperative, association, union, institute etc.) such person shall be legally constituted and hold the required registrations.

1.1.7.**P** - The person in charge shall demonstrate knowledge of relevant laws pertaining to activities developed at the Forest Management Unit (FMU), including at least those referenced in the Brazillian SLIMF standard

1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.

1.2.1 There shall be proof by the forest management enterprise of payment, income tax statements, exemption, reduction or agreements relating to the required charges[3].

1.2.2. Any pending payment of fees and charges shall be addressed by the forest management enterprise before creditors or authorities.

1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES[4] (Convention on International Trade of Flora and Fauna Species Threatened with Extinction), ILO[5] (International Labour Organization), ITTA[6] (International Agreement On Tropical Timber) and the Convention On Biological Diversity[7] shall be respected.

1.3.1. There shall be no evidence of violation of applicable requirements of any international agreements ratified by Brazil and listed in the Brazilian SLIMF standard.

Note: See Appendix 3

1.3.2. If any non-compliances with international agreements shall have been documented by the enterprise, were promptly corrected, and effective action has been taken to prevent their recurrence.

1.4. Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.

1.4.1. Any existing conflicts between laws and the FSC P&C shall be discussed by the certification authority, the community and other parties involved.

1.4.2. The enterprise shall document the results of any such attempt to resolve the conflict.

Note: are considered as evidences, documents like: written evidence of any government, certification body or FSC National Office formal interpretations, approvals, designations,

[3] For the management of plantations it must be verified that all charges relating to activities on the forest management unit have been paid.
[4] If the wood is harvested for export, the CITES international treaty specifications must be observed, with approval in Brazil by Decree No. 76,623/1975 and implementation by the Decree No. 3,607/2000.
[5] All ILO conventions ratified by Brazil are included in the National Labour Legislation. So, if the FMU is in accordance with the labor laws, it will also be in accordance with the ILO Treaties.
[6] This Convention shall apply only to the management and the marketing of products from the native forest areas of the FMU, see annex III.
[7] This Convention was inserted into the national biosecurity and environmental legislation. So, if the FMU is in accordance with these laws, therefore it will be complying with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

authorizations, exceptions/ exemptions from requirements, which might allow the conflict to be resolved.

1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities. Ok

1.5.1.**N –** Field observations, available documents and interviews shall demonstrate the absence of illegal and/or unauthorized activities, such as: illegal exploitation, hunting and predatory fishing, arson, theft, invasion, and others within the management area. Ok

1.5.2. There should be evidence that the forestry producers seek alternatives, appropriate to the local reality, for the control and protection of management areas. Invasion or illegal activities shall be reported to the competent authorities.

1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.

1.6.1.**N** – There shall be evidence (documental or otherwise) of the commitment to a responsible forest management according to the FSC P&C, including as appropriate:

- Existence of commitment term signed by the producers regarding the forest management;

- Training activity that includes the participation of young people;

- Actions to make the next exploration/collection cycles feasible;

- Investment in equipment and infrastructure to support the handling and processing;

- Actions to maintain satisfactory communication and dissemination of management activities before the involved producers;

- Actions to involve the families of communities that do not participate in management activities.

1.6.2.**P** – There shall be evidence (documental) of commitment to the conduction of a responsible forest management, in accordance with the FSC P&C.

1.6.3.**P** – In case the owner of the FMU has other areas with forest plantations that are not included in the scope of certification, they shall provide the information (location, area, plantation type, form of management, among others) relevant to those areas.

1.6.4.**P** – Forest plantation areas outside the scope of the certification shall not contradict FSC's Principles and Criteria.[8]

PRINCIPLE 2 – TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.

2.1. Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.

2.1.1. The land and its forest resources rights of use shall be clearly defined and secured, whether by means of legal documents or traditional rights acquired, uncontested by the competent bodies.

2.1.2.**N** – In the case of communities which lease areas for forestry, there shall be an agreement between the parties, duly registered, that formalizes the rights and obligations of all parties involved, in order to ensure access to the resource and the long-term commitment to the FSC P&C.

2.1.3 Cases of unsettled disputes concerning the rights of ownership and use of land shall be under settlement by the competent body.

2.2. Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

2.2.1.**N** – Regarding exploration activities performed by third parties, there shall be evidence that the forest owners managers hold control of exploration activities, participating in decision-making processes related to forest management, such as: intensity of exploitation; species to be explored; management areas; frequency and type of monitoring to be carried out; choice and definition of methods and equipment to be used, among others.

2.2.2.**N** – Relationships between communities and third parties shall be governed by formal agreements, prepared and approved with effective participation of representatives of communities, in order to represent their interests.

[8] The FMU must meet at least the five criteria of FSC brand association in its other areas of forest plantations, described in the FSC Organizations Membership Policy (FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0).
The five criteria are: no illegal logging and illegal timber trade or forest products; no traditional and human rights violations in forestry activities; no destruction of the areas deemed as high conservation value; no conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forestry use; and non-use of genetically modified organisms.

Note: Such agreements shall contain: a map or sketch identifying the management areas in accordance with signed agreement between the parties; a description and division of responsibilities of the involved parties; clause providing the correct implementation of the management plan, compliance with applicable legislation (environmental and labor), monitoring and observance of the FSC P&C.

2.2.3.**N** – In cases where the partnership between communities and third parties imply that the complete execution of management activities shall be performed by third parties, the signed agreements shall be monitored and, when possible, reviewed by the external organization (governmental or non-governmental) appointed by the community.

2.2.4 - Where communities have delegated control of their legal or customary tenure or use rights, or part thereof to a third party, it shall be demonstrated that it was done with free and informed consent of the local communities.

2.2.5.**P** – In case there are reports of the existence of local communities which have the right to use areas within the FMU, these shall be identified through maps, sketches or a written document stating the areas of customary use or possession.

2.2.6.**P** – In case of areas of customary use, such shall be accessible to the holders of such right.

2.3. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.

2.3.1. Land conflicts shall be identified and there are existing procedures[9] provided for their referral and search for solutions.

2.3.2. In cases of unsettled disputes regarding the rights of ownership and use of land, such shall be forwarded by the competent body.

[9] See Glossary (types of procedures)

2.3.3.**P** – The FMU candidate for certification shall not be involved in disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests. If the area in question does not fulfill that requirement, it shall be removed from the certification scope[10].

PRINCIPLE 3 – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples [11] to own, use and manage their lands, territories and resources shall be recognized and respected.

3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

3.1.1.**N** – the forest manager shall demonstrate that local communities maintain direct control over the forestry operations or have delegated that control to third parties with free and informed consent.

NOTE 1: For consent to be informed requires that the peoples concerned were fully and accurately informed of the implications of any agreements and were consulted through appropriate procedures and through their representative institutions (Ref, ILO Convention 169, Article 6).

NOTE 2: For consent to be free requires that it was given by the Indigenous Peoples through their representative institutions and was freely expressed without coercion or duress. (Ref: ILO Convention 169 Article 7).

3.1.2.**N** - There shall be means for controlling forestry activities carried out by third parties.

3.1.3.**N** - There shall be effective participation of indigenous peoples and their representatives (meetings, assemblies and other) in discussions related to management activities and their implications.

3.1.4. Forest producers shall demonstrate knowledge of the rules and agreements established in relation to forest management.

[10] In order to remove the area from the certification scope, the area exclusion criteria described in document FSC-POL-20-003 (2004) EN shall be observed.
[11] Traditional populations shall also be considered in this Principle, see definition in glossary.

3.1.5.**P –** In case there are reports of the existence of indigenous peoples and/or traditional peoples which have the right to use areas within the FMU, such shall be identified through maps, sketches or a written document stating the areas to which they hold right of use or legal title.

3.1.6.**N** - Forestry operations on lands and territories owned by traditional peoples shall only be started when there is clear evidence of their free and informed consent and in accordance with the laws in force.

3.2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.

3.2.1. Neighboring communities or those within the area influenced by the forest operations shall have the right of use of resources recognized and guaranteed by persons in charge of management.

3.2.2. Neighboring communities or those within the area of influence, when affected by the management, shall be invited to discuss the social and environmental impacts of forest management.

3.2.3. The person in charge of the conduction of harvest or exploration activities shall take the mitigating and compensatory measures needed to minimize the negative impacts[12].

3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples[13] shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.

3.3.1. There shall be evidence that locations of special significance were identified by the person in charge of management, along with indigenous peoples.

3.3.2. Measures have been taken to ensure the protection and allow access of indigenous and local peoples to location identified as of particular significance to them.

3.4. Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest

[12] The management of forest plantations shall take into account the scale and intensity of forest activities
[13] In the case of Forest Plantations Management the traditional populations under this criterion must also be considered.

operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.

3.4.1. In case the person in charge of the management make use of traditional knowledge of communities, the compensation shall be discussed, agreed and formalized with the parties involved.

3.4.2. The formalized agreement shall contemplate the interests of the community whilst respecting the confidentiality of their knowledge and protecting all intellectual property rights.

PRINCIPLE 4 - COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS Ok

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

4.1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.

4.1.1.**N** - There shall be evidence of employment of local labor.

4.1.2.**P** - There shall be evidence that preference is given to the employment of local labor.

4.1.3. There shall be evidence of training opportunities and other services to local or adjacent communities (including forest dependent people)[14].

4.1.4.**P** - There shall be evidence that the producer endeavors to minimize the differences between the employees and the third party providers / contractors in order to avoid poor working relationships.

4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

4.2.1. Working conditions shall be healthy, hygienic and safe in the forest management unit for all employees, subject to local realities, including:

- Quality of food and water;
- Infrastructure of camps;
- Ergonomic conditions of activities.

[14] For the Management of Plantations this indicator shall be applied in accordance with the scale and intensity of activities.

4.2.2. Everyone involved in management activities shall use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to the activities performed and at no cost to workers.

4.2.3. The persons in charge of forest management and workers shall be aware and adopt measures to prevent accidents in the workplace.

4.2.4. In case of accident, workers shall know the procedures for first aid and emergency.

4.2.5. Workers assume roles for which they are qualified, and properly use the equipment to perform the work.

4.2.6. In the event of accidents, such shall be recorded and there are measures to avoid them and reduce them.

4.2.7. In the case of forest activities located in areas with transit of people, there shall be signs and information boards identifying safety risk situations.

4.2.8. According to the local reality, public transportation of workers must be conducted in vehicles that comply with regulations for safe transportation.

4.2.9. The work of adolescents between 14 and 16 years of age shall be controlled, shall not be arduous[15] nor restrict[16] school activities.

4.2.10 In the case that exploration[17] is performed by third parties, the latter shall comply with requirements contained in the *Norma Regulamentadora 31*[18] to security and healf for rural employer, popular NR 31, and in any other applicable legislation.

[15] See Glossary
[16] Restrict school activities, i.e. activities performed by adolescents within the property may not hinder or prevent them from going to school or fully performing their school activities.
[17] In the case of forest plantations, all management activities starting from the preparation of the area are considered. See Glossary
[18] NR 31 is an oficial legislation wich aims to establish the principles to be observed in the organization and work environment in order to make it compatible planning and development activities in agriculture, livestock, forestry, aquaculture and forestry with health and safety and environment the work.

4.3. The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)[19].

4.3.1. There shall be evidence that employees have freedom of association and unionization.

4.3.2. There exists no evidence of unjust work relationships such as:

- "*Aviamento*", or advance of goods in exchange for credit;
- Unequal wages and working conditions for the same positions;
- Any kind of discrimination against women and minorities. This analysis shall include the cultural specificities guaranteed in the federal constitution (e.g. indigenous peoples).
- Wages lower than the regional average[20], according to the activity performed.

4.3.3. Labor relations shall be formalized (in its different forms, such as partnerships and others), including employees and contractors[21].

4.3.4. In cases where the economic and social conditions of the forest enterprise make the strict formalization of labor difficult, (registration as per labor legislation), there shall be some means of formalization that is accepted by the local union overseeing regulation of the employment relationship (e.g., a provision of services contract with defined rights and obligations).

4.3.5. Workers thus hired shall demonstrate awareness of such contracts and know their rights and obligations.

4.3.6. There shall be mechanisms for dialogue and resolution of claims between the workers and employer, and others involved with the management.

[19] The text of this criterion has been adapted to better represent the scope of its application in Brazil. For such, the following sentence has been excluded from the original text of the criterion: "... as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization (ILO)", as Brazil has not ratified such conventions and Brazilian law does not allow the worker to choose between different unions. The point of this criterion is to assess the worker's freedom to associate and form trade unions.

[20] The amount of remuneration shall be referenced according to the formal references of the region (base salary of the category, local union or other representative bodies)

[21] If the producer hires a third party to perform management activities on his property, the parties shall enter into a "Service Provision Contract", which shall constitute a guarantee.

4.3.7. There shall be internal procedures to ensure that service providers comply with labor legislation.

4.4. Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.

4.4.1.**P** - The forest producer shall identify the main social impacts, appropriate to the scale and intensity, caused by management activities.

4.4.2. There shall be assessment of social impacts, either through partnerships with technical consultancy institutions, universities and others, or informally undertaken by communities.

4.4.3 In the event that negative social impacts caused by management activities are identified, measures are taken to minimize such impacts.

4.4.4. There shall be mechanisms appropriate to the scale and intensity of management, to maintain regular consultations with people and groups who are directly affected by the operations, in order to identify the social impacts and the possibilities to avoid or reduce such impacts.

4.5. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.

4.5.1. There shall be appropriate means dedicated to the identification and resolution of conflicts, such as meetings and others.

4.5.2. In case of loss or damage affecting legal or traditional rights, measures shall be adopted to provide fair compensation, freely agreed upon by both parties.

4.5.3. When grievances are raised, measures shall be taken to avoid them in future and they shall be responded to promptly and fairly.

PRINCIPLE 5 - BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

5.1. Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.

5.1.1.**N** - The revenue and costs related to production shall be known and documented, including subsidies and other support received.

5.1.2.**N** - A portion of the revenue should be applied by the community as working capital or fund to sustain the activity.

5.1.3.**N** - The communities that depend on external support from institutions (both technical and economical) to perform the management shall have a plan or strategy to reduce such dependence over time.

5.1.4.**N** - The communities invest in training local people or hiring experts that contribute to increase their independence in environmental and financial management.

5.1.5.**N** - The cost of significant activities (including the cost of social and environmental commitments) shall be assessed, as well as the necessary investment implicit in the forest management plan.

5.1.6.**P** - The planning of forest activities in the FMU shall aim towards an economically viable situation for the producer, so that the revenue to be obtained is sufficient to cover the costs of forest management throughout its cycle.

5.1.7.**P** - There shall be a control system for costs and revenue from activities and for necessary investments implicit in the forest management plan.

5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

5.2.1.**N** - The community shall discuss and seek ways to diversify production and benefit the product locally.

5.2.2.**P** - The producers shall take into consideration local production, use and / or processing and / or commercialization initiatives that add value to forest products.

5.2.3.**P** - The community access to the FMU for management and non-predatory collection of forest products, timber or otherwise, shall be permitted and regulated in the locations where such access already existed for legal or historical reasons, by means of formal permission granted by the person in charge of the FMU, in observance of property rights and legal restrictions.

5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

5.3.1.**N** - The exploitation of timber and non-timber products shall be planned and performed so as to reduce waste while maintaining quality and product value and minimizing damage to the forest.

5.3.2.**N** - For timber management, there shall be no evidence of high and / or damaged stumps, damage caused by improper felling or timber product left in the forest.

5.3.3. The equipment used in forest management activities shall be technically adequate in order to minimize waste, damage and impacts to the forest.

5.3.4. Forest management must be performed in such a way that reduces waste while minimizing the removal of unused biomass and maintaining product quality.

5.4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.

5.4.1.**N** - There shall be evidence that the community seeks to diversify the number of managed species and products obtained from the forest.

5.4.2.**P** - Producers shall check the possibility of alternative markets for their timber and non-timber production, as well as the consortium with other activities that hold market potential and opportunities.

5.4.3.**P** - The producer shall prioritize the use of local goods and services.

5.5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhances the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.

5.5.1. There shall be no evidence that forest management is undermining the value of forest resources and services (such as fishing, hunting, collection of non-timber forest products, tourism activities, and others).

5.5.2.**P** - The producer shall recognise and perform actions that demonstrate the conservation their permanent preservation areas and other natural remnants for maintenance of water resources and biodiversity.

5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.

5.6.1.**N** - For timber management, the exploration rate shall be determined based on estimates of growth, ensuring that it does not exceed the replenishment capacity of the forest.

5.6.2.**N** - For non-timber management, the exploration rate shall be defined taking into account the precautionary principle and preferably determined based on scientific information, and / or local experiences available and / or traditional knowledge on the use of managed species.

5.6.3.**P** - There shall be a system of inventory and forest production planning appropriate to the respective scale of operation.

5.6.4.**P** - The producer shall observe proper rotation of the product target and the sustainability of forest production.

PRINCIPLE 6 - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

6.1. Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed -- appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources – and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.

6.1.1.**P** - The person in charge of the FMU shall demonstrate knowledge of the possible impacts derived from forestry activities.

6.1.2. Prio to the execution of activities, the environmental impacts shall be identified, documented and taken into consideration in decision making, and procedures that shall be revised if necessary every five years, adopted seek to minimize environmental impacts (e.g., intensity of thinning,

planning and construction of roads, courtyards and infrastructure such as bridges, drain inlets, water passages and others).

6.1.3. In cases that negative environmental impacts resulting from management activities are identified; there shall be measures in place[22] for the recovery, mitigation and compensation of such impacts.

6.1..4. The management plans and/or other relevant policies and procedures of the enterprise shall identify the actions to be taken to prevent, mitigate or reduce the environmental impacts identified as a result of the assessments.

6.2. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.

6.2.1.**N** - The rare, threatened or legally protected and endangered species and HCV present in the forest management shall be known, listed and updated.

6.2.2. Measures to identify, conserve protect, maintain and or enhance such species and their habitats shall be taken, appropriate to the scale and intensity of management.

6.2.2.**P** - The producer shall demonstrate, based on best available information, knowledge of the probable presence of endemic, rare, threatened or endangered species and HCV in the FMU.

6.2.3. Hunting activities in the management area shall be controlled and restricted to the subsistence needs of the community. The use of dogs shall be constrained to avoid predatory hunting.

6.2.4.**P** - The producers shall have their environmental protection, conservation areas and areas of HCV identified on maps or sketches, and know their exact location in the field.

6.2.5. Conservation zones and protection area as APP – Permanent Protect Area or Legal Reserve, shall have been selected to maximise their contribution to the conservation of biodiversity

[22] For the management of plantations such measures shall be considered in accordance with the scale and intensity of management activities.

in relation to their size (for example through the creation of conservation corridors, protected wetland areas and consolidation of natural areas). The location of conservation zones shall be sufficient overall to ensure the continuing presence of rare, threatened or endangered species as listed, to protect existing examples of ecosystems in their natural state (see Criterion 6.4 and 10.5 where appropriate) and are not less than 10% of the area of the FMU under assessment.

Expalanatory Note: The threshold requirement for Conservation Areas and Reserves Set Aside was defined taking into account the requirements in the Brazilian Forest Law (Law n° 12.651 of May 25th 2012) and FSC-GUI-60-004. The law provides for a 20% requirement as Conservation and Reserves Set Aside; but also gives room for some operations to keep less than 20% of the FMU for the same purpose. In order not to exclude operations that will decide for less than 20% Conservation and Reserves Set Aside area, the FSC 10% minimum was required of all operations.

6.2.6. **P** - The producer shall take steps to prevent inappropriate activities of hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of fauna and / or flora in the FMU. When permitted, in accordance with legislation in force, such activities shall be monitored (referring to criteria 1.5).

6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:

a) Forest regeneration and succession.

b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.

c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.

6.3.1. **N** - There shall be no evidence that forest management impairs the ecological functions and values of the forest.

6.3.2. **P** - There shall be no evidence that the management of forest plantations impair the ecological functions and values of natural remnants.

Forest regeneration and succession.

6.3.3. **P** When required, the recovery of protected areas that are a priority for conservation in the FMU, preference shall be given to the most appropriate techniques, and when the restoration of the area implies plantations, the choice of species shall prioritize species that are native and endemic to the region.

Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity

6.3.4. **N**. Old, non-commercial trees; trees with special ecological value; standing dead trees food for wildlife and dead fallen wood (with no phitosanitary risks) shall all be systematically retained within the production area of the FMU, and in sufficient quantity to support populations of species of birds and insects dependent on old trees and dead wood across the FMU.

6.3.5. **N** Small-scale sites of high ecological value (e.g. nesting sites, small wetlands, ponds, small open areas, etc) shall be systematically retained and protected (e.g. through appropriate buffer zones) throughout the production area of the FMU.

Natural cycles

6.3.6. **N** Site preparation and harvesting methods shall been designed to minimize soil erosion and compaction and maximizes the retention of nutrients on site.

6.3.7. **N** Protective areas shall be established between the management areas and the areas, which have high risk of fire or erosion (e.g. bordering on pastures or small farming areas).

6.3.8. **P** In plantation areas of the FMU a proportion of non-target tree and under storey species shall be retained within the plantation matrix throughout the management cycle

6.4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.

Note: The Indicators for this Criterion should be considered in conjunction with those for Criteria 6.2 and 6.3 and 10.5.

6.4.1.**N** – There shall be evidence of protection of representative samples of all existing ecosystems within the landscape.

6.4.2.**N** - In case of areas managed by third parties, there shall be maps identifying at least the areas of permanent protection, the areas for management and the so-called representative samples of ecosystem.

6.4.3.**P** - Representative samples of ecosystems shall be identified and evaluated by the forest manager, and are monitored at least once a decade to identify and evaluate long term changes. The results of this evaluation shall be taken into consideration in management of the conservation zones, according to the scale and intensity.

6.4.4.**P** - The person in charge of the FMU shall protect representative samples of existing ecosystems.

6.4.5. - The conservation zones and protection areas designated by the forest enterprise that cover at a minimum an equivalent of 10% of the FMU area (see Criterion 6.2) shall include representative areas of examples of ecosystems in their natural state.

6.5. Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.

6.5.1. Protective measures shall be taken between the management areas and areas at risk of fire, erosion, invasion of animals and others[23] (e.g. vicinity of pastures and crops), which may impact the managed forest and its resources.

6.5.2.**N** - For forest management in the Amazon, pre-exploration cutting of vines shall occur at least 12 months before harvest and preferably in the trees to be explored and the ones intertwined in them. The option not to perform the cutting of vines shall be technically justified.

6.5.3.**N** - When applicable, the Planning of primary and secondary roads, patios and crossing streams shall be based on the following considerations:

- Primary roads and patios constitute permanent infrastructure of the management unit;
- There exist written and previously established specifications;
- The lowest possible forest area shall be used, always aiming to minimize impacts to surrounding areas;
- The crossing of watercourses shall be avoided, and when performed, measures shall be adopted to minimize environmental impacts (such as construction of infrastructures that enable the continuous flow of the water).

6.5.4.**N** - In the Amazon forest management, directed felling of trees techniques shall be used to reduce damage, especially in relation to trees intended for the next harvest, facilitate removal and reduce excessive openings in the canopy.

6.5.5.**N** - In forest management in the Amazon, testing for hollows shall be performed in order to avoid the exploration of hollow trees.

[23] Risk area for other reasons that may impact the managed forest and its courses.

6.5.6.**N** - Where applicable, the minimum age (or diameter) and / or reproductive maturity shall be determined for the first and subsequent exploitations.

6.5.7.**N** - In the *Caatinga* forest management:

- Silvopastoral practice shall make use of existing technical guidelines in order to respect the bearing capacity of the area;
- Exploitation waste shall be kept in the area explored;
- Fire shall not be used within the forest management area.
- In the case of the use of harvest chainsaw, measures shall be adopted to prevent damage to regrowth of stumps;
- Full or partial removal of stumps shall not be applied;
- The layout and size of the plots shall be made to minimize impacts to the landscape and allow the flow of wildlife.

6.5.8.**N** - For management of NTFPs with suppressed individuals, that does not have specific regulations, management shall be based on an inventory or mapping (appropriate to the size and patterns of spatial occurrence of the species), and specific measures and practices shall be presented to promote the maintenance of the population, according to the scale and intensity of management.

6.5.9. For non-timber management without suppression of individuals:

- The collection cycle shall comply with the replenishment capacity of the managed resource;
- The collection practice shall not impair the vitality, the health of the individual.

6.5.10. For non-timber management without removal of individuals, with exudates as the managed product (oils, resins, among others):

- The proper height and depth for cuts or drillings shall be determined;
- The maximum number or size of cuts or drilling shall be determined; cuts or drillings shall not exceed the established depth.

6.5.11. For non-timber management without removal of individuals, with leaves, branches and trunks as managed products (palms that affiliate):

- The proportion of remaining healthy leaves, branches and trunks necessary to the survival of the individuals shall be maintained;

- Reproductive structures (flowers and fruits and apical buds) shall remain intact and show no signs of post-harvest damage;
- Established pruning techniques (percentage, time, quantity) shall be applied by all producers.

6.5.12. For non-timber management without suppression of individuals, roots as the managed product (including the root of hemiepiphytes like timbó vine, titica vine and others):

- Harvesting techniques shall be consistent with the maintenance of species' propagation capacity, whether by seed or root;
- Only a portion of the root shall be harvested and a viable portion shall be left for regrowth and / or survival of the individual.

6.5.13. For non-timber management without suppression of the individual, with Reproductive Structures as managed products (flowers, fruits and seeds):

- The trees shall not be damaged to induce early flowering and fruiting;
- A certain portion of flowers, fruits and seeds shall remain in the forest for the wildlife populations and regeneration of the species.

6.5.14. For non-timber management without suppression of the individual, with bark as managed product:

- The trees shall not be girdled;
- The height, area and depth of cuts established for bark harvesting practices shall be respected;
- The exploitation of bark shall not be performed during the plant's reproductive season.

6.5.15. For non-timber management without suppression of the individual, with vine as the managed product:

- The support tree shall not be brought down for collection;
- Support trees shall not be damaged during collection;
- The vine shall be cut with at its maximum;
- The stump shall be left at a height that enables regeneration.

6.5.16.**P** - The person in charge of the FMU shall identify the main environmental aspects of each forest operation and infrastructure built, along with their potential impacts.

6.5.17.**P** - There shall be guidelines to prevent, control or mitigate the main negative impacts and enhance positive impacts of forestry activities, according to the scale and intensity of management.

6.5.18.**P** - Workers (employees or third parties) shall be aware that spillage of fuels / oils or chemicals can harm the environment, and shall be capable of performing appropriate emergency cleaning procedures immediately following accidental spills of such products.

6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B
and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.

6.6.1. FSC standards on the use of chemical pesticides, as per description above, shall be met.

6.6.2. Chemicals, when used, shall be handled by trained personnel using IPE (e.g. masks, gloves, etc.) and observed the recommended use, handling and storage, according to the legislation in force.

6.7. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.

6.7.1. The waste shall be collected, separated (hazardous and non hazardous) and disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner, according to the local reality.

6.7.2. The enterprise shall keep an up to date list identifying the off-site location(s) for the disposal of all its chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes (including fuel and oil).

6.7.3. Fuels and waste classified as hazardous (such as fuel containers, batteries, tires, among others) shall be collected and stored in suitable location, avoiding soil contamination and risk of accidents.

6.7.4.**P** The person in charge of management shall guarantee that there is no reuse of automotive engine and machine oils, also known as burned oil, for lubrication of chainsaws or other use, as provided by national law.

6.8. Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.

6.8.1.**N** - The use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols.

6.8.2. Genetically modified organisms shall not be used.

6.8.3.**P** - Any use of biological control agents in the FMU shall be justified, documented, monitored and controlled.

6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.

6.9.1.**N** - Species that do not occur in the management unit (exotic species) shall be used only in justified and controlled situations.

6.9.2. If there is evidence that the species is invasive, the forest manager shall evaluate the potential to eradicate the species within and immediately outside the FMU. If there is a reasonable possibility of successful eradication then the forest enterprise shall put in place a plan to achieve this in the shortest financially feasible time span.

6.9.3. If there is evidence that the species has significant adverse ecological impacts outside the areas in which it is already established, but is not invasive, the forest enterprise shall put in place a plan to eradicate the species within the FMU in shortest financially feasible time span.

6.9.4.**P** - The species selected for commercial planting shall be appropriate to the site and management objectives.

6.9.5.**P** - There shall be monitoring and control of invasive exotic species in protected areas of the FMU.

6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:

a) Entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and

b) Does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and

c) Will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.

6.10.1.**N** Any conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest land within the FMU: a) Does not occur on high conservation value forest areas, and b) Does not affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the FMU, and c) Does not exceed 0.5% of the area of the FMU in any one year and d) Enables clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the FMU.

NOTE: Areas scheduled for conversion cannot be higher than required by national legislations and shall meet the threshold set by FSC in the indicator 6.10.1 N above.

6.10.2.**N** - In the case of conversion to non-forest uses, there shall be internal rules that regulate and control the opening of new areas.

6.10.3.**P** - Any conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest land within the FMU: a) Does not occur on high conservation value forest areas, and b) Does not affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the FMU, and c) Does not exceed 0.5% of the area of the FMU in any one year and d) Enables clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the FMU.

6.10.4.**P** - The person responsible for the FMU shall take actions to restore and / or preserve natural forests or threatened non-forest habitats, around or adjacent to the disturbed area (where conversions occurred) when needed.

PRINCIPLE 7 - MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations – shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

7.1. The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:

a) Management objectives.

b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.

c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.

d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.

e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.

f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.

g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.

h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.

i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.

7.1.1.**N** - There shall be a description of local communities, the number of people involved with management, operation history, form of organization and institutions involved with management.

7.1.2.**N** - For timber management, a management plan shall be prepared containing items a through i of P7c1, at least.

7.1.3.**N** - For non-timber management, in cases where there is no regulation, a simplified management plan shall be elaborated containing at least the items a, d and i of P7c1.

7.1.4. The Management Plan shall be prepared with the participation of the producers involved in the forest management.

7.1.5.**P** - The written management plan shall include goals, a description of the FMU (plantation areas and types of protected areas present) and silvicultural and harvesting methods.

7.1.6.**P** - The written management plan shall contain the identification of key aspects of each forest operation and infrastructure built, along with their potential impacts.

7.1.7.**P** - The written management plan shall contain a description of protective measures for comprised areas.

7.1.8.**P** - The written management plan shall contain maps or sketches of the FMU indicating the plantations areas, protected areas (PPA and LR), HCV areas and built infrastructure.

7.2. The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.

7.2.1. The management plan (and supporting documentation) shall be reviewed and revised every five years, if necessary.

7.2.2.**P** - In case there is any change in the scope of the certification or in management activities, such shall be included in the Management Plan.

7.3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.

7.3.1. The personnel involved in management activities shall know the contents of the management plan and / or procedures related to their work activities.

7.3.2. All workers (including contractors) shall be sufficiently qualified / trained to perform assigned tasks effectively and safely.

7.3.3. All workers (including contractors) shall be monitored to ensure conduction of activities efficiently and safely.

7.4. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.

7.4.1. If requested[25] , information on the management plan shall be available.

7.5. The local population and / or the relevant interest groups are involved in the elaboration and / or implementation (decision making and negotiation processes) of the community forest management plan.

Note: This criterion is specific to community forest management in native forests.

7.5.1.**N** - The drafting and implementation of forest management shall take into account traditional knowledge and cultural aspects of the local community.

7.5.2.**N** - There shall be evidence (e.g. reports, minutes of meetings and assemblies, among others) that the various segments of the community participate and contribute in decision-making and negotiation connected to the management plan.

PRINCIPLE 8 - MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

[25] Whenever requested, information on the management plan is made available to the requestor, as appropriate.

8. Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

8.1. The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.

8.1.1. There shall be a documented description of how monitoring is performed (e.g., which information will be monitored, with what frequency and intensity, in which areas, among others).

8.1.2. Monitoring shall include periodic gathering of information (according to the scale, intensity and peculiarities of management), which enables the monitoring of impacts of management in the long-term.

8.1.3. For non-timber management, the gathering of information, whether formal (following documented methods) or visual (i.e., monitoring of vitality, disease, growth, mortality, recovery, increased or decreased dispersal, etc.) shall enable the adequacy of management practices.

8.2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:

a) Yield of all forest products harvested.

b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.

c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.

d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.

e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.

Yield of all forest products harvested:

8.2.1. There shall be periodic records of productivity and harvest of forest products.

Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management

8.2.2. There shall be periodic monitoring of management costs.

8.2.3.**N -** For timber or non timber management that cause suppression of individuals, there are methods for monitoring the growth of managed resources, according to the scale and intensity of management and applicable regulations.

Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations

8.2.4 There shall be assessment of social impacts resulting from management activities.

Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna

8.2.5. Sufficient records shall be kept of the presence of any rare or threatened species of flora or fauna, in order to identify significant trends over time.

NOTE: See Appendix 4

Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.

8.2.6.**P** - Producers shall monitor the control of exotic species, so that they do not invade the areas of environmental protection;

8.2.7.**P** - Producers shall monitor deployment, maintenance, harvesting and transportation costs connected to the management activities;

8.2.8.**N** Pre- and post- harvest inventory shall be carried out for all harvested areas.

8.2.9.**N** The data collected during pre- and post- harvest inventory shall be sufficient to provide a reasonable estimate of species composition, stocking, growth rates, regeneration and presence of commercially significant pests or dis-eases over the FMU as a whole.

8.3. Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody".

8.3.1. A system shall be in place[26], which allows all products (timber and non-timber) collected in the FMU to be easily identified as such from the moment of harvest to the point of sale.

8.3.2. The identification system shall enable the physical product to be attached to a record, including the following information:

- Type of product;
- Volume (or amount) of product;
- Production location;
- Date of production.

[26] Management of Plantations shall take into account the scale and intensity of management activities.

8.3.3. Sales invoices shall be kept for all products sold, identifying at least:

- Name and address of purchaser;
- The date of sale;
- Type of product;
- Volume (or amount) sold;
- (Plantations) allowing the inclusion of certification code.

8.3.4. All products sold as "FSC certified" shall be readily identifiable as such, both the physical product and the tracing records and sales invoices.

8.3.5. The forestry enterprise shall keep copies of records of production and sales invoices accounting for at least five years.

8.3.6.**P** - In order to avoid mixing certified and non-certified forest products, products shall be kept separately and clearly identified.

8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.

8.4.1. The information gathered through monitoring[27] shall be documented (reports, minutes, audio, video and others) and used at the review of management practices.

8.4.2. There is evidence in the field (modification of harvesting techniques, change in the cutting intensity for some species, development of new silvicultural treatments and others) occurring in management practices.

8.5. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.

8.5.1. When requested, monitoring records shall be available for consultation.

Principle 9 - MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

[27] Monitoring of management of plantations shall be performed technically (based on documented methodologies) or empirically (based on observations and day-to-day experience).

Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

9.1. Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.

9.1.1.**N** - The producer shall identify and map areas of the Forest Management unit with the following attributes of high conservation value, in terms of ecological, economic, social and cultural aspects.

HCV 1 - Areas containing significant concentrations of biodiversity values in global, regional or national level (e.g. endemism, endangered species, biodiversity refuges).

HCV 2 - Extensive forest areas, in a global regional or national relevance scale, where viable populations of most or all natural species occur in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 - Areas within, or containing rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.

HCV 4 - Areas that provide basic environmental services in situations of extreme importance (e.g. protection of river basins, erosion control).

HCV 5 - Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).

HCV 6 - Areas of extreme importance to the cultural identity of traditional communities (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in conjunction with such communities).

NOTE: It is recommended the consultation of "FSC Step-by-step: A guide of good practices to meet the requirements of FSC certification for biodiversity and High Conservation Value Forests in small forests and small-scale management.

9.1.2.**P** - The producer shall conduct an evaluation to identify and map attributes of high conservation value in connection to ecological aspects[28].

9.1.3.**P** - There is an evaluation in place to identify attributes of high conservation value connected to socioeconomic aspects[29].

[28] Refers to the Proforest classification for HVC 1, 2, 3 and 4, see glossary.
[29] Refers to the Proforest classification for HVC 5, see glossary.

9.1.4.**P** - There is an evaluation in place to identify attributes of high conservation value connected to cultural and / or religious aspects[30].

9.2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.

9.2.1. A consultation with local stakeholders on the existence and attributes of high conservation value areas shall be conducted.

9.2.2.**P** - Prior to the consultation, the person responsible for the FMU shall identify the relevant local stakeholders.

9.3. The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.

9.3.1. Protection measures for the identified areas and attributes shall be adopted. The adopted measures shall take into account the precautionary principle as well as the scale and intensity of management.

9.3.2. In case of unawareness of the impact of management to the areas or attributes of high conservation value, the precautionary principle proposed by FSC shall be adopted.

9.3.3. The management plan shall describe the attributes identified in the forest as high conservation value, as well as the measures to be taken to ensure the maintenance of such attributes.

9.3.4.**P** - The person in charge of management shall identify the main obstacles or threats to areas identified as High Conservation Value (HCV).

9.4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.

9.4.1.**N** - See P8.c2 indicators.

[30] Refers to the Proforest classification for HVC 6, see glossary.

9.4.2.**P** - Whenever areas are identified as holding HCV attributes, the producer shall monitor the measures employed for its conservation.

PRINCIPLE 10 – PLANTATIONS

Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9 and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

10.1. The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.

10.1.1.**P** - Producers shall demonstrate the objectives of forest plantations and the requirements of C7.1 above in their management plan.

10.1.2.**P** - Natural forest conservation and restoration objectives shall include the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.

10.1.3.**P** - Management practices shall be compatible with the established objectives.

Note: for this criterion users of the standard shall also take into account indicators under criterias 5.6; 6.3; 7.1.and also 8.2 .

10.2. The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.

10.2.1.**P** - Producers shall allocate forest plantations so as not to damage the areas under environmental protection.

10.2.2.**P** - The final cut of the stands of forest plantations, where possible and feasible, shall not be performed at the same time.

10.2.3.**P** - Where possible and feasible, actions shall be taken to promote connectivity between remnants of native vegetation.

10.3. Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.

10.3.1.**P** - The plan adopted in the forest management of planted areas shall take into account the landscape, not only within the property but also of its surroundings, and when necessary promote the restoration of natural environments, ensuring the ecological sustainability of forest plantations.

10.3.2.**P** - Where possible and feasible, the management of plantations shall maintain and / or enhance landscape diversity through the variation of species, genetic diversity and age class.

10.4. The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.

10.4.1.**P** - The species selected for commercial planting shall be appropriate to the site and management objectives.

10.4.2.**P** - There shall be a clear justification for the choice of species and genotypes chosen for the plantation, which takes into account the objectives of the plantation, and the climate, geology and soils at the planting sites.

10.4.3.**P** - If there is a native species, which meets the management objectives, as well as an exotic species, the native species shall be selected in preference to the exotic species.

10.4.4.**P** - There shall be a formal procedure for evaluating every site prior to planting to ensure that the species proposed for planting is suited to the site and to the objectives of management.

10.5. A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.

10.5.1.**P** - The indicators refer under 6.4 shall be adhered to by the forest manager of plantations.

10.5.2**.P** - At least 10%, or even more in accordance with Brazilian Legislation, of the area of the FMU under assessment shall be managed so as to retain it as or restore it to the condition of natural forest appropriate to the locale of the FMU. This area shall be included in the identified conservation zones.

See the note under C6.2 above.

10.6. Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.

10.6.1.**P** - Producers shall adopt appropriate silvicultural techniques to conserve soil.

10.6.2.**P** - Harvest and transportation activities shall be undertaken in order to minimize potential impacts to the soil.

10.6.3.**P** - Harvest and transportation activities shall be undertaken in order to minimize potential impacts to water resources of the FMU.

10.7. Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.

10.7.1.**P** - Producers shall monitor attacks of pests and diseases in their management areas, addressing these issues when necessary.

10.7.2.**P** – Producers shall prevent and monitor the occurrence of fire in their management areas and, if necessary, fight the fire or report it to the nearest fire department.

10.7.3.**P** - Producers shall demonstrate their commitment to reduce the use and amount of chemicals in the FMU.

Note: Consider the above indicators for pesticides, pests and diseases with the criteria below: Criterion 6.6, Criterion 6.7, 8.2, 8.4, for invasive species see Criterion 6.9, For fertilizers see Indicator 6.3.

10.8. Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.

10.8.1.**P** - The indicators refer to criteria 4.4, 6.1 and 8.2.

10.9. Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.

10.9.1.**P** - Forest plantations shall not occupy areas of natural forests and / or ecosystems of high conservation value converted after November 1994, except under conditions described in criterion 6.10.

10.9.2.**P** - There shall be clear evidence supported by social, environmental and economic stakeholders in the country concerned that the current owner/manager was neither directly nor indirectly responsible for the conversion.

5 – GLOSSARY

Biological control agents = living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

Family farmer = in accordance with Law No. 11,326/06, family farmer is the producer who simultaneously meets the following requirements:

1 does not hold, in any capacity, an area larger than four (4) fiscal modules;
2 employs mostly labor of his own family in the economic activities of his enterprise or undertaking;
3 has a minimum percentage of household income sourced from the economic activities of his enterprise or business, as defined by the Executive Branch;
4 manages his enterprise or business together with his family.

Also as beneficiaries of this Law:

- Foresters who simultaneously meet all requirements of the main paragraph of this article, manage native or exotic forests and promote sustainable management of such environments;

Pesticides = are chemicals used to prevent, combat or control a pest. By such definition, pests include: insects, ticks, spiders, rodents, fungi, bacteria, weeds or any other animal or vegetable life form detrimental to the health and well being of men, agriculture, livestock, the forest and its products and other raw materials.

Apprentices = adolescents aged 14 to 18 years old who by law are allowed to work provided that under technical and professional training administered in accordance with the guidelines and bases of legislation in force, with the guarantee of access to education and compulsory school attendance (Statute of the Child and Adolescent, Law 8069/1999, Chapter V).

Permanent Preservation Area (PPA) **-** for an area to be considered as permanent preservation area, its forests and other forms of vegetation shall necessary be located in accordance with the following conditions (according to the definition of the Law 4,771/65 replaced by Law n° 12.651 of May 25th 2012):

a) for watercourses as of standards enumerated below:

1. 30 meters (thirty meters) for the watercourses that are less than 10 meters (ten meters) wide;

2. 50 meters (fifty meters) for watercourses that are 10 (ten) to 50 meters (fifty meters) wide;

3. 100 meters (one hundred meters) for watercourses that are 50 (fifty) to 200 m (two hundred meters) wide;

4. 200 (two hundred meters) for watercourses that are 200 (two hundred) to 600 m (six hundred meters) wide;

5. 500 (five hundred meters) for watercourses that have a width exceeding 600 m (six hundred meters).

b) around ponds, lakes or natural or artificial water reservoirs;

c) in springs even if intermittent and in water bodies, whatever its topographical situation, within a minimum radius 50 meters (fifty meters) wide;

d) at the top of the hills, mounts and mountains;

e) at slopes or portions of slopes steeper than 45 °, equivalent to 100% in the line of maximum gradient;

f) in sandbanks, fixing dunes or stabilizing mangroves;

g) at the edges of plateaus, from the rupture line of the relief, in the range of not less than 100 m (one hundred meters) in horizontal projections;

h) at altitudes above 1,800 m (one thousand eight hundred meters), whatever the vegetation.

Legal Reserve Area (LR) = area located within a rural property, dedicated to permanent preservation, necessary for the sustainable use of natural resources, conservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes, conservation of biodiversity and protection of native fauna and flora, according to the definition of the Forest Code (Law no. 4,771/1965 replaced by Law n° 12.651 of May 25th 2012).

Regulamentory Normative 31/05 (NR 31) - which aims to establish the principles to be observed in the organization and work environment in order to make it compatible planning and development activities in agriculture, livestock, forestry, aquaculture and forestry with health and safety and environment the work.

Environmental Protection Area = this terminology refers to the sum of permanent preservation and legal reserve areas present in the FMU.

Degraded area = Natural area that suffered interference of anthropic (human) action and that no longer holds the original ecological function or can no longer maintain the economic function for which it was intended.

Bordering areas = areas neighboring a specific object area. Bordering areas may be demarcated by imaginary lines, or even be determined by existing geographic or physical occurrences.

Impact assessment = process of identification and verification of the possible consequences of human action in course or proposed (See definition of Social and Environmental Impacts).

"*Aviamento*" = dispensing of goods whereby the owner of the capital or the manager of the extractive company) organizes the forward sale of subsistence products for workers and/or extractive producers). A facility known as "shed" usually serves as point of sale, where prices are higher than the market. In addition, the workers (or extractive producers) become subjected to forced labor in exchange for the contracted debt.

River basin = total area of drainage of (surface and groundwater) waters, that feed a specific network of rivers and their tributaries, forming micro basins.

Chain of Custody = the channel through which products are distributed, from their origin in the forest to the processing area.

Natural cycles = cycles of nutrients and minerals resulting from interactions between soil, water, plants and animals in forest environments, which affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

CITES = Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Danger of Extinction (document available at:
http://www.ibama.gov.br/sisbio/legislacao.php?id_arq=24)

Local or surrounding community = human group that resides in the areas adjacent to the FMU, in either rural or urban properties (such as districts, villages or neighborhoods of the municipality in which the FMU is located).

Traditional community = culturally diverse groups that are recognized as such, that have their own forms of social organization, that occupy and use lands and natural resources as a condition for their cultural, social, religious, ancestral and economic reproduction, using knowledge, innovations and practices generated and transmitted by tradition.

Ergonomic conditions = ideal set of interactions between man and other system elements, with the aim of improving human welfare.

Connectivity = measure of the degree of interconnection between remnants of native vegetation resulting from the process of fragmentation of the landscape.

Traditional knowledge = information or individual or collective practices of an indigenous or local community, with actual or potential value, associated to genetic heritage (Provisional Measure No. 2,186-16 / 2001).

Forestry Support Contract = partnership system between the forest producer and a forestry company which establishes an agreement that guarantees the purchase of wood, at the end of the cycle, by such company. Typically, in such partnerships, the establishment of forest plantation is carried out under the aid of the supporting company (supply of seedlings, inputs and technical assistance).

Temporary employment contract = agreement between the employee and employer, necessarily in written form, which shall expressly contain the reason justifying the demand for temporary work, as well as procedures for payment of services rendered. Such may not exceed three months, unless an authorization is granted by the local body of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (see description of Temporary Work).

Biological Diversity Convention = available at http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/chm/cdb/decreto1.html

Forest Conversion = change in land use, through the conversion of the area with the presence of native vegetation into agricultural or forestry plantations.

Criterion = a means of judging whether or not a principle has been fully complied with. A criterion adds meaning and functionality to the principle without constituting itself a measure of performance. "A category of conditions or processes by which forest management may be assessed. The criterion is characterized by a set of related indicators that are monitored periodically" Adapted from Montreal - The Process.

Obligation = to hold an obligation, moral commitment or need for something.

Customary rights = rights resulting from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by their repetition and uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of law within a given geographical or sociological unit. The customary right is acquired simultaneously by self-recognition, external recognition, added to a set of characteristics that differentiate the community from its surroundings.

Rights of use = rights of use of forest resources that may be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities with rights of access. Such rights may restrict the use of certain resources to specific levels of consumption or to specific harvesting techniques.

Biological diversity = the variety of living organisms of all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: which includes diversity within a species, between species and between ecosystems. (Biological Diversity Convention, 1992).

Scope = total area defined by the organization or by forest producers, which shall be submitted to the certification process.

Ecosystem = a collection of communities of plants and animals and their physical environments functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Surrounding = location adjacent or close to the Forest Management Unit, which can be influenced by or influence management activities.

IPE = Individual Protective Equipment, is any means or device for personal use to protect the worker's physical integrity during work activities.

Scale and intensity of forest management = Scale refers to the size of the forest management enterprise, i.e., whether the FMU is small, medium or large. It is directly related to the total area of the FMU. Intensity refers to the amount of cubic meters collected and removed from the FMU.

Threatened species = any species that might in the foreseeable future become extinct or be in danger of extinction, in the entirety or a significant part of its occurrence area.

Endangered species = any species that may become extinct in the foreseeable future if the causal factors resulting in the threat continue operating throughout the entirety or a significant part of its area of occurrence.

Endemic species = native and restricted species occurring within a specific geographical area.

Exotic species = species introduced, not native to the referred area.

Native species = species that occurs naturally in the region.

Rare Species = species whose populations are not numerous, but that does not fall into the "endangered" or "vulnerable" categories.

Vegetative Structures = vegetative structure means a variety of plant parts such as stems, roots, bark, and apical buds (the primary growth point at the tip of the stem). This vast array of NTFP is regularly harvested for use as food, medicine and construction materials. The impact of the exploration of the plant tissues will depend on the growth of the plant and the exploration's technique and intensity. Intense and uncontrollable exploration of vegetative structures may result in plant death. However, with the proper harvesting techniques, plants may recover from damage due to exploitation of the leaves, buds and twigs, due to compensatory growth. This may result in higher biomass production when compared to undisturbed plants. The ability to produce a larger quantity of biomass or to maintain it stable depends on: i) harvesting techniques; ii) intensity of exploitation and iii) forms of plant growth (Tropenbos, 1995; Peters, 1994).

Exudates = plants produce many useful exudates such as latex, resins, oils and gums. Exudates are commonly used as sealants, medicine, food and in industrial applications. The harvest of exudates may be conducted by collection, perforations or incisions made in the tree bark. The impact of such type of collection is determined case by case, and may reference the maturity of the plant and the frequency and intensity of collection, as well as the mortality rate of plants connected to the technique applied. If properly conducted, the extraction shall not kill the explored tree. However, excessive perforation, or tree felling to enable collection of exudates will result in the death of the individual. Perforations at moderate intensity in a tree may decrease its force by the diversion of energy needed to produce seeds to be used in the production of latex. When an exudate is extracted, the physiological demands of the tree to produce latex or oil-resin will further compete with the ecological necessity of producing seed and performing its physiological activities (Peters, 1994).

High Conservation Value Forest = forests which possess one or more of the following, in accordance with the classification set forth by Proforest:
HCV 1 - Areas containing significant concentrations of biodiversity values in global, regional or national level (e.g. endemism, endangered species, biodiversity refuges).
HCV 2 - Extensive forest areas, in a global regional or national relevance scale, where viable populations of most or all natural species occur in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 - Areas within, or containing rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.
HCV 4 - Areas that provide basic environmental services in situations of extreme importance (e.g. protection of river basins, erosion control).
HCV 5 - Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).
HCV 6 - Areas of extreme importance to the cultural identity of traditional communities (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in conjunction with such communities).

Native forest = forest area where most of the major physical and biological characteristics and key elements of the original ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present.

Fragment = remnant of an ecosystem isolated by anthropogenic and / or natural barriers.

Ecological functions = characterized as the function performed by an ecosystem, including processes such as productivity, nutrient conservation and regulation of hydrological cycles.

Geo-referencing = consists of a description of a rural property as of its characteristics, limits and boundaries, through the coordinates of the defining vertices geo-referenced to the Brazilian geodetic system, with positional accuracy determined by INCRA.

Environmental impact = any change in the physical, chemical and biological properties of the environment, beneficial or otherwise, resulting from the activities, products or services connected to a forest management operation.

Social impact = any change in the environment resulting from activities, products or services connected to forest management operation that directly or indirectly affects: health, safety and welfare of the population surrounding the FMU.

Indicators = quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a forest management unit complies with the requirements of a given FSC criterion. Indicators define the requirements to be met by the persons in charge of forest management and are the main assessment basis of the forest.

Integrity of the forest management unit = the composition, dynamics, function and structural attributes of a forest plantation.

Forest Inventory = it constitutes the basis for use of forest resources planning, and it enables the characterization of a given area and the qualitative and quantitative knowledge of the species comprised in it.

ITTA = International Tropical Timber Agreement (International Tropical Timber Agreement) (http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/entri/texts/ITTA.1994.txt.html available in English).

Local laws = include all legal norms set forth by government agencies whose jurisdiction is lower than national, such as municipal, district and customary.

Long term = the time scale adopted by the owner (holder of ownership title or manager) of the forest area, according to the objectives of the management plan, harvest rate and commitment to maintain a permanent forest cover. The period involved will vary according to context and ecological conditions. Furthermore, it shall be determined by the time required for a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition, after harvesting or disorders, or time necessary for such ecosystem to reach maturity conditions or primary characteristics.

Forest Management = forest management aiming to achieve economic and social benefits, seeking to protect the mechanisms of environmental sustainability of the ecosystems under management.

Regulation Norm No.31 (NR 31) = Work Safety and Health Regulation Norm for work in agriculture, livestock, forestry and aquaculture according to the Ordinance n.86 as of March 3, 2005.

ILO = International Labor Organization (available at http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/normas.php)

Genetically modified organisms = biological organisms that have been induced by various means to constitute structural genetic changes, which would not occur naturally or spontaneously.

Landscape = portion of the territory defined in terms of legal or geomorphological elements. It may include one or more basins or part of river basins. It includes the physical, biological and human components contained within that portion of the territory.

Natural landscape = a geographical mosaic composed of interactive ecosystems, resulting from the influence of geological, topographic, edaphic (soil), climatic, biotic and human interactions within a given area.

Stakeholders = individuals and organizations holding a legitimate interest in goods and services provided by an FMU, and those with an interest in environmental and social effects generated by the activities, products or services promoted by the FMU. These include individuals and organizations engaged in environmental control over the FMU, local people, employees, investors, insurers, customers, consumers, parties interested in the environment, consumer associations and the general public (Modified from Upton and Bass, 1995).

Small producer = forest producers are defined as small when holding a forest management unit up to 480 ha, including protected areas (Permanent Preservation and Legal Reserve Areas) and infrastructure (road, facilities, areas unsuitable for planting, etc.).

Forest Management Plan (FMP) = the forest management plan is a written document based on proper technical criteria, in accordance with environmental legislation and other national laws available. The Management Plan refers to the planning of forest activities in the management unit as a whole.

Plan of Use of the Area = document that regulates the use of a particular territory.

Annual Operating Plan (AOP) = document to be submitted to the competent environmental authority, containing the information established in its technical guidelines, with the specification of activities to be performed within a 12-month period.

Forest plantation = areas with forest species resulting from human activity either by planting or seeding, with or without intensive silvicultural treatments.

Invasive plants = plant species that have high survivability and colonization of space, usually with rapid growth and development, occupying niches of other species through its mechanisms of natural regeneration.

Indigenous population or indigenous peoples = the existing descendants of the peoples who wholly or partially inhabited the current territory of a country, at the time when people from different cultures or ethnic origins arrived therein, coming from other parts of the world, to subdue such

people, and through conquest, settlement or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; people who today live more strongly in accordance with their social, economic and cultural customs and traditions, than with institutions of the country of which they are now part, under a State structure which mainly incorporates the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant (Working definition adopted by the UN Work Group).

Traditional population = human group, including remnants of Quilombo communities, distinguished by its cultural conditions, which is organized traditionally by successive generations and its own customs, preserving its social and economic institutions.

Tenure = fact or law that indicates socially defined agreements entered into by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customs relating to the "set of rights and obligations" connected to the ownership, occupation, access and/or use of a particular area unit or its associated resources (such as individual trees, plant species, water or mineral resources, among others). There are situations where possession of an area is taken with the intention to work on it, which may be an individual act (family) or social (community) act.

Pests = Living organisms (usually insects, fungi, bacteria and viruses) that by using plants as a food source or as a host, modify their normal rate of growth and development in sufficient degree to cause economic damage to forest plantations.

Principle = rule or essential element; in the case of FSC, a rule or an essential element of forest management.

Precautionary Principle = preventive measures applied by the manager, according to his capabilities, so that the environment is protected. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be deemed a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. (Adapted from Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development as of June 1992).

Local Processing = the primary processing of forest raw material at the location where it was harvested within the forest management unit.

Ecological Processes = processes by which forest ecosystems retain their structure and dynamics, including regeneration following natural disturbances and harvesting of forest products, and ensuring the production of environmental services.

Ecological productivity = all products of vegetable or animal origin obtained from the forest except the wood.

Producer = he and his family who cultivates agricultural or forest products, or manufactures articles of consumption out of raw materials, or that promotes such cultivation or manufacture.

Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) are resources / biological products other than wood that may be obtained from the forests for subsistence and / or commercialization. They may come from natural, primary or secondary forests, planted forests and / or agroforestry systems. NTFPs describe a wide range of products including medicinal plants, fibers, resins, types of latex, oils, gums, fruits, nuts, foods, spices, dyes, construction materials, rattan, bamboo and hunting. This document refers only to plant products that may be obtained from various organisms and plant parts, including reproductive propagules, plant exudates, and vegetative structures such as roots and bark. (Peters, 1994).

Chemicals = the range of fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and hormones

Reproductive propagules = the reproductive propagules of a plant, its fruits, leaves, stolons, rhizomes and seeds, which are often collected for use as food, oil, pharmaceuticals and crafts. The collection of reproductive propagules may in the short term represent the smallest damage to NTFPs as the population produces more offspring (seeds) and immature individuals (seedlings, juvenile trees) than is necessary to keep its number of reproductive adults. Excess seeds are needed to offset the extremely high risk of mortality during the juvenile stage. The continuous removal of significant amounts of descendants, however, may directly affect the ability of the plant to reproduce. In the long-term, mortality may exceed recruitment. A small drop in recruitment may cause a noticeable change in population structure, resulting in a decrease of density and modifying the structure of size classes. Continuous exploitation may also affect the genetic composition of the population of trees under exploitation. Moreover, in areas where commercial collectors decrease the amount of fruits and seeds, frugivores, which play a critical role in the germination and seed dispersion, may migrate to more isolated forests (Peters, 1994).

Recovery = Process by which an ecosystem is managed in order to restore one or more functions and services of the forest.

Regeneration = results from natural processes of succession, after total or partial suppression of vegetation by anthropic action or natural causes, and may be driven by management activities or naturally.

Person in charge of forest management = a person or group responsible for the operation and management of the forest resource and enterprise, as well as the system and structure of management, planning and field activities. The terms herein refer to the owner of the land, the holder of land tenure, and the person legally responsible for the forest management unit, all of which may be a company, a producer or a community organization.

Restoration = process whereby a degraded forest ecosystem or a wild population are managed in order to resemble as much as possible their original structure and **shape.**

Forest Services = intangible products of forest areas, or products difficult to measure, useful to men, such as carbon sequestration, regulation of water runoff, among others.

Forestry = cultivation and maintenance of a forest by manipulating the vegetation establishment, composition and growth aiming to better meet the objectives of its owner. Which may or may not include timber production.

SLIMF (Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests) = The forest management unit that meets specific FSC requirements related to size and / or intensity of impact.

Succession = progressive changes in the species composition and structure of the forest caused by natural processes (without human intervention) over time.

Indigenous lands and territories = lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples, where they live permanently or periodically, used for productive activities, essential to the preservation of environmental resources necessary for their well being and for their physical and cultural reproduction according to their uses, customs and tradition.

Types of Procedures = for means of assessment, procedures may be considered as the following: written text, design, layout or oral account of producers.

Forest worker = every worker active in any of the forest management activities. It may be the producer himself (see family farmer), an employee or a third party (hired only for a certain activity).

Rural worker = any individual who, within a rural property or facility, provides non-eventual services to rural employers, under the latter's dependence and by means of salary (Law No. 5.889/1973).

Family Labor = characterized when forest management, in addition to the rural producer, also comprises mostly labor from the producer's own family in forest activities.

Arduous work = any work that requires constant attention and supervision above the ordinary. According to Oliveira (2002) the following may be regarded as arduous work:

a) Physical exertion in the lifting, transportation, handling, loading and unloading of objects, materials, products and parts;

b) Awkward, vicious and stressful postures;

c) Repetitive efforts;

d) Alternating periods of sleeping and waking or feeding;

e) Use of personal protective equipment that prevent the full exercise of physiological functions such as touch, hearing, breathing, vision, attention, leading to physical and mental overload;

f) Excessive attention or concentration;

g) Contact with the public which leads to psychological wear;

h) Direct care of people involving first aid, treatment and rehabilitation activities that result in psychological wear;

i) Working directly with people in care, development and education activities that lead to mental and physical wear;

j) Confinement or isolation;

k) Direct contact with repugnant substances, objects or situations, human and animal cadavers;

l) Work in direct capture and sacrifice of animals.

Temporary work = provided by an individual to a company or other individual, to meet the need for temporary replacement of permanent personnel or for an extraordinary increase in services (Law No. 6.019/1974).

Forest Management Unit (FMU) = area, continuous or not, defined and subject to forest management, by the person in charge of the forest management unit, corresponding or not to the total area of the property or possession, including facilities, production areas (forest plantations) and protected areas (permanent preservation and legal reserve areas on the property), that is, the management activities.
Note: For forest plantations the total area of 480 hectares is the maximum allowable for actual planting, however permanent preservation areas and legal reserves, added to actual planting areas, may not exceed a total of 1000 hectares.

Annual Production Unit (APU) = subdivision of Forest Management Area, intended to be exploited within a year.

Viable = Any operation or activity considered feasible by technical and / or economic means.

APPENDIX 1 - LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APU - Annual Production Unit
CITES - Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Danger of Extinction
FMU - Forest Management Unit
HCV - High Conservation Value Forest
ILO - International Labour Organization
ITTA - International Agreement On Tropical Timber
IPE - Individual Protective Equipment
LR - Legal Reserve
NTFP - Non Timber Forest Products
NR 31 – Regulamentory Normative 31
PPA – Permanent Protected Area
SLIMF - Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests

APPENDIX 2 - LIST OF KEY LAWS APPLIED TO FOREST IN BRAZIL

Environmental and Forestry Law

- **Law No. 5870/73** - Adds paragraph in article 26 of Law No. 4771 as of September 15, 1965, establishing the new Forest Code, replaced by Law n° 12.651 of May 25th 2012.

- **Law No. 7653/88** - Amends the wording of the arts. 18, 27, 33 and 34 of Law No. 5197 of January 3, 1967, which provides for the protection of wildlife, and other measures.

- **Law No. 8974/95** - Regulates items II and V of paragraph 1 of art. 225 of the Federal Constitution, establishes standards for the use of genetic engineering and environmental release of genetically modified organisms, authorizing the Executive Branch to create, within the Presidency, the National Biosafety Technical Commission, and other measures.

- **Law No. 10165/00** - Environmental Control and Monitoring Fee - Amendment to Law 6938 as of August 31, 1981, which provides for the National Environmental Policy, its aims, formulation mechanisms and implementation, and other measures.

- **Law No. 11428/06** - Provides for the use and protection of native vegetation in the Atlantic Forest Biome, and other measures.

- **Law No. 11326/06** - National Family Farming Policy

- **Law No. 12651/06** - as of May 25, 2012 - Provides for the protection of native vegetation; amends Laws Nos. 6938 as of August 31, 1981, 9393, as of December 19, 1996, and 11428 as of December 22, 2006; repeals Laws No. 4771 as of September 15, 1965, and 7754 as of April 14, 1989, and Provisional Measure No. 2166-67 as of August 24, 2001; and other measures.

Normative Instructions - MMA

- **Normative Instruction No. 003/03** - Recognizes as species of Brazilian fauna threatened with extinction those on the list annexed to this Instruction, considering only amphibians, birds, terrestrial invertebrates, mammals and reptiles.

- **Normative Instruction No. 005/04** - Recognizes as endangered species and overexploited species, or species threatened with overexploitation, aquatic invertebrates and fish comprised in the Annexes of this Normative Instruction.

- **Normative Instruction No. 008/04** - The planting and conduction of forest species, native or exotic, with the aim to produce and cut, within areas of agriculture and livestock production which are altered, underutilized or abandoned, located outside of Permanent Preservation and Legal Reserve Areas, are exempted from submission of project design and technical inspection.

- **Normative Instruction No. 052/05** - Amendment to Annexes I and II of the MMA Normative Instruction No. 05, as of May 21, 2004.

- **Normative Instruction No. 006/08** - as recognized species of flora threatened with extinction those listed in Annex I and recognized as species of flora disabled those data listed in Annex II of this Instruction.

Normative Instructions - Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação Da Biodiversidade

- **Normative Instruction No. 01,** as of September 18, 2007, Disciplines guidelines, norms and procedures for the preparation of the Participatory Management Plan for the Federal Conservation Unit of categories Extractive Reserve and Sustainable Development Reserve.

- **Normative Instruction No. 09,** April 28, 2010. Establishes procedures for obtaining Authorization of Suppression of Vegetation within the National Forests for the execution of works, plans, activities and projects of public utility or social interest, as well as for alternative use of land, under circumstances set forth by Law No. 9985, as of July 18, 2000, by the act of creation of the Conservation Unit and by its respective Management Plan.

- **Normative Instruction No. 16,** as of August 4, 2011, Regulates, under the Institute Chico Mendes, guidelines and administrative procedures for the approval of the community Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) for the exploitation of timber resources within Extractive Reserve, Sustainable Development Reserve and National Forest.

Normative Instructions - IBAMA

- **Normative Instruction No. 169/2008** - Establishes and standardizes the categories of use and management of wild animals in captivity in Brazil, to meet sociocultural, scientific research, conservation, exhibition, maintenance, breeding, reproduction, commercialization, slaughtering and processing of products and by-products purposes contained in the Federal Technical Registry (CTF) of Potentially Polluting Activities or Users of Natural Resources.

- **Normative Instruction No. 4,** as of September 8, 2009.Provides for technical procedures for the use of vegetation within the Legal Reserve under a sustainable forest management system, and other measures.

Normative Instructions CTNBio
(National Technical Commission on Biosafety)

- **Normative Instruction No. 16/98** - Provides for standards for the development and presentation of maps and sketches required for planned release of genetically modified organisms - GMOs - in the environment.

- **Normative Instruction No. 17/98** - Provides for regulations governing the activities of importing, commercialization, transportation, storage, handling, consumption, release and disposal of products derived from GMOs.

Regulamentory Instructions – Ministery of Work and Employ

- **Regulamentory Normative 31/05** - wich aims to establish the principles to be observed in the organization and work environment in order to make it compatible planning and development activities in agriculture, livestock, forestry, aquaculture and forestry with health and safety and environment the work.

Decrees

- **Decree No. 1.298/94** - Approves the National Forests Regulation, and provides other measures.

- **Decree No. 2.120/97** - Provides new wording to the arts. 5, 6, 10 and 11 of Decree No. 99.274 as of June 6, 1990, which regulates the Laws Nos. 6902 as of April 27, 1981, and 6938 as of August 31, 1981.

- **Decree No. 3.179/99** - Regulates Law no. 9605/98 (Environmental Crimes) - Provides for the specification of penalties for conduct and activities harmful to the environment, and other measures.

- **Decree No. 3.942/01** - Provides new wording to the arts. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 of Decree No. 99274 as of June 6, 1990.

- **Decree No. 4.339/02** - Establishes principles and guidelines for implementation of the National Biodiversity Policy.
- **Decree No. 4.340/02** - Regulates articles of Law 9985 as of July 18, 2000, which establishes the National System of Conservation of Nature Units - SNUC, and other measures.

- **Decree No. 4.382/02** - Regulates taxation, auditing, collection and administration of the Rural Property Territorial Tax - ITR.

- **Decree No. 4.613/03** - Regulates the National Water Resources Council, and other measures.

- **Decree No. 6.040/07** - Establishes the National Policy for Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities.

- **Decree No. 6.469/08** - Adopts the Recommendation No. 007 as of May 28, 2008, of the National Environmental Council - CONAMA.

- **Decree No. 6.514/08** - Provides for offenses and administrative penalties to the environment, establishes the federal administrative procedure for calculation of such offenses, and other measures
- Decree No. 6.686/08 - Amends and adds provisions to Decree No. 6514 as of July 22, 2008, which provides for offenses and administrative penalties to the environment and establishes the federal administrative procedure for calculation of such offenses.

- **Unnumbered Decree /08** - Establishes the Management Committee of the Sustainable Amazon Plan - CGPAS.

- **Decree No. 6.792/09** - Amends and adds provisions to Decree No. 99.274 as of June 6, 1990, to provide for the composition and performance of the National Environmental Council - CONAMA.

CONAMA Resolutions

- **Resolution No. 411/09** - Provides for procedures for inspection of industries which consume or process forest timber products and byproducts of native origin, and their naming patterns and coefficients of volumetric income, including charcoal and sawmill waste.

- **Resolution No. 417/09** - Provides for basic parameters for definition of primary vegetation and successional stages of secondary vegetation of Sandbanks in the Atlantic Forest and other measures.

- **Resolution No. 420/09** - Provides for criteria and guiding values of soil quality as of the presence of chemicals and establishes guidelines for environmental management of areas contaminated by these substances due to anthropic activities.

- **Resolution No. 423/10** - Provides for basic parameters for identification and analysis of primary vegetation and successional stages of secondary vegetation in Altitude Fields associated or comprised by the Atlantic Forest.

- **Resolution No. 425/10** - Provides for criteria for the characterization of activities and sustainable agriculture projects of family farmers, family rural entrepreneurs, and traditional peoples and communities, as social interest for the purposes of production, intervention and recovery of Permanent Preservation Areas and other limited-use areas.

- **Resolution No. 428/10** - Provides, under the environmental permit on the authorization of the agency responsible for the management of the Conservation Unit (CU), mentioned in paragraph 3 of article 36 of Law No. 9985 as of July 18, 2000, as well as the agency responsible for the management of the UC in the case of environmental licensing of enterprises not subject to EIA-RIMA, and other measures.

- **Resolution No. 429/11** - Provides for the recovery of Permanent Preservation Areas - PPAs.

Provisional Measures

- **Provisional Measure No. 571**, as of May 25, 2012 - Amends Law 12651, as of May 25, 2012 , which provides for the protection of native vegetation; amends Laws Nos. 6938 as of August 31, 1981, 9393, as of December 19, 1996, and 11428 as of December 22, 2006; repeals Laws No. 4771 as of September 15, 1965, and 7754 as of April 14, 1989, and Provisional Measure No. 2166-67 as of August 24, 2001; and other measures.

Ordinances

- **Ordinance No. 006-N/92** - Recognizes the Official List of Species of Endangered Brazilian Flora, adding a species (Astronium fraxinifolium) to the list published by IBAMA Ordinance No. 37-N, as of April 3, 1992.

- **Ordinance No. 220/03** - Establishes the Committee on Environmental Policy Integration - CIPAM.

- **Ordinance No. 319/03** - Establishes the minimum requirements for the accreditation, registration, certification, qualification, experience and professional training of environmental auditors to perform specified environmental audits.

- **Ordinance No. 290/04** - Provides for the rules governing the Permanent Technical Chamber of Endangered Species and Species Overexploited or Threatened with Overexploitation.

- **Ordinance No. 182/06** - Creates within the Biodiversity and Forests Secretary - SBF, in advisory capacity, the Brazilian Forum for Zero Extinction.

- **Ordinance No. 354/06** - Establishes Working Group to propose policies, programs, instruments and actions aimed to encourage the restoration and preservation of permanent preservation areas - PPAs; propose strategies and instruments for monitoring the PPAs; plan the activities to be developed for the national campaign "*Vamos cuidar das APPs*".

- **Ordinance No. 357/06** - Establish, under the Ministry of the Environment, a Permanent Committee in order to suggest procedures for articulation and integration of actions and related issues of the National Environment Council, CONAMA and the Water Resources National Council -CNRH .

- **Ordinance No. 590/07** - Appoint representatives of agencies and entities, appointed by holders, to compose the Permanent Committee of articulation and integration of the National Environment Council, CONAMA and the Water Resources National Council - CNRH, established by Ordinance No. 357, as of November 18, 2006.

- **Ordinance No. 316/09** - Provides for the instruments of implementation of the National Biodiversity Policy aimed at the conservation and recovery of endangered species.

APPENDIX 3 - LIST OF MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND ILO CONVENTIONS RATIFIED BY BRAZIL

Table 3 - Multilateral Agreements and ILO Conventions Ratified by Brazil

(in bold, those that apply directly to forest producers)

Number	Convention
06	Night Work by Minors in Industry, promulgated by Decree no. 423 as of December 12, 1935.
11	**Right to Unionize in Agriculture, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.**
12	**Compensation for Accident at Work in Agriculture, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.**
14	Weekly Rest in Industry, ratified on April 25, 1957, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957; that of January 5, 1949, does not apply.
16	Medical Examination of Minors in Maritime Labor, promulgated by Decree no. 1,398, as of January 19, 1937.
19	**Equal Treatment, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.**
21	Inspection of Emigrants on Board of Ships, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 20, as of June 18, 1965.

22	Contract of Engagement of Seamen, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 20, as of June 18, 1965.
26	Methods for Minimum Wage Fixing, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 24, as of May 29, 1965.
29	**Forced or Compulsory Labor, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.**
42	**Professional Indemnity for Illness (revised), promulgated by Decree no. 1,361, as of January 12, 1937.**
45	Employment of Women on Underground Work of Mines, promulgated by Decree no. 3,233 as of November 3, 1938.
53	Certificates of Capacity of Merchant Navy Officers, promulgated by Decree-Law no. 477 as of June 8, 1938.
81	Labor Inspection in Industry and Commerce promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
88	Organization of the Employment Service, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
89	Night Work of Women in Industry (revised), promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of May 25, 1957.
92	Accommodation of Crews (revised), promulgated by Decree no. 36,378 as of October 22, 1954.
94	Work Clauses in Contracts of Public Agencies, promulgated by Decree no. 58,818 as of July 14, 1966.
95	**Protection of Wages, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.**
97	Migrant Workers (revised), promulgated by Decree no. 58,819 as of July 14, 1966
98	**Right to Unionization and Collective Bargaining, promulgated by Decree no. 33,196 as of June 29, 1953**
99	**Methods of Minimum Wage Fixing in Agriculture, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.**
100	**Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.**
102	Minimum Standards of Social Security promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 269 as of November 19, 2008.
103	**Support of Motherhood (review)**

104	**Abolition of Penal Sanctions in Indigenous Labor, promulgated by Decree no. 58,821 as of July 14, 1966.**
105	**Abolition of Forced Labor, promulgated by Decree no. 58,822 as of July 14, 1966.**
106	Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, promulgated by Decree no. 58,823 as of July 14, 1965.
111	**Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, promulgated by Decree no. 62,150 as of January 19, 1968.**
113	Medical Examination of Fishermen, promulgated by Decree no. 58,827 as of July 14, 1966.
115	Protection against radiation, promulgated by Decree no. 62,151 as of January 19, 1968.
117	Objectives and Basic Standards of Social Policy, promulgated by Decree no. 66,496 as of April 27, 1970.
118	Equal Treatment of Brazilians and Foreigners in matters of Social Security, promulgated by Decree no. 66,497 as of April 27, 1970.
119	**Protection of Machinery, promulgated by Decree no. 1,255, as of September 24, 1994.**
120	Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, promulgated by Decree no. 66,498 as of April 27, 1970.
122	Employment Policy, promulgated by Decree no. 66,499 as of April 27, 1970.
124	Medical Examination of Adolescents for Underground Work in Mines, promulgated by Decree no. 67,342 as of October 5, 1970.
125	Certificates of Capacity of Fisherman, promulgated by Decree no. 67,341 as of October 5, 1970.
126	Accommodation on Board of Fishing Vessels, promulgated by Decree no. 2,420 as of December 16, 1997.
127	**Maximum Weight of Loads, promulgated by Decree no. 67,339 as of October 5, 1970.**
131	Minimum Wage Fixing, especially in developing countries, promulgated by Decree no. 89,686 as of May 22, 1984.
132	**Remunerated Holidays (Revised), promulgated by Decree no. 3,197 as of October 5, 1999.**
133	Accommodation on board of vessels (supplementary provisions), promulgated by Decree no. 1, 257, as of September 29, 1994.

134	Prevention of occupational accidents for seafarers, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 43, as of April 10, 1995.
135	Protection of Workers' Representatives, promulgated by Decree no. 131, as of May 22, 1991.
136	Protection against risks of poisoning from benzene, promulgated by Decree no. 1,253, as of September 27, 1994.
137	Port work, promulgated by Decree no. 1,574, as of June 31, 1995.
138	**Minimum age for admission, promulgated by Decree no. 4,134, as of February 15, 2002.**
139	**Prevention and control of occupational hazards caused by carcinogenic substances or agents, promulgated by Decree no. 157 as of June 2, 1991.**
140	**Paid educational leave, promulgated by Decree no. 1,298, as of September 29, 1994.**
141	**Organizations of rural workers, promulgated by Decree no. 1,703 as of December 17, 1995.**
142	Human resources development, promulgated by Decree no. 98,656 as of December 21, 1989.
144	Tripartite consultations on international labor standards, promulgated by Decree no. 2,518, as of March 12, 1998.
145	Continued employment of seafarer, promulgated by Decree no. 128 as of May 22, 1991.
146	Convention relating to paid annual leave for seafarers promulgated by Decree no. 3,168, as of September 14, 1999.
147	Minimum standards for the Merchant Navy, promulgated by Decree no. 447 as of February 7, 1992.
148	**Air pollution, noise and vibration, promulgated by Decree no. 93,413 as of October 15, 1986.**
151	Right to Unionize and Labor Relations in Public Administration, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 206 as of June 15, 2010.
152	Safety and Hygiene of Port Works, promulgated by Decree no. 99,534 as of September 19, 1990.
154	**Promotion of collective bargaining, promulgated by Decree no. 1,256, as of September 29, 1994.**
155	**Safety and health of workers, promulgated by Decree no. 1,254, as of September 29, 1994.**

159	Professional Rehabilitation and Employment to Disabled People, promulgated by Decree no. 129 as of May 22, 1991.
160	Labor statistics (review), promulgated by Decree no. 158 as of July 2, 1991.
161	Services and Health of workers, promulgated by Decree no. 127 as of May 22, 1991.
.162	Safe Use of Asbestos, promulgated by Decree no. 126 as of May 22, 1991.
163	Welfare of seafarers at sea and in port, promulgated by Decree no. 2,669, as of July 15, 1998.
164	Health Protection and Medical Care for seafarers, promulgated by Decree no. 2,671, as of July 15, 1998.
166	Repatriation of Seafarers, promulgated by Decree no. 2,670, as of July 15, 1998.
167	Convention on the Safety and Health in Construction, promulgated by Decree no. 6,271 as of November 22, 2007.
168	Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment, promulgated by Decree no. 2,682, as of July 22, 1998.
169	On Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, promulgated by Decree no. 5,051, as of April 19, 2004.
170	**Safety at Work with Chemicals, promulgated by Decree no. 2,657, as of July 3, 1998.**
171	**Night Work, promulgated by Decree no. 5,005 as of March 08, 2004.**
174	Convention on the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents, promulgated by Decree no.4,085, as of January 15, 2002.
176	Convention on safety and health in mines, promulgated by Decree no. 6,270, as of November 22, 2007.
178	Convention Concerning the Inspection of Living Conditions and work of seafarers, promulgated by Decree no. 6,766, as of February 10, 2009.
182	**Convention on the Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Immediate Action for their Elimination promulgated by Decree no. 3,597, as of September 12, 2000.**
185	Convention on the Identity Documents of Seafarers (revised), promulgated by Decree no. 389 as of May 22, 2009.

APPENDIX 4 - NATIONAL LIST OF FAUNA AND FLORA SPECIES THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

Nome Científico, Autor e Data	**Nome Popular**	**Unidade da Federação**
Vertebrados		
Mammalia (Mamíferos)		
Didelphimorphia		
Didelphidae		
Caluromysiops irrupta Sanborn, 1951	Cuíca-de-colete	RO
Xenarthra		
Bradypodidae		
Bradypus torquatus Illiger, 1811	Preguiça-de-coleira	BA, ES, MG, RJ, SE
Dasypodidae		
Priodontes maximus (Kerr, 1792)	Tatu-canastra	AC, AM, AP, BA, DF, ES, GO, MG, MS, MT, PA, PI, RO, RR, TO
Tolypeutes tricinctus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tatu-bola	AL, BA, GO, PI, RN
Myrmecophagidae		
Myrmecophaga tridactyla Linnaeus, 1758	Tamanduá-bandeira	AC, AM, AP, BA, DF, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, PA, PI, PR, RO, RR, RS, SC, SP, TO
Chiroptera		
Phyllostomidae		
Lonchophylla bokermanni Sazima, Vizotto & Taddei, 1978	Morcego	MG, RJ
Lonchophylla dekeyseri Taddei, Vizotto & Sazima, 1983	Morcego	DF, GO, MG, PI
Platyrrhinus recifinus (Thomas, 1901)	Morcego	CE, ES, MG, PE, SP
Vespertilionidae		
Lasiurus ebenus Fazzolari-Corrêa, 1994	Morcego	SP
Myotis ruber (E. Geoffroy, 1806)	Morcego	PR, RJ, SC, SP
Primates		
Atelidae		
Alouatta belzebul ululata Elliot, 1912	Guariba-de-mãos-ruivas	MA
Alouatta guariba guariba (Humboldt, 1812)	Bugio, barbado	BA, MG
Ateles belzebuth E. Geoffroy, 1806	Coatá, macaco-aranha	AM
Ateles marginatus E. Geoffroy, 1809	Coatá	PA
Brachyteles arachnoides (E. Geoffroy, 1806)	Muriqui, mono-carvoeiro	PR, RJ, SP
Brachyteles hypoxanthus (Kuhl, 1820)	Muriqui	BA, ES, MG
Callitrichidae		
Callithrix aurita (E. Geoffroy in Humboldt, 1812)	Sagüi-da-serra-escuro	MG, RJ, SP
Callithrix flaviceps (Thomas, 1903)	Sagüi-da-serra	ES, MG
Leontopithecus caissara Lorini & Persson, 1990	Mico-leão-de-cara-preta	PR, SP
Leontopithecus chrysomelas (Kuhl, 1820)	Mico-leão-de-cara-dourada	BA, MG
Leontopithecus chrysopygus (Mikan, 1823)	Mico-leão-preto	SP
Leontopithecus rosalia (Linnaeus, 1766)	Mico-leão-dourado	RJ
Saguinus bicolor (Spix, 1823)	Sagüi-de-duas-cores	AM
Cebidae		
Cebus kaapori Queiroz, 1982	Macaco-caiarara	MA, PA
Cebus robustus (Kuhl, 1820)	Macaco-prego	BA, ES, MG
Cebus xanthosternos Wied-Neuwied, 1826	Macaco-prego-de-peito-amarelo	BA, MG, SE
Saimiri vanzolinii Ayres, 1985	Macaco-de-cheiro	AM
Pitheciidae		
Cacajao calvus calvus (I. Geoffroy, 1847)	Uacari-branco	AM
Cacajao calvus novaesi Hershkovitz, 1987	Uacari-de-novaes	AM
Cacajao calvus rubicundus (I. Geoffroy & Deville, 1848)	Uacari-vermelho	AM
Callicebus barbarabrownae Hershkovitz, 1990	Guigó	BA, SE
Callicebus coimbrai Kobayashi & Langguth, 1999	Guigó-de-coimbra-filho	SE
Callicebus melanochir Wied-Neuwied, 1820	Sauá, guigó	BA, ES, MG
Callicebus personatus (E. Geoffroy, 1812)	Sauá, guigó	ES, MG
Chiropotes satanas (Hoffmannsegg, 1807)	Cuxiú-preto	MA, PA
Chiropotes utahicki Hershkovitz, 1985	Cuxiú	MT, PA
Carnivora		
Canidae		
Chrysocyon brachyurus (Illiger, 1815)	Lobo-guará	BA, DF, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP, TO

Speothos venaticus (Lund, 1842)	Cachorro-vinagre	AC, AM, AP, BA, DF, GO, MA, MS, MT, PA, PR, RO, RR, SC, SP, TO
Felidae		
Leopardus pardalis mitis (Cuvier, 1820)	Jaguatirica	AL, BA, CE, DF, ES, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, PB, PE, PI, PR, RJ, RN, RS, SC, SP, TO
Leopardus tigrinus (Schreber, 1775)	Gato-do-mato	AL, AM, AP, BA, CE, DF, ES, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, PA, PB, PE, PI, PR, RJ, RN, RR, RS, SE, SC, SP, TO
Leopardus wiedii (Schinz, 1821)	Gato-maracajá	AC, AM, AP, BA, DF, ES, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, PA, PI, PR, RJ, RO, RR, RS, SC, SP, TO
Oncifelis colocolo (Molina, 1810)	Gato-palheiro	BA, DF, GO, MG, MS, MT, PI, RS, SP, TO
Panthera onça (Linnaeus, 1758)	Onça-pintada	AC, AM, AP, BA, ES, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, PA, PI, PR, RJ, RO, RR, RS, SP, TO
Puma concolor capricornensis (Nelson & Goldman, 1929)	Onça-parda, suçuarana, puma, onça-vermelha, leão-baio	ES, MG, MS, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Puma concolor greeni (Nelson & Goldman, 1931)	Onça-vermelha, suçuarana, onça-parda, puma	AL, BA, CE, MA, PB, PE, PI, RN, SE
Mustelidae		
Pteronura brasiliensis (Gmelin, 1788)	Ariranha	AC, AM, AP, DF, GO, MA, MS, MT, PA, PR, RJ, RO, RR, SP, TO
Cetacea,		
Balaenidae		
Eubalaena australis (Desmoulins, 1822)	Baleia-franca-do-sul, baleia franca, baleia franca austral	BA, ES, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Balenopteridae		
Balaenoptera borealis Lesson, 1828	Baleia-sei, baleia espadarte	ES, PB, RJ, RS, SC
Balaenoptera musculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Baleia-azul	PB, RJ, RS
Balaenoptera physalus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Baleia-fin	BA, PB, RJ, RS, SP
Megaptera novaeangliae (Borowski, 1781)	Baleia-jubarte, jubarte	AL, BA, CE, ES, MA, PB, PE, PR, RJ, RN, RS, SC, SE SP
Physeteridae		
Physeter macrocephalus Linnaeus, 1758	Cachalote	AL, BA, CE, ES, PA, PB, PE, PR, RJ, RN, RS, SC, SE SP
Pontoporidae		
Pontoporia blainvillei (Gervais & d'Orbigny, 1844)	Toninha, cachimbo, boto-amarelo, franciscana	ES, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Sirenia		
Trichechidae		
Trichechus inunguis (Natterer, 1883)	Peixe-boi-da-amazônia	AM, AP, PA, RO, RR
Trichechus manatus Linnaeus, 1758	Peixe-boi-marinho	AL, AP, CE, MA, PA, PB, PE, PI, RN
Artiodactyla		
Cervidae		
Blastocerus dichotomus (Illiger, 1815)	Cervo-do-pantanal	GO, MG, MS, MT, PR, RO, RS, SP, TO
Mazama nana (Hensel, 1872)	Veado-bororó-do-sul	PR, RS, SC, SP
Rodentia		
Echimyidae		
Callistomys pictus (Pictet, 1841)	Rato-do-cacau	BA
Carterodon sulcidens (Lund, 1841)	Rato-de-espinho	MS, MG, DF
Phyllomys brasiliensis (Lund, 1840)	Rato-da-árvore	MG
Phyllomys thomasi (Ihering, 1897)	Rato-da-árvore	SP
Phyllomys unicolor (Wagner, 1842)	Rato-da-árvore	BA
Erethizontidae		
Chaetomys subspinosus (Olfers, 1818)	Ouriço-preto	BA, ES, MG, RJ, SE
Muridae		
Juscelinomys candango Moojen, 1965	Rato-candango	DF
Kunsia fronto (Winge, 1887)	Rato-do-mato	MG, DF
Phaenomys ferrugineus (Thomas, 1894)	Rato-do-mato-ferrugíneo	RJ, SP
Rhagomys rufescens (Thomas, 1886)	Rato-do-mato-vermelho	RJ, SP
Wilfredomys oenax (Thomas, 1928)	Rato-do-mato	PR, RS, SC
Octodontidae		
Ctenomys flamarioni Travi, 1981	Tuco-tuco	RS
Aves (Aves)		
Tinamiformes		
Tinamidae		
Crypturellus noctivagus noctivagus (Wied, 1820)	Jaó	BA, ES, MG, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Nothura minor (Spix, 1825)	Codorna, codorna-buraqueira	DF, GO, MG, MS, MT, SP

Taoniscus nanus (Temminck, 1815)	Inhambú-carapé	DF, GO, MG, PR, SP, TO
Procellariiformes		
Diomedeidae		
Diomedea dabbenena (Mathews, 1929)	Albatroz-de-tristão, albatroz-de-gough	RS, SC, SP
Diomedea epomophora Lesson, 1825	Albatroz-real, albatroz-real-meridional	RJ, RS, SC
Diomedea exulans Linnaeus, 1758	Albatroz-viajeiro, albatroz-errante	RJ, RS, SC, SP
Diomedea sanfordi (Murphy, 1917)	Albatroz-real-setentrional	RS, SC
Thalassarche chlororhynchos (Gmelin, 1789)	Albatroz-de-nariz-amarelo	RJ, RS, SC, SP
Thalassarche melanophris (Temminck, 1828)	Albatroz-de-sobrancelha	PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Procellariidae		
Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus, 1758	Pardela-preta, pretinha, patinha	BA, ES, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Procellaria conspicillata Gould, 1844	Pardela-de-óculos	BA, ES, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Pterodroma arminjoniana (Giglioli & Salvatori, 1869)	Pardela-da-trindade	ES
Pterodroma incerta (Schlegel, 1863)	Fura-buxo-de-capuz	PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Puffinus lherminieri Lesson, 1839	Pardela-de-asa-larga	ES, PE
Pelecaniformes		
Fregatidae		
Fregata ariel Gray, 1845	Tesourão-pequeno	ES
Fregata minor (Gmelin, 1789)	Tesourão-grande	ES
Phaethontidae		
Phaethon aethereus Linnaeus, 1758	Rabo-de-palha	BA, PE
Phaethon lepturus Daudin, 1802	Rabo-de-palha-de-bico-laranja	BA, PE
Ciconiiformes		
Ardeidae		
Tigrisoma fasciatum (Such, 1825)	Socó-jararaca	GO, MT, PR, RS, SC, SP
Anseriformes		
Anatidae		
Mergus octosetaceus Vieillot, 1817	Pato-mergulhão	BA, GO, MG, PR, RJ, SC, SP, TO
Falconiformes		
Accipitridae		
Circus cinereus Vieillot, 1816	Gavião-cinza	RS, SC
Acciptridae		
Harpyhaliaetus coronatus (Vieillot, 1817)	Águia-cinzenta	BA, DF, GO, MA, MG, MT, PA, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP, TO
Leucopternis lacernulata (Temminck, 1827)	Gavião-pombo-pequeno	AL, BA, MG, PB, PR, SC, SP
Galliformes		
Cracidae		
Crax blumenbachii Spix, 1825	Mutum-do-sudeste	BA, ES, MG, RJ
Crax fasciolata pinima (Pelzeln, 1870)	Mutum-de-penacho	MA, PA
Mitu mitu (Linnaeus, 1766)	Mutum-de-alagoas	AL, PE
Penelope jacucaca Spix, 1825	Jacucaca	AL, BA, MG, PB, PE, PI
Penelope ochrogaster Pelzeln, 1870	Jacu-de-barriga-vermelha	MG, MT, TO
Penelope superciliaris alagoensis Nardelli, 1993	Jacu-de-alagoas	AL, PB, PE
Pipile jacutinga Spix, 1825	Jacutinga	BA, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Phasianidae		
Odontophorus capueira plumbeicollis Cory, 1915	Uru-do-nordeste	AL, CE, PB, PE
Gruiformes		
Psophiidae		
Psophia viridis obscura Pelzeln, 1857	Jacamim-de-costas-verdes	MA, PA
Rallidae		
Porzana spiloptera Durnford, 1877	Sanã-cinza	RS
Charadriiformes		
Laridae		
Larus atlanticus Olrog, 1958	Gaivota-de-rabo-preto	RS
Thalasseus maximus (Boddaert, 1783)	Trinta-réis-real	AL, AM, AP, BA, CE, ES, MA, PA, PB, PE, PR, RJ, RN, RS, SE, SC, SP
Scolopacidae		
* *Numenius borealis* (Forster, 1772)	Maçarico-esquimó	AM, MT, SP
Columbiformes		

Columbidae		
Claravis godefrida (Temminck, 1811)	Pararu	BA, ES, MG, PR, RJ, SC, SP
Columbina cyanopis (Pelzeln, 1870)	Rolinha-do-planalto	GO, MS, MT, SP
Psittaciformes		
Psittacidae		
Amazona brasiliensis (Linnaeus, 1766)	Papagaio-da-cara-roxa; chauá	PR, SC, SP
Amazona pretrei (Temminck, 1830)	Papagaio-charão	RS, SC
Amazona rhodocorytha (Salvadori, 1890)	Chauá	AL, BA, ES, MG, RJ, SP
Amazona vinacea (Kuhl, 1820)	Papagaio-de-peito-roxo	BA, ES, MG, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
* *Anodorhynchus glaucus* (Vieillot, 1816)	Arara-azul-pequena	MS, PR, RS, SC
Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus (Latham, 1790)	Arara-azul-grande	AP, BA, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, PA, PI, SP, TO
Anodorhynchus leari Bonaparte, 1856	Arara-azul-de-lear	BA
Cyanopsitta spixii (Wagler, 1832)	Ararinha-azul	BA, PE, PI
Guaruba guarouba (Gmelin, 1788)	Ararajuba	AM, MA, PA
Pyrrhura anaca (Gmelin, 1788)	Cara-suja	AL, CE, PE
Pyrrhura cruentata (Wied, 1820)	Fura-mato	BA, ES, MG, RJ
Pyrrhura lepida coerulescens Neumann, 1927	Tiriba-pérola	MA
Pyrrhura lepida lepida (Wagler, 1832)	Tiriba-pérola	MA, PA
Pyrrhura leucotis (Kuhl, 1820)	Tiriba-de-orelha-branca	BA, ES, MG, RJ
Pyrrhura pfrimeri Miranda-Ribeiro, 1920	Tiriba-de-orelha-branca	GO, TO
Touit melanonota (Wied, 1820)	Apuim-de-cauda-vermelha	BA, ES, RJ, SP
Cuculiformes		
Cuculidae		
Neomorphus geoffroyi dulcis Snethlage, 1927	Jacu-estalo	ES, MG, RJ
Caprimulgiformes		
Caprimulgidae		
Caprimulgus candicans (Pelzeln, 1867)	Bacurau-de-rabo-branco	ES, MT, SP
Apodiformes		
Trochilidae		
Glaucis dohrnii (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1852)	Balança-rabo-canela	BA, ES
Phaethornis margarettae Ruschi, 1972	Besourão-de-bico-grande	BA, ES, PE
Phaethornis ochraceiventris camargoi Grantsau, 1988	Besourão-de-bico-grande	AL, PE
Popelaria langsdorffi langsdorffi (Temminck, 1821)	Rabo-de-espinho	BA, ES, RJ
Thalurania watertonii (Bourcier, 1847)	Beija-flor-das-costas-violetas	AL, BA, PE, SE
Coraciiformes		
Momotidae		
Momotus momota marcgraviana Pinto & Camargo, 1961	Udu-de-coroa-azul-do-nordeste	AL, PB, PE
Piciformes		
Picidae		
Celeus torquatus tinnunculus (Wagler, 1829)	Pica-pau-de-coleira-do-sudeste	BA, ES, MG
Dryocopus galeatus (Temminck, 1822)	Pica-pau-de-cara-amarela	PR, RS, SC, SP
Piculus chrysochloros polyzonus (Valenciennes, 1826)	Pica-pau-dourado-escuro-do-sudeste	ES, RJ
Picumnus exilis pernambucensis Zimmer, 1947	Pica-pau-anão-dourado	AL, PB, PE
Picumnus limae Snethlage, 1924	Pica-pau-anão-da-caatinga	CE
Ramphastidae		
Pteroglossus bitorquatus bitorquatus Vigors, 1826	Araçari-de-pescoço-vermelho	MA, PA
Passeriformes		
Conopophagidae		
Conopophaga lineata cearae (Cory, 1916)	Cuspidor-do-nordeste	AL, BA, CE, PB, PE
Conopophaga melanops nigrifrons Pinto, 1954	Chupa-dente-de-máscara	AL, PA, PB
Cotingidae		
Calyptura cristata (Vieillot, 1818)	Tietê-de-coroa, anambé-mirim	RJ
Carpornis melanocephalus (Wied, 1820)	Cochó, sabiá-pimenta	AL, BA, ES, PR, RJ
Cotinga maculata Statius Muller, 1776	Crejoá, cotinga-crejoá	BA, ES, MG, RJ
Iodopleura pipra leucopygia Salvin, 1885	Anambezinho, anambé-de-crista	AL, PB, PE
Procnias averano averano (Hermann, 1783)	Araponga-de-barbela	AL, BA, CE, MA, PB, PE, PI, TO
Tijuca condita Snow, 1980	Saudade-de-asa-cinza	RJ
Xipholena atropurpurea (Wied, 1820)	Anambé-de-asa-branca	AL, BA, ES, PB, PE, RJ, SE
Dendrocolaptidae		
Dendrexetastes rufigula paraensis Lorenz, 1895	Arapaçu-canela-de-belém	PA
Dendrocincla fuliginosa taunayi Pinto, 1939	Arapaçu-pardo-do-nordeste	AL, PE
Dendrocincla fuliginosa trumai Sick, 1950	Arapaçu-pardo-do-xingu	MT
Dendrocincla merula badia Zimmer, 1934	Arapaçu-da-taoca-maranhense	MA, PA
Dendrocolaptes certhia medius Todd, 1920	Arapaçu-barrado-do-nordeste	AL, MA, PA, PE

Drymornis bridgesii (Eyton, 1849)	Arapaçu-platino	RS
Lepidocolaptes wagleri (Spix, 1824)	Arapaçu-escamado-de-wagler	BA, MG, PI
Xiphocolaptes falcirostris (Spix, 1824)	Arapaçu-do-nordeste	BA, CE, MA, MG, PB, PE, PI
Xiphorhynchus fuscus atlanticus (Cory, 1916)	Arapaçu-de-garganta-amarela-do-nordeste	AL, CE, PB, PE
Emberizidae		
Caryothraustes canadensis frontalis (Hellmayr, 1905)	Furriel-do-nordeste	AL, CE, PE
Coryphaspiza melanotis (Temminck, 1822)	Tico-tico-do-campo	DF, GO, MG, MS, MT, PA, PR, SP
Curaeus forbesi (Sclater, 1886)	Anumará	AL, MG, PE
Gubernatrix cristata (Vieillot, 1817)	Cardeal-amarelo	RS
Oryzoborus maximiliani Cabanis, 1851	Bicudo, bicudo-verdadeiro	AL, AM, BA, DF, ES, GO, MG, MT, PA, RJ, RO, SP
Sporophila cinnamomea (Lafresnaye, 1839)	Caboclinho-de-chapéu-cinzento	GO, MG, MS, PR, RS, SP
Sporophila falcirostris (Temminck, 1820)	Cigarra-verdadeira	BA, ES, MG, PR, RJ, SP
Sporophila frontalis (Verreaux, 1869)	Pixoxó, chanchão	ES, MG, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Sporophila melanogaster (Pelzeln, 1870)	Caboclinho-de-barriga-preta	GO, MG, PR, RS, SC, SP
Sporophila nigrorufa (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	Caboclinho-do-sertão	MS, MT
Sporophila palustris (Barrows, 1883)	Caboclinho-de-papo-branco	BA, GO, MG, MS, MT, RS, SP
Tangara cyanocephala cearensis Cory, 1916	Soldadinho	CE
Tangara cyanocephala corallina (Berlepsch, 1903)	Saíra-de-lenço, soldadinho	AL, PE
Tangara fastuosa (Lesson, 1831)	Pintor-verdadeiro	AL, PB, PE, RN
Xanthopsar flavus (Gmelin, 1788)	Veste-amarela	RS, SC
Formicariidae		
Grallaria varia intercedens Berlepsch & Leverkühn, 1890	Tovacuçu-malhado	BA, ES, PE
Fringillidae		
Carduelis yarrellii Audubon, 1839	Pintassilgo-baiano	AL, BA, CE, PB, PE, PI
Furnariidae		
Acrobatornis fonsecai Pacheco, Whitney & Gonzaga, 1996	Acrobata	BA
Asthenes baeri (Berlepsch, 1906)	Lenheiro	RS
Automolus leucophthalmus lammi Zimmer, 1947	Barranqueiro-do-nordeste	AL, PB, PE
Coryphistera alaudina Burmeister, 1850	Corredor-crestudo	RS
Geobates poecilopterus (Wied, 1830)	Andarilho, bate-bunda	BA, DF, GO, MG, MS, MT, SP
Leptasthenura platensis Reichenbach, 1853	Rabudinho	RS
Limnoctites rectirostris (Gould, 1839)	Junqueiro-de-bico-reto	RS, SC
Philydor novaesi Teixeira & Gonzaga, 1983	Limpa-folha-do-nordeste	AL
Pseudoseisura lophotes (Reichenbach, 1853)	Coperete	RS
Sclerurus caudacutus caligineus Pinto, 1954	Vira-folha-pardo-do-nordeste	AL
Sclerurus caudacutus umbretta (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Vira-folha-pardo-do-sudeste	BA, ES
Sclerurus scansor cearensis Snethlage, 1924	Vira-folhas-cearense	BA, CE, PE
Synallaxis cinerea Wied, 1831	João-baiano	BA, MG
Synallaxis infuscata Pinto, 1950	Tatac	AL, PE
Synallaxis simoni Hellmayr, 1907	João-do-araguaia	GO, MT, TO
Thripophaga macroura (Wied, 1821)	Rabo-amarelo	BA, ES, MG, RJ
Xenops minutus alagoanus Pinto, 1954	Bico-virado-liso	AL, PB, PE
Motacillidae		
Anthus nattereri Sclater, 1878	Caminheiro-grande	MG, PR, RS, SC, SP
Muscicapidae		
Cichlopsis leucogenys leucogenys Cabanis, 1851	Sabiá-castanho	BA, ES
Pipridae		
Antilophia bokermanni Coelho & Silva, 1998	Soldadinho-do-araripe, lavadeira-da-mata	CE
Piprites pileatus (Temminck, 1822)	Caneleirinho-de-chapéu-preto, caneleirinho-de-boné-preto	MG, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Schiffornis turdinus intermedius Pinto, 1954	Flautim-marrom	AL, PB, PE
Rhinocryptidae		
Merulaxis stresemanni Sick, 1960	Entufado-baiano, bigodudo-baiano	BA
Scytalopus iraiensis Bornschein, Reinert & Pichorim, 1998	Macuquinho-do-brejo	PR, RS
Thamnophilidae		
Biatas nigropectus (Lafresnaye, 1850)	Papo-branco	MG, PR, RJ, SC, SP
Cercomacra ferdinandi Snethlage, 1928	Chororó-tocantinense	TO
Cercomacra laeta sabinoi Pinto, 1939	Chororó-didi	AL, PE
Formicivora erythronotos Hartlaub, 1852	Formigueiro-de-cabeça-negra, papa-formigas-de-cabeça-negra	RJ
Formicivora littoralis Gonzaga & Pacheco, 1990	Formigueiro-do-litoral, com-com	RJ
Herpsilochmus pectoralis Sclater, 1857	Chorozinho-de-papo-preto	BA, MA, RN, SE
Herpsilochmus pileatus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Chorozinho-da-bahia	BA
Myrmeciza ruficauda (Wied, 1831)	Formigueiro-de-cauda-ruiva	AL, BA, ES, MG, PB, PE
Myrmotherula minor Salvadori, 1864	Choquinha-pequena	BA, ES, MG, RJ, SC, SP
Myrmotherula snowi Teixeira & Gonzaga, 1985	Choquinha-de-alagoas	AL, PE
Myrmotherula urosticta Sclater, 1857	Choquinha-de-rabo-cintado	BA, ES, MG, RJ
Phlegopsis nigromaculata paraensis Hellmayr, 1904	Mãe-de-taoca-pintada	MA, PA
Pyriglena atra (Swainson, 1825)	Olho-de-fogo-rendado, papa-taoca-da-bahia	BA, SE
Pyriglena leuconota pernambucensis Zimmer, 1931	Papa-taoca	AL, PE
Rhopornis ardesiaca (Wied, 1831)	Gravatazeiro	BA, MG
Stymphalornis acutirostris Bornschein, Reinert & Teixeira,	Bicudinho-do-brejo	PR, SC

1995		
Terenura sicki Teixeira & Gonzaga, 1983	Zidedê-do-nordeste	AL, PE
Thamnophilus aethiops distans Pinto, 1954	Choca-lisa-do-nordeste	AL, PE
Thamnophilus caerulescens cearensis (Cory, 1919)	Choca-da-mata-de-baturité	CE
Thamnophilus caerulescens pernambucensis Naumburg, 1937	Choca-da-mata-do-nordeste	AL, PE
Thraupidae		
Nemosia rourei Cabanis, 1870	Saíra-apunhalada	ES
Tyrannidae		
Alectrurus tricolor (Vieillot, 1816)	Galito	DF, ES, GO, MG, MS, PR, SP
Culicivora caudacuta (Vieillot, 1818)	Maria-do-campo, papa-moscas-do-campo	BA, DF, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, PR, SP, TO
Elaenia ridleyana Sharpe, 1888	Cocoruta	PE
Hemitriccus kaempferi (Zimmer, 1953)	Maria-catarinense	PR, SC
Hemitriccus mirandae (Snethlage, 1925)	Maria-do-nordeste	AL, CE, PB, PE
Phylloscartes beckeri Gonzaga & Pacheco, 1995	Borboletinha-baiano	BA
Phylloscartes ceciliae Teixeira, 1987	Cara-pintada	AL, PE
Phylloscartes kronei Willis & Oniki, 1992	Maria-da-restinga	PR, RS, SC, SP
Phylloscartes roquettei Snethlage, 1928	Cara-dourada	MG
Platyrinchus mystaceus niveigularis Pinto, 1954	Patinho-do-nordeste	AL, PB, PE
Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis (Vieillot, 1817)	Tricolino-canela, papa-moscas-canela	GO, MS, MT, PR, RS, SP
Vireonidae		
Vireo gracilirostris Sharpe, 1890	Juruviara-de-noronha	PE
Reptilia (Répteis)		
Squamata		
Boidae		
Corallus cropanii (Hoge, 1953)	Jibóia-de-cropan	SP
Colubridae		
Dipsas albifrons cavalheiroi Hoge, 1950	Dormideira-da-queimada-grande	SP
Gymnophthalmidae		
Heterodactylus lundii Reinhardt & Lütken, 1862	Cobra-de-vidro	MG
Placosoma cipoense Cunha, 1966	Lagartinho-do-cipó	MG
Polychrotidae		
Anisolepis undulatus (Wiegmann, 1834)	Camaleãozinho	RS
Teiidae		
Cnemidophorus abaetensis Dias, Rocha & Vrcibradic, 2002	Lagartixa-de-abaeté	BA
Cnemidophorus littoralis Rocha, Araújo, Vrcibradic & Costa, 2000	Lagarto-da-cauda-verde	RJ
Cnemidophorus nativo Rocha, Bergallo & Peccinini Seale, 1997	Lagartinho-de-linhares	BA, ES
Cnemidophorus vacariensis Feltrim & Lema, 2000	Lagartinho-de-vacaria	RS
Tropiduridae		
Liolaemus lutzae Mertens, 1938	Lagartixa-da-areia	RJ
Liolaemus occipitalis Boulenger, 1885	Lagartinho-da-praia	RS, SC
Viperidae		
Bothrops alcatraz Marques, Martins & Sazima, 2002	Jararaca-de-alcatrazes	SP
Bothrops insularis Amaral, 1922	Jararaca-ilhoa	SP
Bothrops pirajai Amaral, 1923	Jararaca	BA
Testudines		
Chelidae		
Phrynops hogei Mertens, 1967	Cágado, cágado-de-hoge	ES, MG, RJ
Cheloniidae		
Caretta caretta Linnaeus, 1758	Cabeçuda, tartaruga-meio-pente	AL, BA, CE, ES, MA, PE, RJ, RN, RS, SE
Chelonia mydas Linnaeus, 1758	Tartaruga-verde, aruanã	AL, AP, BA, CE, ES, MA, PA, PE, PR, RJ, RN, RS, SE, SC, SP
Eretmochelys imbricata Linnaeus, 1766	Tartaruga-de-pente	AL, BA, ES, PE, RJ, RN, SE, SP
Lepidochelys olivacea Eschscholtz, 1829	Tartaruga-oliva	AL, BA, CE, ES, PE, PR, RJ, RN, SE, SP
Dermochelyidae		
Dermochelys coriacea Linnaeus, 1766	Tartaruga-de-couro	AL, BA, CE, ES, MA, PE, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP
Amphibia (Anfíbios)		
Anura		
Bufonidae		
Melanophryniscus dorsalis (Mertens, 1933)	Flamenguinho, sapinho-de-barriga-vermelha	RS, SC
Melanophryniscus macrogranulosus Braun, 1973	Sapinho-narigudo-de-barriga-vermelha	RS

Hylidae		
Hyla cymbalum Bokermann, 1963	Perereca	SP
Hyla izecksohni Jim & Caramaschi, 1979	Perereca	SP
Hylomantis granulosa Cruz, 1988	Perereca-verde	PE
* *Phrynomedusa fimbriata* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1923	Perereca	SP
Phyllomedusa ayeaye (B. Lutz, 1966)	Perereca-de-folhagem-com-perna-reticulada	MG
Scinax alcatraz (B. Lutz, 1973)	Perereca	SP
Leptodactylidae		
Adelophryne baturitensis Hoogmoed, Borges & Cascon, 1994	Rãzinha	CE
Adelophryne maranguapensis Hoogmoed, Borges & Cascon, 1994	Rãzinha	CE
Holoaden bradei B. Lutz, 1958	Rãzinha	MG, RJ
Odontophrynus moratoi Jim & Caramaschi, 1980	Sapinho	SP
Paratelmatobius lutzii Lutz & Carvalho, 1958	Sapinho	MG
Physalaemus soaresi Izecksohn, 1965	Rãzinha	RJ
Thoropa lutzi Cochran, 1938	Rãzinha	ES, MG, RJ
Thoropa petropolitana (Wandolleck, 1907)	Rãzinha	ES, RJ

Invertebrados

Arachnida (Aracnídeos)

Amblypygi

Charinidae

Charinus troglobius Baptista & Giupponi, 2003	Aranha-chicote	BA

Araneae

Araneidae

Taczanowskia trilobata Simon, 1895	Aranha	PA

Corinnidae

Ianduba caxixe Bonaldo, 1997	Aranha	BA
Ianduba patua Bonaldo, 1997	Aranha	BA
Ianduba paubrasil Bonaldo, 1997	Aranha	BA
Ianduba vatapa Bonaldo, 1997	Aranha	BA

Ctenidae

Phoneutria bahiensis Simó & Brescovit , 2001	Aranha-armadeira	BA

Eresidae

Stegodyphus manaus Kraus & Kraus, 1992	Nenhum	AM

Symphytognathidae

Anapistula guyri Rheims & Brescovit, 2003	Aranha-de-solo	GO

Opiliones

Gonyleptidae

Giupponia chagasi Pérez & Kury, 2002	Opilião	BA
Iandumoema uai Pinto-da-Rocha, 1996	Opilião	MG
Pachylospeleus strinatii (Silhavy, 1974)	Opilião	SP

Minuidae

Spaeleoleptes spaeleusa (H. Soares, 1966)	Opilião	MG

Pseudoscorpiones

Chernetidae

Maxchernes iporangae Mahnert & Andrade, 1998	Pseudoescorpião	SP

Chthoniidae

Pseudochthonius strinatii (Beier, 1969)	Pseudoescorpião	SP

Diplopoda (Diplópodos)

Polydesmida

Chelodesmidae

Leodesmus yporangae (Schubart, 1946)	Gongolo, piolho-de-cobra	SP

Cryptodesmidae

Peridontodesmella alba Schubart, 1957	Gongolo, Piolho-de-cobra	SP

Pyrgodesmidae

Yporangiella stygius Schubart, 1946	Piolho-de-cobra	SP

Spirobolida

Rhinocrichidae		
Rhinocricus padbergi Verhoeff, 1938	Gongolo-gigante	RJ
Insecta (Insetos)		
Collembola		
Arrhopalitidae		
Arrhopalites amorimi Palacius-Vargas & Zeppelini, 1995	Colembolo	SP
Arrhopalites gnaspinius Palacius-Vargas & Zeppelini, 1995	Colembolo	SP
Arrhopalites lawrencei Palacius-Vargas & Zeppelini, 1995	Colembolo	DF, SP
Arrhopalites papaveroi Zeppelini & Palacius-Vargas, 1999	Colembolo	MS
Arrhopalites wallacei Palacius-Vargas & Zeppelini, 1995	Colembolo	SP
Paronellidae		
Trogolaphysa aelleni Yosii, 1988	Colembolo	SP
Trogolaphysa hauseri Yosii, 1989	Colembolo	SP
Ephemeroptera		
Leptophlebiidae		
Perissophlebiodes flinti (Savage, 1982)	Siriruia	RJ
Odonata		
Aeshnidae		
Aeshna eduardoi Machado, 1984	Libélula, cavalo-de-judeu	MG
Coenagrionidae		
* *Acanthagrion taxaensis* Santos, 1965	Libélula	RJ
Leptagrion acutum Santos, 1961	Libélula	ES
Minagrion mecistogastrum (Selys, 1876)	Libélula	RJ, SP
Gomphidae		
Praeviogomphus proprius Belle, 1995	Libélula	RJ
Megapodagrionidae		
Heteragrion obsoletum Selys, 1886	Libélula	MG
Heteragrion petiense Machado, 1988	Libélula, cavalo-de-judeu	MG
Pseudostigmatidae		
Coarazuphium bezerra Gnaspini, Vanin & Godoy, 1998	Besouro	GO
Coarazuphium cessaima Gnaspini, Vanin & Godoy, 1998	Besouro	BA
Coarazuphium pains Alvares & Ferreira, 2002	Besouro	MG
Coarazuphium tessai (Godoy & Vanin, 1990)	Besouro	BA
Schizogenius ocellatus Whitehead, 1972	Besouro	SP
Cerambycidae		
Hypocephalus armatus Desmarest, 1832	laiá-de-cintura, carocha	BA, MG
Plaumanniella novateutoniae Fisher, 1938	Besouro	RS, SC
Chrysomelidae		
Doryphora reticulata (Fabricius 1787)	Besouro	RS, SC
Ensiforma caerulea Jacoby, 1876	Besouro	RS, SC, SP
Schematiza aneurica Bechyné, 1956	Besouro	RS, SC, SP
Dynastidae		
Agacephala margaridae Alvarenga, 1958	Besouro	PA
Dynastes hercules paschoali Grossi & Arnaud, 1991	Besouro	BA, ES
Megasoma actaeon janus Felsche, 1906	Besouro-de-chifre	MS, SP
Megasoma gyas gyas (Herbst, 1785)	Besouro-de-chifre	BA, ES, MG, RJ, SP
Megasoma gyas rumbucheri Fischer, 1968	Besouro-de-chifre	BA, CE, MG, PB, PE
Scarabaeidae		
Dichotomius schiffleri Vaz de Mello, Louzada & Gavino, 2001	Besouro-rola-bosta	ES
Lepidoptera		
Hesperiidae		
Cyclopyge roscius iphimedia (Plötz, 1886)	Borboleta	MG, RJ, SP
Drephalys miersi Mielke, 1968	Borboleta	PR, SC
Drephalys mourei Mielke, 1968	Borboleta	RJ, SC
Ochropyge ruficauda (Hayward, 1932)	Borboleta	PR, SC
Parelbella polyzona (Latreille, 1824)	Borboleta	ES, RJ, SC
Pseudocroniades machaon seabrai Mielke, 1995	Borboleta	RJ
Turmada camposa (Plötz, 1886)	Borboleta	RJ
Zonia zonia diabo Mielke & Casagrande, 1998	Borboleta	GO, SP

Lycaenidae		
Arawacus aethesa (Hewitson, 1867)	Borboleta	ES, MG
Magnastigma julia Nicolay, 1977	Borboleta	DF, MG
Nymphalidae		
Actinote quadra (Schaus, 1902)	Borboleta, borboleta-palha	MG, RJ, SP
Actinote zikani D'Almeida, 1951	Borboleta	SP
Caenoptychia boulleti Le Cerf, 1919	Borboleta	ES, RJ, RS, SP
Callicore hydarnis (Godart, 1824)	Borboleta	MG, RJ, SP
Dasyophthalma delanira Hewitson, 1862	Borboleta	RJ
Dasyophthalma geraensis Rebel, 1922	Borboleta	MG, RJ, SP
Dasyophthalma vertebralis Butler, 1869	Borboleta	ES, MG
Doxocopa zalmunna (Butler, 1869)	Borboleta	RJ, SP
Episcada vitrea D'Almeida & Mielke, 1967	Borboleta	RJ
Eresia erysice erysice (Geyer, 1832)	Borboleta	BA
Grasseia menelaus eberti (Weber, 1963)	Borboleta	PB, PE
Heliconius nattereri C. Felder & R. Felder, 1865	Borboleta	BA, ES, MG
Hyalyris fiammetta (Hewitson, 1852)	Borboleta	ES, MG, RJ
Hyalyris leptalina (C. Felder & R. Felder, 1865)	Borboleta	ES, MG, RJ
Hypoleria fallens (Haensch, 1905)	Borboleta	ES, MG, RJ
Melinaea mnasias thera C. Felder & R. Felder, 1865	Borboleta	BA, RJ, SP
Napeogenes cyrianassa xanthone Bates, 1862	Borboleta	BA, ES, MG, RJ
Narope guilhermei Casagrande, 1989	Borboleta	RS, SC
Orobrassolis ornamentalis (Stichel, 1906)	Borboleta	MG, PR, SP
Paititia neglecta Lamas, 1979	Borboleta	AC
Pampasatyrus gyrtone (Berg, 1877)	Borboleta	RJ, SP
Pessonia epistrophus nikolajewna (Weber, 1951)	Borboleta	AL, PB
Polygrapha suprema (Schaus, 1920)	Borboleta	MG, RJ, SP
Pseudocercyonis glaucope boenninghausi (Foetterle, 1902)	Borboleta	MG, RJ, SP
Scada karschina delicata Talbot, 1932	Borboleta	PE
Tithorea harmonia caissara (Zikán, 1941)	Borboleta	ES, MG, RJ, SP
Papilionidae		
Eurytides iphitas (Hübner, 1821)	Borboleta	ES, RJ
Heraclides himeros baia (Rothschild & Jordan, 1906)	Borboleta	BA, GO
Heraclides himeros himeros (Hopffer, 1865)	Borboleta	ES, MG, RJ
Mimoides lysithous harrisianus (Swainson, 1822)	Borboleta	RJ
Parides ascanius (Cramer, 1775)	Borboleta	RJ
Parides bunichus chamissonia (Eschscholtz, 1821)	Borboleta	SC
Parides burchellanus (Westwood, 1872)	Borboleta	DF, GO, MG, SP
Parides lysander mattogrossensis (Talbot, 1928)	Borboleta	MT, RO
Parides panthonus castilhoi D' Almeida, 1967	Borboleta	SP
Pieridae		
Charonias theano theano (Boisduval, 1836)	Borboleta	MG, PR, SC, SP
Hesperocharis emeris emeris (Boisduval, 1836)	Borboleta	PR, RJ, SP
Moschoneura methymna (Godart, 1819)	Borboleta	BA, ES, RJ, SC
Perrhybris flava Oberthür, 1896	Borboleta	BA, ES
Pyralidae		
Parapoynx restingalis Da Silva & Nessimian, 1990	Mariposa	BA, RJ
Riodinidae		
Eucorna sanarita (Schaus, 1902)	Borboleta	RJ, SP
Euselasia eberti Callaghan, 1999	Borboleta	SP
Nirodia belphegor Westwood, 1851	Borboleta	MG
Panara ovifera Seitz, 1916	Borboleta	RJ
Petrocerus catiena (Hewitson, 1875)	Borboleta	ES, RJ
Xenandra heliodes dibapha Stichel, 1909	Borboleta	RJ, SC, SP
Saturniidae		
Dirphia monticola Zerny, 1923	Mariposa	RJ
Hymenoptera		
Apidae		
Exomalopsis (Phanomalopsis) atlantica Silveira, 1996	Abelha	SP
Melipona capixaba Moure & Camargo, 1995	Uruçu-negra, pé-de-pau	ES
Xylocopa (Diaxylocopa) truxali Hurd & Moure, 1963	Abelha	GO, MG
Formicidae		
Acromyrmex diasi Gonçalves, 1983	Formiga, quemquém	DF, SP
Atta robusta Borgmeier, 1939	Saúva-preta	ES, RJ
Dinoponera lucida Emery, 1901	Formiga	BA, ES
* *Simopelta minima* (Brandão, 1989)	Formiga	BA
Onychophora (Onicóforos)		
Euonychophora		
Peripatidae		

Peripatus acacioi Marcus & Marcus, 1955	Onicóforo	MG
Oligochaeta (Oligoquetos)		
Haplotaxida		
Glossoscolecidae		
* *Fimoscolex sporadochaetus* Michaelsen, 1918	Minhoca-branca	MG
Rhinodrilus alatus Righi, 1971	Minhocuçu	MG
* *Rhinodrilus fafner* Michaelsen, 1918	Minhocuçu, minhoca-gigante	MG
Gastropoda (Gastrópodos)		
Stylommatophora		
Bulimulidae		
Tomigerus (Biotocus) turbinatus Pfeiffer, 1845	Caracol	BA
Tomigerus (Digerus) gibberulus Burroco, 1815	Caracol	AL, PE
Megalobulimidae		
Megalobulimus cardosoi Morretes, 1952	Aruá-do-mato	AL, PE
Megalobulimus grandis Martens, 1885	Aruá-do-mato; aruá-gigante; caracol-gigante	SP
Megalobulimus lopesi Leme, 1989	Caracol-gigante-da-boracéia	SP
Megalobulimus parafragilior Leme & Indrusiak, 1990	Caracol-gigante	SP
Megalobulimus proclivis Martens, 1888	Aruá-alongado	RS
Streptaxidae		
Rectartemon depressus Heynemann, 1868	Caracol	RS
Strophocheilidae		
Gonyostomus henseli Martens, 1868	Caracol	RS
Gonyostomus insularis Leme, 1974	Caracol-da-ilha	SP
Mirinaba curytibana Morretes, 1952	Caracol	PR

* Espécies extintas

National List of Fish and Aquatic Invertebrate Species Threatened with Extinction

Scientific Name, Author and Date	Popular Name
Nome Científico, Autor e Data	Nome Popular
Invertebrados Aquáticos	
Condylactis gigantea (Weiland, 1860)	Anêmona do mar
Cerianthomorphe brasiliensis Carlgreen, 1931	--
Cerianthus brasiliensis Melo-Leitão, 1919	--
Gorgonacea	
Gorgoniidae	
Phillogorgia dilatata (Esper, 1806)	Orelha-de-elefante
Asteroidea	
Forcipulatida	
Asterinidae	
Coscinasterias tenuispina (Lamarck, 1816)	Estrela-do-mar
Paxillosida	
Astropectinidae	
Astropecten braziliensis Müller & Troschel, 1842	Estrela-do-mar
Astropecten cingulatus Sladen, 1889	Estrela-do-mar
Astropecten marginatus Gray, 1840	Estrela-do-mar
Luidiidae	
Luidia clathrata (Say, 1825)	Estrela-do-mar
Luidia ludwigi scotti Bell, 1917	Estrela-do-mar
Luidia senegalensis (Lamarck, 1816)	Estrela-do-mar
Spinulosida	
Echinasteridae	
Echinaster (*Othilia*) *brasiliensis* Müller & Troschel, 1842	Estrela-do-mar
Echinaster (*Othilia*) *echinophorus* Lamarck, 1816	Estrela-do-mar
Echinaster (*Othilia*) *guyanensis* Clark, 1987	Estrela-do-mar
Valvatida	
Asterinidae	
Asterina stellifera (Möbius, 1859)	Estrela-do-mar
Ophiodiasteridae	
Linckia guildingii Gray, 1840	Estrela-do-mar
Narcissia trigonaria Sladen, 1889	Estrela-do-mar
Oreasteridae	
Oreaster reticulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Estrela-do-mar
Bivalvia	
Unionoida	
Hyriidae	
Castalia undosa Martens, 1827	Concha-borboleta
Diplodon caipira (Ihering, 1893)	Marisco-de-água-doce
Diplodon dunkerianus Lea, 1856	Marisco-de-água-doce

Diplodon expansus Küster, 1856	--
Diplodon fontainianus (Orbigny, 1835)	--
Diplodon greeffeanus Ihering, 1893	Marisco-de-água-doce
Diplodon iheringi Simpson, 1900	Marisco-barrigudinho
Diplodon koseritzi Clessin, 1888	Marisco-do-junco
Diplodon martensi Ihering, 1893	Marisco-de-água-doce
Diplodon pfeifferi Dunker, 1848	Marisco-de-água-doce
Diplodon rotundus Wagner, 1827	Concha-disco
Mycetopodidae	
Anodontites elongates Swainson, 1823	Marisco-pantaneiro
Anodontites ensiformis Spix, 1827	Estilete
Anodontites ferrarisii Orbigny, 1835	Redondo-rajado
Anodontites iheringi Clessin, 1882	Alongado-rajado
Anodontites soleniformes Orbigny, 1835	Marisco-de-água-doce
Anodontites tenebricosus Lea, 1834	Marisco-rim
Anodontites trapesialis Lamarck, 1819	Prato, saboneteira
Anodontites trapezeus Spix, 1827	Marisco-de-água-doce
Bartlettia stefanensis Maicand, 1856	Ostra-de-rio
Fossula fossiculifera Orbigny, 1835	Fóssula
Leila blainvilliana Lea, 1834	Leila
Leila esula Orbigny, 1835	Leila
Monocondylaea paraguayana Orbigny, 1835	Cofrinho
Mycetopoda legumen Martens, 1888	Faquinha-arredondada
Mycetopoda siliquosa Spix, 1827	Faquinha-truncada
Demospongiae	
Hadromerida	
Potamolepidae	
Oncosclera jewelli (Volkmer, 1963)	Feltro-d'água
Uruguaya corallioides (Bowerbank, 1863)	--
Sterrastrolepis brasiliensis Volkmer- Ribeiro & De Rosa-Barbosa, 1978	_
Haplosclerida	
Spongillidae	
Anheteromeyenia ornata (Bonetto & Ezcurra de Drago, 1970)	Geléia-de-água
Corvoheteromeyenia australis (Bonetto & Ezcurra de Drago, 1966)	--
Corvoheteromeyenia eterosclera Ezcurra de Drago, 1974	--
Corvospongilla volkmeri De Rosa-Barbosa, 1988	--
Heteromeyenia insignis Weltner, 1895	--
Houssayella iguazuensis Bonetto & Ezcurra de Drago, 1966	--
Racekiela sheilae Volkmer-Ribeiro, De Rosa-Barbosa & Tavares, 1988	--
Poecilosclerida	
Metaniidae	
Metania kiliani Volkmer-Ribeiro & Costa, 1992	--
Echinoidea	
Cassiduloida	
Cassidulidae	

Cassidulus mitis Krau, 1954	Ouriço-do-mar-irregular
Cidaroida	
Cidaridae	
Eucidaris tribuloides (Lamarck, 1816)	Ouriço-satélite
Echinoida	
Echinidae	
Paracentrotus gaimardi (Blainville, 1825)	Ouriço-do-mar
Enteropneusta	
Spengelidae	
Willeya loya Petersen, 1965	--
Gastropoda	
Mesogastropoda	
Hydrobiidae	
Potamolithus troglobius Simone & Miracchiolli, 1994	--
Naticidae	
Natica micra (Haas, 1953)	Búzio
Vermetidae	
Petaloconchus myrakeenae Absalão & Rios, 1987	--
Holothuroidea	
Apodida	
Synaptidae	
Synaptula secreta Ancona-Lopez, 1957	Pepino-do-mar
Aspidochirotida	
Stichopodidae	
Isostichopus badionotus (Selenka, 1867)	Pepino-do-mar, holotúria
Hydrozoa	
Capitata	
Milleporidae	
Millepora alcicornis Linnaeus, 1758	Coral-de-fogo
Malacostraca	
Amphipoda	
Hyalellidae	
Hyalella caeca Pereira, 1989	--
Decapoda	
Aeglidae	
Aegla cavernicola Turkay, 1972	--
Aegla leptochela Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994	--
Aegla microphtalma Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994	--
Atyidae	
Atya gabonensis Giebel, 1875	Coruca
Atya scabra (Leach, 1815)	Coruca
Gecarcinidae	
Gecarcinus lagostoma Milne-Edwards, 1835	Caranguejo-ladrão
Grapsidae	
Percnon gibbesi Milne-Edwards, 1853	--
Palaemonidae	
Macrobrachium carcinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Pitu, lagosta-de-água-doce, lagosta-de-são-fidelis
Porcellanidae	
Minyocerus angustus (Dana, 1852)	--

Polychaeta	
Amphinomida	
Amphinomidae	
Eurythoe complanata (Pallas, 1766)	Verme - de - fogo
Eunicida	
Eunicidae	
Eunice sebastiani Nonato, 1965	--
Onuphidae	
Diopatra cuprea (Bosc, 1802)	--
Peixes	
Elasmobranchii	
Carcharhiniformes	
Carcharhinidae	
Isogomphodon oxyrhynchus (Müller & Henle, 1839)	Quati
Negaprion brevirostris (Poey, 1868)	--
Triakidae	
Galeorhinus galeus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cação-bico-doce
Mustelus schmitti Springer, 1939	Cação-cola-fina, caçonete
Lamniformes	
Cetorhinidae	
Cetorhinus maximus (Gunnerus, 1765)	Tubarão - peregrino
Orectolobiformes	
Ginglymostomatidae	
Ginglymostoma cirratum (Bonnaterre, 1788)	Cação-lixa, tubarão-lixa, lambaru
Rhincodontidae	
Rhincodon typus Smith, 1828	Tubarão - baleia
Pristiformes	
Pristidae	
Pristis perotteti Müller & Henle, 1841	Peixe-serra
Pristis pectinata Latham, 1794	Peixe-serra
Rhinobatiformes	
Rhinobatidae	
Rhinobatus horkelii (Müller & Henle, 1841)	Raia-viola
Squatiniformes	
Squatinidae	
Squatina guggenheim Marini, 1936	Cação-anjo-espinhoso
Squatina occulta (Vooren & Silva, 1991)	Cação-anjo-liso
Actinopterygii	
Batrachoidiformes	
Batrachoididae	
Potamobatrachus trispinosus Collette, 1995	Mangangá
Characiformes	
Anostomidae	
Leporinus thayeri Borodin, 1929	Piau
Sartor tucuruiense Santos & Jégu, 1987	--
Characidae	
Astyanax gymnogenys Eigenmann, 1911	Lambari
Brycon devillei (Castelnau, 1855)	Piabanha
Brycon insignis Steindachner, 1877	Piabanha
Brycon nattereri Günther, 1864	Pirapitinga

Brycon opalinus (Cuvier, 1819)	Pirapitinga, pirapitinga-do-sul
Brycon orbignyanus (Valenciennes, 1850)	Piracanjuba, piracanjuva, bracanjuva
Brycon vermelha Lima & Castro, 2000	Vermelha
Bryconamericus lambari Malabarba & Kindel, 1995	Lambari
Coptobrycon bilineatus (Ellis, 1911)	--
Glandulocauda melanogenys Eigenmann, 1911	--
Glandulocauda melanopleura Eigenmann, 1911	--
Hasemania maxillaris Ellis, 1911	Lambari
Hasemania melanura Ellis, 1911	Lambari
Henochilus wheatlandii Garman, 1890	Andirá, anjirá
Hyphessobrycon duragenys Ellis, 1911	--
Hyphessobrycon flammeus Myers, 1924	Engraçadinho
Hyphessobrycon taurocephalus Ellis, 1911	Lambari
Lignobrycon myersi (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1956)	Piaba-faca
Mimagoniates lateralis (Nichols, 1913)	--
Mimagoniates rheocharis Menezes & Weitzman, 1990	--
Mimagoniates sylvicola Menezes & Weitzman, 1990	--
Mylesinus paucisquamatus Jégu & Santos, 1988	Pacu
Myleus tiete (Eigenmann & Norris, 1900)	Pacu-prata
Nematocharax venustus Weitzman, Menezes & Britski, 1986	--
Ossubtus xinguense Jegú, 1992	Pacu
Rachoviscus crassiceps Myers, 1926	--
Rachoviscus graciliceps Weitzman & Cruz, 1980	--
Spintherobolus ankoseion Weitzman & Malabarba, 1999	--
Spintherobolus broccae Myers, 1925	--
Spintherobolus leptoura Weitzman & Malabarba, 1999	--
Spintherobolus papilliferus Eigemann, 1911	--
Stygichthys typhlops Brittan & Böhlke, 1965	--
Crenuchidae	
Characidium grajahuensis Travassos, 1944	Canivetinho, mocinha
Characidium lagosantensis Travassos, 1947	Canivete
Characidium vestigipinne Buckup & Hahn, 2000	--
Cyprinodontiformes	
Poeciliidae	
Phalloptychus eigenmanni Henn, 1916	Barrigudinho
Phallotorynus fasciolatus Henn, 1916	Guarú
Phallotorynus jucundus Ihering, 1930	Guarú
Rivulidae	
Austrolebias adloffi (Ahl, 1922)	--
Austrolebias affinis (Amato, 1986)	Peixe anual
Austrolebias alexandri (Castello & Lopez, 1974)	Peixe anual
Austrolebias carvalhoi (Myers, 1947)	--
Austrolebias charrua Costa & Cheffe, 2001	Peixe anual

Austrolebias cyaneus (Amato, 1987)	Peixe anual
Austrolebias ibicuiensis (Costa, 1999)	--
Austrolebias luteoflammulatus (Vaz- Ferreira, Sierra & Scaglia, 1974)	Peixe anual
Austrolebias minuano Costa & Cheffe, 2001	Peixe anual
Austrolebias nigrofasciatus Costa & Cheffe, 2001	Peixe anual
Austrolebias periodicus (Costa, 1999)	Peixe anual
Campellolebias brucei Vaz-Ferreira & Sierra, 1974	--
Campellolebias chrysolineatus *Costa, Lacerda & Brasil, 1989*	--
Campellolebias dorsimaculatus Costa, Lacerda & Brasil, 1989	--
Cynolebias griseus Costa, Lacerda & Brasil, 1990	--
Leptolebias citrinipinnis (Costa, Lacerda & Tanizaki, 1988)	--
Leptolebias cruzi (Costa, 1988)	--
Leptolebias fractifasciatus (Costa, 1988)	--
Leptolebias leitaoi (Cruz & Peixoto, 1991)	--
Leptolebias marmoratus (Ladiges, 1934)	--
Leptolebias minimus (Myers, 1942)	--
Leptolebias opalescens (Myers, 1941)	--
Leptolebias splendens (Myers, 1942)	--
Maratecoara formosa Costa & Brasil, 1995	--
Megalebias wolterstorffi (Ahl, 1924)	--
Nematolebias whitei (Myers, 1942)	--
Plesiolebias xavantei (Costa, Lacerda & Tanizaki, 1988)	--
Simpsonichthys alternatus (Costa & Brasil, 1994)	--
Simpsonichthys auratus Costa & Nielsen, 2000	--
Simpsonichthys boitonei Carvalho, 1959	--
Simpsonichthys bokermanni (Carvalho & Cruz, 1987)	--
Simpsonichthys constanciae (Myers, 1942)	--
Simpsonichthys flammeus (Costa, 1989)	--
Simpsonichthys fulminantis (Costa & Brasil, 1993)	--
Simpsonichthys ghisolfi Costa, Cyrino & Nielsen, 1996	--
Simpsonichthys hellneri (Berkenkamp, 1993)	--
Simpsonichthys izecksohni (Cruz, 1983)	--
Simpsonichthys magnificus (Costa & Brasil, 1991)	--
Simpsonichthys marginatus Costa & Brasil, 1996	--
Simpsonichthys multiradiatus (Costa & Brasil, 1994)	--
Simpsonichthys myersi (Carvalho, 1971)	--
Simpsonichthys notatus (Costa, Lacerda & Brasil, 1990)	--
Simpsonichthys parallelus Costa, 2000	--
Simpsonichthys perpendicularis Costa, Nielsen & De Luca, 2001	--
Simpsonichthys rosaceus Costa, Nielsen & De Luca, 2001	--
Simpsonichthys rufus Costa, Nielsen & De Luca, 2000	--

Simpsonichthys santanae (Shibatta & Garavello, 1992)	--
Simpsonichthys similis Costa & Hellner, 1999	--
Simpsonichthys stellatus (Costa & Brasil, 1994)	--
Simpsonichthys trilineatus (Costa & Brasil, 1994)	--
Simpsonichthys zonatus (Costa & Brasil, 1990)	--
Spectrolebias semiocellatus Costa & Nielsen, 1997	--
Gymnotiformes	
Apteronotidae	
Sternarchorhynchus britskii Campos-da-Paz, 2000	Ituí
Sternopygidae	
Eigenmannia vicentespelaea Triques, 1996	Ituí
Perciformes	
Chaetodontidae	
Prognathodes obliquus (Lubbock & Edwards, 1980)	Peixe-borboleta
Cichlidae	
Crenicichla cyclostoma Ploeg, 1986	Jacundá
Crenicichla jegui Ploeg, 1986	Jacundá
Crenicichla jupiaiensis Britski & Luengo, 1968	Joaninha
Teleocichla cinderella Kullander, 1988	--
Gymnogeophagus setequedas Reis, Malabarba & Pavanelli, 1992	Acará
Gobiidae	
Elacatinus figaro Sazima, Moura & Rosa, 1997	Neon
Grammatidae	
Gramma brasiliensis Sazima, Gasparini & Moura, 1998	Grama
Labridae	
Bodianus insularis Gomon & Lubbock, 1980	Bodião-Ilhéu
Pomacentridae	
Stegastes sanctipauli Lubbock & Edwards, 1981	Donzelinha
Scaridae	
Scarus guacamaia Cuvier, 1829	--
Serranidae	
Anthias salmopunctatus Lubbock & Edwards, 1981	--
****Mycteroperca tigris* (Valenciennes, 1833)	--
Siluriformes	
Auchenipteridae	
Tatia boemia Koch & Reis, 1996	--
Callichthyidae	
Corydoras macropterus Regan, 1913	--
Lepthoplosternum tordilho Reis, 1997	--
Doradidae	
Kalyptodoras bahiensis Higuchi, Britski & Garavello, 1990	Peracuca
Heptapteridae	
Chasmocranus brachynema Gomes & Schubart, 1958	Bagrinho
Heptaterus multiradiatus Ihering, 1907	--

Pimelodella kronei (Ribeiro, 1907)	Bagre-cego
Rhamdia jequitinhonha Silfvergrip, 1996	Bagre, jundiá
Rhamdiopsis microcephala (Lütken, 1874)	Bagrinho
Taunaya bifasciata (Eigenmann & Norris, 1900)	Bagrinho
Loricariidae	
Ancistrus formoso Sabino & Trajano, 1997	Cascudo
Delturus parahybae (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)	Cascudo-laje
Harttia rhombocephala Miranda-Ribeiro,1939	Cascudo
Hemiancistrus chlorostictus Cardoso & Malabarba, 1999	Cascudo
Hemipsilichthys garbei Ihering, 1911	Cascudo
Hemipsilichthys mutuca Oliveira & Oyakawa, 1999	Cascudo
Hypancistrus zebra Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1991	Cascudo-zebra
Pogonopoma parahybae (Steindachner, 1877)	Cascudo
Pseudotocinclus tietensis (Ihering, 1907)	Cascudinho
Pimelodidae	
Aguarunichthys tocantinsensis Zuanon, Rapp Py-Daniel & Jégu, 1993	--
Conorhynchos conirostris (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1840)	Pirá, pirá-tamanduá
Steindachneridion amblyura (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1888)	Surubim
Steindachneridion doceana (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)	Surubim-do-doce
Steindachneridion parahybae (Steindachner, 1876)	Surubim-do-paraíba
Steindachneridion scripta (Ribeiro, 1918)	Surubim
Trichomycteridae	
Homodiaetus graciosa Koch, 2002	Cambeba
Homodieatus passarelii (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1944)	--
Listrura campos (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1957)	Candiru, bagre-mole
Listrura nematopteryx De Pinna, 1988	--
Listrura tetraradiata Landim & Costa, 2002	--
Microcambeva barbata Costa & Bockmann, 1994	Cambeva
Trichogenes longipinnis Britski & Ortega, 1983	--
Trichomycterus castroi Pinna, 1992	Cambeva
Trichomycterus itacarambiensis Trajanoi & Pinna, 1996	Cambeva
Trichomycterus paolence (Eigenmann, 1917)	Cambeva

National List of Fish and Aquatic Invertebrate Species Overexploited or Threatened of Overexploitation

Scientific Name, Author and Date	**Popular Name**

Nome Científico, Autor e Data	Nome Popular
Invertebrados Aquáticos	
***Gastropoda	
***Mesogastropoda	
***Strombidae	

***Strombus goliath* Schoter, 1805	Búzio-de-chapéu
Malacostraca	
Decapoda	
Gecarcinidae	
Cardisoma guanhumi (Latreille, 1825)	Guaiamum, goiamú, gaiamú
Ocypodidae	
Ucides cordatus (Linnaeus, 1763)	Ucá, caranguejo-uçá, caranguejo-verdadeiro, caranguejo-de-mangue, catanhão
Palinuridae	
Panulirus argus (Latreille, 1804)	Lagosta
Panulirus laevicauda (Latreille, 1817)	Lagosta
Penaeidae	
Farfantepenaeus brasiliensis (Latreille, 1817)	Camarão-rosa
Farfantepenaeus paulensis (Pérez-Farfante, 1967)	Camarão-rosa
Farfantepenaeus subtilis (Pérez-Farfante, 1967)	Camarão-rosa
Litopenaeus schimitti (Burkenroad, 1936)	Camarão-branco
Xiphopenaeus kroyeri (Heller, 1862)	Camarão-sete-barbas
Portunidae	
Callinectes sapidus (Rathbun, 1896)	Siri; siri-azul
Peixes	
Elasmobranchii	
Carcharhiniformes	
Carcharhinidae	
*** *Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey, 1861)	Tubarão-estrangeiro; tubarão-galha-branca-oceânico
*** *Carcharhinus porosus* (Ranzani, 1839)	Tubarão-junteiro, tubarãoazeiteiro
*** *Carcharhinus signatus* (Poey, 1868)	Tubarão - toninha
Prionace glauca (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tubarão - azul
Sphyrnidae	
Sphyrna lewini (Griffith & Smith, 1834)	Tubarão - martelo
Sphyrna tiburo (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cação-martelo-da-aba-curta, panã-da-abacurta, cação-martelo, cambeva-pata
Sphyrna zygaena (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tubarão-martelo liso
Lamniformes	
Lamnidae	
****Lamna nasus* (Bonnaterre, 1788)	Tubarão - golfinho
Odontaspididae	
Carcharias taurus Rafinesque, 1810	Mangona
Actinopterygii	
Characiformes	
Characidae	
Colossoma macropomum (Cuvier, 1818)	Tambaqui
Prochilodontidae	
**Semaprochilodus insignis.* (Jardine & Schomburgk, 1841)	Jaraqui
**Semaprochilodus taeniurus* (Vallenciennes, 1817)	Jaraqui
Clupeiformes	
Clupeidae	
Sardinella brasiliensis (Steindachner, 1879)	Sardinha
Gadiformes	
Merlucciidae	
****Merluccius hubbsi* Marini, 1933	Merluza
Gasterosteiformes	

Syngnathidae	
Hippocampus erectus Perry, 1810	Cavalo-marinho
Hippocampus reidi Ginsburg, 1933	Cavalo-marinho
Lophiiformes	
Lophiidae	
Lophius gastrophysus Miranda-Ribeiro, 1915	Peixe-sapo
Osteoglossiformes	
Osteoglossidae	
Arapaima gigas (Cuvier, 1817)	Pirarucu
Perciformes	
Lutjanidae	
****Lutjanus analis* (Cuvier, 1828)	Caranha, cioba, vermelho, vermelho-cioba
Lutjanus purpureus Poey, 1867	Pargo, vermelho
Ocyurus chrysurus (Bloch, 1790)	Cioba, guaiúba
Rhomboplites aurorubens (Cuvier, 1829)	Realito, paramirim
Mugilidae	
Mugil liza Valenciennes, 1836	Tainha
Mugil platanus (Günther, 1880)	Tainha
Pinguipedidae	
Pseudopercis numida (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1915)	Namorado
Pomatomidae	
Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus, 1766)	Anchova
Sciaenidae	
Cynoscion guatucupa (Cuvier, 1830)	Pescada-olhuda
Macrodon ancylodon (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Pescadinha-real
Micropogonias furnieri (Desmarest, 1823)	Corvina
Umbrina canosai (Berg, 1895)	Castanha
Serranidae	
Epinephelus itajara (Lichtenstein, 1822)	Mero, canapu, merote (jovem), bodete (jovem)
Epinephelus marginatus (Lowe, 1834)	Garoupa
Epinephelus morio (Valenciennes, 1828)	Garoupa-são-tomé
Epinephelus niveatus (Valenciennes, 1828)	Cherne
Mycteroperca bonaci (Poey, 1860)	Badejo; badejo-quadrado
Polyprion americanus (Schneider, 1801)	Cherne-poveiro
Sparidae	
Pagrus pagrus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Pargo - rosa
Siluriformes	
Ariidae	
Genidens barbus (Lacepède, 1803)	Bagre
Pimelodidae	
Brachyplatystoma vaillantii (Valenciennes, 1840)	Piramutaba
* *Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii* (Castelnau,1855)	Dourada
Zungaro zungaro (Humboldt, 1821)	Jaú
Tetraodontiformes	
Balistidae	
****Balistes capriscus* Gmelin, 1789	Peroá

Alterations included by NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 52, AS OF NOVEMBER 8, 2005

*Alteration of scientific name
**Alteration of name of species
***Relocated from Appendix I to Appendix II
**** Excluded from IN

Official List of Species of Brazilian Fauna and Fauna Threatened with Extinction

Family	Species	Author	State	Biome
Família	Espécie	Autor	Unidades da Federação	Bioma
Acanthaceae	*Ruellia chamaedrys***	(Nees) Angely	SP	Mata Atlântica
Acanthaceae	*Staurogyne brachiata*	(Hiern) Leonard	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Acanthaceae	*Staurogyne veronicifolia*	(Nees) Kuntze	ES	Mata Atlântica
Acanthaceae	*Staurogyne warmingiana*	(Hiern) Leonard	MG	Cerrado
Acanthaceae	*Stenandrium stenophyllum*	Kameyama	MG	Cerrado
Alstroemeriaceae	*Alstroemeria capixaba*	M.C.Assis	ES	Mata Atlântica
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena chrestoides*	C.C.Townsend	BA	Caatinga
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena duriuscula*	Moq.	BA	Mata Atlântica
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena hatschbachiana*	Pedersen	BA	Cerrado
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena scandens*	(R.E.Fr.) J.C.Siqueira	ES, MG, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Amaranthaceae	*Lecosia oppositifolia*	Pedersen	ES	Mata Atlântica
Amaranthaceae	*Pfaffia argyrea*	Pedersen	MG	Cerrado
Amaranthaceae	*Pfaffia minarum*	Pedersen	MG	Cerrado
Amaranthaceae	*Pfaffia townsendii*	Pedersen	GO	Cerrado
Amaryllidaceae	*Griffinia liboniana*	Morren	BA, MG	Cerrado / Mata Atlântica
Amaryllidaceae	*Hippeastrum brasiliamum*	(Traub & J.L.Doran) Dutilh	ES, MG	Mata Atlântica
Amaryllidaceae	*Worsleya rayneri* (Imperatriz-do-Brasil, rabo-de-galo)	(Hook.f.) Traub & Moldenke	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Anacardiaceae	*Myracrodruon urundeuva* (Aroeira-do-sertão)	Engl.	BA, DF, GO, MA, MG, MS, MT, SP	Cerrado / Caatinga
Anacardiaceae	*Schinopsis brasiliensis*	Engl.	BA, CE, DF, GO, MA, MG, MS, PI, TO	Cerrado / Caatinga
Apocynaceae	*Blepharodon hirsutum*	Goyder	BA	Caatinga
Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum morrenioides*	Goyder	BA	Cerrado / Caatinga

Apocynaceae	*Ditassa arianeae*	Fontella	BA, ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Apocynaceae	*Ditassa maricaensis*	Fontella	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Apocynaceae	*Gonolobus dorothyanus*	Fontella & E.A.Schwarz	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Apocynaceae	*Matelea marcoassisii*	Fontella	SP	Mata Atlântica
Apocynaceae	*Metastelma harleyi*	Fontella	BA	Cerrado
Araceae	*Anthurium langsdorffii* (Antúrio-espada)	Schott	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Araceae	*Anthurium luschnathianum* (Antúrio-da-praia)	Kunth	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Araceae	*Philodendron fragile*	Nadruz & Mayo	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Araceae	*Philodendron spiritus-sancti*	G.S.Bunting	ES	Mata Atlântica
Araucariaceae	*Araucaria angustifolia* (Pinheiro-brasileiro, pinheiro-do-paraná)	(Bertol.) Kuntze	MG, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP	Mata Atlântica
Arecaceae	*Acanthococos emensis*	Toledo	MG, SP	Cerrado
Arecaceae	*Attalea barreirensis* (Catolé)	Glassman	BA	Cerrado
Arecaceae	*Attalea brasiliensis*	Glassman	DF	Cerrado
Arecaceae	*Bactris hatschbachii*	Noblick ex A. J. Hend.	PR, SP	Mata Atlântica
Arecaceae	*Butia eriospatha* (Butiá)	(Mart. ex Drude) Becc.	PR, RS, SC	Pampa
Arecaceae	*Euterpe edulis* (Jussara, palmito)	Mart.	AL, BA, ES, GO, PB, PE, PR, RJ, RN, SE, SC, SP	Mata Atlântica
Arnelliaceae	*Southbya organensis*	Herzog	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium beckeri***	Brade	ES	Mata Atlântica
Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium bradeanum*	Handro	SP	Mata Atlântica
Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium castaneum*	Schltdl. & Cham.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium praemorsum*	Brade	ES	Mata Atlântica

Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium schwackei*	Christ	MG	Cerrado
Asteraceae	*Anteremanthus hatschbachii*	H.Rob.	MG	Cerrado
Asteraceae	*Aspilia grazielae*	J.U.Santos	MS	Pantanal
Asteraceae	*Aspilia paraensis*	(Huber) J.U.Santos	PA, RO	Amazônia
Asteraceae	*Aspilia pohlii*	(Schultz Bip. ex Baker) Baker	GO	Cerrado
Asteraceae	*Aspilia procumbens*	Baker	RN	Mata Atlântica
Asteraceae	*Chaptalia arechavaletae*	Hieron. ex Arechav.	RS	Pampa
Asteraceae	*Hysterionica pinnatisecta*	Matzenb & Sobral	SC	Mata Atlântica / Pampa
Asteraceae	*Lychnophora ericoides* (Arnica, arnica-da-serra)	Mart.	GO, MG, SP	Cerrado
Asteraceae	*Senecio caparoensis*	Cabrera	MG	Mata Atlântica
Asteraceae	*Senecio promatensis*	Matzenb.	RS	Pampa
Asteraceae	*Senecio ramboanus*	Cabrera	RS	Pampa
Asteraceae	*Viguiera aspilioides*	Baker	PR	Cerrado
Asteraceae	*Viguiera corumbensis*	Malme	MS, MT	Cerrado
Asteraceae	*Viguiera guaranitica*	Chodat	RS	Mata Atlântica
Asteraceae	*Viguiera hilairei*	Blake	MG	Cerrado
Asteraceae	*Viguiera paranensis*	(Malme) J.U.Santos	PR	Mata Atlântica
Begoniaceae	*Begonia jureiensis*	S. J. Gomes da Silva & Mamede	SP	Mata Atlântica
Bignoniaceae	*Adenocalymma magnoalatum*	Scud.	MG	Mata Atlântica
Bignoniaceae	*Adenocalymma ubatubense*	Assis & Semir	SP	Mata Atlântica
Bignoniaceae	*Digomphia densicoma*	(Mart. ex DC.) Pilg.	AM	Amazônia
Bignoniaceae	*Jacaranda carajasensis*	A.H.Gentry	PA	Amazônia
Bignoniaceae	*Jacaranda crassifolia*	Morawetz	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Bignoniaceae	*Jacaranda intricata*	A.H.Gentry & Morawetz	GO	Cerrado
Bignoniaceae	*Jacaranda rugosa*	A.H.Gentry	PE	Caatinga
Bignoniaceae	*Jacaranda subalpina*	Morawetz	RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica

Bignoniaceae	*Tabebuia botelhensis*	A.H.Gentry	RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Bignoniaceae	*Tabebuia selachidentata*	A.H.Gentry	BA	Caatinga
Blechnaceae	*Blechnum andinum*	(Baker) C.Chr.	MG, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Blechnaceae	*Blechnum mochaemum var. squamipes*	(Hieron.) de la Sota	RS, SC	Mata Atlântica / Pampa
Blechnaceae	*Blechnum sprucei*	C.Chr.	MG	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Aechmea apocalyptica*	Reitz	PR, SC, SP	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Aechmea blumenavii* (Gravatá, monjola, bromélia)	Reitz	SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Aechmea cariocae*	L.B.Sm	BA	Caatinga / Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Aechmea eurycorymbus*	Harms	PA, PE	Caatinga / Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Aechmea kleinii* (Gravatá, monjola, bromélia)	Reitz	SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Aechmea muricata*	(Arruda) L.B.Sm.	AL, PE	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Aechmea pimenti-velosoi* (Gravatá, monjola, bromélia)	Reitz	SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Aechmea werdermannii*	Harms	PE	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Aechmea winkleri*	Reitz	RS	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Billbergia alfonsi-joannis* (Poço-de-jacó, gravatá, monjola, bromélia)	Reitz	ES, SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Canistrum fosterianum*	L.B.Sm.	BA	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Cryptanthus burle-marxii*	Leme	PE	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Cryptanthus fosterianus**	L.B.Sm.	PE	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Dyckia agudensis*	Irgang e Sobral	RS	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Dyckia alba*	S.Winkl.	RS	Pampa

Bromeliaceae	*Dyckia cabrerae*	L.B.Smith et Reitz	SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Dyckia distachya* (Gravatá, bromelia)	Hassl.	RS, SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Dyckia elisabethae*	S.Winckl.	RS	Pampa
Bromeliaceae	*Dyckia hatschbachii* (Gravatá, bromélia)	L.B.Sm.	PR	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Dyckia ibiramensis* (Gravatá, bromélia)	Reitz	SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Fernseea itatiaiae*	Baker	MG, RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Guzmania monostachia*	Rusby ex Mez	CE	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Hohenbergia castellanosi*	L.B.Sm. & R.W.Read	BA	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Hohenbergia correia-araujoi*	E.Pereira & Moutinho	BA	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Hohenbergia littoralis*	L.B.Sm.	BA	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Neoregelia binotti**	(Antoine) L.B.Sm.	SP	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Nidularium bocainensis*	Leme	SP	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Nidularium utriculosum**	Ule	ES	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Orthophytum amoenum*	(Ule) L.B.Sm.	BA	Caatinga
Bromeliaceae	*Portea grandiflora*	Philcox	BA	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Portea kermesina*	K.Kock	BA	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Tillandsia afonsoana*	T. Strehl	RS	Pampa
Bromeliaceae	*Vriesea biguassuensis* (Gravatá, monjolinha, bromélia)	Reitz	SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Vriesea brusquensis* (Gravatá, monjola, bromélia)	Reitz	PR, SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Vriesea cearensis*	L.B.Sm.	CE	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Vriesea muelleri* (Gravatá)	Mez	PR, SC	Mata Atlântica

Bromeliaceae	*Vriesea pinottii* (Gravatá, monjola, bromélia)	Reitz	PR, SC	Mata Atlântica
Bromeliaceae	*Vriesea triangularis* (Gravatá, monjolinha, bromélia)	Reitz	SC	Mata Atlântica
Bruchiaceae	*Pringleella subulata*	(Müll.Hal.) Broth.	MG, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Burseraceae	*Bursera simaruba*	(L.) Sarg.	AM	Amazônia
Burseraceae	*Trattinnickia ferruginea* (Almacega)	Kuhlm.	MG	Mata Atlântica
Burseraceae	*Trattinnickia mensalis* (Amescla-tapina, amescla)	Daly	BA, ES	Mata Atlântica
Cactaceae	*Arthrocereus melanurus ssp odurus*	(F. Ritter) N. P. Taylor & Zappi	MG	Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Arthrocereus rondonianus*	Backeb. & Voll	MG	Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Brasilicereus markgrafii*	Backeb. & Voll	MG	Caatinga / Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Cipocereus crassisepalus*	(Buining & Brederoo) Zappi & N.P.Taylor	MG	Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Cipocereus laniflorus*	N. P. Taylor & Zappi	MG	Cerrado / Mata Atlântica
Cactaceae	*Cipocereus pusilliflorus*	(F.Ritter) Zappi & N.P.Taylor	MG	Caatinga / Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Coleocephalocereus fluminensis ssp. decumbens*	(F. Ritter) N.P. Taylor & D.C. Zappi	MG	Mata Atlântica
Cactaceae	*Coleocephalocereus purpureus*	(Buining & Brederoo) F.Ritter	MG	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Discocactus horstii*	Buining & Brederoo	MG	Caatinga / Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Echinopsis calochlora*	K.Schum.	MS	Cerrado / Pantanal
Cactaceae	*Espostoopsis dybowskii*	(Rol.-Goss.) Buxb.	BA	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Facheiroa cephaliomelana ssp estevesii*	(P.J. Braun) N. P. Taylor & Zappi	BA	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Melocactus azureus*	Buining & Brederoo	BA	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Melocactus deinacanthus*	Buining & Brederoo	BA	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Melocactus glaucescens*	Buining & Brederoo	BA	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Melocactus pachyacanthus*	Buining & Brederoo	BA	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Melocactus violaceus ssp. ritteri*	N.P.Taylor	BA	Mata Atlântica

Cactaceae	*Micranthocereus auriazureus*	Buining & Brederoo	MG	Caatinga / Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Micranthocereus polyanthus*	(Werderm.) Backeb.	BA	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Micranthocereus streckeri*	Van Heek & Van Criekinge	BA	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Pilosocereus aurisetus ssp. aurilanatus*	(F.Ritter) D.C.Zappi	MG	Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Pilosocereus azulensis*	N. P. Taylor & Zappi	MG	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Pilosocereus brasiliensis ssp. brasiliensis*	(Britton & Rose) Backeb.	ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Cactaceae	*Rhipsalis cereoides*	(Backeb. & Voll) Backeb.	ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Cactaceae	*Tacinga braunii*	Esteves	MG	Caatinga
Cactaceae	*Uebelmannia buiningii*	Donald	MG	Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Uebelmannia gummifera*	(Backeb. & Voll) Backeb.	MG	Cerrado
Cactaceae	*Uebelmannia pectinifera ssp. pectinifera*	Buining	MG	Cerrado
Celastraceae	*Maytenus rupestris*	Pirani & Carvalho-Okano	MG	Cerrado
Celastraceae	*Salacia mosenii*	A.C.Sm.	RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Chrysobalanaceae	*Hirtella insignis*	Briq. ex Prance	BA, ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Chrysobalanaceae	*Hirtella parviunguis*	Prance	BA	Mata Atlântica
Chrysobalanaceae	*Hirtella santosii*	Prance	BA	Mata Atlântica
Chrysobalanaceae	*Licania aracaensis*	Prance	AM	Amazônia
Chrysobalanaceae	*Licania bellingtonii*	Prance	RO	Amazônia
Chrysobalanaceae	*Licania indurata* (Milho-cozido)	Pilg.	SP	Mata Atlântica
Chrysobalanaceae	*Parinari brasiliensis*	(Schott) Hook. f.	MG, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Combretaceae	*Buchenavia pabstii*	Marquete &Valente	BA, ES	Mata Atlântica
Combretaceae	*Buchenavia rabelloana* (Piqui-merindiba)	N.F.Mattos	ES, SP	Mata Atlântica
Combretaceae	*Terminalia acuminata*	(Fr. All.) Eichl.	RJ	Mata Atlântica

Connaraceae	*Rourea pseudospadicea*	G.Schellenb.	SP	Cerrado / Mata Atlântica
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea carajasensis*	D.Austin	PA	Amazônia
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea cavalcantei*	D.Austin	PA	Amazônia
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea macedoi*	Hoehne	MG	Cerrado
Costaceae	*Costus cuspidatus*	(Nees & Mart.) P.J.M.Maas	BA, ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Costaceae	*Costus fragilis*	Maas	PA	Amazônia
Costaceae	*Costus fusiformis*	Maas	PA	Amazônia
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis distichoides*	Lye	BA	Cerrado
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis nesiotis*	(Hemsl.) C.B.Clarke	ES	Mata Atlântica
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis smithii*	Barros	MG	Cerrado
Cyperaceae	*Pleurostachys angustifolia*	Boeck.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora warmingii*	Boeck.	BA	Caatinga
Dicksoniaceae	*Dicksonia sellowiana* (Xaxim, xaxim-imperial)	Hook.	MG, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP	Mata Atlântica
Dicranaceae	*Atractylocarpus brasiliensis*	(Müll.Hal.) R.S.Williams	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Dicranaceae	*Atractylocarpus longisetus*	(Hook.) E.B.Bartram	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Dicranaceae	*Campylopus densicoma*	(Müll.Hal.) Paris	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Dilleniaceae	*Davilla glaziovii* (Erva-de-santa-luzia, cipó-cabloco)	Eichler	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Ephedraceae	*Ephedra tweediana*	Fisch. & C.A.Mey.	RS	Mata Atlântica
Eriocaulaceae	*Actinocephalus cipoensis***	(Silveira) Sano	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Actinocephalus clausseniamus*	(Koern.) Sano	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Paepalanthus crinitus*	Tissot-Squalli	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Paepalanthus extremensis*	Silveira	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Paepalanthus hydra*	Ruhland	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Paepalanthus rhizomatosus*	Silveira	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Paepalanthus scytophyllus*	Ruhland	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Syngonanthus bahiensis*	Moldenke	BA	Caatinga

Eriocaulaceae	*Syngonanthus brasiliana* (Brasiliana)	Giul.	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Syngonanthus elegans* (Sempre-viva, sempre-viva-pé-de-ouro)	(Bong.) Ruhland	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Syngonanthus harleyii*	Moldenke	BA	Caatinga
Eriocaulaceae	*Syngonanthus magnificus* (Sempre-viva-gigante)	Giul.	MG	Cerrado
Eriocaulaceae	*Syngonanthus mucugensis* (Sempre-viva-de-mucugê)	Giul.	BA	Caatinga
Eriocaulaceae	*Syngonantus suberosus* (Margarida)	Giul.	MG	Cerrado
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum bezerrae* (Pirunga, maçarenga)	Plowman	CE, PI	Caatinga
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum catharinense*	Amaral	SC	Mata Atlântica
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum compressum*	Peyr.	BA	Mata Atlântica
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum distortum*	Mart.	BA	Caatinga / Mata Atlântica
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum lealcostae*	Plowman	BA	Mata Atlântica
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum mattossilvae*	Plowman	BA	Mata Atlântica
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum membranaceum*	Plowman	BA	Mata Atlântica
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum pauferrense* (Guarda-orvalho, pau-crioulo)	Plowman	PB	Caatinga
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum substriatum*	O.E.Schulz	RS	Mata Atlântica
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum tianguanum*	Plowman	CE	Caatinga
Euphorbiaceae	*Dalechampia riparia*	L.B.Sm. & Downs	SC	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Aeschynomene fructipendula*	Abruzzi de Oliveira	RS, SC	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Amburana cearensis var. acreana* (Cerejeira, cumaru-de-cheiro, imburana-de-cheiro)	(Ducke) J.F. Macbr.	AC, MT, RO	Amazônia

Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia echinata* (Pau-brasil, pau-pernambuco, ibirapitanga)	Lam.	AL, BA, ES, PB, PE, RJ, RN, SP	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Dalbergia elegans*	A.M.Carvalho	ES	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Dalbergia nigra* (Jacarandá-da-bahia, jacarandá-cabiúna)	(Vell.) Allemão ex Benth.	BA, ES, MG, RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Dimorphandra wilsonii* (Faveiro-de-wilson)	Rizzini	MG	Cerrado
Fabaceae	*Grazielodendron riodocense* (Peroba-candeia)	H.C.Lima	ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Machaerium obovatum* (Jacarandá)	Kuhlm. & Hoehne	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Melanoxylon brauna* (Braúna, baraúna, graúna, braúna-preta, ibitaúva, maria-preta, muiraúna, rabo-de-macaco)	Schott	AL, BA, MG, PB, PE, RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Mimosa balduinii*	Burkart	RS	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Mimosa bracteolaris*	Benth.	RS	Pampa
Fabaceae	*Mimosa catharinensis*	Burkart	SC	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Mimosa heringeri*	Barneby	GO	Cerrado
Fabaceae	*Mimosa humifusa*	Benth.	MG	Cerrado
Fabaceae	*Mimosa montiscarasae*	Barneby	MG	Cerrado
Fabaceae	*Mimosa pabstiana*	Barneby	MG	Cerrado
Fabaceae	*Mimosa suburbana*	Barneby	GO	Cerrado
Fabaceae	*Peltogyne maranhensis* (Pau-roxo)	Huber ex Ducke	MA, PA	Amazônia
Fabaceae	*Swartzia glazioviana*	(Taub.) Glaz.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Swartzia pickelii* (Jacarandá-branco)	Killip ex Ducke	AL, PB, PE	Mata Atlântica
Fabaceae	*Trifolium argentinense* (Trevo)	Speg.	RS	Pampa
Gentianaceae	*Prepusa hookeriana* (Cravinha-do-campo)	Gardner	RJ	Mata Atlântica

Geocalycaceae	*Leptoscyphus gibbosus*	(J.Taylor) Mitt.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Gesneriaceae	*Sinningia cardinalis* (Rainha-do-abismo, rainha-do-penhasco)	(Lehm.) H.E.Moore	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Gesneriaceae	*Sinningia cochlearis* (Rainha-do-abismo, dama-do-penhasco)	(Hook.) Chautems	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Gesneriaceae	*Sinningia guttata*	Lindl.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Gesneriaceae	*Sinningia hirsuta*	(Lindl.) G.Nicholson	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Gesneriaceae	*Sinningia lindleyi*	Schauer	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Gesneriaceae	*Vanhouttea bradeana*	Hoehne	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Gesneriaceae	*Vanhouttea fruticulosa*	(Glaz. ex Hoehne) Chautems	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Gesneriaceae	*Vanhouttea lanata*	Fritsch	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Grammitidaceae	*Ceradenia warmingii*	(C.Chr.) Labiak	MG	Mata Atlântica
Grammitidaceae	*Terpsichore semihirsuta*	(Klotzsch) A.R.Sm.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Heliconiaceae	*Heliconia angusta* (Bico-de-guará)	Vell.	ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Heliconiaceae	*Heliconia citrina*	Emygdio & Santos	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Heliconiaceae	*Heliconia farinosa*	Raddi	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Heliconiaceae	*Heliconia lacletteana*	Emygdio & Santos	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Heliconiaceae	*Heliconia sampaiona*	Emygdio	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Iridaceae	*Pseudotrimezia elegans*	Ravenna	MG	Cerrado
Iridaceae	*Pseudotrimezia gracilis*	Chukr	MG	Cerrado
Iridaceae	*Pseudotrimezia synandra*	Ravenna	MG	Cerrado
Iridaceae	*Pseudotrimezia tenuissima*	Ravenna	MG	Cerrado
Iridaceae	*Trimezia fistulosa var. fistulosa* (Trimesia-chifre-de-bode)	R.C.Foster	MG	Cerrado

Iridaceae	*Trimezia fistulosa var. longifolia* (Trimesia-chifre-de-bode)	Chukr	MG	Cerrado
Iridaceae	*Trimezia pusilla*	Ravenna	GO	Cerrado
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes bradei***	Herter	SP	Mata Atlântica
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes luetzelburgii*	U.Weber	PA, PB	Caatinga
Jungermanniaceae	*Jungermannia decolor*	Schiffn.	MG	Mata Atlântica
Lamiaceae	*Eriope machrisae*	(Epling) Harley	GO	Cerrado
Lamiaceae	*Hesperozygis ringens*	(Benth.) Epling	RS	Pampa
Lamiaceae	*Hyptidendron claussenii*	(Benth.) Harley	MG	Cerrado
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis arenaria*	Benth.	TO	Cerrado
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis carvalhoi*	Harley	BA	Caatinga
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis frondosa*	S.Moore	MT	Cerrado
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis imbricatiformis*	Harley	GO	Cerrado
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis pachyphylla*	Epling	GO	Cerrado
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis penaeoides*	Taub.	GO	Cerrado
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis pinheroi*	Harley	BA	Caatinga
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis rhypidiophylla*	Briq.	MG	Cerrado
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis simulans*	Epling	CE, MG, PE	Caatinga
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis tagetifolia*	Harley	GO	Cerrado
Lauraceae	*Aniba rosaeodora* (Pau-rosa, pau-rosa, itaúba)	Ducke	AM, AP, PA	Amazônia
Lauraceae	*Beilschmiedia rigida*	(Mez) Kosterm.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Lauraceae	*Dicypellium caryophyllaceum* (Cravo-do-maranhão, pau-cravo, casca-preciosa)	(Mart.) Nees	PA	Amazônia
Lauraceae	*Ocotea basicordatifolia*	Vattimo-Gil	SP	Mata Atlântica
Lauraceae	*Ocotea bragae*	Coe-Teix.	SP	Mata Atlântica
Lauraceae	*Ocotea catharinensis* (Canela-preta)	Mez	PA, RS, SC	Mata Atlântica
Lauraceae	*Ocotea langsdorffii*	(Meisn.) Mez	BA, MG	Cerrado
Lauraceae	*Ocotea odorifera* (Canela-sassafrás, sassafraz)	(Vellozo) Rohwer	ES, MG, PR, RJ, RS, SC, SP	Mata Atlântica

Lauraceae	*Ocotea porosa* (Imbuia)	(Nees) Barroso	PR, RS, SC	Mata Atlântica
Lauraceae	*Persea punctata*	Meisn.	SP	Mata Atlântica
Lauraceae	*Phyllostemonodaphne geminiflora*	(Mez) Kosterm.	MG, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Lauraceae	*Rhodostemonodaphne capixabensis* (Canela-do-nativo, oliveira-da-praia)	Baitello & Coe-Teix.	ES	Mata Atlântica
Lecythidaceae	*Bertholletia excelsa* (Castanheira, castanheira-do-pará, castanheira-do-brasil)	Kunth	AC, AM, MA, PA, RO	Amazônia
Lecythidaceae	*Cariniana ianeirensis* (Jequitibá)	R. Knuth	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Lecythidaceae	*Cariniana parvifolia* (Jequitibá-cravinho)	S.A.Mori et al.	ES	Mata Atlântica
Lecythidaceae	*Couratari asterotricha*	Prance	ES	Mata Atlântica
Lecythidaceae	*Eschweilera piresii*	S.A.Mori	PA	Amazônia
Lecythidaceae	*Eschweilera rabeliana*	S.A.Mori	AP	Amazônia
Lejeuneaceae	*Blepharolejeunea securifolia*	(Steph.) R.M.Schust.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Lejeuneaceae	*Bromeliophila natans*	(Steph.) R.M.Schust.	RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Lejeuneaceae	*Drepanolejeunea aculeata*	Bischler	RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Lejeuneaceae	*Myriocoleopsis fluviatilis*	(Steph.) E.Reiner & Gradst.	PR, SC, SP	Mata Atlântica
Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia biovularioides*	(Kuhlm.) P.Taylor	GO	Cerrado
Lepidoziaceae	*Paracromastigum dusenii*	(Steph.) R.M.Schust.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Loganiaceae	*Spigelia aceifolia*	Woodson	MG	Cerrado
Loganiaceae	*Spigelia cipoensis*	Zappi	MG	Cerrado
Lycopodiaceae	*Huperzia aqualupiana*	(Spring) Rothm.	MG	Cerrado
Lycopodiaceae	*Huperzia rubra*	(Cham. & Schlecht.) Trevis.	BA, MG	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Cuphea adenophylla*	T.B.Cavalc.	MG	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Cuphea cipoensis*	T.B.Cavalc.	MG	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Cuphea teleandra*	Lourteig	MG	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Diplusodon ericoides*	Lourteig	GO	Cerrado

Lythraceae	*Diplusodon glaziovii*	Koehne	MG	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Diplusodon gracilis*	Koehne	TO	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Diplusodon hatschbachii*	Lourteig	GO	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Diplusodon minasensis*	Lourteig	MG	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Diplusodon panniculatus*	Koehne	GO	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Diplusodon retroimbricatus*	Koehne	GO	Cerrado
Lythraceae	*Diplusodon vidalii*	Lourteig	MG	Cerrado
Malpighiaceae	*Aspicarpa harleyi*	W.R.Anderson	BA	Cerrado
Malpighiaceae	*Stigmaphyllon bradei*	C.E.Anderson	SP	Mata Atlântica
Malvaceae	*Calyptraemalva catharinensis*	Krapov.	SC	Mata Atlântica
Malvaceae	*Cienfuegosia hasslerana*	Hochr. ex Chod. & Hassler	RS	Pampa
Malvaceae	*Pavonia alnifolia*	A.St.-Hil.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Melastomataceae	*Cambessedesia hermogenesii*	A.B.Martins	BA	Cerrado
Melastomataceae	*Eriocnema acaulis*	Triana	MG	Mata Atlântica
Melastomataceae	*Eriocnema fulva*	Naudin	MG	Mata Atlântica
Melastomataceae	*Lavoisiera itambana*	DC.	MG	Cerrado
Melastomataceae	*Marcetia oxycoccoides*	Wurdack & A.B.Martins	BA	Cerrado
Melastomataceae	*Merianthera burlemarxii*	Wurdack	ES	Mata Atlântica
Melastomataceae	*Ossaea warmingiana*	Cogn.	DF, MG	Cerrado
Melastomataceae	*Tibouchina bergiana*	Cogn.	MG	Cerrado
Melastomataceae	*Tibouchina quartzofila*	Brade	ES	Mata Atlântica
Meliaceae	*Swietenia macrophylla* (Mogno, águano, caóba)	King	AC, AM, MA, MT, PA, RO, TO	Amazônia
Monimiaceae	*Macropeplus friburgensis*	(Perkins) I.Santos & Peixoto	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Monimiaceae	*Macrotorus utriculatus*	(Mart. ex Tul.) Perkins	BA, ES, RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Monimiaceae	*Mollinedia boracensis*	Peixoto	SP	Mata Atlântica
Monimiaceae	*Mollinedia gilgiana*	Perkins	ES, RJ,	Mata Atlântica

Monimiaceae	*Mollinedia glabra*	Perkins	ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Monimiaceae	*Mollinedia lamprophylla* (Erva-santa)	Perkins	ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Monimiaceae	*Mollinedia longicuspidata*	Perkins	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Monimiaceae	*Mollinedia stenophylla*	Perkins	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Moraceae	*Brosimum glaucum*	Taub.	MG	Mata Atlântica
Moraceae	*Dorstenia elata* (Caiapiá-grande)	Hook.	BA, ES, MG, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Moraceae	*Dorstenia fischeri* (Caiapiá)	Bureau	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Moraceae	*Dorstenia tenuis* (Violeta-da-montanha, violeta-montes)	Bonpl. Ex Bureau	PR, SC	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Calyptranthes pereireana*	Mattos & D.Legrand	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Calyptranthes restingae*	Sobral	BA	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia itacarensis*	Mattos	BA	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia villae-novae*	Kiaerksk.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Myrcia follii*	G.M.Barroso & Peixoto	ES	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Myrcia gilsoniana*	G.M.Barroso & Peixoto	ES	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Myrcia isaiana*	G.M.Barroso & Peixoto	ES	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Neomitranthes nitida*	Mattos	SP	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Neomitranthes pedicellata*	(Burret) Mattos	SP	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Plinia callosa*	Sobral	BA	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Plinia hatschbachii*	(Mattos) Sobral	PR	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Plinia ilhensis*	G.M.Barroso	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Myrtaceae	*Plinia rara*	Sobral	BA	Mata Atlântica

Myrtaceae	*Plinia renatiana*	G.M.Barroso & Peixoto	ES	Mata Atlântica
Ochnaceae	*Ouratea luschnathiana*	(Tiegh) K.Yamam.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Oleaceae	*Chionanthus subsessilis*	(Eichler) P.S.Green	MG	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Campylocentrum pernambucense*	Hoehne	AL, PE	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Catasetum uncatum* (Rabo-de-tatu)	Rolfe	PE	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Cattleya dormaniana* (Catléia)	Rchb.f.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Cattleya granulosa*	Lindl.	AL, BA, ES, PB, PE, RN	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Cattleya labiata* (Catléia, parasita-roxa)	Lindl.	AL, CE, PB, PE, SE	Caatinga / Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Cattleya schilleriana*	Rchb.f.	BA, ES	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Cattleya temuis*	M.A.Campacci & P.L.Vedovello	BA	Caatinga
Orchidaceae	*Cattleya velutina* (Catléia)	Rchb.f.	ES, MG, RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Cattleya warneri*	T.Moore	BA, ES, MG	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Chaubardia heloisae*	(Ruschi) Garay	ES	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Cleistes carautae*	Toscano Brito & Leon	MG	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Constantia cipoensis*	Porto & Brade	MG	Cerrado
Orchidaceae	*Constantia microscopica*	F.E.L.Miranda	MG	Cerrado
Orchidaceae	*Galeandra curvifolia*	Barb.Rodr.	PA	Amazônia
Orchidaceae	*Habenaria itacolumia*	Garay	MG	Cerrado
Orchidaceae	*Masdevallia gomesii-ferreirae*	Pabst	PE	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Pabstia schunkiana*	V.P.Castro	ES	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Phragmipedium lindleyanum* (Sapatinho)	(R.H.Schomb. ex Lindl.) Rolfe	AL, BA, PE	Caatinga / Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Phragmipedium vittatum* (Sapatinho)	(Vell.) Rolfe	DF, GO, MG, PR, RJ, SP	Cerrado / Mata Atlântica

Orchidaceae	*Pleurothallis gomesii-ferreirae*	Pabst	AL, PE	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Pseudolaelia cipoensis*	Pabst	MG	Cerrado
Orchidaceae	*Pseudolaelia citrina*	Pabst	ES, MG	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Scuticaria itirapinensis*	Pabst	SP	Cerrado
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis brevipedunculata*	(Cogn.) Fowlie	MG	Cerrado
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis endsfeldzii*	(Pabst) van den Berg & M.W.Chase	MG	Cerrado
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis fidelensis* (Lélia-de-são-fidelis)	(Pabst) C.Berg & M.W.Chase	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis jongheana* (Lélia)	(Rchb.f.) van den Berg & M.W.Chase	MG	Cerrado / Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis kautskyi*	(Pabst) van den Berg & M.W.Chase	ES	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis lobata*	(Lindl.) van den Berg & M. W. Chase	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis perrinii*	(Lindl.) van den Berg & M. W. Chase	ES, MG, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis tenebrosa*	(Rolfe) van den Berg & M.W.Chase	BA, ES	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis virens* (Lélia-verde)	(Lindl.) C.Berg & M.W.Chase	ES, MG, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Sophronitis xanthina*	(Lindl.) van den Berg & M. W. Chase	BA, ES	Mata Atlântica
Orchidaceae	*Thelyschista ghillanyi*	(Pabst) Garay	BA	Caatinga
Orobanchaceae	*Magdalenaea limae*	Brade	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Orobanchaceae	*Nothochilus coccineus*	Radlk.	ES, MG	Mata Atlântica
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora hatschbachii*	Cervi	MG	Mata Atlântica
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora imbeana*	Sacco	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora ischnoclada*	Harms	SP	Mata Atlântica
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora margaritae*	Sacco	ES	Mata Atlântica
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora saccoi*	Cervi	MG	Cerrado
Phytolaccaceae	*Microtea bahiensis*	Marchior. & J.C.Siqueira	BA	Mata Atlântica

Picramniaceae	*Picramnia coccinea*	W.W. Thomas	BA	Mata Atlântica
Plagiochilaceae	*Plagiochila boryana*	Gottsche ex Steph.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Plantaginaceae	*Angelonia alternifolia*	V. C. Souza	TO	Cerrado
Plantaginaceae	*Ildefonsia bibracteata*	Gardner	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Poaceae	*Anomochloa marantoidea*	Brongn.	BA	Mata Atlântica
Poaceae	*Axonopus carajasensis*	M.N.C.Bastos	PA	Amazônia
Poaceae	*Chusquea pulchella*	L.G.Clark	SP	Mata Atlântica
Poaceae	*Glaziophyton mirabile*	Franch	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Poaceae	*Gymnopogon doellii*	Boechat & Valls	DF, GO, MG	Cerrado
Poaceae	*Olyra latispicula*	Soderstr. & Zuloaga	BA	Mata Atlântica
Poaceae	*Panicum brachystachyum*	Trin.	MG	Cerrado
Poaceae	*Paspalum biaristatum*	Filg. & Davidse	GO	Cerrado
Poaceae	*Paspalum longiaristatum*	Davidse & Filg.	GO	Cerrado
Poaceae	*Paspalum niquelandiae*	Filg.	GO	Cerrado
Poaceae	*Piptochaetium palustre*	Mujica-Salles & Longhi-Wagner	SC	Mata Atlântica
Poaceae	*Raddia angustifolia*	Soderstr. & Zuloaga	BA	Mata Atlântica
Poaceae	*Sucrea sampaiana*	(Hitchc.) Soderstr.	ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Poaceae	*Thrasyopsis jurgensii*	(Hack.) Soderstr. ex A.G.Burman	PR, RS, SC	Pampa / Mata Atlântica
Podostemaceae	*Mourera fluviatilis*	Aubl.	AP, PE, RR, SP	Amazônia / Mata Atlântica
Podostemaceae	*Podostemum saldanhanum*	(Warm.) C.T.Philbrick & A.Novelo	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Polygalaceae	*Polygala franchetii*	Chodat	DF, GO	Cerrado
Pottiaceae	*Erytrhophyllastrum andimum*	(Sull.) R.H.Zander	PR	Mata Atlântica
Pottiaceae	*Leptodontium wallisii*	(Müll.Hal.) Kindb.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Proteaceae	*Euplassa nebularis*	Rambo & Sleumer	RS	Pampa
Pteridaceae	*Adiantum diphyllum*	(Fée) Maxon	BA	Mata Atlântica

Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes incisa*	Kunze ex Mett.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Pteridaceae	*Eriosorus flexuosus*	(Humb. & Bonpl. ex Kunth) Copel.	MG, SP	Cerrado / Mata Atlântica
Pteridaceae	*Eriosorus rufescens*	(Fée) A.F.Tryon	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Pteridaceae	*Pellaea gleichenioides*	(Hook.) Christ	MG	Cerrado
Ricciaceae	*Riccia ridleyi*	A.Gepp	PE	Caatinga
Rubiaceae	*Erithalis insularis*	(Ridl.) Zappi & T.S.Nunes	PE	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Faramea bahiensis*	Müll.Arg.	BA, ES	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Faramea coerulea*	(Nees & Mart.) DC.	BA	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Galianthe souzae*	E. L. Cabral & Bacigalupo	SP	Cerrado
Rubiaceae	*Guettarda leae*	Ridl.	PE	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Hindsia glabra*	K.Schum.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Hindsia ibitipocensis*	Di Maio	MG	Cerrado
Rubiaceae	*Hindsia violacea***	Benth.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Melanopsidium nigrum*	Colla	BA, ES, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Mitracarpus rigidifolius*	Standl.	BA	Cerrado
Rubiaceae	*Rudgea interrupta*	Benth.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Rudgea macrophylla*	Benth.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Rudgea pachyphylla*	Müll.Arg.	RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Rudgea parvifolia*	(Cham.) Müll.Arg.	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Rubiaceae	*Staelia hatschbachii*	J.H.Kirkbr.	MG	Cerrado
Rutaceae	*Almeidea coerulea*	(Nees & Mart.) A.St.-Hil.	BA	Mata Atlântica
Rutaceae	*Conchocarpus bellus*	Kallunki	ES	Mata Atlântica
Rutaceae	*Euxylophora paraensis* (Pau-amarelo, paucetin, amarelão, espinheiro)	Huber	AC, AM, MA, PA	Amazônia

Rutaceae	*Metrodorea maracasana*	Kaastra	BA	Mata Atlântica
Rutaceae	*Nycticalanthus speciosus*	Ducke	AM	Amazônia
Rutaceae	*Pilocarpus alatus*	C. J. Joseph ex Skorupa	MA, PA	Amazônia
Rutaceae	*Pilocarpus jaborandi* (Jaborandi, jaborandi-de-pernambuco, arruda-do-mato, jaborandi-branco)	Holmes	CE, PE	Mata Atlântica
Rutaceae	*Pilocarpus microphyllus* (Jaborandi-legitimo, jaborandi-do-maranhão)	Stapf ex Wardleworth	PA, MA, PI	Cerrado
Rutaceae	*Pilocarpus trachylophus* (Jaborandi-do-ceará, arruda-do-mato)	Holmes	BA, CE, MG	Cerrado
Rutaceae	*Raulinoa echinata*	R.S.Cowan	SC	Mata Atlântica
Santalaceae	*Acanthosyris pauloalvimii* (Mata-cacau)	G.M.Barroso	BA	Mata Atlântica
Sapindaceae	*Talisia subalbens* (Cascudo)	(Mart.) Radlk.	MT	Cerrado
Sapotaceae	*Pouteria psammophila var. xestophylla*	(Miq.) Baehni	BA, ES, RJ, SE, SP	Mata Atlântica
Scrophulariaceae	*Buddleja speciosissima*	Taub.	MG, RJ	Mata Atlântica
Siparunaceae	*Siparuna temuipes* (Limoeiro-bravo)	Perkins	SP	Mata Atlântica
Solanaceae	*Cestrum tubulosum*	Sendtn.	SP	Cerrado
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana mutabilis*	Stehmann & Semir	RS	Mata Atlântica
Solanaceae	*Nierembergia pinifolia*	Miers	RS	Pampa
Solanaceae	*Petunia reitzii*	L.B.Sm. & Downs	SC	Mata Atlântica
Solanaceae	*Petunia saxicola*	L.B.Sm. & Downs	SC	Mata Atlântica
Solanaceae	*Schwenckia lateriflora*	(Vahl) Carvalho	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Solanaceae	*Schwenckia novaveneciana*	Carvalho	ES	Mata Atlântica
Solanaceae	*Solanum arenarium*	Sendtn.	RS	Pampa / Mata Atlântica

Solanaceae	*Solanum bahianum*	S.Knapp	BA	Mata Atlântica
Solanaceae	*Solanum spissifolium***	Sendtn.	SP	Mata Atlântica
Symplocaceae	*Symplocos altissima***	Brand	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Symplocaceae	*Symplocos neglecta***	Brand	RJ	Mata Atlântica
Thelypteridaceae	*Thelypteris novaeana*	(Brade) Ponce	ES	Mata Atlântica
Theophrastaceae	*Jacquinia brasiliensis* (Barbasco, pimenteira, tingui)	Mez	AL, BA, CE, ES, PB, PE, PI, RJ, RN, SE	Mata Atlântica
Trigoniaceae	*Trigoniodendron spiritusanctense*	E.F.Guim. & Miguel	ES	Mata Atlântica
Verbenaceae	*Lippia bromleyana*	Moldenke	BA	Caatinga
Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta procumbens*	Moldenke	MG	Cerrado
Violaceae	*Hybanthus albus*	(A.St.-Hil.) Baill.	BA, MG	Caatinga
Vitaceae	*Cissus inundata*	(Baker) Planch.	MG	Cerrado
Xyridaceae	*Xyris almae*	Kral & Wand.	BA	Caatinga
Xyridaceae	*Xyris augusto-coburgi*	Szyszyl. ex G.Beck	RJ, SP	Mata Atlântica
Xyridaceae	*Xyris cipoensis* (Coroinha)	L.B.Sm. & Downs	MG	Cerrado
Xyridaceae	*Xyris coutensis* (Cacau, coroa-cacau)	Wand. & Cerati	MG	Cerrado
Xyridaceae	*Xyris hystrix* (Coroa)	Seub.	MG	Cerrado
Xyridaceae	*Xyris morii*	Kral & L.B.Sm.	BA	Caatinga
Xyridaceae	*Xyris nigricans* (Coroa)	L.A.Nilsson	MG	Cerrado
Xyridaceae	*Xyris phaeocephala*	Kral & Wand.	BA	Cerrado
Xyridaceae	*Xyris platystachya*	L.A.Nilsson	MG	Cerrado
Xyridaceae	*Xyris retrorsifimbriata*	Kral & L.B.Sm.	BA	Cerrado

*Presumably extinct in nature
**Presumably extinct