

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name (in portuguese)	Geographic Distribution	Endemism	Ecological function	Seed and Fruit Dispersal	Maximum tree height	Flower	Other informations	Brazilian Phytogeographical Domain
<i>Acnistus arborescens</i> (lochroma arborescens)	Solanaceae	Fruta-de-sabiá	a. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) b. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	7 meters	Light cream with greenish spots	Information not available in the literature	Mata Atlântica
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Caju	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Roraima, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	7,6 meters	Pink, cream	Information not available in the literature	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pampa, Pantanal
<i>Andira fraxinifolia</i>	Fabaceae	Angelim coco	a. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) b. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul) c. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	18 meters	Yellow	1. Attractive to fruit bats	Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica
<i>Apeiba tibourbou</i>	Malvaceae	Escova-de-macaco	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	20 meters	Bright yellow	Information not available in the literature	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pantanal
<i>Astronium graveolens</i>	Anacardiaceae	Aderne	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Piauí, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Anemochory (dispersal by wind)	20 meters	Red or pink	1. The flower is melliferous; 2. The bark has medicinal properties	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pampa
<i>Byrsonima sericea</i>	Malpighiaceae	Murici-do-brejo	a. North (Pará, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Goiás, Mato Grosso) d. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	21,5 meters	Yellow	1. Attractive to bees and birds; 2. Leaf tea has medicinal properties	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica
<i>Croton floribundus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Capixingui	a. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco) b. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso) c. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Autochory (autonomous mechanism: self-dispersal)	20 meters	Yellow	1. Attractive to birds and ants (<i>Atta</i> spp. e <i>Acromyrmex</i> spp.); 2. The Leafs and bark has	Mata Atlântica
<i>Enterolobium contortisiliquum</i>	Mimosoideae	Tamboril, timbaúva	a. Northeast (Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte) b. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Autochory (autonomous mechanism: self-dispersal)	40 meters	White	1. The seeds has a cytolytic (cell death), inflammatory and insecticidal protein	Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pampa, Pantanal
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Myrtaceae	Pitanga	a. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Sergipe) b. Midwest (Mato Grosso do Sul) c. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals) and Autochory (autonomous)	15 meters	White	1. Attractive to birds and mammals; 2. The leaf has medicinal properties	Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pampa
<i>Guapira opposita</i>	Nyctaginaceae	João-mole	a. North (Amapá, Pará) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul) d. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	25 meters	Small and green	Information not available in the literature	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica

Guazuma crinita	Malvaceae	Mutamba, moço-branco	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Rondônia) b. Northeast (Bahia) c. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have	Anemochory (dispersal by wind)	18 meters	Pink or lilac	Information not available in the literature	Amazônia, Mata Atlântica
Guazuma ulmifolia	Malvaceae	Mutambo, Fruta-de-macaco	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	30 meters	White and yellow	1. Attractive to birds, fish and mammals; 2. The oil of the tree has phytocosmetic properties	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pampa, Pantanal
Himatanthus bracteatus	Apocynaceae	Agoniada	a. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) b. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro)	Endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Anemochory (dispersal by wind)	8 meters	White	Information not available in the literature	Mata Atlântica
Inga edulis	Mimosoideae	Ingá-de-metro (Ingá Cipó)	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima) b. Northeast (Bahia, Paraíba, Pernambuco) c. Midwest (Mato Grosso) d. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	28 meters	Golden	1. Attractive to birds, fish and mammals; 2. The pulp of the fruit has medicinal properties	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica
Inga laurina	Mimosoideae	Ingá-da-praia	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Pará) b. Northeast (Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso) d. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	8 meters	White	Information not available in the literature	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica
Inga striata	Mimosoideae	Ingá-branco	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	30 meters	White and green	Information not available in the literature	Amazônia, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pampa
Joannesia princeps	Euphorbiaceae	Boleira	a. Northeast (Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba) b. Midwest (Distrito Federal) c. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals) and Autochory (autonomous)	30 meters	Small, white and purple	1. Attractive to wild rodents; 2. The Leafs, bark and fruit has medicinal	Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica
Mimosa arthemisiana	Mimosoideae	Angico-cangalha	a. Northeast (Bahia, Pernambuco) b. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro)	Endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have	Autochory (autonomous mechanism: self-	25 meters	Small and white	Information not available in the literature	Mata Atlântica
Peltophorum dubium	Caesalpinioideae	Canafístula	a. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) b. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso) c. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Autochory (autonomous mechanism: self-dispersal)	40 meters	Yellow or orange	1. The flower is melliferous; 2. The Leafs, roots, flowers and fruits has medicinal properties	Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pantanal
Protium heptaphyllum	Burseraceae	Amescla cheirosa	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	20 meters	Yellow-green or orange	1. Attractive to birds; 2. The flower is melliferous; 3. The leafs and bark has medicinal properties	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica
Psidium cattleianum	Myrtaceae	Goiaba do ipiranga	a. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Pernambuco, Sergipe) b. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) c. South (Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina)	Endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Anemochory (dispersal by wind)	9 meters	White	Information not available in the literature	Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica

<i>Pterocarpus rohrii</i>	Fabaceae	Pau-sangue	a. North (Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Roraima)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	32 meters	Yellow	Information not available in the literature	Amazônia
<i>Pterogyne nitens</i>	Caesalpinioideae	Amendoim-bravo, madeira-nova, faveira	a. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) b. Midwest (Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso) c. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to initial secondary group (ecological succession): species that constitute the intermediate stage of plant succession, developing after the establishment of pioneer species. They are generally fast growing and have a relatively short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	35 meters	Light yellow	Information not available in the literature	Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Anacardiaceae	Aroeira-mansa	a. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) b. Midwest (Mato Grosso do Sul) c. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	15 meters	White-yellow or white-green	1. Attractive to birds 2. All of parts the tree has medicinal properties	Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pampa
<i>Schizobolium parahyba</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Guapuruvu	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Pernambuco, Piauí) c. Midwest (Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso) d. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Anemochory (dispersal by wind)	40 meters	Yellow	1. The bark has medicinal properties	Amazônia, Mata Atlântica
<i>Senna macranthera</i>	Caesalpinioideae	Fedegosão	a. North (Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso) d. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Autochory (autonomous mechanism: self-dispersal)	15 meters	White	1. Attractive to birds; 2. The flower is melliferous; 3. The leaves and roots has medicinal properties	Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica
<i>Senna multijuga</i>	Caesalpinioideae	Pau-cigarra, Amarelão, Angico-branco	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Maranhão) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Anemochory (dispersal by wind)	20 meters	Yellow or golden-yellow	Information not available in the literature	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica
<i>Sparattosperma leucanthum</i>	Bignoniaceae	Cinco-folhas	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Bahia, Ceará, Pernambuco) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Anemochory (dispersal by wind)	20 meters	White and pink	Information not available in the literature	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pantanal
<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>	Anacardiaceae	Pau-pombo	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso) d. Southeast (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	30 meters	Green or white-yellow	1. Attractive to many animals, highlighting the monkeys such as <i>Alouatta guariba</i> (macaco-bugio in portuguese), <i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i> (<i>Muriqui-do-sul</i> in portuguese) and	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pantanal
<i>Trema micrantha</i>	Cannabaceae	Curindiba, Crindiúva, Pau-pólvora	a. North (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins) b. Northeast (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe) c. Midwest (Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso)	Not endemic from Brazil	The tree belongs to pioneer group (ecological succession): species that generally produce a large number of seeds, need light to germinate, have fast and vigorous plant growth, but usually have a short life cycle. The seedlings are planted in the first phase of restoration because they have good soil cover and canopy coverage.	Zoochory (dispersal by animals)	20 meters	Small and white	1. The flower is melliferous; 2. The leaf and bark has medicinal properties	Amazônia, Caatinga, Cerrado, Mata Atlântica, Pampa, Pantanal