

## TABULEIRO FOREST IN SOUTHEAST BRAZIL: EXPLORING THE NEGLECTED DIVERSITY OF A FOREST FRAGMENT<sup>1</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

Most studies on *tabuleiro* forests in Espírito Santo (ES) focus on the arboreal strata and are concentrated in fragments close to the Doce River, especially in the Vale Nature Reserve. Thus, there is little information about this vegetation in the rest of ES. We provide floristic data and an initial assessment of the diversity of the Córrego Grande Biological Reserve (RBCG), a fragment in the far north of ES. A total of 571 species belonging to 97 families were recorded, of which 43% of the species are concentrated in 10 families; 57 species are threatened to some degree, eight species are endemic to the ES and six represent new records. The Shannon index was 4.32 nats/individual and the diversity found listed the RBCG in the seventh position of richness among forests with similar altitude and precipitation in America that used the same methodology. The significant diversity, the high number of threatened species, and the presence of new records, endemic and rare species reinforce the need to conserve and expand studies on *tabuleiro* forests. The data show that the studied area serves important conservation purposes, reinforcing the importance of small fragments in maintaining species diversity in lowland areas.

**Keywords:** floristic, Angiosperms, Atlantic Forest.

### RESUMO

A maioria dos estudos sobre florestas de tabuleiros no Espírito Santo (ES) têm foco no estrato arbóreo e estão concentrados em fragmentos próximos ao rio Doce, especialmente na Reserva Natural Vale. Assim, há pouca informação sobre essa vegetação no restante do ES. O presente estudo fornece dados florísticos e uma avaliação rápida/inicial/preliminar sobre a diversidade da Reserva Biológica de Córrego Grande (RBCG), um fragmento no extremo norte do ES. Um total de 571 espécies pertencentes a 97 famílias foi registrado, dos quais 43% das espécies estão concentradas em 10 famílias; 57 espécies estão sob algum grau de ameaçada, oito espécies são endêmicas e seis representam novos registros para o ES. O índice de Shannon foi de 4.32 nats/individual e a diversidade encontrada elencou a RBCG na sétima posição de riqueza entre as florestas com altitude e precipitação similares na América que utilizaram a mesma metodologia. A significativa diversidade, o alto número de espécies ameaçadas, e a presença de novos registros, espécies endêmicas e raras reforçam a necessidade de conservar e expandir os estudos sobre as florestas de tabuleiro. Os dados demonstram que a área estudada serve a importantes fins de

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conservação, reforçando a importância dos pequenos fragmentos na manutenção da diversidade de espécies em áreas de terras baixas.

**Palavras Chaves:** florística, Angiospermas, Mata Atlântica.

## INTRODUCTION

The high diversity of species characterizes most tropical forests, mainly those in the Neotropics (Galeano *et al.*, 1998; Martini *et al.*, 2007; Ghazoul & Sheil, 2010; Saiter & Thomaz 2014). Among these, those with more than 250 tree species per hectare are the Central and Western Amazon, the forests of the Pacific coast in the Chocó Province and the Atlantic Forest of Brazil (Ghazoul & Sheil, 2010). The latter is recognized, in addition to its high diversity, for its high levels of endemics and endangered species (Myers *et al.*, 2000; Mittermeier *et al.*, 2011; BFG, 2015).

In Brazil, Espírito Santo is one of the states with the greatest species richness of the flora, having 41% of the species of Angiosperms from all the Atlantic Forest (BFG, 2015; Dutra *et al.*, 2015). In this state, the Atlantic Forest covers three geomorphological regions: - the Quaternary coastal plain, covered with *restingas* (shrublands) and mangroves; the Crystalline basement where are found the ombrophilous and semideciduous forests; and the Barreiras formation where develops the lowland ombrophilous forest, also called the *tabuleiro* forests (Rizzini, 1963; Fontana *et al.*, 2016). Ruschi (1950) considered this last region to be the one with the greatest biological expressiveness among the forest massifs of the state.

The first studies involving the *tabuleiro* forests of northern Espírito Santo already alluded to the great floristic richness of the region (Aguirre, 1951; Heinsdijk, 1965). This fact was later confirmed by studies carried out in the Vale Nature Reserve, which as early as the 1980s, had a floristic list of 63 families with 416 tree species (Peixoto & Silva, 1997). Subsequently, new taxa were described from collections in this protected area in the Vale Nature Reserve showing the strength of the flora richness of that region, which currently counts 1,999 Angiosperms species distributed by 145 families (e.g. Maas *et al.*, 2007; Pirani, 2010; Acevedo-Rodriguez, 2012; Lopes *et al.*, 2013; Lopes *et al.*, 2014; Medeiros & Lohmann, 2014; Lombardi, 2014; Sobral & Souza, 2015; Kollmann *et al.*, 2015).

Comparative evaluations with other neotropical forests carried out by Peixoto & Gentry (1990), using as basis 0.1 ha of this forest, found a richness of 216 species, between lianas and trees, with DBH equal to or greater than 2.54 cm. Until then, such richness would be the largest found when compared to other areas with similar precipitation, around 1,200-1,400 mm/yr and following the same sampling methodology in the Neotropics (Gentry, 1988). Currently, the *tabuleiro* forests between northern Espírito Santo and southern Bahia is one of the most diverse areas of the Atlantic Forest, being considered one of the 14 centers of diversity and endemism of plants from Brazil (Peixoto & Silva, 1997).

It is worth mentioning that the species records in the Atlantic Forest are concentrated predominantly close to large centers, or in more accessible areas and are still far from reflecting all the diversity of plants in this phytogeographic domain. This reality also applies to Espírito Santo, where the Vale Nature Reserve constitutes the main reference for knowledge about the flora of the *tabuleiro* forests of that state, making it pressing to know the floristic composition of other fragments and, in order to enable the understanding of the characteristics of the geographical distribution of each species and its conservation status.

Currently, the *tabuleiro* forests have about 18% of their original cover, of which 5% are conserved in protected areas, mostly above the Doce River, where the forest core consists of the Sooretama Biological Reserve and Vale Nature Reserve, totaling 50,000 ha, representing 24% of the remaining (Simonelli, 2007). Despite the constant threat and

fragmentation, their remnants are important for understanding plant distribution and still present taxonomic novelties (Acevedo-Rodríguez, 2012; Tuler *et al.*, 2017).

In the far north of Espírito Santo, surrounded by a rural matrix, consisting of pastures, Eucalyptus forestry, coffee and papaya monocultures (Matos *et al.*, 2017), are the Rio Preto National Forest (2,817.4 ha), the Córrego do Veado (2,357.7 ha) and Córrego Grande Biological Reserves (1,503.8 ha) that lack information on their flora. The present study aimed to inventory the flora of Angiosperms in the Córrego Grande Biological Reserve, estimate its diversity, and compare it with flora from other areas of *tabuleiro* forest.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Study area

The Córrego Grande Biological Reserve (RBCG) located in the municipality of Conceição da Barra, Espírito Santo (18 ° 12' – 18 ° 18'S, 39 ° 45' – 39 ° 50'W) (Fig. 1), it covers 1,503.8 hectares and presents the four natural vegetation types recognized for the *tabuleiro* forests (based on Peixoto *et al.*, 2008): tall forest, muçununga forest, native fields and seasonally flooded forest. The area comprised by RBCG was transformed into a reserve in 1989 after a fire burned 1/3 of its area in 1987.

Meteorological data from a 30 years historical series (1984–2014) collected in the municipality of São Mateus, approximately 47 km from the study area, show that the maximum and the minimum average annual temperature is 30°C and 21°C, respectively. The warmest month is March with an average of 32.5°C and July is the coldest with an average of 17.5°C. The average annual rainfall is 1300 mm, the rainy season is concentrated especially between October and March, and the dry season from May to August. Averages monthly precipitation ranges approximately 205 mm in November and 55 mm in June (data extracted from [https://meteorologia.incaper.es.gov.br/graficos-da-serie-historica-sao\\_mateus](https://meteorologia.incaper.es.gov.br/graficos-da-serie-historica-sao_mateus)). According to the Köppen-Geiger system, the region's climate is classified as Aw (tropical savanna), being hot and humid.

### Richness

The floristic inventory was carried out from 2010 to 2019, where fertile specimens were collected at various points in the reserve, considering all life forms. As an additional source of data, information about specimens collected in the RBCG was searched in the databases provided by CRIA ([smlink.cria.org.br](http://smlink.cria.org.br)) and JABOT (Database of Brazilian Flora, 2019), and checked for botanical identification by comparing images.

The botanical material collected was processed according to Peixoto & Maia (2013), and incorporated into the SAMES Herbarium collection, with duplicates to the RB and VIES (acronyms according to Thiers *et al.* continuously updated). The specimens were identified using taxonomic literature, comparison with specimens deposited in herbariums from Brazil and abroad, through online databases, as well as consultations with experts. For the classification of families we adopted the APG IV (2016) and the botanical names used followed the Flora of Brazil 2020 (<http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/>). The identification of life forms followed Hickey & King (2000). The Brazilian threatened flora (Martinelli & Moraes, 2013) and from Espírito Santo (Fraga *et al.*, 2019) lists were consulted to the recognition of endangered species; and for the endemic species of Espírito Santo was consulted the Brazilian Flora 2020 (<http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/>).

### Diversity

For the evaluation of diversity was used the methodology proposed by Gentry, as part of the Rapid Sampling (RAP) (Higgins & Ruokolainen, 2004). This methodology provides a

general and accurate assessment of a given area in a short time and generates a list of tree and shrub species, enabling comparisons with other tropical forests that used the same sampling methodology to estimate diversity (Phillips & Miller, 2002).

The sampled area consisted of 10 transects of 2 × 50 m, totaling 0.1 ha (Peixoto & Gentry, 1990) located near km 4 of the road surrounding the reserve (18°15'20.5"S; 39°49'14.9"W, Fig. 1), where the forest canopy can reach 30 m height and there is no record of fire. The transects were established perpendicular to a baseline, 50 m from this and 30 m from each other in order to minimize edge effect and avoid overlapping of sampled areas. Sampling was performed in two strips of 1 m along each master line (50 m), and included all individuals with diameter at breast height (DBH) ≥ 2.5 cm, including trees, shrubs, palm trees and lianas. For lianas, the largest diameter of the individual was recorded and not the DBH of those only rooted within the transect (Peixoto & Gentry, 1990). The height of the individuals was estimated with the aid of a pole pruner with 10 m length and, for lianas was recorded the height of the phorophytes in which they grew. Trees with sapopemas, whose root widening was over 1.30 m height, had their diameter measured 20 cm above the widening.

For diversity analysis, sampling was compared with data from 183 other areas surveyed by A. H. Gentry and collaborators in the Americas using the same method and summarized in Phillips & Miller (2002); data available from the Missouri Botanical Garden <http://www.mobot.org/MOBOT/Research/gentry/data.shtml>. Absolute and relative phytosociological parameters: density, frequency and dominance, and importance value (IV) (Brower & Zar, 1984) were calculated with the aid of Microsoft Excel 2010. For Shannon-Weaver diversity index (H'), Fisher's  $\alpha$  parameter, and Pielou's evenness index (J) (Magurran, 2004) were used PAST software, version 4.0 (Hammer *et al.*, 2001).

## RESULTS

### Richness

A total of 571 species belonging to 327 genera and 97 families were recorded in the RBCG (see Table S1 in the Supplementary Material, Figs. 3 and 4). A total of 27 species were obtained by consulting the Specieslink/CRIA website. Of the taxa listed, 90.7% were identified at species level. The 10 richest families in number of species were Myrtaceae (53 species), Fabaceae (52 species), Bignoniaceae (23 species), Rubiaceae (23 species), Melastomataceae (20 species), Apocynaceae, Malpighiaceae e Sapotaceae (16 species each), Annonaceae e Arecaceae (14 species each), which accounted for 43% of the total species (Fig. 2). Thirty-five families are represented in the list by one species (Table S1). Regarding genera, the richest were *Myrcia* (15 species), *Eugenia* (12 species), *Pouteria* (11 species), *Inga* (10 species) *Miconia* (9 species each), *Adenocalymma* (7 species), *Psychotria* e *Piper* (6 species each), *Bactris*, *Licania*, *Marlierea*, *Ocotea* e *Philodendron* (5 species each).

As for habit, trees were the most common with 264 species, followed by shrubs, lianas, terrestrial herbs, climbing, and epiphyte, aquatic, hemiparasite and saprophyte herbs, respectively, 94, 79, 77, 28, 23, 4, 2 and 1 species. Myrtaceae (46 species), Fabaceae (32 species), Sapotaceae (16 species), Annonaceae (13 species) e Melastomataceae (11 species), stood out among the families with more tree species, while Rubiaceae (10 species) and Arecaceae (8 species) predominated in the shrubby habit. Among the terrestrial herbs the families Cyperaceae (12 species), Asteraceae and Marantaceae (9 species each), Fabaceae and Poaceae (7 species each) were the most representative. Bignoniaceae (18 species), Fabaceae (12 species), Malpighiaceae (10 species), Apocynaceae (7 species), Dilleniaceae and Sapindaceae (5 species each) showed higher

occurrence of climbing plants and liana, with emphasis on the *Adenocalymma* and *Passiflora* genera. Regarding the epiphytes stand out the Bromeliaceae (11 species), Orchidaceae (6 species) and Araceae (5 species), however, this group is possibly under-sampled, due to the difficulty to collect individuals in large trees (Table S1).

The species *Amanoa guianensis* (Phyllanthaceae), *Drypetes sessiliflora* (Putranjivaceae), *Psychotria mapourioides* (Rubiaceae), *Smilax japicanga* (Smilacaceae), *Turnera bahiensis* (Passifloraceae) and *Xylosma pseudosalzmannii* (Salicaceae) had their first records for Espírito Santo and, consequently, their geographical distributions expanded. Eight endemic taxa from Espírito Santo were recorded: *Philodendron stenolobum* (Araceae), *Vriesea delicatula* and *V. parviflora* (Bromeliaceae), *Gurania tricuspidata* (Cucurbitaceae), *Eugenia inversa*, *Myrcia riodocensis* and *Neomitranthes stictophylla*, and *Standleya kuhlmanni* Brade (Rubiaceae).

### Diversity

In the sampling for estimating diversity, 152 species belonging to 100 genera and 47 families were recorded, 408 individuals of tree/shrub size and 47 lianas (Table 1, these taxa were also included in the list of Angiosperms). Among the species recorded, 56 were found only in the quantitative sampling. The richest families were Myrtaceae (23 species), Sapotaceae (15 species), Fabaceae (13 species), Sapindaceae (6 species), Apocynaceae, Bignoniaceae, Burseraceae, Moraceae, and Rubiaceae (5 species each). A total of 22 families (47%) had only one recorded species. Regarding the lianas, 32 morphospecies were found, of which Fabaceae (7 species) and Bignoniaceae (5 species) had higher richness.

A total of 455 individuals were sampled (basal area of 4.53 m<sup>2</sup>), of which 17 were dead (basal area of 0.53 m<sup>2</sup>) (Table 1). The basal area value of the dead individuals is mainly due to a single recently killed individual from *Lecythis lurida* with 0.46 m<sup>2</sup> (identified by the bark morphology). The H' was 4.32 nats/individual, the J was 0.494, and Fisher's  $\alpha$  value was 82.54.

The mean height and the average diametric distribution of the forest were 8.7 ± 4.8 m and 7.4 ± 8.2 cm of DBH, respectively. The most representative species in terms of number of individuals were *Pausandra morisiana*, *Senefeldera multiflora*, *Rinorea bahiensis*, *Claricia racemosa* and *Protium aracouchini*, which together concentrated 29.4% of the individuals and 30% of the total basal area. The medium stratum comprised individuals from 6–14 m in height, representing 54.1% of the sampled individuals, 69.6% of the species and 28% of the basal area. The five species previously mentioned plus *Macrolobium latifolium* and *Schoepfia oblongifolia* showed greater representativeness in this stratum. Individuals from the upper stratum (15–30 m in height) accounted for 5.3% of the sampled individuals, 14.5% of the total species and 56.1% of the sampled basal area. The specimens with the highest height and DBH values found were *Lecythis lanceolata*, *Pouteria bangii*, *Manilkara* aff. *longifolia*, *Pradosia lactescens*, *Parkia pendula*, *Peltogyne angustiflora*, *Schoepfia obliquifolia*, *Brosimum glaziovii*, *R. bahiensis* and *Sloanea obtusifolia*. Ninety-three species (61% of the richness) were represented by a single individual; these corresponded to 20.4% of the total number of individuals and 27.6% (1.24 m<sup>2</sup>) of the total basal area (Table 1).

The families Euphorbiaceae, Sapotaceae, Violaceae, Fabaceae and Myrtaceae were the most important in the analyzed area, corresponding to 48% of the IV. Violaceae with 0.87 m<sup>2</sup> had the largest basal area, followed by Lecythidaceae and Sapotaceae (Table S2 in the Supplementary Material). Regarding species, the 10 with the highest IV values corresponded to 60% of the basal area and 36.5% of the total of individuals. Of the living individuals sampled, 198 (11 of them are lianas) had DBH ≥ 5 cm, and of these 84 individuals had DBH ≥ 10 cm (Table 1).

## DISCUSSION

### Richness

The families recorded with the greatest species richness in the RBCG are among the 10 largest families of Angiosperms in Brazil and in the Atlantic Forest (BFG, 2015). These same families were also pointed to other areas with *tabuleiro* forest in Espírito Santo and Bahia, despite the use of different sampling methods (Table 3). The representativeness of Fabaceae and Myrtaceae stands out, alternating between the families of greatest richness in this formation (Siqueira *et al.*, 2014; Rolim *et al.*, 2016). Mori *et al.*, (1983) suggests that the Atlantic Forest is the only Neotropical lowland forest area in which Myrtaceae has reached importance due to the richness of species and numbers of individuals, pointing this forest as one of its centers of evolution.

Likewise, the most species-rich genera found in the RBCG are among those that are most expressive in the low altitude Atlantic Forest, such as *Eugenia*, *Myrcia*, *Ocotea*, *Miconia*, *Pouteria*, *Marlierea*, *Erythroxylum*, *Inga*, *Licania* and *Ficus* (Oliveira-Filho & Fontes, 2000). Six of the richest genera of RBCG are the most diverse in the Brazilian flora (BFG, 2015). In research on the genus *Inga* in the forests of the south and southeast of Brazil, Garcia (1998) considered the northern region of Espírito Santo as one of the most representative in terms of the diversity of species of that genus.

Of the recorded species, 57 are classified in some degree of threat, of which 28 are included in the List of Brazilian Endangered Flora (Martinelli & Moraes, 2013), and 49 are in List of Endangered Angiosperms of the Espírito Santo (Fraga *et al.*, 2019). Among the recorded *taxa* and that are threatened in the country, 12 are classified as Vulnerable, 15 Endangered and one Critically Endangered. While threatened *taxa* at the state level 30 are Vulnerable, 18 Endangered and one Critically Endangered; still according to the last list 8 and 31 recorded species are considered as "Near Threatened" and "Data Deficient", respectively (Table S1).

Of the *taxa* recorded in the RBCG, *Hydrogaster trinervis*, *Rinorea bahiensis*, *Lecythis pisonis*, *Caryocar edule*, *Manilkara elata*, *Joannesia princeps* and *Clarisia racemosa* were indicated by Heinsdijk *et al.*, (1965) as tree species typical of *tabuleiro* forests between southern Bahia and northern Espírito Santo. In fact, these species were later identified as having a wide occurrence in this region and that contribute to the characterization of the physiognomy of this forest formation (Jesus & Rolim, 2005; Souza *et al.*, 1998; Rolim *et al.*, 2006; Peixoto *et al.*, 2008).

The species *Aechmea depressa* (Bromeliaceae); *Cariniana parvifolia* (Lecythydaceae), *Chrysophyllum januariense* (Sapotaceae) e *Marlierea sucrei* (Myrtaceae) are on the list of rare plants in Brazil (Giulietti *et al.*, 2009). Nine recorded *taxa* are considered endemic to southern Bahia and northern Espírito Santo: *A. depressa*, *C. parvifolia*, *Cathedra bahiensis* (Olacaceae), *Dimorphandra jorgei* (Fabaceae), *Licania belemii* (Chrysobalanaceae), *Marlierea obversa*, *M. sucrei* (Myrtaceae), *Neomarica* cf. *portosegurensis* (Iridaceae) e *Piper ilheoensis* (Piperaceae) (Thomas *et al.*, 2008).

Among the recorded species, there are those with restricted distribution, endemic to Espírito Santo and Bahia, such as *Aechmea depressa*, *Cariniana parvifolia* with only three occurrence locations, *Marlierea sucrei* and *Eugenia inversa* (Martinelli *et al.*, 2008; Sobral, 2005; Soares, 2010; BFG, 2015; Smith *et al.*, 2016). *Chrysophyllum januariensis*, occurs between Bahia and Rio de Janeiro states (Sossai & Alves-Araújo, 2017); there are also those with distribution between Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro such as *Neomitranthes pereireana*, which, until then, had records only for the mountain region of Espírito Santo (BFG, 2015). *Pseudoxandra spiritus-sancti* is an endemic species of Espírito Santo and found in hillside and *tabuleiro* forests (Lopes & Mello-Silva, 2014).

Three species have been described from collections in the RBCG and whose distribution is still little known, but which possibly extend to the south of Bahia: *Cordia glabrifolia* (Boraginaceae) (Stapf & Silva, 2013), *Calyptanthus* sp. nov. (MC Souza in preparation), and *Psidium grazielae* (Myrtaceae) (Tuler *et al.*, 2017). The occurrence of new taxa with restricted distribution reinforces the idea that the north of Espírito Santo, together with the southern region of Bahia, concentrate high diversity and endemism, being pointed out already in the 1990s, as being one of the four centers of diversity of the Atlantic Forest (Peixoto & Silva, 1997; Aguiar *et al.*, 2005).

The species *Virola officinalis* and *Tetragastris catuaba*, with records at the RBCG, had their southern limits extended to the far north of Espírito Santo, not being reported in the forest fragments of the Vale Natural Reserve-Sooretama Biological Reserve nucleus and surroundings (Jesus & Rolim, 2005; Rolim *et al.*, 2006; 2016; Paula *et al.*, 2009; Paula & Soares, 2011).

Among the palm trees, *Allagoptera caudescens* was observed with few individuals in the RBCG. This species occurs from Sergipe to Rio de Janeiro states and is resilient to deforestation (Lorenzi *et al.*, 2004). Locally, it is known as bitter palm heart, being relatively abundant in the region's *tabuleiro* forests, such as Braço do Rio (Soares, 2010), Córrego do Veado Biological Reserve and Rio Preto National Forest (M. Ribeiro, personal obs.), respectively, 15, 34 and 10 km from the studied fragment. Probably the cut for palm heart extraction in the past contributed to its rarefaction in RBCG.

## Diversity

When comparing our results with another 30 inventoried sites with the same methodology in the Americas, and with an average annual precipitation between 1000 to 2000 mm and an altitude of less than 1000 m (Phillips & Miller, 2002), the RBCG ranked seventh among the areas with the highest species richness (Table 3). Among those studied in Brazil, the RBCG was below the Vale Natural Reserve, also located in Espírito Santo, the Carajás (Pará) and Camorim (RJ) forest. Possibly, this positioning among Brazilian forests is due to the lower rate of precipitation among them. In fact, some studies indicate that species diversity and richness are strongly proportional to rainfall and inversely proportional to the seasonality of rainfall (Clinebell *et al.*, 1995; Steege *et al.*, 2003). Although historical climate changes, elevation of mountains, adaptation of vegetation to soils, biotic interactions, niche conservation and dispersion capacity are also identified as responsible factors as causes for the high diversity in the Neotropics (Antonelli & Sanmartín, 2011).

In relation to the basal area, the lowest value recorded in the RBCG, in comparison with the *tabuleiro* forests of the Vale Natural Reserve, is possibly related to the occurrence of fires in the past and to natural phenomena, such as the opening of clearings. The selective logging of trees in the past, especially the one authorized in the 1980s that halved the fragment to the current RBCG area (IPEMA, 2005), it may also have been a factor that contributed to the decrease in the base area in the RBCG.

The distribution of the diameter classes pointed to a J-inverted pattern, typical of mature forests in natural regeneration, where the largest proportion of individuals is found in the smallest diameter classes and gradually decreases to the largest classes (Blanc *et al.*, 2000). This indicates that, although disturbances in the forest have occurred in the recent past, it is stable in the process of replacing individuals. In fact, the longer the time without disturbances, the greater the possibility of an increase in biomass by trees, as well as an increase in the richness of forest species (Martini *et al.*, 2007; Piotto *et al.*, 2009).

Two studies with similar methodology carried out in the Serra do Conduru State Park (BA) found 254 individuals and 144 species (Martini *et al.*, 2007, inclusion criterion DBH  $\geq$

4.8 cm) in a forest stretch with more than 30 years without anthropic disorders. In another stretch with more than 40 years without anthropic disorders, 212 species were recorded (Piotto *et al.*, 2009, DBH  $\geq$ 5 cm). If the inclusion criteria of the first study mentioned were adopted, the RBCG would have 211 individuals and 81 species.

Considering other areas in the Neotropics that used the transect methodology, Gentry (1988) recorded that the Fabaceae, Lauraceae, Annonaceae, Rubiaceae, Moraceae, Myristicaceae, Sapotaceae, Meliaceae, Arecaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Bignoniaceae families contribute together with about half of the richness in 0.1 ha areas sampled in any lowland forests. Still, the author pointed out that the first eight are always among the 10 richest families in species in these forests (Gentry, 1988). Part of this pattern was observed in the RBCG for the Sapotaceae, Fabaceae, Moraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Bignoniaceae, Rubiaceae, and Annonaceae families. Regarding Myrtaceae, Burseraceae and Sapindaceae, which had great richness in the study area, the richness of Myrtaceae is considered a characteristic of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest (Peixoto & Gentry, 1990). Although the Burseraceae and Sapindaceae families are not among the 10 richest in Neotropical forests, they are well represented in lowland areas (Gentry, 1988; Phillips & Miller, 2002).

Bignoniaceae and Fabaceae are among the most important families of liana in the RBCG, they are almost always the dominant vines in lowland Neotropical forests (Gentry, 1991); fact also observed in the RBCG. Other important families of Neotropical vines are Celastraceae, Menispermaceae, Sapindaceae, Malpighiaceae, Connaraceae and Dilleniaceae (Gentry, 1991).

Although the sampling carried out at the RBGC is different from the phytosociological studies carried out in other remnants of *tabuleiro* forests in the northern region of Espírito Santo (see Table 3, in general these have a higher inclusion criterion and sample area), which makes comparison difficult, such studies confirm part of the results found in the RBCG. In these studies, Fabaceae, Sapotaceae, Violaceae, Myrtaceae, Moraceae, Malvaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Burseraceae are among the 10 families with the highest IV (Table 3). This trend was recorded also in the RBCG, although Euphorbiaceae had the highest IV and not Fabaceae. Regarding the species, *Rinorea bahiensis* has the highest IV in these works (with the exception of the Caravelas area), due to its high dominance and density; fact also observed in the RBCG. For this reason, this species can be considered as a characteristic tree of the studied area and also of the region's *tabuleiro* forests.

## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The RBCG preserves an important diversity of Angiosperm flora from the *tabuleiro* forests, including two new *taxa* just described and a third in the process of description. Such data demonstrate that, although fragmented, the Espírito Santo's *tabuleiro* forests retain diversity and richness compared to large fragments, such as those over 10,000 ha and still increased the number of species known to flora in Espírito Santo. However, we emphasize that the present study represents an initial effort, since the interior of the fragment was sampled little, requiring complementary studies to expand information on its biodiversity, such as taxonomic, structural studies, seed rain and nutrient cycling.

Our data reinforce the importance of efforts for the conservation of the RBCG, as an area that maintains biodiversity (species, genetic diversity of populations) of the *tabuleiro* forests in the extreme north of Espírito Santo, where it stands out for having more than 800 ha and under constant anthropic pressure. Consequently, the RBCG acts as an important source of diaspores for the surrounding area, composed mostly of forest fragments in secondary or primary regeneration stage established predominantly along the



watercourses. These fragments partially link the RBCG to the Rio Preto National Forest (ecological corridors), which are about 7 km apart.

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**Table 1.** Phytosociological parameters organized in decreasing order of IV of the species in 0.1 ha of *tabuleiro* forest of the Córrego Grande Biological Reserve, Conceição da Barra, ES. (Ni = number of individuals sampled, DBH $\geq$ 10 = number of individuals with DBH  $\geq$  10 cm, Ab = basal area, FA = absolute frequency, DA = absolute density, DoA = absolute dominance, FR = relative frequency, DR = relative density, DoR = relative dominance, IV = importance value, ----=absent, indet.=indeterminate, \*= climbing/liana, §= species/morphospecies recorded only in the quantitative sampling).

Species	DAP $\geq$ 10	Ni	Ab	FA	DA	DoA	FR	DR	DoR	IV
<i>Rinorea bahiensis</i>	18	25	0.8687	90	250	8.6865	3.0822	5.7078	21.706	30.496
<i>Senefeldera multiflora</i>	12	33	0.2887	80	330	2.8874	2.7397	7.5342	7.2151	17.489
<i>Pausandra morisiana</i>	----	45	0.0585	100	450	0.585	3.4247	10.274	1.4617	15.16
<i>Lecythis lanceolata</i> §	1	1	0.5134	10	10	5.134	0.3425	0.2283	12.829	13.4
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>	1	16	0.0584	80	160	0.5842	2.7397	3.653	1.4598	7.8525
<i>Protium aracouchini</i>	3	15	0.085	60	150	0.85	2.0548	3.4247	2.124	7.6034
<i>Schoepfia oblongifolia</i> §	2	11	0.1142	60	110	1.1417	2.0548	2.5114	2.8528	7.4191
<i>Sloanea obtusifolia</i> §	2	3	0.2239	20	30	2.2389	0.6849	0.6849	5.5947	6.9645
<i>Pouteria venosa</i>	3	5	0.1599	40	50	1.5987	1.3699	1.1416	3.9949	6.5063
<i>Macrolobium latifolium</i>	1	12	0.0508	60	120	0.5078	2.0548	2.7397	1.2689	6.0634
<i>Sterculia speciosa</i>	1	11	0.031	60	110	0.3096	2.0548	2.5114	0.7737	5.3399
<i>Dialium guianense</i>	2	3	0.1298	20	30	1.2976	0.6849	0.6849	3.2425	4.6124
<i>Naucleopsis oblongifolia</i>	2	7	0.0629	40	70	0.6287	1.3699	1.5982	1.5709	4.5389
<i>Guapira opposita</i>	1	7	0.0223	60	70	0.2225	2.0548	1.5982	0.5561	4.2091
<i>Protium warmingiana</i>	----	9	0.011	50	90	0.11	1.7123	2.0548	0.2748	4.0419
<i>Ocotea glauca</i> §	1	5	0.0413	50	50	0.4128	1.7123	1.1416	1.0316	3.8854
<i>Ecclinusa guianensis</i> §	2	5	0.0404	50	50	0.4045	1.7123	1.1416	1.0107	3.8646
<i>Pouteria guianensis</i>	2	4	0.0561	40	40	0.5609	1.3699	0.9132	1.4016	3.6847
<i>Manilkara longifolia</i>	1	2	0.0926	20	20	0.926	0.6849	0.4566	2.3138	3.4554
<i>Pradosia lactescens</i>	1	3	0.0664	30	30	0.6639	1.0274	0.6849	1.659	3.3713
<i>Astrocaryum aculeatissimum</i>	3	6	0.0468	20	60	0.4679	0.6849	1.3699	1.1692	3.224
<i>Ravenia infelix</i>	----	7	0.009	40	70	0.0897	1.3699	1.5982	0.2241	3.1921
<i>Oxandra reticulata</i>	1	5	0.021	40	50	0.2095	1.3699	1.1416	0.5236	3.035
<i>Tabernaemontana salzmannii</i>	1	5	0.0193	40	50	0.1933	1.3699	1.1416	0.483	2.9944
<i>Eriotheca macrophylla</i> §	1	4	0.025	40	40	0.25	1.3699	0.9132	0.6247	2.9078
<i>Marlierea sucrei</i>	----	5	0.0108	40	50	0.1079	1.3699	1.1416	0.2696	2.781
<i>Brosimum glaziovii</i> §	1	1	0.0844	10	10	0.8442	0.3425	0.2283	2.1096	2.6804
<i>Eugenia pisiformis</i>	----	5	0.0054	40	50	0.0542	1.3699	1.1416	0.1353	2.6468
<i>Myrcia riodocensis</i>	----	4	0.008	40	40	0.0795	1.3699	0.9132	0.1988	2.4819
<i>Balizia pedicellaris</i>	1	1	0.0733	10	10	0.7334	0.3425	0.2283	1.8326	2.4034
<i>Pogonophora schomburgkiana</i>	----	5	0.0082	30	50	0.0823	1.0274	1.1416	0.2058	2.3747
<i>Cupania scrobiculata</i>	----	4	0.0049	30	40	0.049	1.0274	0.9132	0.1224	2.0631
<i>Pouteria bullata</i>	1	1	0.0543	10	10	0.5429	0.3425	0.2283	1.3567	1.9275
<i>Siparuna reginae</i>	----	3	0.0076	30	30	0.0764	1.0274	0.6849	0.1909	1.9032
<i>Couratari macrosperma</i>	----	3	0.0063	30	30	0.0628	1.0274	0.6849	0.1569	1.8692
<i>Citronella paniculata</i>	----	3	0.0047	30	30	0.0466	1.0274	0.6849	0.1165	1.8288
<i>Passiflora contracta</i> *	----	3	0.0044	30	30	0.044	1.0274	0.6849	0.11	1.8223
<i>Machaerium aculeatum</i> *	----	3	0.0044	30	30	0.0439	1.0274	0.6849	0.1098	1.8221
<i>Chionanthus parviflorus</i> §	----	3	0.0041	30	30	0.0411	1.0274	0.6849	0.1028	1.8151
Malpighiaceae indet.1* §	1	1	0.046	10	10	0.4596	0.3425	0.2283	1.1486	1.7193
<i>Myrcia splendens</i>	1	1	0.045	10	10	0.45	0.3425	0.2283	1.1245	1.6953

<i>Licaria guianensis</i> §	1	1	0.0448	10	10	0.4476	0.3425	0.2283	1.1185	1.6893
<i>Simira glaziovii</i>	----	3	0.0118	20	30	0.1179	0.6849	0.6849	0.2945	1.6644
<i>Virola officinalis</i>	1	3	0.0105	20	30	0.1045	0.6849	0.6849	0.2613	1.6311
<i>Peltogyne angustiflora</i> §	1	1	0.041	10	10	0.4102	0.3425	0.2283	1.0251	1.5959
<i>Sorocea guilleminiana</i>	----	3	0.0064	20	30	0.0642	0.6849	0.6849	0.1604	1.5302
<i>Licania salzmannii</i>	1	1	0.0379	10	10	0.3789	0.3425	0.2283	0.9467	1.5175
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i> * §	----	3	0.0034	20	30	0.0344	0.6849	0.6849	0.0861	1.4559
<i>Tynanthus cognatus</i> * §	1	2	0.0126	20	20	0.1256	0.6849	0.4566	0.314	1.4555
<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i>	----	3	0.0034	20	30	0.0335	0.6849	0.6849	0.0838	1.4536
<i>Brosimum rubescens</i> §	----	3	0.0023	20	30	0.0233	0.6849	0.6849	0.0581	1.428
<i>Chondodendron microphyllum</i> *	----	3	0.0018	20	30	0.0178	0.6849	0.6849	0.0444	1.4142
<i>Pouteria bangii</i>	1	2	0.0102	20	20	0.1024	0.6849	0.4566	0.2558	1.3974
<i>Eugenia bahiensis</i>	----	2	0.0083	20	20	0.0825	0.6849	0.4566	0.2063	1.3478
<i>Eschweilera ovata</i>	----	2	0.0063	20	20	0.0629	0.6849	0.4566	0.1572	1.2988
<i>Garcinia gardneriana</i> §	----	2	0.0038	20	20	0.0383	0.6849	0.4566	0.0956	1.2372
<i>Eugenia ilhensis</i> §	----	2	0.0028	20	20	0.0276	0.6849	0.4566	0.0689	1.2104
<i>Couepia schottii</i>	1	1	0.0252	10	10	0.2522	0.3425	0.2283	0.6303	1.2011
<i>Posoqueria latifolia</i>	----	2	0.0023	20	20	0.023	0.6849	0.4566	0.0574	1.199
<i>Marlierea sp.1</i>	----	2	0.002	20	20	0.0195	0.6849	0.4566	0.0488	1.1904
<i>Neea floribunda</i> §	----	2	0.0016	20	20	0.0161	0.6849	0.4566	0.0402	1.1817
<i>Senegalia langsdorffi</i> * §	----	3	0.0061	10	30	0.0613	0.3425	0.6849	0.1533	1.1807
indet. 2* §	----	2	0.0015	20	20	0.0152	0.6849	0.4566	0.0379	1.1794
<i>Chrysophyllum januariensis</i>	----	2	0.0015	20	20	0.0148	0.6849	0.4566	0.0371	1.1786
<i>Abuta convexa</i> * §	----	2	0.0012	20	20	0.0115	0.6849	0.4566	0.0288	1.1704
<i>Guapira obtusata</i>	----	2	0.0011	20	20	0.0111	0.6849	0.4566	0.0278	1.1693
<i>Drypetes sessiliflora</i> §	1	1	0.0226	10	10	0.2261	0.3425	0.2283	0.5649	1.1357
<i>Thyrsodium schomburgkianum</i>	1	1	0.0215	10	10	0.2152	0.3425	0.2283	0.5377	1.1085
<i>Aspidosperma illustre</i>	1	1	0.0199	10	10	0.1989	0.3425	0.2283	0.4971	1.0679
<i>Tetragastris catuaba</i>	1	1	0.0171	10	10	0.1706	0.3425	0.2283	0.4263	0.9971
<i>Pouteria sp.2</i> §	1	1	0.0158	10	10	0.1576	0.3425	0.2283	0.3938	0.9646
<i>Anthodon decussatum</i> * §	1	1	0.0144	10	10	0.1437	0.3425	0.2283	0.3592	0.93
<i>Micropholis crassipedeicellata</i>	1	1	0.0137	10	10	0.1371	0.3425	0.2283	0.3425	0.9132
<i>Condylocarpon isthmicum</i> *	----	2	0.0035	10	20	0.0351	0.3425	0.4566	0.0877	0.8868
<i>Adenocalymma coriaceum</i> *	----	2	0.0015	10	20	0.0147	0.3425	0.4566	0.0368	0.8359
<i>Virola gardneri</i>	----	2	0.0014	10	20	0.0135	0.3425	0.4566	0.0338	0.8329
<i>Eugenia sp.2</i>	1	1	0.0097	10	10	0.0975	0.3425	0.2283	0.2436	0.8144
<i>Licania sp.1</i>	1	1	0.0092	10	10	0.092	0.3425	0.2283	0.2299	0.8006
<i>Pourouma guianensis</i> §	----	1	0.0082	10	10	0.0822	0.3425	0.2283	0.2054	0.7762
<i>Simaruba amara</i>	1	1	0.0081	10	10	0.0815	0.3425	0.2283	0.2036	0.7744
<i>Psychotria mapourioides</i>	----	1	0.0077	10	10	0.0775	0.3425	0.2283	0.1936	0.7643
<i>Pouteria hispida</i> §	----	1	0.0064	10	10	0.0642	0.3425	0.2283	0.1604	0.7312
<i>Crepidospermum atlanticum</i> §	----	1	0.0054	10	10	0.0538	0.3425	0.2283	0.1344	0.7052
Myrtaceae indet. 1	----	1	0.005	10	10	0.0497	0.3425	0.2283	0.1243	0.6951
<i>Glycydendron amazonicum</i>	----	1	0.0042	10	10	0.0425	0.3425	0.2283	0.1061	0.6769
<i>Duguetia chrysocarpa</i>	----	1	0.0039	10	10	0.0385	0.3425	0.2283	0.0962	0.667
<i>Swartzia simplex</i>	----	1	0.0039	10	10	0.0385	0.3425	0.2283	0.0962	0.667
<i>Talisia cerasina</i> §	----	1	0.0038	10	10	0.0378	0.3425	0.2283	0.0945	0.6653
<i>Amaioua guianensis</i>	----	1	0.0037	10	10	0.0368	0.3425	0.2283	0.092	0.6627

<i>Myrcia cf. amazonica</i>	----	1	0.0037	10	10	0.0368	0.3425	0.2283	0.0919	0.6627
indet. 3* §	----	1	0.0032	10	10	0.0318	0.3425	0.2283	0.0795	0.6503
<i>Calyptranthes sp. 1</i>	----	1	0.003	10	10	0.0296	0.3425	0.2283	0.0741	0.6448
<i>Mollinedia marquetiana</i> §	----	1	0.0028	10	10	0.0284	0.3425	0.2283	0.071	0.6418
<i>Diclidanthera laurifolia</i> * §	----	1	0.0027	10	10	0.0272	0.3425	0.2283	0.0681	0.6388
<i>Pouteria oblanceolata</i> §	----	1	0.0027	10	10	0.0269	0.3425	0.2283	0.0673	0.6381
<i>Myrcia crocea</i>	----	1	0.0021	10	10	0.0209	0.3425	0.2283	0.0522	0.623
<i>Talisia cupularis</i> §	----	1	0.002	10	10	0.0201	0.3425	0.2283	0.0503	0.621
indet. 1	----	1	0.002	10	10	0.0196	0.3425	0.2283	0.049	0.6198
<i>Dioscorea mollis</i> *	----	1	0.0018	10	10	0.0175	0.3425	0.2283	0.0438	0.6146
<i>Stephanopodium blanchetianum</i> §	----	1	0.0017	10	10	0.0172	0.3425	0.2283	0.043	0.6137
<i>Stizophyllum riparium</i> * §	----	1	0.0017	10	10	0.0167	0.3425	0.2283	0.0418	0.6126
<i>Xylopiya ochrantha</i>	----	1	0.0016	10	10	0.0156	0.3425	0.2283	0.039	0.6098
<i>Adenocalymma cf. cymbalum</i> * §	----	1	0.0016	10	10	0.0156	0.3425	0.2283	0.039	0.6098
<i>Pouteria sp. 1</i>	----	1	0.0016	10	10	0.0156	0.3425	0.2283	0.039	0.6098
<i>Pouteria sp. 3</i> §	----	1	0.0016	10	10	0.0156	0.3425	0.2283	0.039	0.6098
<i>Plinia rivularis</i> §	----	1	0.0014	10	10	0.0143	0.3425	0.2283	0.0357	0.6065
indet. 5*	----	1	0.0014	10	10	0.0141	0.3425	0.2283	0.0352	0.606
<i>Piptocarpha lundiana</i> *	----	1	0.0014	10	10	0.0137	0.3425	0.2283	0.0341	0.6049
<i>Calyptranthes glazioviana</i> §	----	1	0.0013	10	10	0.0128	0.3425	0.2283	0.0321	0.6028
<i>Hortia brasiliiana</i>	----	1	0.0013	10	10	0.0128	0.3425	0.2283	0.0321	0.6028
<i>Cinnamomum montanum</i> §	----	1	0.0013	10	10	0.0126	0.3425	0.2283	0.0316	0.6023
<i>Pleurisanthes simpliciflora</i> * §	----	1	0.0012	10	10	0.0122	0.3425	0.2283	0.0306	0.6014
<i>Aspidosperma cylindrocarpon</i> §	----	1	0.0012	10	10	0.012	0.3425	0.2283	0.0301	0.6009
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> * §	----	1	0.0012	10	10	0.0117	0.3425	0.2283	0.0291	0.5999
Myrtaceae indet. 4	----	1	0.0011	10	10	0.0105	0.3425	0.2283	0.0263	0.5971
<i>Aspidosperma sp. 1</i> §	----	1	0.001	10	10	0.0098	0.3425	0.2283	0.0245	0.5953
<i>Siparuna guianensis</i>	----	1	0.001	10	10	0.0098	0.3425	0.2283	0.0245	0.5953
<i>Eugenia inversa</i>	----	1	0.001	10	10	0.0096	0.3425	0.2283	0.0241	0.5948
<i>Tovomita cf. brevistaminea</i> §	----	1	0.0009	10	10	0.0095	0.3425	0.2283	0.0236	0.5944
<i>Machaerium lanceolatum</i> *	----	1	0.0009	10	10	0.0094	0.3425	0.2283	0.0236	0.5944
Fabaceae indet. 1* §	----	1	0.0009	10	10	0.0091	0.3425	0.2283	0.0228	0.5935
Fabaceae indet. 2* §	----	1	0.0009	10	10	0.0089	0.3425	0.2283	0.0223	0.5931
<i>Heteropterys chrysophylla</i> * §	----	1	0.0009	10	10	0.0089	0.3425	0.2283	0.0223	0.5931
<i>Trigonia eriosperma</i> *	----	1	0.0008	10	10	0.0084	0.3425	0.2283	0.0211	0.5919
<i>Eugenia sp. 1</i>	----	1	0.0008	10	10	0.008	0.3425	0.2283	0.0199	0.5907
<i>Myrciaria tenella</i> §	----	1	0.0008	10	10	0.0076	0.3425	0.2283	0.0191	0.5899
<i>Guarea guidonia</i> §	----	1	0.0007	10	10	0.0075	0.3425	0.2283	0.0187	0.5895
<i>Lecythis lurida</i>	----	1	0.0007	10	10	0.0073	0.3425	0.2283	0.0183	0.5891
<i>Geonoma elegans</i>	----	1	0.0007	10	10	0.0072	0.3425	0.2283	0.0179	0.5887
<i>Diospyros capreifolia</i>	----	1	0.0007	10	10	0.0072	0.3425	0.2283	0.0179	0.5887
<i>Erythroxylum squamatum</i>	----	1	0.0007	10	10	0.007	0.3425	0.2283	0.0176	0.5883
<i>Dolioscarpus lancifolius</i> * §	----	1	0.0007	10	10	0.0069	0.3425	0.2283	0.0172	0.588
<i>Eugenia prasina</i>	----	1	0.0007	10	10	0.0069	0.3425	0.2283	0.0172	0.588
Myrtaceae indet. 3	----	1	0.0007	10	10	0.0067	0.3425	0.2283	0.0168	0.5876
<i>Bauhinia ovata</i>	----	1	0.0006	10	10	0.0064	0.3425	0.2283	0.0161	0.5869
<i>Machaerium sp. 1</i> * §	----	1	0.0006	10	10	0.0064	0.3425	0.2283	0.0161	0.5869
Myrtaceae indet. 2	----	1	0.0006	10	10	0.0064	0.3425	0.2283	0.0161	0.5869



Sapindaceae indet.1 §	----	1	0.0006	10	10	0.0064	0.3425	0.2283	0.0161	0.5869	
<i>Mezias aroujoi</i> *	----	1	0.0006	10	10	0.006	0.3425	0.2283	0.0151	0.5858	
indet. 4*	----	1	0.0006	10	10	0.0056	0.3425	0.2283	0.014	0.5848	
<i>Guarea cf. sylvatica</i> §	----	1	0.0006	10	10	0.0056	0.3425	0.2283	0.014	0.5848	
<i>Licania heteromorpha</i> §	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.0055	0.3425	0.2283	0.0137	0.5845	
<i>Paullinia weinmannifolia</i> *	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.0055	0.3425	0.2283	0.0137	0.5845	
<i>Talisia sp.1</i> §	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.0055	0.3425	0.2283	0.0137	0.5845	
<i>Protium heptaphyllum</i>	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.0054	0.3425	0.2283	0.0134	0.5841	
<i>Trichilia elegans</i>	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.0054	0.3425	0.2283	0.0134	0.5841	
<i>Oxandra martiana</i> §	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.0051	0.3425	0.2283	0.0127	0.5835	
<i>Calyptanthes sp.2</i>	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.0051	0.3425	0.2283	0.0127	0.5835	
<i>Pouteria cuspidata</i>	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.0051	0.3425	0.2283	0.0127	0.5835	
<i>Mouriri arborea</i>	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.005	0.3425	0.2283	0.0124	0.5832	
<i>Palicourea fulgens</i>	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.005	0.3425	0.2283	0.0124	0.5832	
<i>Davilla rugosa</i> *	----	1	0.0005	10	10	0.0048	0.3425	0.2283	0.0121	0.5829	
		<b>84</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>4.0019</b>	<b>2920</b>	<b>4380</b>	<b>40.019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>

**Table 2.** Thirty locations with the highest species richness in areas of Neotropical forests with average annual precipitation (PPT) between 1000 and 2000 mm and altitude (Alt.) less than 1000 m, sampled using the transect method (Locality = locations highlighted in Phillips & Miller (2002); Lat= Latitude; Long= Longitude, Ni = number of individuals; N spp = number of species; Ab = basal area; Fisher  $\alpha$  = Fisher's  $\alpha$  parameter).

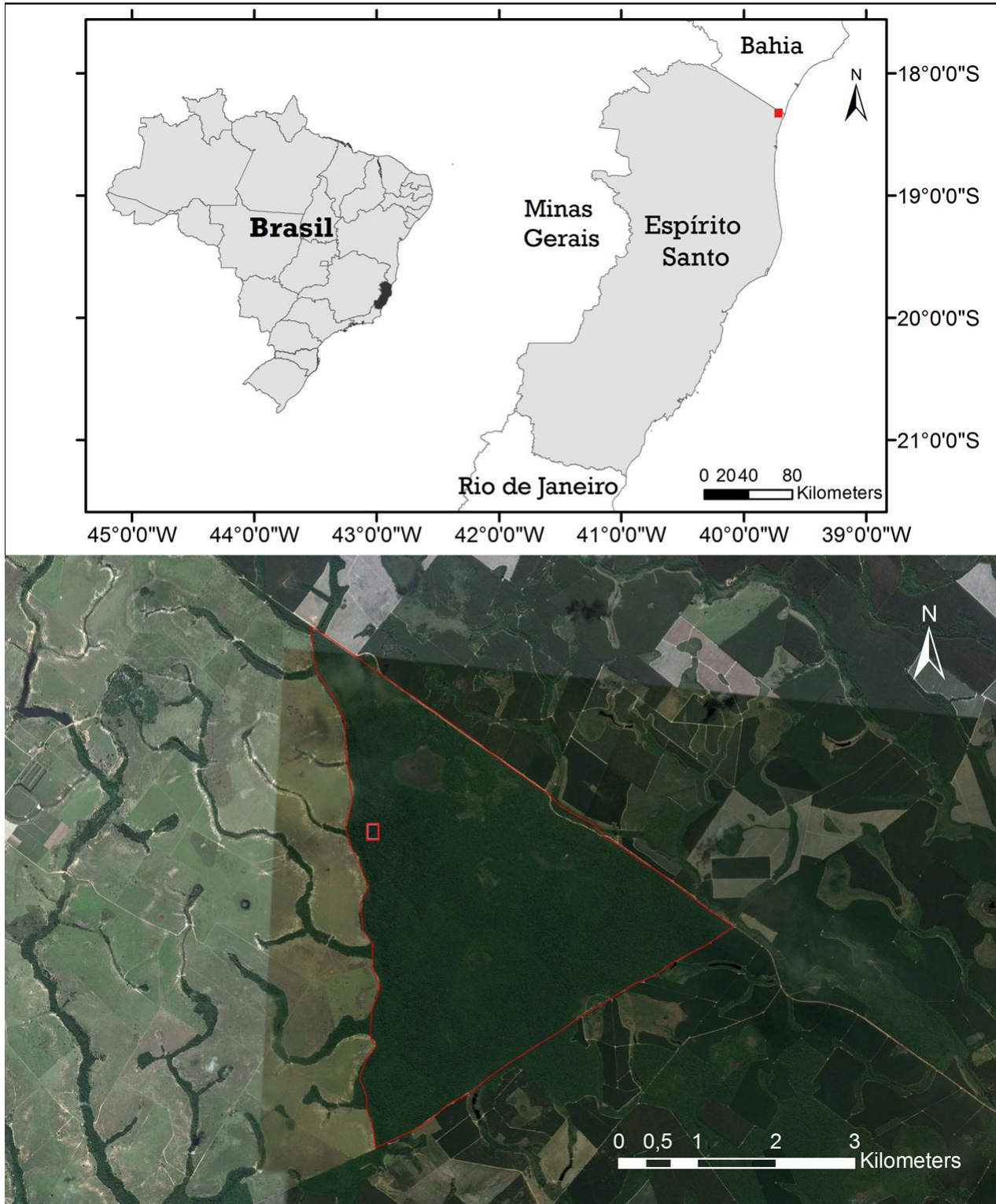
Locality	País	Lat	Long	PPT	Ni	N spp	Alt.	Ab	$\alpha$ Fisher
LINHARES	Brasil	19 18' S	40 04' W	1400	431	<b>216</b>	60	5.6	178.1
MIAZI	Equador	04 18' S	78 40' W	2000	416	186	850	5.01	129.17
CARAJÁS	Brasil	05 30' S	51 00' W	1850	353	175	620	7.66	137.73
COCHA CASHU	Peru	11 51' S	71 19' W	2000	356	169	380	4.12	125.92
RIO NEGRO	Bolívia	9 50' S	65 40' W	1820	331	169	100	3.51	138.34
CAMORIM	Brasil	22 56' S	43 22' W	1500	368	158	200	5.04	104.95
<b>C GRANDE</b>	<i>Brasil</i>	<i>18 14' S</i>	<i>39 49' W</i>	<i>1300</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>82.54</i>
NUEVO MUNDO	Bolívia	10 39' S	66 46' W	1820	358	149	160	4.49	95.79
CAMPINAS	Brasil	22 50' S	47 08' W	1400	270	121	600	2.53	84.25
LOS COLORADOS	Colômbia	09 58' N	75 10' W	1000	492	120	250	3.4	50.57
PERSEVERANCIA	Bolívia	14 38' S	62 37' W	1350	445	116	100	3.15	50.99
EL ENCANTO	Bolívia	14 38' S	60 42' W	1700	320	111	280	3.94	60.25
COLOSÓ	Colômbia	09 30' N	75 48' W	1000	315	110	300	3.73	60.04
MANAUS	Brasil	03 08' S	60 01' W	2000	316	102	85	0.98	52.22
ESMERALDAS TROPICAL GARDEN	Equador	00 54' N	79 37' W	1750	354	100	150	5.09	46.4
CERRO OLUMA	Nicaragua	12 18' N	85 24' W	2000	294	96	840	4.97	49.6
SAN SEBASTIÁN	Equador	01 36' S	80 42' W	2000	420	96	550	4.66	38.9
JAUNECHÉ	Equador	01 06' S	79 38' W	1855	438	95	75	2.88	37.35
MARIQUITA	Colômbia	05 15' N	74 50' W	1920	337	94	560	5.25	43.24
BOSQUE CUEVA	Colômbia	11 05' N	73 28' W	2000	294	92	350	4.26	45.99
RÍO JEJUMI	Paraguai	24 08' S	55 32' W	1800	390	86	150	5.18	34.13
CURUNDU	Panamá	08 59' N	79 33' W	1830	272	85	20	2.34	42.44
CHAQUIMAYO	Bolívia	14 34' S	68 28' W	1600	463	81	1000	4.71	28.42

LOMAS DE SANTO TOMÁS	Colômbia	04 55' N	74 50' W	1500	382	77	320	3.31	29.06
PERRO MUERTO	Equador	01 36' S	80 42' W	1550	285	69	450	3.18	28.95
BOCA UCHIRE	Venezuela	10 08' N	65 25' W	1200	261	67	150	1.34	29.16
TAYRONA NATIONAL PARK	Colômbia	11 20' N	74 02' W	1500	326	67	50	3.48	25.56
BLOHM RANCH	Venezuela	08 34' N	67 35' W	1400	308	65	100	3.13	25.16
GUANACASTE G	Costa Rica	10 32' N	85 18' W	1600	150	63	100	3.33	40.88
SANTA CRUZ	Bolívia	17 46' S	63 04' W	1200	180	63	375	3.78	34.46

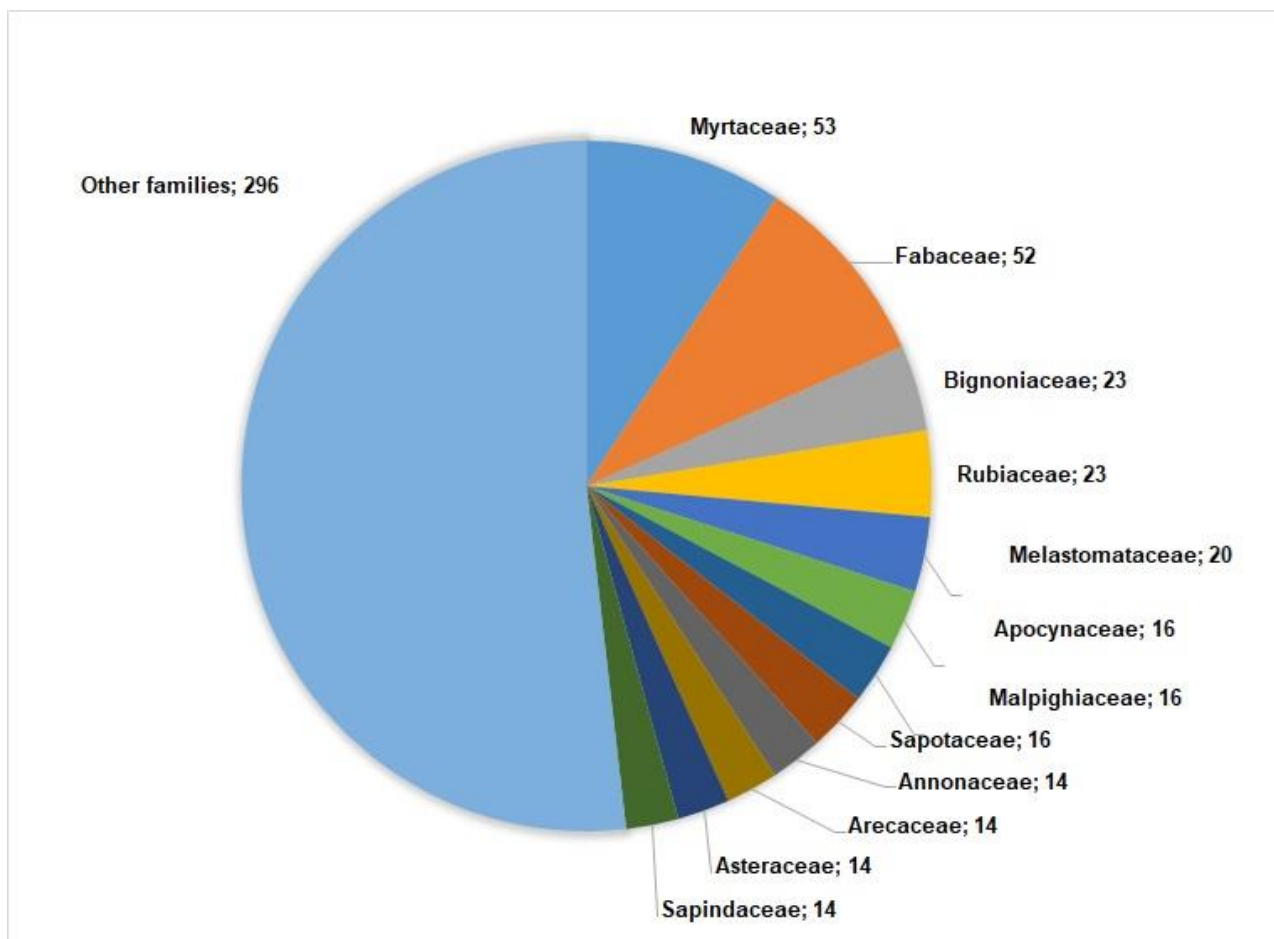
**Table 3.** Other studies carried out in the *tabuleiro* forest (F = floristic; Q = quadrant; P = plot; CAP = breast height circumference; ha = hectare; Family= richest families in number of species; Genera= richest genera in number of species; Species = number of species recorded by the study and/or species with the highest importance values; spp.= total species recorded in the study; -----=absent; state: ES = Espírito Santo, BA = Bahia).

Locality	Reference	Method	Area	Family	Genera	Species
Vale Natural Reserve /ES (19°01'S 40°04'W)	Rolim et al. 2016	F (long-term study)	----	Fabaceae Myrtaceae Orchidaceae Poaceae Rubiaceae Asteraceae Bignoniaceae Lauraceae Cyperaceae Euphorbiaceae	<i>Eugenia</i> <i>Myrcia</i> <i>Ocotea</i> <i>Casearia</i> <i>Solanum</i> <i>Pouteria</i> <i>Piper</i> <i>Machaerium</i> <i>Erythroxylum</i> <i>Trichilia</i>	1999 spp. -----
Juparanã Lagoon/ES (19°14'S 40°11'W)	Paula et al. 2009	Q 15 cm CAP 0.59 ha		Fabaceae Myrtaceae Bignoniaceae Sapotaceae	<i>Eugenia</i> <i>Pouteria</i> <i>Calyptanthus</i> <i>Tabebuia</i> <i>Andira</i> <i>Cordia</i>	141 spp.; <i>Protium heptaphyllum</i> , <i>Eschweilera ovata</i> , <i>Byrsonima sericea</i> , <i>Xylopia sericea</i> , <i>Astronium graveolens</i> , <i>Tapirira guianensis</i> , <i>Andira fraxinifolia</i> , <i>Himatanthus phagedaenicus</i> , <i>Ficus gomelleira</i> , <i>Jacaranda macrantha</i>
Sooretama Biological Reserve/ES	Paula & Soares 2011	P CAP 15 cm 1 ha		Myrtaceae Fabaceae Sapotaceae Lauraceae Annonaceae Chrysobalanaceae Moraceae	<i>Eugenia</i> <i>Pouteria</i> <i>Ocotea</i> <i>Marlierea</i> <i>Inga</i> <i>Myrcia</i> <i>Trichilia</i>	265 spp.; <i>Rinorea bahiensis</i> , <i>Eriotheca macrophylla</i> , <i>Sterculia speciosa</i> , <i>Ficus gomelleira</i> , <i>Dialium guianense</i> , <i>Hydrogaster trinervis</i> , <i>Eugenia ubensis</i> , <i>Ecclinusa ramiflora</i> , <i>Coussapoa curranii</i> , <i>Schoepfia oblongifolia</i>
Rio Preto National Forest/ES (18°24'S 39°50'W)	Salomão 1998			Fabaceae Myrtaceae Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria</i> <i>Eugenia</i> <i>Inga</i> <i>Ocotea</i>	384 spp.
Caravelas/BA (17°46'S 39°30'W)	Souza et al. 1998	P (N ha)		Fabaceae Myrtaceae Sapotaceae Lauraceae Chrysobalanaceae Moraceae Annonaceae		256 spp.; <i>Virola gardneri</i> <i>Swarzia</i> sp., <i>Rinorea bahiensis</i> , <i>Eriotheca macrophylla</i> , <i>Hidrogaster trinervis</i>
Braço do Rio/ES (18°25'S 39°52'W)	Soares 2010	P ≥ 10 cm CAP 0,5 ha	190 ha	Fabaceae Myrtaceae Sapotaceae Rubiaceae Lauraceae Moraceae Malvaceae Burseraceae Chrysobalanaceae Salicaceae	<i>Eugenia</i> <i>Casearia</i> <i>Ocotea</i> <i>Pouteria</i> <i>Inga</i> <i>Protium</i>	193 spp.; <i>Rinorea bahiensis</i> , <i>Sterculia speciosa</i> , <i>Carpotroche brasiliensis</i> , <i>Hydrogaster trinervis</i> , <i>Guapira venosa</i> , <i>Polyandrococos caudescens</i> , <i>Siparuna guianensis</i> , <i>Clarisia ilicifolia</i> , <i>Pouteria bangii</i> , <i>Ecclinusa ramiflora</i>
Floresta Juerana/BA	Soares 2010	P ≥ 10 cm CAP 0,5 ha	240 ha	Myrtaceae Fabaceae Sapotaceae	<i>Eugenia</i> <i>Pouteria</i> <i>Ocotea</i>	233 spp.; <i>Sloanea macrosperma</i> ,

(17°46'S 39°30'W)					Lauraceae Chrysobalanaceae Rubiaceae Annonaceae Moraceae Malvaceae Meliaceae	<i>Inga</i> <i>Hirtella</i> <i>Myrcia</i>	<i>Arapatiella psilophylla</i> , <i>Rinorea bahiensis</i> , <i>Hydrogaster trinervis</i> , <i>Micropholis cuneata</i> , <i>Protium arachouchini</i> , <i>Carpotroche brasiliensis</i> , <i>Brosimum glaziovii</i> , <i>Virola gardneri</i> , <i>Tetragastris catuaba</i>
Mucuri/BA (18°04'S 39°54'W)	Soares 2010	P ≥ 10 cm CAP 0,5 ha	200 ha		Fabaceae Myrtaceae Sapotaceae Moraceae Euphorbiaceae Lauraceae Anacardiaceae Chrysobalanaceae Malvaceae Meliaceae	<i>Ocotea</i> <i>Inga</i> <i>Licania</i> <i>Pouteria</i> <i>Trichilia</i>	145 spp.; <i>Polyandrococos caudescens</i> , <i>Sparattosperma leucanthum</i> , <i>Clarisia ilicifolia</i> , <i>Joannesia princeps</i> , <i>Deguelia hatschbachii</i> , <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> sp.1, <i>Rinorea bahiensis</i> , <i>Astrocaryum aculeatissimum</i> , <i>Peltogyne angustiflora</i> , <i>Dialium guianensis</i>
RPPN Estação Veracel/BA (16°23'S 39°10'W)	Magalhaes (2018)	P ≥ 10 cm CAP 0,3 ha	6.069 ha		Fabaceae Myrtaceae Sapotaceae Rubiaceae Lauraceae Annonaceae Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Myrcia</i> <i>Ocotea</i> <i>Pouteria</i> <i>Inga</i> <i>Eugenia</i> <i>Guapira</i> <i>Casearia</i>	232 spp.; <i>Manilkara cf. elata</i> , <i>Vochysia riedeliana</i> , <i>Paypayrola blanchetiana</i> , <i>Manilkara salzmännii</i> , <i>Eriotheca macrophylla</i> , <i>Sterculia excelsa</i> <i>Ecclinusa ramiflora</i> , <i>Pausandra morisiana</i> , <i>Elvasia tricarpellata</i> , <i>Marlierea eugenioides</i>

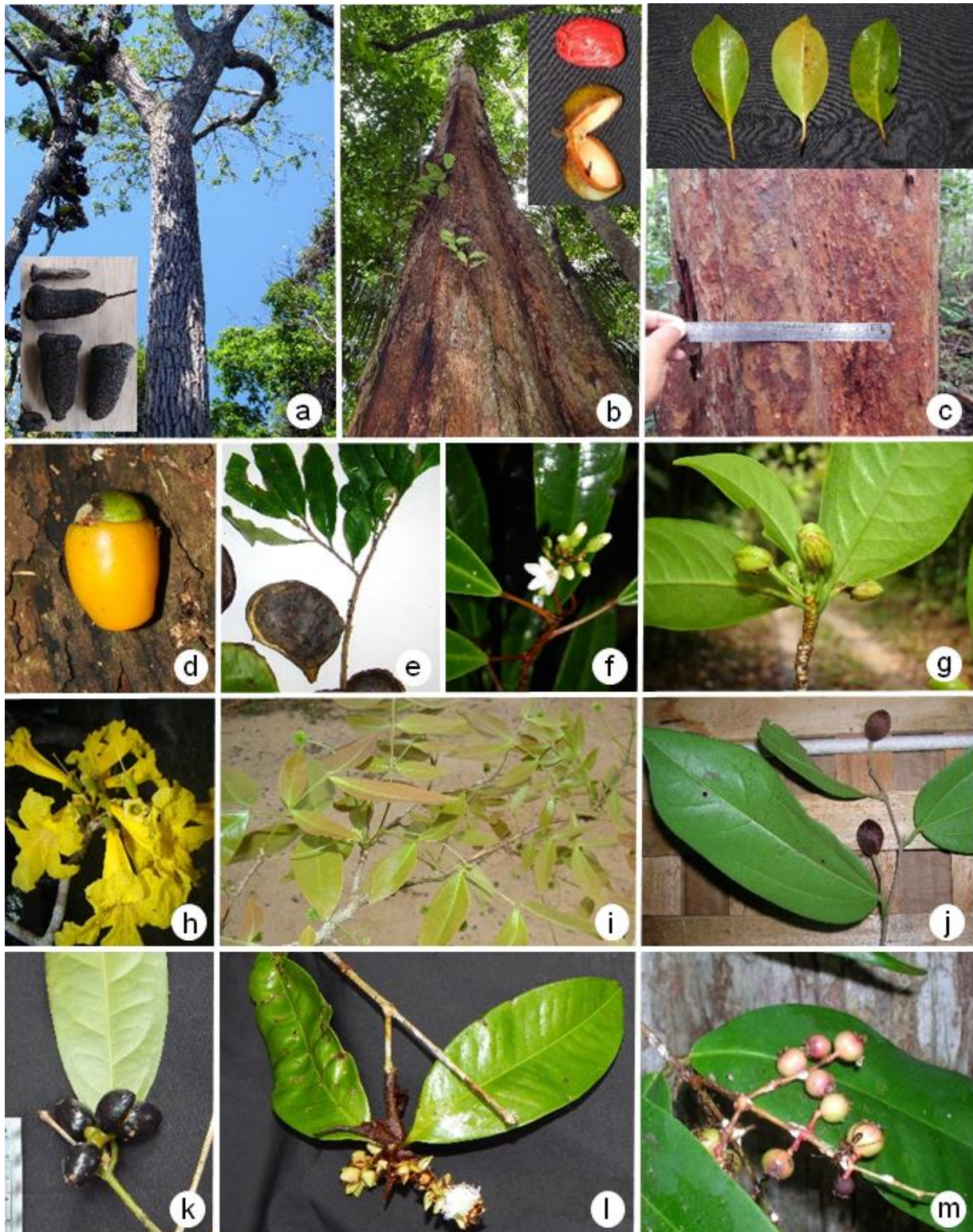


**Figure 1.** Location of the Córrego Grande Biological Reserve (triangle in red line, adapted from Carta Imagem Projeto Mapas para Todos) and the location of the transects (rectangle) in the reserve (Google Earth).



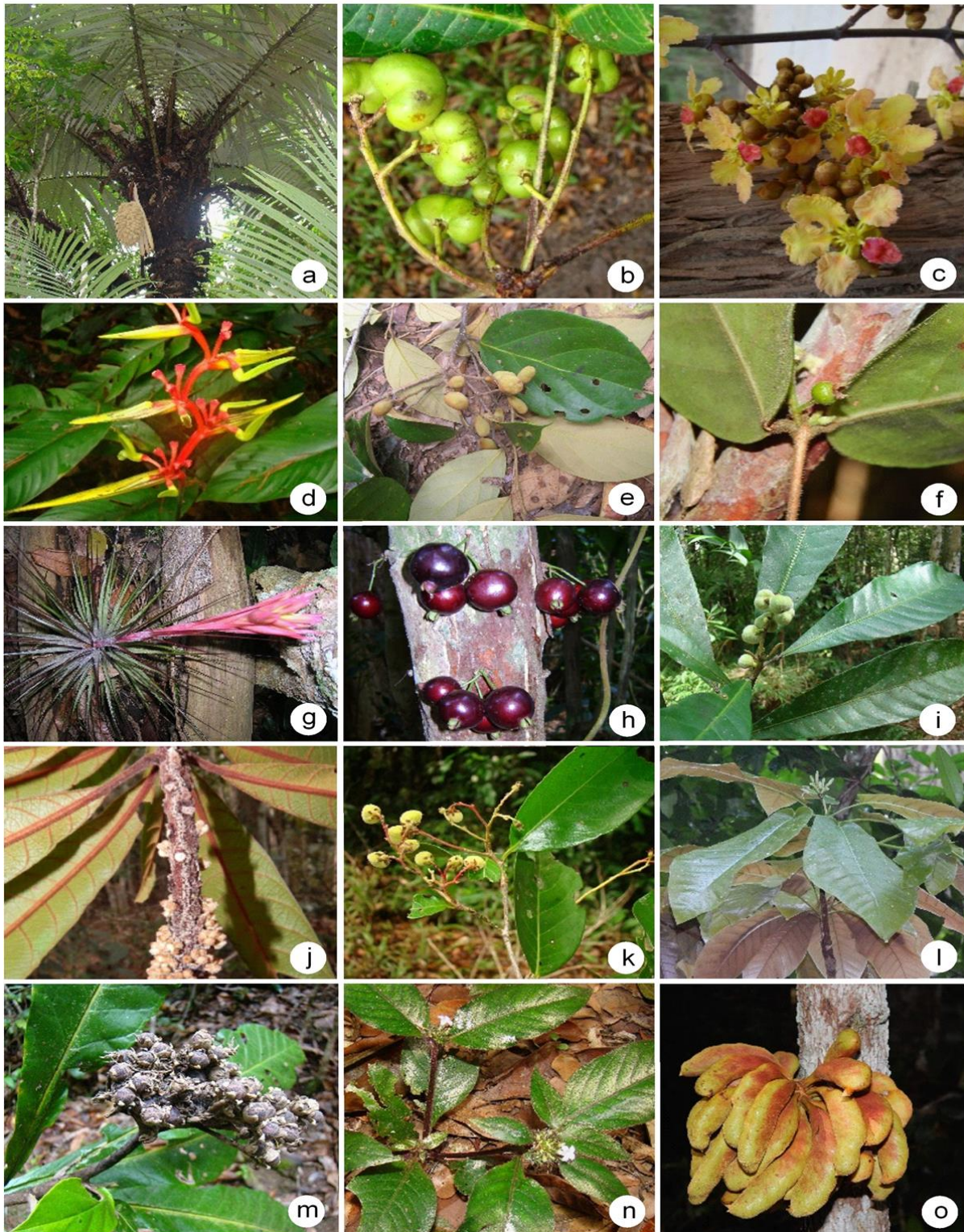
**Figure 2.** Representation of the number of species per family with highlight of the richest families in the Córrego Grande Biological Reserve, Espírito Santo, Brazil.





**Figure 3** – Some plants recorded in the Córrego Grande Biological Reserve (\* threatened species; ‡species with insufficient data in ES) – a. *Cariniana parvifolia*\* (Lecythidaceae); b. *Virola gardneri* (Myristicaceae); c. *Psidium longipetiolatum* (Myrtaceae); d. *Cathedra bahiensis* (Olacaceae); e. *Aspidosperma illustre* (Apocynaceae); f. *Conchocarpus* aff. *cyrthanthus* (Rutaceae); g. *Erythroxylum squamatum*\* (Erythroxylaceae); h. *Tabebuia riococensis*\* (Bignoniaceae); i. *Inga unica*\* (Fabaceae); j. *Hydrogaster trinervis* (Malvaceae); k. *Macrotorus utriculatus* (Monimiaceae); l. *Marlierea sucre*‡; m. *Myrcia riococensis*\* (Myrtaceae).





**Figure 4** - Some plants recorded in the the Córrego Grande Biological Reserve (\* threatened species) – a. *Astrocaryum aculeatissimum* (Arecaceae); b. *Tetragastris catuaba* (Burseraceae); c. *Mezia araujoii*\* (Malpighiaceae); d. *Heliconia richardiana*\* (Heliconiaceae); e. *Licania bellemi*\* (Chrysobalanaceae); f. *Eugenia inversa*\* (Myrtaceae); g. *Tillandsia tenuifolia* (Bromeliaceae); h. *Psidium grazielae* (Myrtaceae); i. *Pausandra morisiana* (Euphorbiaceae); j. *Pouteria bullata*\* (Sapotaceae); k. *Rinorea bahiensis* (Violaceae); l. *Simira grazielae*\* (Rubiaceae); m. *Solanum sooretamum* (Solanaceae); n. *Standleya kuhlmanni*\* (Rubiaceae); n. *Xylopia ochrantha* (Annonaceae).

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Table S1.** List of Angiosperms of the Córrego Grande Biological Reserve, Espírito Santo, Brazil (Collectors: AL= Adriana Q. Lobão, AG= Augusto Giaretta, AS= Alexandre Salino, EM= E.M. Rozario, FM= Luis F.T. Menezes, IB= Igor S. Broggio, IO= Isadora Oliveira, JF= Joelcio Freitas, JP= José R. Pirani, LM= Lourdes Marcarini, LS= Lucas A. Silva, MC= Mike B. Costa, MF= Maria G.S. Fink, MM= Mariana M. Monteiro, MR= Michel Ribeiro, OP= Oberdan J. Pereira, RC= Rafael Coelho, TC= Tiago S. Coser, TF= T.B. Flores, TR= Tomas Rocha, WB= Wallace S. Barbosa; AG= aquatic herb, ER= terrestrial herb, SP= saprophytic herb, HP= hemiparasite herb, shrub, AR= tree, TR= climbing, LI= liana, EP=epiphytic herb. Threat category: VU=Vulnerable, EN= Endangered, CR= Critically endangered; NT= Near Threatened; †=Species with insufficient data in the Espírito Santo state. Herbarium acronyms according to Thiers *et al.* continuously updated. Environment: MT= Tall Forest, MG= Muçununga Forest, MC= Riparian Forest.

Family	Species	Voucher	Life form	Threat	Herbarium	Environment
Acanthaceae	<i>Aphelandra nitida</i> Nees & Mart.	FM 1555	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Herpetacanthus</i> sp.1	MR 1141	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Justicia wasshauseniana</i> Profice	MR 673	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ruelia</i> <i>solitaria</i> Vell.	TR 134	ER	----	SAMES	MT
Achariaceae	<i>Carpotroche brasiliensis</i> (Raddi) Endl.	TR 65	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Anacardiaceae	<i>Astronium graveolens</i> Jacq.	MR 1495	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> Raddi	MR 1529	AB	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Spondias venulosa</i> (Engl.) Engl.	MR 1495	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tapirira guianensis</i> Aubl.	AG 466	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Thyrsodium schomburgkianum</i> Benth	MR 665	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Annonaceae	<i>Anaxagorea dolichocarpa</i> Sprague & Sandwith	MR 628	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Annona dolabripetala</i> Raddi	IB 190	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Annona acutiflora</i> Mart.	MR 758	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Annona sylvatica</i> A.St.-Hil	MR 464	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Cymbopetalum brasiliense</i> (Vell.) Benth. Ex Baill.	IO 91	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Duguetia chrysocarpa</i> Maas	MR 681	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Guatteria sellowiana</i> Schltldl.	AL 1495	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Guatteria pogonopus</i> Mart.	FM 1914	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Guatteria</i> sp.1	AG 349	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Oxandra martiana</i> (Schltldl.) R.E.Fr.	MR 1625	AR	EN ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Oxandra reticulata</i> Maas	MR 458	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pseudoxandra spiritus-sancti</i> Maas	R. Bertoncello 211	AR	----	CVRD	MT
	<i>Xylopia sericea</i> A.St.-Hil	AL 1496	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Xylopia ochrantha</i> Mart.	MR 746	AR	----	SAMES	MT	
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	MR 1525	ER	----	SAMES	MC



Apocynaceae	<i>Aspidosperma cylindrocarpon</i> Müll.Arg.	MR 1613	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Aspidosperma illustre</i> (Vell.) Kuhlm. & Piraja	MR 702	AR	NT ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Aspidosperma</i> sp.1	MR 1628	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Condylocarpon isthmicum</i> (Vell.) A. DC.	MR 542	LI	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Forsteronia</i> sp.1	MR 970	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Geissospermum laeve</i> (Vell.) Miers	FM 1999	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Himatanthus phagedaenicus</i> (Mart.) Woodson	RC 79	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Mandevilla hirsuta</i> (A.Rich) K.Schum.	MR 1501	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Odontadenia lutea</i> (Vell.) Markgr.	MR 1443	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Peplonia asteria</i> (Vell.) Fontella & E.A. Schwarz	FM 1891	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Peplonia</i> cf. <i>axillaris</i> (Vell.) Fontella & Rapini	MR 651	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Peltastes pulcher</i> (Miers.) J.F. Morales	MR 1544	LI	EN ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Rauvolfia capixabae</i> l. Koch & Kin.-Gouv.	MR 552	AB	NT ES	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Tabernaemontana flavicans</i> Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.	MR 785	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tabernaemontana salzmanni</i> A.DC.	MR 86	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tabernaemontana hystrix</i> Steud.	JP 3033	AR	----	NY	MT
Araceae	<i>Heteropsis oblongifolia</i> Kunth	AL 1475	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Monstera adansonii</i> Schott	MR 647	EP	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Philodendron hederaceum</i> (Jacq.) Schott	MR 701	TR	----	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Philodendron fragrantissimum</i> (Hook.) G. Don	MR 531	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Philodendron oblongum</i> (Vell.) Kunth.	MR 564	TR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Philodendron pedatum</i> (Hook.) Kunth	MR 612	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Philodendron stenolobum</i> E.G. Gonç.	MR 682	EP	----	SAMES	MT
Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera morototoni</i> (Aubl.) Maguire	MR 1534	AR	----	SAMES	MG
Areaceae	<i>Allagoptera caudescens</i> (Mart.) Kuntze	H.B. Fernandes 657	AR	VU ES	MBML	MG, MT
	<i>Attalea oleifera</i> Barb. Rodr.	MR 818	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Astrocaryum aculeatissimum</i> (Schott) Burret	MR 503	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Bactris acanthocarpa</i> Mart.	MR 509	AB	VU ES	SAMES	MT

	<i>Bactris bahiensis</i> Noblick ex A.J. Hend.	MR 470	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Bactris caryotifolia</i> Mart.	MR 734	AB	VU ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Bactris setosa</i> Mart.	MR 972	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Bactris vulgaris</i> Barb. Rodr.	MR 751	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Desmoncus orthacanthus</i> Mart.	MR 794	TR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Euterpe edulis</i> Mart.	MR 728	AR	VU ES e BR	SAMES	MC
	<i>Geonoma elegans</i> Mart.	MR 504	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Geonoma rodeiensis</i> Barb. Rodr.	MF 47	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Geonoma</i> sp.1	AG 353	AB	----	SAMES	MG,
	<i>Geonoma</i> sp.2	MR 472	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia bahiensis</i> F. González *	JF 286	TR	EN ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Aristolochia pubescens</i> Willd	G.A. Gomes-Costa 371	TR	----	SAMES	MT
Asparagaceae	<i>Herreria salsaparilha</i> Mart.	MR 1145	LI	----	SAMES	MT
Asteraceae	<i>Acanthospermum australe</i> (Loefl.) Kuntze	MR 1500	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Achyrocline satuireioides</i> (Lam.) DC.	MR 971	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Baccharis singularis</i> (Vell.) G.M.Barroso	MR 1431	AB	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Chaptalia integerrima</i> (Vell.) Burkart.	MR 1441	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (L.) Cronquist.	MR 1454	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i> Kunth.	MR 1448	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Lepidaploa araripensis</i> (Gardner) H.Rob.	MR 799	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Lourteigia</i> sp.1	MR 1517	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Mikania diversifolia</i> DC.	MR 1490	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Mikania glomerata</i> Spreng.	MR 1436	TR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Piptocarpha lundiana</i> (Less.) Baker	TF1261	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Porophyllum ruderale</i> (Jacq.) Cass.	MR 1449	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Tilesia baccata</i> (L.f.) Pruski	AG 1151	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Vernonia scorpioides</i> (Lam.)	MR 1433	ER	----	SAMES	MG
Bignoniaceae	<i>Adenocalymma chamberlaynii</i> (Sims) Bureau & K.Schum.	FM 1902	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Adenocalymma coriaceum</i> DC.	MR 645	LI	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Adenocalymma cymbalum</i> (Cham.) Bureau & K.Schum.	MR 1654	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Adenocalymma divaricatum</i> Miers	IO 32	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Adenocalymma neoflavidum</i> L.G.Lohmann	JP 3019	LI	----	NY	MT

	<i>Adenocalymma marginatum</i> (Cham.) D.C.	IO 28	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Adenocalymma validum</i> (K. Schum.) L.G. Lohmann	MR 1451	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Bignonia binata</i> Trunb.	MR 780	LI	*	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Bignonia corymbosa</i> (Vent.) L.G.Lohmann	MR 797	LI	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Bignonia flava</i> DC.	JP 483632	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Callichlamys latifolia</i> (Rich.) K.Schum.	MR 462	LI	----	SAMES	MG,
	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> (L.) L.G.Lohmann	MR 1651	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Gardnerodoxa mirabilis</i> Sandwith	LM 10	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Jacaranda puberula</i> Cham.	MR 287	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Lundia longa</i> (Vell.) DC.	MR 650	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Pleonotoma stichadenia</i> K. Schum.	MR 649	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Stizophyllum riparium</i> (Kunth) Sandwith	MR 1643	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tabebuia chrysotricha</i> (Mart. ex A. DC.) Standl.	RC 102	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Tabebuia riocensensis</i> A.H.Gentry	MR 630	AR	CR ES e EN BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tabebuia roseoalba</i> (Ridl.) Sandwith	MR 695	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tabebuia stenocalyx</i> Sprague & Stapf.	MR 1475	AR	VU ES	SAMES	MC
	<i>Tynanthus cognatus</i> (Cham.) Miers	MR 1649	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Xylophragma myrianthum</i> Sprague	MR 694	LI	----	SAMES	MT
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia discolor</i> Cham. & Schult.	MR 800	AB	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Cordia glabrifolia</i> M.Stapf	MR 1436	AB	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Cordia superba</i> Cham.	JP 3025	AB	----	MO	MT
	<i>Cordia taguahyensis</i> Vell.	MR 732	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tournefortia bicolor</i> Sw.	AL 1471	AB	----	SAMES	MG
Bromeliaceae	<i>Aechmea depressa</i> L.B. Sm.	MR 510	EP	EN BR, *	SAMES	MT
	<i>Aechmea nudicaulis</i> (L.) Griseb.	T.S. Coser 391	EP	----	MBML	MT
	<i>Aechmea maasii</i> Gouda & W. Till	TR 126	ER	----	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Billbergia iridifolia</i> (Nees & Mart.) Lindl.	MR 527	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tillandsia globosa</i> Wara	MR 635	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tillandsia tenuifolia</i> L.	MR 301	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tillandsia stricta</i> Sol. ex Sims	LM 06	EP	----	SAMES	MT

	<i>Vriesea delicatula</i> L.B.Sm.	J.A.R. Bittencourt 911*	EP	VU BR	MBML	MT
	<i>Vriesea ensiformis</i> Beer	MR 454	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Vriesea parviflora</i> L.B.Sm.	MR 558	EP	VU ES	SAMES	MG
	<i>Vriesea procera</i> (Mart. ex Schult. & Schult.f.) Wittm.	MR 1550	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Vriesea psittacina</i> (Hook.) Lindl.	TC 390	EP	----	MBML	MT
Burseraceae	<i>Crepidospermum atlanticum</i> Daly	MR 1642	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Protium arachouchini</i> (Aubl.) Marchand	MR 550	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Protium calanense</i> Cuatrec.	TF 1207	AR	----	ESA	MT
	<i>Protium heptaphyllum</i> (Aubl.) Marchand	MR 691	AR	----	SAMES	MG,
	<i>Protium warmingiana</i> March,L.	MR 580	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tetragastris catuaba</i> Soares da Cunha	LM 43	AR	----	SAMES	AR
Cannabaceae	<i>Trema micrantha</i> (L.) Blume	MR 632	AR	----	SAMES	MG,
Cardiopteridaceae	<i>Citronella paniculata</i> (Mart.) R.A. Howard	MR 623	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Caricaceae	<i>Jacaratia heptaphylla</i> (Vell.) A. DC.	WB 22	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Caryocaraceae	<i>Caryocar edule</i> Casar.	MR 745	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Celastraceae	<i>Anthodon decussatum</i> Ruiz & Pav.	MR 1652	LI	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Maytenus macrophylla</i> Mart.	FM 2470	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tontelea miersii</i> (Peyr.) A.C. Sm.	MR 677	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Cheilochlinum</i> sp.1	FM 1859	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	Indeterminada 1	AL 1898	TR	----	SAMES	MT
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum fruticosum</i> (Loefl.) Stuntz	MR 1498	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Commelinaceae	<i>Dichorisandra penduliflora</i> Knuth	Q.N. Lyrio 01	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dichorisandra procera</i> Mart. ex Schult & Schult.f.	IB 192	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Floscopa glabrata</i> (Kunth) Hassk.	IB 196	ER	----	SAMES	MC
Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Couepia schottii</i> Fritsch	MR 1575	AR	EN BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Hirtella burchellii</i> Britton	MR 468	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Hirtella insignis</i> Briq. ex Prance	WB 26	AR	EN BR, *	SAMES	MT
	<i>Hirtella</i> sp.1	MR 913	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Licania bellemi</i> Prance *	MR 576	AR	EN ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Licania heteromorpha</i> Benth.	MR 1634	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Licania octandra</i> Prance	MR 831	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Licania salzmännii</i> (Hook. f.) Fritsch	MR 496	AR	----	SAMES	MT

	<i>Licania</i> sp.1	MR 629	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia gardneriana</i> (Planch. & Triana) Zappi	MR 1641	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tovomita</i> cf. <i>brevistaminea</i> Engl.	IO 39	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tovomita fructipendula</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Cambess	WB 05	AB	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Symphonia globulifera</i> L.f.	A. Salino 14379	AR	----	BHCB	MC
Connaraceae	<i>Rourea glazioui</i> G. Schellenb.	MR 1528	LI	----	SAMES	MG
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cayaponia villosissima</i> Cogn.	MR 1540	LI	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Gurania subumbellata</i> (Miq.) Cogn.	MR 541	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Gurania wawraei</i> Cogn.	MR 763	LI	----	SAMES	MT
Cyclanthaceae	<i>Asplundia gardneri</i> (Hook.) Harling	FM 1882	LI	----	SAMES	MC
Cyperaceae	<i>Becquerelia cymosa</i> Brongn.	MR 293	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eleocharis intersitincta</i> (Vahl) Roem. & Schult.	RC 189	AQ	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Fimbristylis autumnalis</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	MR 1520	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Fuirena umbellata</i> Rottb.	MR 1470	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Oxycaryum cubense</i> (Poepp. & Kunth) Lye.	MR 1469	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Rhynchospora exaltata</i> Kunth.	MR 1461	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Rhynchospora</i> sp.1	MR 566	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Scleria gaertneri</i> Raddi	MR 655	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Scleria latifolia</i> Sw.	MR 667	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Scleria melaleuca</i> Rchb. ex Schldl. & Cham.	MR 1512	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Scleria secans</i> (L.) Urb.	MR 1532	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	Indeterminada 1	MR 1526	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	Indeterminada 2	MR 1569	ER	----	SAMES	MG
Dichapetalaceae	<i>Stephanopodium blanchetianum</i> Baill.	MR 1626	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Dilleniaceae	<i>Davilla rugosa</i> Poir.	AG 343	LI	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Davilla macrocarpa</i> Eichler	MR 1511	LI	VU ES e BR	SAMES	MG, MC
	<i>Davilla nitida</i> (Vahl) Kubitzki	MR 796	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Dolioscarpus lancifolius</i> Kubitzki	MR 1646	LI	EN ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dolioscarpus validus</i> Kubitzki	MR 1489	LI	VU ES	SAMES	MT
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea laxiflora</i> Mart. ex Griseb.	WB 32	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dioscorea mollis</i> Mart.	MR 803	LI	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Dioscorea ovata</i> Vell.	MR 762	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dioscorea subhastata</i> Vell.	WB 23	TR	----	SAMES	MT
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros capreifolia</i> Mart. ex Hiern	MR 610	AR	*	SAMES	MT

Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea eichleri</i> K.Schum.	MR 648	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Sloanea obtusifolia</i> (Moric.) K.Schum.	MR 1627	AR	EN ES e BR	SAMES	MT
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum citrifolium</i> A.St.- Hil	MR 686	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Erythroxylum columbinum</i> Mart.	MR 778	AB	EN ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Erythroxylum squamatum</i> Sw.	MR 775	AB	VU ES	SAMES	MT
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Asparisthium cordatum</i> (A. Juss.) Baill.	MR 661	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Dalechampia ficifolia</i> Lam.	JP 3030	TR	----	NY	MG
	<i>Glycydendron amazonicum</i> Ducke	MR 507	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Joannesia princeps</i> Vell.	MR 817	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pausandra morisiana</i> (Casar.) Radlk.	MR 295	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Senefeldera multiflora</i> Mart.	MR 302	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	Indeterminada 1	MR 1522	ER	----	SAMES	MC
Fabaceae	<i>Andira fraxinifolia</i> Benth.	OP 7660	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Andira legalis</i> (Vell.) Toledo	MR 1497	AR	NT ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Andira ormosioides</i> Benth.	MR 1548	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Balizia pedicellaris</i> (DC.) Barneby & J.W.Grimes	MR 615	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Bauhinia angulosa</i> var. <i>bahiana</i> Vaz	AG 352	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Bauhinia ovata</i> Vogel	MR 716	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Cassia</i> sp.1	MR 1480	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Chamaecrista ensiformis</i> (Vell.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	M.G. S. Fink 50	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> (L.) Moench.	MR 1499	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Chamaecrista</i> sp.1	MR 1499	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Clitoria selloi</i> Benth.	MR 478	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dalbergia fructescens</i> (Vell.) Britton	s/n*	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Desmodium barbatum</i> (L.) Benth.	MR 1521	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Dioclea</i> sp.1	MF 50	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dialium guianense</i> (Aubl.) Sandwith	MR 563	AR	NT ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dimorphandra jorgei</i> M.F. Silva	MR 737	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Inga cabelo</i> T.D.Penn.	MR 540	AR	VU ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Inga capitata</i> Desv.	MR 565	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Inga edulis</i> Mart.	RC 134	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Inga exfoliata</i> T.D. Penn. & F.C.P. Garcia	MR 739	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Inga flagelliformis</i> (Vell.) Mart.	OP 7665	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Inga hispida</i> Schott ex Benth.	WB 35	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Inga subnuda</i> Salz.ex Benth.	MR 85	AR	----	SAMES	MG

	<i>Inga thibaudina</i> DC.	MR 87	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Inga unica</i> Barneby & J.W.Grimes	LM 04	AR	VU ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Inga vulpina</i> Mart. ex Benth	IO 96	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Machaerium aculeatum</i> Raddi	MR 1135	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Machaerium</i> cf. <i>lanceolatum</i> (Vell.) J.F.Macbr.	MR 1439	LI	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Macrolobium latifolium</i> Vogel	MR 760	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Melanoxylon brauna</i> Schott	MR 1481	AR	CR ES, VU BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Mimosa bimucronata</i> (DC.) Kuntze	MR 980	AB	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Mimosa ceratonia</i> var. <i>pseudo-obovata</i> (Taub.) Barneby	MR 806	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Mimosa velloziana</i> Mart.	MR 1503	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ormosia nitida</i> Vogel	MR 832	AR	*	SAMES	MG
	<i>Parapiptadenia pterosperma</i> (Benth.) Brenan.	MR 1491	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Parkia pendula</i> (Willd.) Benth. ex Walp.	MR 637	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Peltogyne angustiflora</i> Ducke	MR 1636	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Piptadenia adiantoides</i> (Spreng.) J.F.Macbr.	MF 35	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Piptadenia paniculata</i> Benth.	OP 7666	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Pseudopiptadenia contorta</i> (DC.) G.P.Lewis & M.P. Lima	MR 1502	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pterocarpus rohrii</i> Vahl.	AG 355	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Senegalia angico</i> (Mart. in Colla) Seigler & Ebinger	TR 48	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Senegalia polyphylla</i> (DC.) Britton & Rose	MR 1647	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Senna angulata</i> (Vogel) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	TF1208	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i> Vogel	MR 1515	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Stylosanthes</i> sp.1	MR 1518	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Swartzia linharensis</i> Mansano	MR 1492	AR	VU ES, VU BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Swartzia simplex</i> var. <i>continentalis</i> Urb.	IO 42	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Vataireopsis araroba</i> (Aguiar) Ducke	TR 64	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Vigna halophila</i> (Piper) Maréchal, Mascherpa & Stainier.	MR 1453	TR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Zornia curvata</i> Mohlenbr.	MR 1428	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	Indeterminada 1	TF 1257	AR	----	UEC	MT
Gentianaceae	<i>Voyria obconica</i> Progel	RC 139	SP	*	SAMES	MT
Gesneriaceae	<i>Codonanthis uleana</i> Fritsch	MR 578	EP	EN ES	SAMES	MT

Heliconiaceae	<i>Heliconia psittacorum</i> L.	AG 457	ER	----	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Heliconia richardiana</i> Miq.	MR 536	ER	VU ES	SAMES	MT
Hernandiaceae	<i>Sparattanthelium botocudorum</i> Mart.	AG 346	LI	----	SAMES	MT
Hypericaceae	<i>Vismia</i> sp.1	TR 66a	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Vismia pentagyna</i> (Spreng.) Ewan	JP 47429	AR	----	NY	MC
	<i>Vismia martiana</i> Reichardt	MR 820	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Icacinaceae	<i>Pleurisanthes simpliciflora</i> Sleumer	MR 1653	LI	----	SAMES	MT
Iridaceae	<i>Neomarica</i> cf. <i>portosecurensis</i> (Ravenna) Chukr. ‡	AG 1144	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Neomarica altivallis</i> (Ravenna) A. Gil	A.C. Tuler 481	ER	*	SAMES	MT
Lacistemataceae	<i>Lacistema recurvum</i> Schnizl.	MR 606	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Lamiaceae	<i>Aegiphila gloriosa</i> Moldenke	IO 89	TR	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Aegiphila integrifolia</i> (Jacq.) Moldenke	MR 1459	AB	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> Poit.	MR 1460	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Vitex montevidensis</i> Cham.	MR 662	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (L.) R.Br.	MR 555	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum montanum</i> (Sw.) J.Presl.	MR 1602	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Licaria canella</i> (Meisn.) Kosterm.	MR 621	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Licaria guianensis</i> Aubl.	MR 1603	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ocotea glauca</i> (Nees & Mart.) Mez	MR 1600	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ocotea diospyrifolia</i> (Meisn.) Mez	MR 703	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ocotea elegans</i> Mez	AL 1493	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ocotea</i> aff. <i>nutans</i> (Nees) Mez	MR 723	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ocotea</i> sp.1	MR 1482	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Lecythidaceae	<i>Cariniana parvifolia</i> S.A. Mori, Prance & Menandro	MR 672	AR	EN ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Couratari macrosperma</i> A.C.Sm.	MR 715	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Eschweilera ovata</i> (Cambess.) Mart. ex Miers	MR 664	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Lecythis lanceolata</i> Poir.	MR 905	AR	VU ES	RB	MT, MG
	<i>Lecythis lurida</i> (Miers) S.A. Mori	MR 679	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Lecythis marcgraaviana</i> Miers	MR 973	AR	EN ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Lecythis pisonis</i> Cambess.	MR 690	AR	----	SAMES	MC
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia</i> sp.1	AL 1487	AQ	----	SAMES	MC
Loganiaceae	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i> L.	J. Freitas 284	ER	----	SAMES	MT
Loranthaceae	<i>Psittacanthus dichroos</i> Mart.	MR 783	HP	----	SAMES	MT
Malpighiaceae	<i>Amorimia maritima</i> (A.Juss.) W.R.Anderson	MR 89	AR	----	SAMES	MT



	<i>Bunchosia acuminata</i> Dobson	LM 1899	AB	VU ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Bunchosia maritima</i> (Vell.) J.F.Macbr.	RC 140	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Byrsonima sericeae</i> DC.	IO 34	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Byrsonima stipulacea</i> A.Juss.	MR 659	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Byrsonima crispa</i> A. Juss.	MR 570	AR	VU ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Diplopterys patula</i> (B.Gates) W.R.Anderson & C.Davis	MR 791	LI	VU ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Heteropterys chrysophylla</i> (Lam.) DC.	MR 1648	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Heteropterys nordestina</i> Amorim	AG 350	LI	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Heteropterys oberdanii</i> Amorim	MR 1508	LI	VU ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	Indeterminada 1	MR 1631	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Lophopterys floribunda</i> W.R. Anderson & C. Davis	OP 7663	LI	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Mascagnia cordifolia</i> (A.Juss.) Griseb.	R.F. Almeida 534	LI	----	SP	MT
	<i>Mezias araujoii</i> Schwacke ex Nied.	MR 574	LI	EN ES e BR	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Niedenzuella acutifolia</i> (Cav.) W.R.Anderson	MR 89	LI	----	VIES	MT
	<i>Stigmaphyllon blanchetii</i> C.E.Anderson *	R.F. Almeida 531	LI	----	SP	MT
Malvaceae	<i>Eriotheca macrophylla</i> (K.Schum.) A.Robyns	MR 1620	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Hydrogaster trinervis</i> Kuhlms.	MR 511	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	Indeterminada 1	MR 1444	AB	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Marsypianthes chamaedrys</i> (Vahl) Kuntze	MR 1486	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pavonia malacophylla</i> (Link & Otto) Garcke	MR 1479	AB	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Waltheria communis</i> A.St.-Hil.	MR 1457	AB	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Quararibea penduliflora</i> (St. Hil.) K. Schum.	MC 50	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	MR 1485	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Sterculia speciosa</i> K. Schum.	AG 1149	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Marantaceae	<i>Calathea brasiliensis</i> Körn.	AL 1492	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ctenanthe glabra</i> Eichler	MR 617	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ischnosiphon gracilis</i> (Rudge) Körn.	MR 795	ER	----	SAMES	MG,
	<i>Goeppertia oblonga</i> (Mart.) Borchs. & S.Suárez.	MR 471	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Goeppertia umbrosa</i> (Körn.) Borchs. & S.Suárez.	MR 1464	ER	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Goeppertia wiotii</i> (E.Morren) Borchs. & Suárez.	MR 685a	ER	----	SAMES	MT

	<i>Sarante composita</i> (K. Koch) K. Schum.	MR 792	ER	VU BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Stromanthe porteana</i> Griseb.	MR 676	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Stromanthe thalia</i> Vell.	AL 1491	ER	----	SAMES	MT
Marcgraviaceae	<i>Marcgravia coriacea</i> Vahl.	MR 627	LI	----	SAMES	MC
Melastomataceae	<i>Aciotis paludosa</i> (Mart. ex DC.) Triana	MR 290	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Clidemia biserrata</i> DC.	MR 1477	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Clidemia hirta</i> (L.) D.Don.	MR 1514	AB	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Henriettea saldanhaei</i> Cogn.	MR 575	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Leandra rhamnifolia</i> (Naudin) Cogn.	AL 1474	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Leandra rufescens</i> (DC.) Cogn.	MR 753	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Miconia affinis</i> DC.	MR 554	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Miconia cinnamomifolia</i> (DC.) Naudin	IO 46	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Miconia dodecandra</i> (Desr.) Cogn.	TF 1254	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Miconia holosericea</i> (L.) DC.	TF 1249	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Miconia lepidota</i> DC.	MR 660	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Miconia mirabilis</i> (Aubl.) L.O. Williams	AG 462	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Miconia splendens</i> (Sw.) Griseb.	MM 81	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Miconia</i> sp.1	IB 193	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Miconia</i> sp.2	MR 1527	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Mouriri arborea</i> Gardner	IO 86	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pleroma urceolare</i> (Schrank et Mart. ex DC.) Triana	MR 1472	AB	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Pterolepis glomerata</i> (Rottb.) Miq.	MR 1513	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Rhynchanthera dichotoma</i> (Desr.) DC.	MR 289	AB	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Tibouchina trichopoda</i> (DC.) Baill.	MR 461	AB	----	SAMES	MG
Meliaceae	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	MR 585	AR	VU ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Guarea blanchetii</i> C. DC.	WB 07	AR	EN ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Guarea guidonia</i> (L.) Sleumer	MR 1618	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Guarea</i> cf. <i>silvatica</i> C.DC.	MR 1616	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Guarea macrophylla</i> Vahl	MR 625	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Trichilia elegans</i> A.Juss.	WB 28	AB	----	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Trichilia pseudostipularis</i> (A. Juss.) C. DC.	LM 07	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Trichilia</i> sp.1	MR 477	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Trichilia</i> sp.2	MR 1617	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Menispermaceae	<i>Abuta convexa</i> (Vell.) Diels	MR 633	LI	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Chondodendron microphyllum</i> (Eichler) Moldenke	MR 524	LI	----	SAMES	MT

	<i>Hyperbaena domingensis</i> (DC.) Benth.	AG 471	LI	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Odontocarya vitis</i> Miers	MR 614	LI	----	SAMES	MG,
Monimiaceae	<i>Macrotorus utriculatus</i> (Mart.) Perkins	MR 534	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Mollinedia marquetiana</i> Peixoto	MR 1612	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Moraceae	<i>Brosimum glaziovii</i> Taub.	MR 1635	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Brosimum rubescens</i> Taub	MR 1619	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Clarisia ilicifolia</i> (Spreng.) Lanj. & Rossbach	MR 717	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Clarisia racemosa</i> Ruiz & Pav.	MR 813	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dorstenia elata</i> Hook.	MR 463-B	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ficus clusiifolia</i> (Miq.) Schott ex Spreng.	MR 757	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ficus</i> sp.1	IO 31	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Helicostylis tomentosa</i> (Poepp. & Endl.) Rusby	MR 704	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Naucleopsis oblongifolia</i> (Kuhlm.) Carauta	IO 29	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Sorocea guilleminiana</i> Gaudich.	MR 666	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Myristicaceae	<i>Virola gardneri</i> A.DC.	MR 1343	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Virola officinalis</i> Warb.	MR 810	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Myrtaceae	<i>Calyptranthes brasiliensis</i> Spreng.	MR 1476	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Calyptranthes glazioviana</i> Kiaersk.	MR 1610	AB	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Calyptranthes grandifolia</i> O. Berg.	s/n *	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Calyptranthes</i> sp.1	MR 533	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Calyptranthes</i> sp.2	s/n *	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Campomanesia laurifolia</i> Gardner	MR 469	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Campomanesia</i> sp.1	FM 1900	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia bahiensis</i> DC.	MR 1606	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia cerasiflora</i> Miq.	MR 774	AR	EN ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia ilhensis</i> O.Berg	MR 1609	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia inversa</i> Sobral	AT 493	AR	VU ES	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Eugenia flavescens</i> DC.	MR 707	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia neosilvestris</i> Sobral	MR 1146	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia puniceifolia</i> (Kunth.) DC.	MR 528	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Eugenia pisiformis</i> Cambess.	MR 285	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia prasina</i> O.Berg.	FM 1868	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia</i> sp.1	MR 699	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia</i> sp.2	MR 821	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Eugenia</i> sp.3	MR 1442	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Marlierea excoxiata</i> Mart.	MR 506	AR	----	SAMES	MT

<i>Marlierea obversa</i> D.Legrand *	MR 642	AR	----	SAMES	MC
<i>Marlierea neuwiedeaana</i> (O. Berg) Nied	FM 1906	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Marlierea sucrei</i> G.M.Barroso & Peixoto *	MR 978	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Marlierea suaveolens</i> Cambess.	MR 619	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia amplexicaulis</i> (Vell.) Hook.f.	RC 80	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia cerqueiria</i> (Nied.) E.Lucas & Sobral	IB191	AB	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia</i> cf. <i>cordifolia</i> O.Berg	FM 1858	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia crocea</i> Kiaersk.	MR 532	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia eumecephylla</i> (O.Berg) Nied.	MR 634	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MC
<i>Myrcia lacerdaeana</i> O.Berg	MR 754	AB	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia lasiantha</i> DC.	FM 1858	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia multiflora</i> (Lam.) DC.	MR 613	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia neosuaveolens</i> E.Lucas & C.E.Wilson	FM 1885	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia pubipetala</i> Miq.	MR 808	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia riococensis</i> G.M.Barroso & Peixoto	MR 300	AR	EN ES e CR BR	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia splendens</i> (Sw.) DC.	MR 572	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia tetraphylla</i> Sobral	AG 1145	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrcia vittoriana</i> Kiaersk.	JP 3048	AR	----	SP	MT
<i>Myrcia</i> sp.1	MR 294	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrciaria floribunda</i> (H. West ex Willd.) O. Berg	AG 1142	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrciaria</i> aff. <i>pilosa</i> Sobral & Couto	IO 88	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Myrciaria strigipes</i> O.Berg	MR 1530	AR	----	SAMES	MC
<i>Myrciaria tenella</i> (DC.) O.Berg	MR 1607	AB	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Neomitranthes langsdorffii</i> (O.Berg) Mattos	s/n*	AR	EN BR	SAMES	
<i>Neomitranthes pereireana</i> (Mattos & D.Legrand) M.C.Souza & Sobral	MR 586	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Neomitranthes stictophylla</i> (G.M.Barroso & Peixoto) M.Souza	MR 700	AR	VU ES, EN BR	SAMES	MT
<i>Plinia rivularis</i> (Cambess.) Rotman	MR 1611	AB	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Plinia</i> sp.1	MR 501	AR	----	SAMES	MT
<i>Psidium brownianum</i> Mart. ex DC.	MR 1147	AB	----	SAMES	MG,
<i>Psidium guineense</i> Sw.	MR 631	AB	----	SAMES	MG,

	<i>Psidium grazielae</i> Tuler & M.C. Souza	MR 698	AR	VU ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Psidium longipetiolatum</i> D.Legrand	s/n*	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	indeterminada 1	MR 294	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea caerulea</i> Savigny.	MR 1535	AQ	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Nymphaea pulchella</i> DC.	AL 1494	AQ	----	SAMES	MC
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Guapira hirsuta</i> (Choisy) Lundell	WB 18	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Guapira obtusata</i> (Jacq.) Little	MR 607	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Guapira opposita</i> (Vell.) Reitz	MR 692	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Neea floribunda</i> Poepp. & Endl.	MR 1601	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Ochnaceae	<i>Ouratea cuspidata</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Engl.	MR 781	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Sauvagesia erecta</i> L.	MR 1519	ER	----	SAMES	MC
Olacaceae	<i>Cathedra bahiensis</i> Sleumer	MR 738	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus parviflorus</i> Cornejo, Lombardi & W. Thomas	MR 1629	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia nervosa</i> (Poir.) H.Hara	MR 1471	AB	----	SAMES	MC
Orchidaceae	<i>Catasetum luridum</i> (Link. & Otto) Lindl.	MR 513	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Cyrtopodium</i> sp.1	MR 1458	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Dimerandra emarginata</i> (G. Mey.) Hoehne	LM 08	EP	NT ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Epidendrum compressum</i> Griseb.	W. Emmerich 451	EP	VU ES	MBML	MT
	<i>Epidendrum imantophyllum</i> Lindl.	MR 579	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Polystachya paulensis</i> Rchb.f.	MR 515	EP	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Prosthechea fragans</i> (Sw.) W.E.Higgins	H.B. Fernandes 2235	EP	----	MBML	MT
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora alata</i> Curtis	MR 616	TR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Passiflora contracta</i> Vitta	MR 588	LI	NT ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Passiflora kermesina</i> Link & Otto	WB 04	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Passiflora misera</i> Kunth	MR 1542	TR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Turnera bahiensis</i> Urb.	TR 61	LI	----	SAMES	MT
Peraceae	<i>Chaetocarpus myrsinites</i> Baill.	MR 782	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pera glabrata</i> (Schott) Baill.	AG 455	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MG, MC
	<i>Pera furfuracea</i> Müll.Arg.	MF 42	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pogonophora schomburgkiana</i> Miers ex Benth.	FM 1915	AB	----	SAMES	MT, MG
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Amanoa guianensis</i> Aubl.	MR 1150	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Hieronyma oblonga</i> (Tul.) Müll.Arg.	JP 3031	AR	----	NY	MT

	<i>Margaritaria nobilis</i> L.f.	LM 41	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca</i> sp.1	LM 12	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Picramniaceae	<i>Picramnia gardneri</i> Planch.	JP 3022	AB	----	SP	MT
Piperaceae	<i>Piper amplum</i> Kunth	MR 291	AB	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Piper arboreum</i> Aubl. var. <i>arboreum</i>	MR 727	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Piper boucheanum</i> C.DC.	LM 39	AB	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Piper ilheusense</i> Yunck. *	JP 3042	AB	----	NY (556740)	MT
	<i>Piper mollicomum</i> Knuth	MR 656	AB	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Piper vicosanum</i> Yunck.	AL 1476	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Poaceae	<i>Alvimia</i> sp.1	MR 709	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Andropogon bicornis</i> L.	MR 805	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Cryptochloa capillata</i> (Trin.) Soderstr.	WB 02	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ichnanthus nemoralis</i> (Schrad. ex Schult.) Hitchc. & Chase	MR 713	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	Indeterminada 1	MR 1429	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Lasiacis ligulata</i> Hitchc. & Chase.	MR 1440	AB	----	SAMES	MT, MG
	<i>Athroostachys capitata</i> (Hook.) Benth.	MR 1139	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Olyra latifolia</i> L.	MR 539	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Paspalum pleostachyum</i> Döll.	MR 1450	ER	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Paspalum</i> sp.1	MR 711	ER	----	SAMES	MT
Polygalaceae	<i>Acanthocladus pulcherrimus</i> (Kuhlm.) J.F.B.Pastore & D.B.O.S.Cardoso	MR 1149	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Asemeia monninoidea</i> (Kunth) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R.Abbott	MR 1656	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Asemeia</i> sp.1	LS 511	ER	----	VIES	MT
	<i>Caamembeca grandifolia</i> (A.St.-Hil. & Moq.) J.F.B. Pastore	MF 44	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Diclidanthera laurifolia</i> Mart.	MR 1650	LI	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Polygala paniculata</i> L.	MR 1516	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Securidaca bahiensis</i> Wurdack	MR 787	TR	----	SAMES	MT
Primulaceae	<i>Cybianthus blanchetii</i> (A.DC.) G. Agostini	TR 118	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes sessiliflora</i> Allemão	MR 772	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnidium glabrum</i> Reissek.	MR 1537	AR	VU BR, *	SAMES	MT
	<i>Reissekia smilacina</i> (Sm.) Steud.	JP 3037	TR	----	NYBG	MT
Rubiaceae	<i>Amaioua guianensis</i> Aubl.	LM 45	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Borreria ocyimifolia</i> (Roem. & Schult.) Bacigalupo & E.L. Cabral	MR 1524	ER	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Chiococca nitida</i> Benth.	MR 545	AB	----	SAMES	MT

	<i>Coccocypselum cordifolium</i> Nees & Mart.	MR 568	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Coutarea hexandra</i> (Jacq.) K.Schum.	MR 759	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Faramea pachyantha</i> Müll. Arg.	LM 36	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Faramea</i> sp.1	RC141	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Genipa infundibuliformis</i> Zappi & Semir	EM 01	AR	VU ES	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Hexasepalum teres</i> (Walter) J.H. Kirkbr	MR 652	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Margaritopsis cephalantha</i> (Müll. Arg.) C.M. Taylor	FM 1897	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Palicourea blanchetiana</i> Schltdl.	MR 1658	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Palicourea fulgens</i> (Meill. Arg.) Standl.	IO 30	AB	VU BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Posoqueria latifolia</i> (Rudge) Schult.	MR 529	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Psychotria carthagenensis</i> Jacq.	MR 706	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Psychotria deflexa</i> DC.	MR 752	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Psychotria iodotricha</i> Müll. Arg.	MR 502	ER	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Psychotria hoffmannseggiana</i> (Willd. ex Schult.) Müll.Arg.	MR 544	ER	----	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Psychotria mapourioides</i> DC.	MR 802	AR	----	SAMES	MG,
	<i>Psychotria</i> sp.2	MR 641	AB	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Simira glaziovii</i> (K.Schum.) Steyerm	s/n*	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Simira grazielae</i> Peixoto	MR 976	AR	EN ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Standleya kuhlmanni</i> Brade	TF 1194	ER	EN ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Tocoyena formosa</i> (Cham. & Schltdl.)K. Schum.	AG 341	AB	----	SAMES	MG
Rutaceae	<i>Angostura bracteata</i> (Nees & Mart.) Kallunki	AG 475	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Conchocarpus longifolius</i> (A. St.-Hil.) Kallunki & Pirani	MR 581	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Conchocarpus</i> aff. <i>cyrtanthus</i> Kallunki	AL 1465	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dictyoloma vandellianum</i> A.Juss.	MR 1510	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Esenbeckia grandiflora</i> Mart.	MR 547	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Hortia brasiliana</i> Vand. ex DC.	MR 807	AR	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Rauia nodosa</i> (Engl.) Kallunki	JP 3023	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Rauia resinosa</i> Nees & Mart.	MR 673	AB	----	SAMES	MG,
	<i>Ravenia infelix</i> Vell.	AL 1464	AB	----	SAMES	MT
Salicaceae	<i>Banara</i> sp.1	FM 1889	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Casearia arborea</i> (Rich.) Urb.	MR 777	AR	----	SAMES	MT

	<i>Casearia commersoniana</i> Cambess.	AL 1148	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Casearia javitensis</i> Kunth	TF 1252	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Xylosma pseudosalzmannii</i> Sleumer	AG 470	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Santalaceae	<i>Phoradendron bathoryoctum</i> Eichler	MR 644	HP	----	SAMES	MC
Sapindaceae	<i>Allophylus petiolulatus</i> Radlk.	MR 789	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Cupania racemosa</i> (Vell.) Radlk	TR 60	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Cupania rigida</i> Radlk	MR 1468	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Cupania rugosa</i> Radlk	FM 1874	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	Indeterminada 1	s/n*	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Paullinia rubiginosa</i> Cambess.	MR 784	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Paullinia ternata</i> Radlk	AL 1498	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Paullinia weinmannifolia</i> Mart.	MR 1644	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pseudima frutescens</i> (Aubl.) Radlk.	AL 1462	AR	VU ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Serjania caracasana</i> (Jacq.) Willd.	TF 1206	LI	----	ESA	MT
	<i>Serjania paradoxa</i> Radlk.	JP 3026	LI	----	SPF	MT
	<i>Talisia cerasina</i> (Benth.) Radlk.	MR 1630	AR	*	MT	MT
	<i>Talisia cupularis</i> Radlk.	MR 1622	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Talisia</i> sp.1	MR 1623	AR	----	MT	MT
Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum januariense</i> Eichler	MR 546	AR	VU ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Ecclinusa guianensis</i> Aubl.	s/n*	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Manilkara longifolia</i> (A. DC.) Dubard	MR 786	AR	VU ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Micropholis crassipedeicellata</i> (Mart. & Eichler) Pierre	MR 584	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria atlantica</i> Alves-Araújo & M.Alves	MR 1538	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria bangii</i> (Rusby) T.D.Penn.	AG 1152	AR	NT ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria bullata</i> (S.Moore) Baehni	MR 1132	AR	EN ES e BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria cuspidata</i> (A.DC.) Baehni	MR 1640	AR	NT ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria guianensis</i> Aubl.	MR 653	AR	*	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Pouteria hispida</i> Eyma	MR 1615	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria oblanceolata</i> Pires	MR 1614	AR	*	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria venosa</i> (Mart.) Baehni	MR 303	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria</i> sp.1	MR 1133	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria</i> sp.2	s/n*	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pouteria</i> sp.3	s/n*	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pradosia lactescens</i> (Vell.) Radlk	MR 516	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Schoepfiaceae	<i>Schoepfia brasiliensis</i> A.DC.	MR 738	AR	----	SAMES	MT



Simaroubaceae	<i>Simarouba amara</i> Aubl.	MR 605	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Siparunaceae	<i>Siparuna guianensis</i> Aubl.	MR 608	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Siparuna regiane</i> (Tul.) A. DC.	MR 638	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax fluminensis</i> Steud.	TR 63	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Smilax japicanga</i> Griseb.	IO 43	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Smilax spicata</i> Vell.	IO 67	LI	VU ES, EN BR	SAMES	MT
	<i>Smilax syphilitica</i> Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.	AG 342	LI	*	SAMES	MT
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum retrofractum</i> Dunal	MR 556	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Dyssochroma atlanticum</i> (Stehmann & Giacomini) A. Orejuela & C.I. Orozco	MR 460	LI	VU ES	SAMES	MT
	<i>Solanum evonymoides</i> Sendtn.	JP 3028-A	AB	----	SPF	MT
	<i>Solanum campaniforme</i> Roem. & Schult.	MR 683	AB	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Solanum sooretamum</i> Carvalho	IO 94	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Stemonuraceae	<i>Discophora guianensis</i> Miers	FM 1870	AR	----	SAMES	MT
Trigoniaceae	<i>Trigonía bahiensis</i> E.F. Guim., Miguel & Fontella	TR 61	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Trigonía eriosperma</i> (Lam.) Fromm & Santos	s/n*	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Trigonía nivea</i> Cambess.	M. Monteiro 76	LI	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Trigonía sp. 1</i>	MR 297	LI	----	SAMES	MT
Urticaceae	<i>Cecropia glaziovii</i> Snethl.	MR 643	AR	----	SAMES	MC
	<i>Cecropia hololeuca</i> Miq.	s/n*	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Cecropia pachystachia</i> Trécul.	MF 38	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MC
	<i>Pourouma guianensis</i> Aubl.	MR 1637	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pourouma mollis</i> Trécul	MR 620	AR	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Pourouma velutina</i> Mart. ex Miq.	LM 02	AR	----	SAMES	MT, MG
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	s/n*	AB	----	SAMES	MG
	<i>Lantana undulata</i> Schrank.	MR 1430	AB	----	SAMES	MG
Violaceae	<i>Anchietea selloviana</i> Cham. & Schltldl.	MR 1507	LI	----	SAMES	MT
	<i>Rinorea bahiensis</i> (Moric.) Kuntze	MR 710	AR	VU ES	SAMES	MT
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus stipulata</i> Vell.	MR 761	TR	----	SAMES	MT

**Table S2.** Phytosociological parameters organized in decreasing order of IV of the family in 0.1 ha of *tabuleiro* forest of the Córrego Grande Biological Reserve, Conceição da Barra, ES. (Spp= number of species, Ni = number of individuals sampled, DBH $\geq$ 10 = number of individuals with DBH  $\geq$  10 cm, Ab = basal area, FA = absolute frequency, DA = absolute density, DoA = absolute dominance, FR = relative frequency, DR = relative density, DoR = relative dominance, IV = importance value, ----=absent, indet.=indeterminate).

Family	Spp	DAP $\geq$ 10	Ni	Ab	FA	DA	DoA	FR	DR	DoR	VI
Euphorbiaceae	3	12	79	0.351479	190	790	3.5148	6.5068	18.037	8.7829	33.3263
Violaceae	1	18	25	0.868651	90	250	8.6865	3.0822	5.7078	21.706	30.4962
Sapotaceae	15	13	31	0.523614	300	310	5.2361	10.274	7.0776	13.084	30.4359
Myrtaceae	23	4	43	0.177247	380	430	1.7725	13.014	9.8174	4.4291	27.2602
Fabaceae	13	5	32	0.316764	220	320	3.1676	7.5342	7.3059	7.9154	22.7556
Lecythidaceae	4	1	7	0.526704	70	70	5.267	2.3973	1.5982	13.161	17.1569
Moraceae	5	2	26	0.154939	150	260	1.5494	5.137	5.9361	3.8717	14.9447
Burseraceae	5	4	27	0.118967	140	270	1.1897	4.7945	6.1644	2.9728	13.9317
Malvaceae	2	2	15	0.055962	100	150	0.5596	3.4247	3.4247	1.3984	8.24771
Schoepfiaceae	1	2	11	0.114167	60	110	1.1417	2.0548	2.5114	2.8528	7.41906
Elaeocarpaceae	1	2	3	0.22389	20	30	2.2389	0.6849	0.6849	5.5947	6.96452
Nyctaginaceae	3	1	11	0.024974	100	110	0.2497	3.4247	2.5114	0.6241	6.56013
Lauraceae	3	2	7	0.087307	70	70	0.8731	2.3973	1.5982	2.1817	6.1771
Apocynaceae	5	2	10	0.04492	80	100	0.4492	2.7397	2.2831	1.1225	6.14531
Sapindaceae	6	----	9	0.012434	80	90	0.1243	2.7397	2.0548	0.3107	5.10523
Annonaceae	4	1	8	0.026874	70	80	0.2687	2.3973	1.8265	0.6715	4.89528
Rubiaceae	5	----	8	0.026007	70	80	0.2601	2.3973	1.8265	0.6499	4.87363
Bignoniaceae	5	1	7	0.018435	60	70	0.1843	2.0548	1.5982	0.4606	4.11362
Chrysobalanaceae	4	3	4	0.072858	40	40	0.7286	1.3699	0.9132	1.8206	4.1037
Arecaceae	2	3	7	0.047508	30	70	0.4751	1.0274	1.5982	1.1871	3.81272
Rutaceae	2	----	8	0.010252	50	80	0.1025	1.7123	1.8265	0.2562	3.79499
Malpighiaceae	3	1	3	0.04746	30	30	0.4746	1.0274	0.6849	1.186	2.89829
Menispermaceae	2	----	5	0.00293	40	50	0.0293	1.3699	1.1416	0.0732	2.58462
Siparunaceae	2	----	4	0.008618	40	40	0.0862	1.3699	0.9132	0.2154	2.49846
Myristicaceae	2	1	5	0.011808	30	50	0.1181	1.0274	1.1416	0.2951	2.46402
Peraceae	1	----	5	0.008234	30	50	0.0823	1.0274	1.1416	0.2058	2.37471
Clusiaceae	2	----	3	0.004773	30	30	0.0477	1.0274	0.6849	0.1193	1.8316
Celastraceae	1	----	3	0.004661	30	30	0.0466	1.0274	0.6849	0.1165	1.8288
Passifloraceae	1	----	3	0.004403	30	30	0.044	1.0274	0.6849	0.11	1.82234
Oleaceae	1	----	3	0.004112	30	30	0.0411	1.0274	0.6849	0.1028	1.81509
Meliaceae	3	----	3	0.001845	30	30	0.0185	1.0274	0.6849	0.0461	1.75844
indet. 2	1	----	2	0.001516	20	20	0.0152	0.6849	0.4566	0.0379	1.17944
Dilleniaceae	2	----	2	0.001172	20	20	0.0117	0.6849	0.4566	0.0293	1.17085
Putranjivaceae	1	1	1	0.022607	10	10	0.2261	0.3425	0.2283	0.5649	1.13569
Anacardiaceae	1	1	1	0.021518	10	10	0.2152	0.3425	0.2283	0.5377	1.10847
Cardiopteridaceae	1	1	1	0.014374	10	10	0.1437	0.3425	0.2283	0.3592	0.92995
Urticaceae	1	----	1	0.008221	10	10	0.0822	0.3425	0.2283	0.2054	0.7762
Simaroubaceae	1	1	1	0.008149	10	10	0.0815	0.3425	0.2283	0.2036	0.7744
indet. 3	1	----	1	0.003183	10	10	0.0318	0.3425	0.2283	0.0795	0.65032
Monimiaceae	1	----	1	0.002843	10	10	0.0284	0.3425	0.2283	0.071	0.64181
Polygalaceae	1	----	1	0.002724	10	10	0.0272	0.3425	0.2283	0.0681	0.63883

indet. 1	1	----	1	0.001962	10	10	0.0196	0.3425	0.2283	0.049	0.61979
Dioscoreaceae	1	----	1	0.001753	10	10	0.0175	0.3425	0.2283	0.0438	0.61458
Dichapetalaceae	1	----	1	0.00172	10	10	0.0172	0.3425	0.2283	0.043	0.61375
indet. 5	1	----	1	0.001408	10	10	0.0141	0.3425	0.2283	0.0352	0.60595
Asteraceae	1	----	1	0.001366	10	10	0.0137	0.3425	0.2283	0.0341	0.6049
Icacinaeae	1	----	1	0.001224	10	10	0.0122	0.3425	0.2283	0.0306	0.60135
Trigoniaceae	1	----	1	0.000844	10	10	0.0084	0.3425	0.2283	0.0211	0.59187
Ebenaceae	1	----	1	0.000718	10	10	0.0072	0.3425	0.2283	0.0179	0.58872
Erythroxylaceae	1	----	1	0.000703	10	10	0.007	0.3425	0.2283	0.0176	0.58835
indet. 4	1	----	1	0.000561	10	10	0.0056	0.3425	0.2283	0.014	0.58481
Melastomataceae	1	----	1	0.000497	10	10	0.005	0.3425	0.2283	0.0124	0.58319
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>4.001857</b>	<b>2920</b>	<b>4380</b>	<b>40.019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>