

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Species (scientific name and common name) listed by market value group of criteria treatment in the forest census and trees selected for harvest and remaining trees with *dbh* ≥ 25. forest management area (535.6 ha) at Shet Farm. Dom Eliseu. Pará. Brazil.

value group	Common name	Scientific name	Absolute tree	tree ha ⁻¹	tree %	Volume (m ³)	Production (m ³ ha ⁻¹)	harvest trees	harvest trees ha ⁻¹	harvest trees %	harvest volume (m ³)
1	Angelim	<i>Hymenolobium petraeum</i> Ducke	132	0.25	0.31	119.723	0.224	5	0.01	1.61	2.513
	Canela	<i>Nectandra</i> sp.	17	0.03	0.04	22.198	0.041	2	0.00	0.65	0.912
	Cedro	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	42	0.08	0.10	57.054	0.107	2	0.00	0.65	1.374
	Copaíba	<i>Copaifera</i> Ducke	74	0.14	0.17	124.669	0.233	2	0.00	0.65	1.254
	Cumarú	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i> (Aubl.) Willd.	290	0.54	0.68	317.719	0.593	6	0.01	1.94	5.087
	Freijó	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i> Huber	549	1.03	1.28	707.839	1.322	51	0.10	16.45	44.869
	Ipê	<i>Handroanthus serratifolius</i> (Vahl) S. Grose	263	0.49	0.62	370.876	0.692	16	0.03	5.16	12.266
	Jatobá	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L.	530	0.99	1.24	806.074	1.505	38	0.07	12.26	27.280
	Jatobá Curuba	<i>Hymenaea parvifolia</i> Huber	12	0.02	0.03	10.255	0.019		0.00	0.00	
	Louro canela	<i>Nectandra</i> sp.	624	1.17	1.46	777.284	1.451	90	0.17	29.03	82.538
	Maçaranduba	<i>Manilkara elata</i> (Allemão ex Miq.) Monach.	308	0.58	0.72	421.815	0.788	45	0.08	14.52	38.278
	Muiracatiara	<i>Astronium lecointei</i> Ducke	182	0.34	0.43	355.521	0.664	13	0.02	4.19	8.334
	Roxinho	<i>Peltogyne lecointei</i> Ducke	465	0.87	1.09	527.590	0.985	56	0.10	18.06	45.981
	Tatajuba	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i> Aubl.	74	0.14	0.17	94.864	0.177	12	0.02	3.87	8.190

value group	Common name	Scientific name	Absolute tree	tree ha ⁻¹	tree %	Volume (m ³)	Production (m ³ ha ⁻¹)	harvest trees	harvest trees ha ⁻¹	harvest trees %	harvest volume (m ³)
2	Amapá	<i>Brosimum guianense</i> (Aubl.) Huber	16	0.03	0.04	22.494	0.042		0.00	0.00	
	Amarelão	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i> (Vogel) J. F. Macbr.	17	0.03	0.04	25.103	0.047	1	0.00	0.32	0.941
	Amescla / Breu	<i>Trattinnickia burseraefolia</i> Mart. Willd.	3171	5.92	7.42	2710.566	5.061	966	1.80	311.61	612.141
	Amesclão	<i>Trattinnickia rhoifolia</i> Willd.	15	0.03	0.04	27.960	0.052	1	0.00	0.32	0.535
	Amesclinha	<i>Protium altissimum</i> (Aubl.)	13	0.02	0.03	8.390	0.016	1	0.00	0.32	0.422
	Angico / Timborana	<i>Pseudopiptadenia suaveolens</i> (Miq.) J. W. Grimes.	471	0.88	1.10	519.835	0.971	67	0.13	21.61	52.364
	Cajú	<i>Anacardium giganteum</i> W.Hancock ex Engl.	77	0.14	0.18	85.963	0.160	5	0.01	1.61	4.531
	Caneleiro / Pau-preto	<i>Cenostigma tocantinum</i> Ducke	364	0.68	0.85	398.187	0.743	237	0.44	76.45	251.142
	Catuaba	<i>Secondatia Lacmellea aculeata</i> (Ducke) Monach.	1	0.00	0.00	0.713	0.001		0.00	0.00	
	Cedrorana	<i>Vochysia maxima</i> Ducke	50	0.09	0.12	70.713	0.132	6	0.01	1.94	3.901
	Coco Pau	<i>Coupeia robusta</i> Huber	94	0.18	0.22	152.462	0.285	4	0.01	1.29	4.290
	Cupiúba	<i>Goupia glabra</i> Aubl.	79	0.15	0.18	81.930	0.153	9	0.02	2.90	7.424
	Embira quiabo / Axixá	<i>Sterculia pruriens</i> (Aubl.) K. Schum.	1018	1.90	2.38	1166.011	2.177	193	0.36	62.26	157.706
	Envira / Embira-preta	<i>Guatteria Guatteria punctata</i> (Aubl.) R. A. Howard	166	0.31	0.39	111.404	0.208	26	0.05	8.39	11.819
	Escorrega Macaco	<i>Albizia pedicellaris</i> (DC.) L. Rico	35	0.07	0.08	59.653	0.111	1	0.00	0.32	1.040

Estopeiro	<i>Couratari</i> sp. Aubl.	22	0.04	0.05	33.406	0.062	1	0.00	0.32	0.810
Farinha Seca	<i>Ampelocera edentula</i> Kuhlm.	2	0.00	0.00	1.346	0.003		0.00	0.00	
Faveira	<i>Parkia multijuga</i> Benth.	375	0.70	0.88	460.286	0.859	38	0.07	12.26	22.245
Goiabão	<i>Pouteria bilocularis</i> (H. K. A. Winkl.) Baehni	601	1.12	1.41	907.215	1.694	16	0.03	5.16	11.609
Guajará	<i>Pouteria venosa</i> subsp. <i>amazonica</i> T. D. Penn	312	0.58	0.73	463.986	0.866	23	0.04	7.42	18.874
Inharé	<i>Helicostylis pedunculata</i> Benoist	755	1.41	1.77	855.726	1.598	29	0.05	9.35	21.349
Jarana	<i>Lecythis lurida</i> (Miers) S. A. Mori	298	0.56	0.70	369.181	0.689	36	0.07	11.61	23.194
Louro pimenta	<i>Ocotea</i> sp.	4	0.01	0.01	5.029	0.009	2	0.00	0.65	1.326
Louro vermelho	<i>Sextonia rubra</i> (Mez) van der Werff	2	0.00	0.00	3.158	0.006	1	0.00	0.32	0.482
Mandiocão/morototó	<i>Didymopanax morototoni</i> (Aubl.) Decne. & Planch.)	427	0.80	1.00	442.169	0.826	14	0.03	4.52	9.028
Marupá	<i>Simarouba amara</i> Aubl.	369	0.69	0.86	412.907	0.771	23	0.04	7.42	16.841
Moreira	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i> (L.) D. Don ex Steud.	1	0.00	0.00	1.785	0.003		0.00	0.00	
Orelha de macaco	<i>Enterolobium schomburgkii</i> (Benth.) Benth.	1	0.00	0.00	1.213	0.002		0.00	0.00	
Paricá	<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i> var. <i>amazonicum</i> (Huber ex Ducke) Barneby	6749	12.60	15.79	9008.619	16.820	1605	3.00	517.74	1982.682
Pau santo	<i>Zollernia paraensis</i> Huber	103	0.19	0.24	118.699	0.222	19	0.04	6.13	12.393
Pequiá	<i>Caryocar vilosum</i> (Aubl.) Pers.	383	0.72	0.90	388.080	0.725	14	0.03	4.52	8.300
Pequiarana	<i>Caryocar glabrum</i> (Aubl.) Pers.	24	0.04	0.06	29.795	0.056	1	0.00	0.32	1.379

Quina	<i>Geissospermum sericeum</i> Miers	223	0.42	0.52	219.599	0.410	133	0.25	42.90	116.306
Quina rosa	<i>Quiina amazônica</i> A. C. Sm.	2	0.00	0.00	1.212	0.002		0.00	0.00	
Sapucaia	<i>Lecythis pisonis</i> Cambess.	8	0.01	0.02	7.892	0.015	3	0.01	0.97	2.167
Seringarana	<i>Ecclinusa guianensis</i> Eyma	9	0.02	0.02	10.242	0.019	1	0.00	0.32	0.305
Sumaúma	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	2	0.00	0.00	2.066	0.004		0.00	0.00	
Tanibuca	<i>Terminalia tanibouca</i> Rich.	25	0.05	0.06	28.132	0.053	2	0.00	0.65	0.698
Itaúba	<i>Mezilaurus itauba</i> (Meisn.) Taub. ex Mez	105	0.20	0.25	160.599	0.300	16	0.03	5.16	20.319
Tauari	<i>Couratari</i> ssp.	21	0.04	0.05	26.692	0.050		0.00	0.00	
Uxi	<i>Endopleura uchi</i> (Huber) Cuatrec.	74	0.14	0.17	87.947	0.164	4	0.01	1.29	3.613

value group	Common name	Scientific name	Absolute tree	tree ha ⁻¹	tree %	Volume (m ³)	Production (m ³ ha ⁻¹)	harvest trees	harvest trees ha ⁻¹	harvest trees %	harvest volume (m ³)
3	Amarelinho	<i>Neoraputia paraensis</i> (Ducke) Emmerich ex Kallunki	588	1.10	1.38	502.499	0.938	48	0.09	15.48	26.851
	Andirobarana	<i>Guarea kunthiana</i> A. Juss.	23	0.04	0.05	26.644	0.050	1	0.00	0.32	0.614
	Ata	<i>Annona</i> sp.	100	0.19	0.23	71.220	0.133	24	0.04	7.74	18.077
	Atraca / Caxinguba	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	5	0.01	0.01	5.191	0.010	2	0.00	0.65	1.352
	Baço de boi	<i>Myrocarpus venezuelensis</i> Rudd.	2	0.00	0.00	1.392	0.003		0.00	0.00	
	Bicuíba / Ucuúba-da-terra-firme	<i>Virola michelii</i> Heckel	488	0.91	1.14	537.437	1.003	26	0.05	8.39	20.974
	Buranji	<i>Neea floribunda</i> Poepp. & Endl.	13	0.02	0.03	11.791	0.022	3	0.01	0.97	2.571
	Cacau	<i>Theobroma speciosa</i> Willd. ex Spreng.	8	0.01	0.02	2.497	0.005	3	0.01	0.97	0.781
	Cafezinho	-	1	0.00	0.00	1.941	0.004		0.00	0.00	
	Caipoca	-	124	0.23	0.29	100.414	0.187	11	0.02	3.55	6.968

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	Canafístula	<i>Senna multijuga</i> (Rich.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby	201	0.38	0.47	193.676	0.362	8	0.01	2.58	4.682
	Capa bode	<i>Bauhinia acreana</i> Harms.	7	0.01	0.02	3.524	0.007	1	0.00	0.32	0.345
	Capoeiro	-	43	0.08	0.10	47.836	0.089	21	0.04	6.77	14.657
	Casca Seca	<i>Licania</i> sp. Aubl.	1	0.00	0.00	3.275	0.006		0.00	0.00	
	Condurú	<i>Cynometra bauhiniifolia</i> Benth.	194	0.36	0.45	119.134	0.222	10	0.02	3.23	5.934
	Cravinho / Goiabarana	<i>Myrcia paivae</i> O.Berg	58	0.11	0.14	41.736	0.078	4	0.01	1.29	2.064
	Cumarupá	-	7	0.01	0.02	4.193	0.008		0.00	0.00	
	Embaúba	<i>Cecropia distachya</i> Huber./ <i>C. sciadophylla</i> Mart./ <i>C. palmata</i> Willd./ <i>Pourouma guianensis</i> Aubl.	6713	12.53	15.70	4913.753	9.174	1937	3.62	624.84	1349.242
	Freijó-branco	<i>Cordia alliodora</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Cham.)	953	1.78	2.23	784.096	1.464	124	0.23	40.00	83.141
	Gabirola	<i>Campomanesia grandiflora</i> (Aubl.) Sagot	21	0.04	0.05	9.141	0.017	3	0.01	0.97	0.856
	Gema de ovo	<i>Amphiodon effusus</i> Huber Poecilanthé	351	0.66	0.82	164.712	0.308	223	0.42	71.94	92.786
	Goiabinha	<i>Eugenia lambertiana</i> DC.	526	0.98	1.23	377.157	0.704	30	0.06	9.68	15.664
	Ingá	<i>Inga</i> sp./ <i>Inga alba</i>	2649	4.95	6.20	1697.824	3.170	1100	2.05	354.84	528.802
	Itaipoca	-	3	0.01	0.01	2.359	0.004		0.00	0.00	
	Jaca-braba	<i>Abarema campestris</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Barneby & J. W. Grimes	1	0.00	0.00	0.174	0.000		0.00	0.00	

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	Jacupemba	-	1	0.00	0.00	0.388	0.001	1	0.00	0.32	0.388
	Jambo - Muúba	<i>Bellucia grossularioides</i> (L.) Triana	457	0.85	1.07	325.589	0.608	14	0.03	4.52	7.190
	Jiboião / Matamatá-preto	<i>Eschweilera grandiflora</i> (Aubl.) Sandwith	180	0.34	0.42	227.528	0.425	13	0.02	4.19	17.305
	Jurema	<i>Senna polyphylla</i> (Jacq.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby	1	0.00	0.00	0.384	0.001		0.00	0.00	
	Juruparana	<i>Gustavia augusta</i> L.	113	0.21	0.26	61.500	0.115	10	0.02	3.23	4.549
	Limãozinho	<i>Zanthoxylum rhoifolia</i> Lam / <i>Z. ekmanii</i> (Urb.) Alain	1196	2.23	2.80	945.080	1.765	186	0.35	60.00	130.335
	Mamuí	<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i> (Aubl.) A. DC. LC	3436	6.42	8.04	2232.528	4.168	1007	1.88	324.84	511.276
	Mangue	<i>Buchenavia capitata</i> (Vahl) Eichler	2	0.00	0.00	0.747	0.001	2	0.00	0.65	0.747
	Maria preta/Quina-branca	<i>Ziziphus cinnamomum</i> Triana & Planch.	542	1.01	1.27	504.648	0.942	55	0.10	17.74	32.849
	Matamatá/matamata-jibóia	<i>Eschweilera ovata</i> (Cambess.) Mart. ex Miers	709	1.32	1.66	658.488	1.229	201	0.38	64.84	131.634
	Matraca	-	2	0.00	0.00	1.576	0.003		0.00	0.00	
	Mirindiba	<i>Glycydendron amazonicum</i> Ducke	1	0.00	0.00	0.473	0.001		0.00	0.00	
	Mirinji	-	13	0.02	0.03	14.934	0.028		0.00	0.00	
	Murtinha	-	13	0.02	0.03	13.039	0.024		0.00	0.00	
	Mutamba	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.	149	0.28	0.35	114.085	0.213	37	0.07	11.94	25.987
	Pau canga	-	1	0.00	0.00	1.604	0.003		0.00	0.00	
	Pau piranha	-	7	0.01	0.02	3.806	0.007	3	0.01	0.97	1.600

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	Pau pombo	-	39	0.07	0.09	50.278	0.094		0.00	0.00	
	Pele de sapo / Arataciurana	<i>Pausandra trianae</i> (Müll. Arg.) Baill.	707	1.32	1.65	337.327	0.630	348	0.65	112.26	139.902
	Pitomba	<i>Talisia</i> sp.	772	1.44	1.81	686.803	1.282	64	0.12	20.65	42.188
	Seringueira	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Willd. ex A Juss) Mull. Arg.	10	0.02	0.02	10.974	0.020	3	0.01	0.97	2.314
	Tamburil	<i>Enterolobium maximum</i> Ducke	13	0.02	0.03	13.842	0.026	2	0.00	0.65	2.491
	Taxí / Taxí-branco	<i>Tachigali vulgaris</i> L. G. Silva & H. C. Lima/ <i>Tachigali glauca</i> Tul	206	0.38	0.48	206.128	0.385	29	0.05	9.35	19.982
	Tuturubá / Abiurana	<i>Pouteria guianensis</i> Aubl.	1053	1.97	2.46	1047.793	1.956	310	0.58	100.00	215.061
Group 1			3562	6.65	8.33	4713.480	8.800	338	0.63	109.03	278.875
Gr Group 2			16484	30.78	38.56	19488.365	36.386	3498	6.53	1128.39	3382.176
Group 3			22703	42.39	53.11	17083.159	31.895	5864	10.95	1891.61	3462.159
Total			42749	79.82	100.00	41285.004	77.082	9700	19.923	100.0	7123.210

Field (-) data not entered / information not found.

Table S2. Species (scientific name and common name) listed by market value group of control treatment in the forest census and trees selected for harvest and remaining trees with *dbh* ≥ 25, forest management area (535.6 ha) at Shet Farm, Dom Eliseu, Pará, Brazil.

value group	Common name	Scientific name	Absolute tree	tree ha ⁻¹	tree %	Volume (m ³)	Production (m ³ ha ⁻¹)	harvest trees	harvest trees ha ⁻¹	harvest trees %	harvest volume (m ³)
1	Angelim	<i>Hymenolobium petraeum</i> Ducke	35	0.07	0.26	77.078	0.144				
	Canela	<i>Nectandra</i> sp.	8	0.01	0.06	16.339	0.031				
	Cedro	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	30	0.06	0.22	101.360	0.189				
	Copaíba	<i>Copaifera</i> Ducke	46	0.09	0.34	142.105	0.265	5	0.01	0.44	0.062
	Cumarú	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i> (Aubl.) Willd.	99	0.18	0.73	233.556	0.436	7	0.01	0.62	0.073
	Freijó	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i> Huber	190	0.35	1.39	441.693	0.825	8	0.01	0.71	0.066
	Ipê	<i>Handroanthus serratifolius</i> (Vahl) S. Grose	115	0.21	0.84	309.357	0.578	10	0.02	0.88	0.129
	Jatobá	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L.	307	0.57	2.25	1056.836	1.973	30	0.06	2.65	0.442
	Jatobá Curuba	<i>Hymenaea parvifolia</i> Huber	4	0.01	0.03	12.756	0.024				
	Louro canela	<i>Nectandra</i> sp.	357	0.67	2.62	846.866	1.581	62	0.12	5.48	0.465
	Maçaranduba	<i>Manilkara elata</i> (Allemão ex Miq.) Monach.	156	0.29	1.14	422.236	0.788	34	0.06	3.01	0.308
	Muiracatiara	<i>Astronium lecointei</i> Ducke	118	0.22	0.87	380.096	0.710	11	0.02	0.97	0.118
	Roxinho	<i>Peltogyne lecointei</i> Ducke	171	0.32	1.25	372.969	0.696	16	0.03	1.41	0.134
	Tatajuba	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i> Aubl.	82	0.15	0.60	341.546	0.638	47	0.09	4.16	0.483

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2	Amapá	<i>Brosimum guianense</i> (Aubl.) Huber	11	0.02	0.08	26.431	0.049				
	Amarelão	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i> (Vogel) J. F. Macbr.	10	0.02	0.07	31.274	0.058				
	Amescla / Breu	<i>Trattinnickia burseraefolia</i> Mart. Willd.	1936	3.61	14.20	3133.010	5.850	67	0.13	5.92	0.530
	Amesclão	<i>Trattinnickia rhoifolia</i> Willd.	18	0.03	0.13	52.287	0.098				
	Amesclinha	<i>Protium altissimum</i> (Aubl.)	4	0.01	0.03	7.828	0.015				
	Angico / Timborana	<i>Pseudopiptadenia suaveolens</i> (Miq.) J.W.Grimes.	317	0.59	2.32	1016.435	1.898	47	0.09	4.16	0.710
	Cajú	<i>Anacardium giganteum</i> W.Hancock ex Engl.	24	0.04	0.18	60.461	0.113				
	Caneleiro / Pau-preto	<i>Cenostigma tocantinum</i> Ducke	418	0.78	3.06	1523.628	2.845	33	0.06	2.92	0.509
	Cedrorana	<i>Vochysia maxima</i> Ducke	36	0.07	0.26	102.960	0.192	8	0.01	0.71	0.078
	Coco Pau	<i>Coupeia robusta</i> Huber	89	0.17	0.65	365.126	0.682	40	0.07	3.54	0.446
	Cupiúba	<i>Goupia glabra</i> Aubl.	34	0.06	0.25	89.444	0.167				
	Embira quiabo / Axixá	<i>Sterculia pruriens</i> (Aubl.) K. Schum.	485	0.91	3.56	1045.785	1.953				
	Envira / Embira-preta	<i>Guatteria punctata</i> (Aubl.) R. A. Howard	36	0.07	0.26	50.315	0.094	73	0.14	6.45	0.542
	Escorrega Macaco	<i>Albizia pedicellaris</i> (DC.) L. Rico	34	0.06	0.25	115.039	0.215	11	0.02	0.97	0.113
	Estopeiro	<i>Couratari</i> sp. Aubl.	20	0.04	0.15	73.702	0.138				
	Faveira	<i>Parkia multijuga</i> Benth.	229	0.43	1.68	791.542	1.478	39	0.07	3.45	0.568

value group	Common name	Scientific name	Absolute tree	tree ha ⁻¹	tree %	Volume (m ³)	Production (m ³ ha ⁻¹)	harvest trees	harvest trees ha ⁻¹	harvest trees %	harvest volume (m ³)
2	Goiabão	<i>Pouteria bilocularis</i> (H.K.A.Winkl.) Baehni	334	0.62	2.45	1134.573	2.118	34	0.06	3.01	0.649
	Guajará	<i>Pouteria venosa</i> subsp. <i>amazonica</i> T. D. Penn	227	0.42	1.66	635.010	1.186	60	0.11	5.31	0.519
	Inharé	<i>Helicostylis pedunculata</i> Benoist	274	0.51	2.01	719.443	1.343	58	0.11	5.13	0.453
	Jarana	<i>Lecythis lurida</i> (Miers) S. A. Mori	131	0.24	0.96	421.570	0.787	30	0.06	2.65	0.361
	Louro pimenta	<i>Ocotea</i> sp.	1	0.00	0.01	3.137	0.006				
	Louro vermelho	<i>Sextonia rubra</i> (Mez) van der Werff	1	0.00	0.01	2.677	0.005				
	Mandiocão/morototó	<i>Didymopanax morototoni</i> (Aubl.) Decne. & Planch.)	104	0.19	0.76	274.573	0.513	22	0.04	1.95	0.189
	Marupá	<i>Simarouba amara</i> Aubl.	100	0.19	0.73	291.523	0.544	24	0.04	2.12	0.242
	Moreira	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i> (L.) D.Don ex Steud.	1	0.00	0.01	1.785	0.003				
	Paricá	<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i> var. <i>amazonicum</i> (Huber ex Ducke) Barneby	1854	3.46	13.59	4348.855	8.120	12	0.02	1.06	0.152
	Pau santo	<i>Zollernia paraensis</i> Huber	77	0.14	0.56	190.684	0.356	16	0.03	1.41	0.136
	Pequiá	<i>Caryocar vilosum</i> (Aubl.) Pers.	117	0.22	0.86	276.603	0.516	26	0.05	2.30	0.202
	Pequiarana	<i>Caryocar glabrum</i> (Aubl.) Pers.	12	0.02	0.09	43.805	0.082				
	Quina	<i>Geissospermum sericeum</i> Miers	152	0.28	1.11	567.485	1.060	10	0.02	0.88	0.120
	Sapucaia	<i>Lecythis pisonis</i> Cambess.	9	0.02	0.07	22.953	0.043				
	Seringarana	<i>Ecclinusa guianensis</i> Eyma	3	0.01	0.02	6.350	0.012				

value group	Common name	Scientific name	Absolute tree	tree ha ⁻¹	tree %	Volume (m ³)	Production (m ³ ha ⁻¹)	harvest trees	harvest trees ha ⁻¹	harvest trees %	harvest volume (m ³)
2	Sumaúma	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	1	0.00	0.01	1.092	0.002				
	Tanibuca	<i>Terminalia tanibouca</i> Rich.	16	0.03	0.12	39.139	0.073				
	Itaúba	<i>Mezilaurus itauba</i> (Meisn.) Taub. ex Mez	118	0.22	0.87	448.790	0.838	35	0.07	3.09	0.438
	Tauari	<i>Couratari</i> ssp.	11	0.02	0.08	21.900	0.041				
	Uxi	<i>Endopleura uchi</i> (Huber) Cuatrec.	26	0.05	0.19	71.155	0.133				

value group	Common name	Scientific name	Absolute tree	tree ha ⁻¹	tree %	Volume (m ³)	Production (m ³ ha ⁻¹)	harvest trees	harvest trees ha ⁻¹	harvest trees %	harvest volume (m ³)
3	Amarelinho	<i>Neoraputia paraensis</i> (Ducke) Emmerich ex Kallunki	117	0.22	0.86	230.459	0.430				
	Andirobarana	<i>Guarea kunthiana</i> A. Juss.	2	0.00	0.01	5.597	0.010				
	Ata	<i>Annona</i> sp.	30	0.06	0.22	74.118	0.138				
	Atraca / Caxinguba	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	13	0.02	0.10	121.939	0.228				
	Bicuíba / Ucuúba-da-terra-firme	<i>Virola michelii</i> Heckel	166	0.31	1.22	338.742	0.632	7	0.01	0.62	0.043
	Buranji	<i>Neea floribunda</i> Poepp. & Endl.	9	0.02	0.07	15.456	0.029				
	Cafezinho	-	1	0.00	0.01	1.941	0.004				
	Caipoca	-	21	0.04	0.15	51.594	0.096				
	Canafístula	<i>Senna multijuga</i> (Rich.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	58	0.11	0.43	108.238	0.202				
	Capoeiro	-	23	0.04	0.17	69.936	0.131				
	Casca Seca	<i>Licania</i> sp. Aubl.	3	0.01	0.02	10.057	0.019				
	Condurú	<i>Cynometra bauhiniifolia</i> Benth.	29	0.05	0.21	40.879	0.076				

value group	Common name	Scientific name	Absolute tree	tree ha ⁻¹	tree %	Volume (m ³)	Production (m ³ ha ⁻¹)	harvest trees	harvest trees ha ⁻¹	harvest trees %	harvest volume (m ³)
3	Cravinho / Goiabarana	<i>Myrcia paivae</i> O.Berg	8	0.01	0.06	15.558	0.029				
	Cumarupá	-	1	0.00	0.01	1.310	0.002				
	Embaúba	<i>Cecropia distachya</i> Huber. / <i>C. sciadophylla</i> Mart./ <i>C. palmata</i> Willd./ <i>Pourouma guianensis</i> Aubl.	982	1.83	7.20	1631.680	3.046	80	0.15	7.07	0.459
	Freijó-branco	<i>Cordia alliodora</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Cham.)	190	0.35	1.39	338.595	0.632	7	0.01	0.62	0.060
	Gema de ovo	<i>Amphiodon effusus</i> Huber Poecilanthe	25	0.05	0.18	29.664	0.055				
	Goiabinha	<i>Eugenia lambertiana</i> DC.	80	0.15	0.59	141.396	0.264	2	0.00	0.18	0.011
	Inajarana	-	1	0.00	0.01	2.001	0.004				
	Ingá	<i>Inga</i> sp./ <i>Inga alba</i>	472	0.88	3.46	700.465	1.308	15	0.03	1.33	0.097
	Itaipoca	-	1	0.00	0.01	6.025	0.011				
	Jambo - Muúba	<i>Bellucia grossularioides</i> (L.) Triana	60	0.11	0.44	94.027	0.176				
	Jiboião / Matamatá-preto	<i>Eschweilera grandiflora</i> (Aubl.) Sandwith	93	0.17	0.68	221.588	0.414	10	0.02	0.88	0.095
	Juruparana	<i>Gustavia augusta</i> L.	5	0.01	0.04	7.650	0.014				
	Limãozinho	<i>Zanthoxylum rhoifolia</i> Lam / <i>Z. ekmanii</i> (Urb.) Alain	293	0.55	2.15	446.521	0.834	8	0.01	0.71	0.041
	Mamuí	<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i> (Aubl.) A. DC. LC	617	1.15	4.52	855.335	1.597				
	Mangaba	-	1	0.00	0.01	5.006	0.009				

value group	Common name	Scientific name	Absolute tree	tree ha ⁻¹	tree %	Volume (m ³)	Production (m ³ ha ⁻¹)	harvest trees	harvest trees ha ⁻¹	harvest trees %	harvest volume (m ³)
3	Maria preta/Quina-branca	<i>Ziziphus cinnamomum</i> Triana & Planch.	180	0.34	1.32	334.077	0.624	7	0.01	0.62	0.066
	Matamatá/matamata-jibóia	<i>Eschweilera ovata</i> (Cambess.) Mart. ex Miers	253	0.47	1.86	514.417	0.960	34	0.06	3.01	0.236
	Matraca	-	1	0.00	0.01	4.367	0.008				
	Mirinji	-	4	0.01	0.03	8.359	0.016				
	Mutamba	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.	29	0.05	0.21	56.783	0.106				
	Pau piranha	-	2	0.00	0.01	17.637	0.033				
	Pau pombo	-	18	0.03	0.13	48.023	0.090				
	Pele de sapo / Arataciurana	<i>Pausandra trianae</i> (Müll.Arg.) Baill.	74	0.14	0.54	104.235	0.195				
	Pitomba	<i>Talisia</i> sp.	235	0.44	1.72	506.997	0.947	35	0.07	3.09	0.272
	Seringueira	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Willd. ex A Juss) Mull. Arg.	8	0.01	0.06	19.697	0.037				
	Tamburil	<i>Enterolobium maximum</i> Ducke	11	0.02	0.08	28.833	0.054				
	Taxí / Taxí-branco	<i>Tachigali vulgaris</i> L. G. Silva & H. C. Lima/ <i>Tachigali glauca</i> Tul	107	0.20	0.78	288.922	0.539	35	0.07	3.09	0.280
	Tuturubá / Abiurana	<i>Pouteria guianensis</i> Aubl.	427	0.80	3.13	976.793	1.824	16	0.03	1.41	0.254
Group 1			1718	3.21	12.60	4754.793	8.878	230	0.43	20.34	2.279
Group 2			7270	13.57	53.31	18008.369	33.623	610	1.14	53.93	6.518
Group 3			4650	8.68	34.10	8474.919	15.823	291	0.54	25.73	2.353
Total			13638	25.46	100.00	31238.081	58.324	1131	2.11	100.00	11.151

Field (-) data not entered / information not found.

Table S3. Species (scientific name and common name) listed description by market value group in the forest at Shet Farm. Dom Eliseu. Pará. Brazil.

Value group	Common name	Scientific name	Description
1	Angelim	<i>Hymenolobium petraeum</i> Ducke	Tree 40-50 m tall and 80-100 cm in diameter, occasionally reaching 200 cm in diameter. It is a tree that develops a straight, cylindrical and dominant stem, found in the canopy of tropical dryland forests of northern South America. Its wood presents: basic density of 5.90 g/cm ³ , easy workability and is considered durable wood a very durable against decaying fungi; moderately resistant to marine borers and resistant to dry wood termites. This species occurs in Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Roraima and Maranhão.
	Canela	<i>Nectandra</i> sp.	Wood that has medium density, coarse texture, irregularly glossy surface. Occurrence in Brazil: Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia; Guyana, French Guiana and Suriname.
	Cedro	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	Tree with a straight cylindrical trunk that can reach 35 m in height and 150 cm in diameter. Classified as a large deciduous tree, late secondary species or pioneer species. Its wood is considered light, density of 0.39 g / cm ³ . It occurs throughout Brazil, in all plant formations.
	Copaíba	<i>Copaifera</i> Ducke	It presents wood with heartwood and sapwood distinguished by color, reddish-brown heartwood, with darker veins, beige-pink sapwood; glossy surface; characteristic smell when freshly cut and imperceptible after drying, slightly astringent taste; medium density; straight or irregular grain; medium texture.
	Cumarú	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i> (Aubl.) Willd.	It is a large tree species, reaching up to 30 m in height in the primary forest. The occurrence of <i>D. odorata</i> flowering is annual. Both for flowering and fruiting or phenological pattern is irregular and weak correlations with environmental factors. Cumarú wood has a basic density of 9.08 g / cm ³ and is considered difficult to work.
	Freijó	<i>Cordia goeldiana</i> Huber	Tree 10-20 m tall and 40-60 cm in diameter. Classified as semideciduous, heliophyte or diffused light. It occurs almost exclusively inside dense primary forests. It blooms during the months of September-December and the fruits ripen from November-January. The wood is considered moderately heavy with a density of 0.59 g / cm ³ and has moderate resistance to attack by woody organisms. It occurs in the Amazon region, mainly in the state of Pará.
	Ipê	<i>Handroanthus serratifolius</i> (Vahl) S. Grose	Tree with height of 8-20 m and diameter of 60-80 cm. Classified as deciduous, heliophyte, widely dispersed in secondary formations, such as capoeiras and capoeirões. Its dispersion is generally uniform and always very sparse. It blooms during the months of August-November and the fruits ripen from October-December. Its wood is considered heavy, hard and difficult to saw, changes a basic

			density of 1.08 g / cm ³ , durable under any conditions. It occurs frequently in the Amazon region and sparsely from Ceará to São Paulo.
Jatobá	<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L.		Tree 20-35 m tall and 80-120 cm in diameter. Classified as semi-deciduous, late secondary, or light climax. Its wood has a basic density of 0.76 g / cm ³ , considered difficult to work and highly resistant to termites and white and brown rot fungi, but susceptible to marine borers. Occurs in the Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Pantanal.
Jatobá Curuba	<i>Hymenaea parvifolia</i> Huber		Tree with a height of 20-35 m and diameter of 46-65 cm, considered to be emergent in the forest canopy. It belongs to the Fabaceae family and is a tree native to the Amazon basin, which occurs mainly in drier areas of central Brazil and the eastern region of the Amazon. It also occurs in coastal areas in the Brazilian states of Piauí and Maranhão and in the northeast of the state of Pará.
Louro canela	<i>Nectandra</i> sp.		It has medium density; right grain; coarse texture; irregularly glossy surface. Occurrence in Brazil: Amazon, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia; Guyana, French Guiana, Suriname.
Maçaranduba	<i>Manilkara elata</i> (Allemão ex Miq.) Monach.		Trees with a height of 30-50 m that occupy the upper canopy. It belongs to the functional group of the climax species. Its wood is very heavy with basic density from 0.9 g / cm ³ to 1.04 g / cm ³ . Wood is very durable in contact with the ground and resistant to the attack of xylophagous agents, therefore with high natural durability and, therefore, it is mainly used in civil and naval construction. It is a native species, occurring in the states of Amazonas, Pará, Bahia and Espírito Santo, with phytogeographic domains in the Amazon and in the Atlantic Forest, in terra firme rainforests
Muiracatiara	<i>Astronium lecointei</i> Ducke		Tree with height up to 25 meters and diameter up to 60 cm. Fruiting takes place from May to August. The wood has a Basic density of 8.10 g / cm ³ , considered very durable wood, not being attacked by insects or dry wood termites. Occurrence in the Amazon in Terra Firme Forest.
Roxinho	<i>Peltogyne lecointei</i> Ducke		The wood has a basic density of 7.4 g / cm ³ , considered to be highly resistant to attack by xylophagous organisms (rotting fungi and dry wood termites). It has low resistance to marine xylophagous organisms. Occurrence in the state of Pará in Terra Firme Forest and Ombrophilous Forest.
Tatajuba	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i> Aubl.		Tree up to 35 m high and 180 cm in diameter. Flowering in Pará, especially in Curuá-una, occurs from August to September, and fruiting from January to February. Fruits annually and produces a large amount of seeds. The wood has a basic density of 6.83 g/cm ³ , considered durable in relation to its resistance to fungus attack, low resistance to bad weather. Its wood is classified as easy to be preserved. Occurs in the Amazon,

			Cerrado and Pantanal in Terra Firme Forest, Ombrophilous Forest and Amazon Savanna
2	Amapá	<i>Brosimum guianense</i> (Aubl.) Huber	Tree with height up to 30 meters and diameter up to 70 cm. Classified as a semi-deciduous plant, a monoecious, lactescent, secondary species, exclusive to the Amazon and Atlantic rain forests.
	Amarelão	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i> (Vogel) J. F. Macbr.	Tree with a height of 25-35 m and a diameter of 60-90 cm in diameter. Classified as a deciduous, heliophyte or diffuse light plant. It blooms during the months of August-September with the plant completely stripped of foliage. The fruits ripen in January-February. However, they remain on the tree for many months. The wood is moderately heavy (density 0.83 g/cm ³), hard, easy to work, of long durability, and can be attacked by termites. It occurs in Pará up to Rio Grande do Sul, in the broadleaved semideciduous forest, and in the south of Bahia and Espírito Santo in the Atlantic Rain Forest.
	Amescla / Breu	<i>Trattinnickia burseraefolia</i> Mart. Willd.	Tree with commercial height of 9 m and diameter at breast height 39.3 cm. Wood is widely used in heavy construction, light construction, civil construction, boats, sheets, musical instruments, boxes, crates, furniture, partitions and others. Occurs in upland forests; also in the high fields, where size, although reduced, prevails over the others.
	Amesclão	<i>Trattinnickia rhoifolia</i> Willd.	Tree 8-16 m tall and 30-60 cm in diameter. Occurs in tropical rainforest, growing in areas not subject to seasonal flooding, favoring sandy soils of moderate fertility. It succeeds in full sun to moderate shade. A fast growing tree. Wood is moderately heavy, hard, compact, with moderate mechanical properties and not very durable. It is used in general construction, making simple furniture, moldings, boxes, tool handles, etc. Seed - best to sow as soon as it ripens in a sunny position in a nursery seedbed. A low germination rate can be expected, with the seed germinating within 60 - 90 days.
	Amesclinha	<i>Protium altissimum</i> (Aubl.)	Occurrences in Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins, Maranhão, DF, Goiás, Mato Grosso.
	Angico / Timborana	<i>Pseudopiptadenia suaveolens</i> (Miq.) J. W. Grimes.	Tree with a height of up to 50 meters. Wood with a light reddish-brown color, moderately heavy, hard to cut, difficult to work with for sawing and planing, but it receives good polishing and presents good resistance to attack by wood-eating organisms, such as fungi, termites and borers. Its occurrence is predominantly in the Amazon.
	Cajú	<i>Anacardium giganteum</i> W. Hancock ex Engl.	Trees can reach 40 m in height and 200 cm in diameter. The species is used in agroforestry systems and has been explored in the Amazon. The volume of logs extracted in the State of Pará, from 2006 to 2016, was 71,265 m ³ . The wood is light,

			with a density of 0.52 g/cm ³ and not very durable in contact with the ground. It is used for interiors and considered of high commercial value.
Caneleiro / Pau-preto	<i>Cenostigma tocaninum</i> Ducke		Medium sized tree 10-20 m tall. The species belonging to the Fabaceae family, has reports of natural occurrence throughout the Amazon region and on public roads in Manaus and Belém. Its tortuous trunk, provided with longitudinal grooves, draws attention. It flowers all year round, with greater frequency in the less rainy season. It produces a large amount of viable seeds, in the dry period, these seeds can be stored, due to their characteristics of orthodox seeds.
Catuaba	<i>Secondatia lacmellea aculeata</i> (Ducke) Monach.		-
Cedrorana	<i>Vochysia maxima</i> Ducke		It is one of the Amazon forest species with great potential, both for the quality of its wood and for its fast-growing and easy-to-handle silvicultural characteristics. The wood has a light pink heartwood, medium to coarse texture, basic density of 0.49 g/cm ³ .
Coco Pau	<i>Coupeia robusta</i> Huber		-
Cupiúba	<i>Goupia glabra</i> Aubl.		Large tree 40 m high. The trunk is cylindrical and compact. tall tree (about 40 m), with black leaves, fallen close to the base of the plant and by the strong termite smell that gives off when cutting the trunk and also when it is wet. It occurs in Roraima, Amapá, Pará, Amazonas, Tocantins and Rondônia. It is found in Dense Ombrophilous Forest. It blooms for a long period of the year, but predominates during the months of October-November. Fruits ripen in December-January.
Embira quiabo / Axixá	<i>Sterculia pruriens</i> (Aubl.) K. Schum.		Trees with a height of 7-40 m. Light wood with 0.50 g/cm ³ , grayish white heartwood, susceptible to the action of deteriorating fungi (blue stain) and subterranean termites and dry wood. Flowering occurs in October, November and February and fruiting in December, January and March to July. It occurs in Amapá, Pará, Amazonas, Acre, Roraima and Rondônia.
Envira / Embira-preta	<i>Guatteria punctata</i> (Aubl.) R. A. Howard		It is an evergreen shrub or tree that can grow from 1 to 45 meters in height. The shaft can vary from 5 to 75 cm in diameter. The tree is sometimes harvested from the wild for local use as food, medicine and a source of materials. Range: South America - Northern Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas. Habitat: Tropical forest. In non-flooded lowlands, pre-montane or mountainous forest, often on clayey soil; at elevations of up to 2800 meters.
Escorrega Macaco	<i>Albizia pedicellaris</i> (DC.) L. Rico		It is a semi-deciduous tree species native to Brazil belonging to the Fabaceae family that presents fast growth, being classified as pioneer. It has natural distribution in Brazil, Ecuador, French Guiana, Suriname, Venezuela. In Brazil, it occurs in the terra firme pluvial forest in the Amazon, Cerrado and Atlantic Forest, with wide

			geographic distribution. The seeds have physical dormancy, caused by the impermeability of the tegument.
Estopeiro	<i>Couratari</i> sp. Aubl.		Wood with medium density, soft to the cut, straight grain, medium texture. It has a heartwood and sapwood indistinct by color; creamy white to light yellowish beige; moderate brightness; variable odor from barely noticeable to noticeable, in this case unpleasant, slightly bitter taste. It occurs in the Amazon, Guyana, French Guiana and Suriname.
Farinha Seca	<i>Ampelocera edentula</i> Kuhlm.		8-10m tall tree with yellow flowers. Its wood is heavy, hard to cut, heartwood/sapwood indistinct by color, yellowish heartwood, lackluster; imperceptible odor, coarse texture. It has provenance in Brazil, Pará, Óbidos Uchyzul Grande upland forest.
Faveira	<i>Parkia multijuga</i> Benth.		Tree 20-30 m tall and 50-70 cm in diameter. Classified as an evergreen, heliophyte or sciophyte plant, characteristic of the terra firme forest in the Amazon region. It blooms during the months of August-October. Fruit maturation takes place in the November-December period. The wood is light with a density of 0.41 g/cm ³ , soft to the cut, of low resistance to the attack of xylophagous organisms, with indistinct sapwood, and is used only for plywood, boxes, toys, etc. It occurs in the Amazon region, in terra firme forest and high floodplains in clayey soil.
Goiabão	<i>Pouteria bilocularis</i> (H. K. A. Winkl.) Baehni		The species is found in evergreen seasonal forests. There is only confirmed occurrence of the species in the Amazon biome. Geographical Distribution: North (Acre, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima), Midwest (Mato Grosso). The species is evergreen, pioneer, heliophyte and has fast growth, mainly in open areas with high solar incidence. The wood has a basic density of around 0.75 g/cm ³ , medium texture, resistance to hard crosscutting, fine texture, easy workability, no smell or taste. The wood of the species is used in internal civil construction, beams, rafters, door cladding, decorative panels, linings, paneling, parquet, high quality furniture, decorative veneers, domestic utensils, turned parts.
Guajará	<i>Pouteria venosa</i> subsp. <i>amazonica</i> T. D. Penn		Evergreen tree growing from 12 to 24 meters tall. It is native to northern South America. It can be found in Guyana, Suriname and Brazil
Inharé	<i>Helicostylis pedunculata</i> Benoist		-
Jarana	<i>Lecythis lurida</i> (Miers) S. A. Mori		Tree 12-18 m tall and 40-60 cm in diameter. Classified as an evergreen plant, occasionally semideciduous, heliophyte, characteristic of the terra firme forest of the Amazon region and the Atlantic rain forest. It blooms during the months of November-January. Fruits ripen in March-May. The wood is heavy (density 0.93 g/cm ³), and is suitable for external use, such as posts, posts, pegs and sleepers, for tool handles and other applications that require high strength. It occurs in the

			Amazon region, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais (Vale do Rio Doce) and southern Bahia, in the rain forest.
	Louro pimenta	<i>Ocotea</i> sp.	-
	Louro vermelho	<i>Sextonia rubra</i> (Mez) van der Werff	-
	Mandiocão/morototó	<i>Didymopanax morototoni</i> (Aubl.) Decne. & Planch.)	Tree 20-30 m tall and 60-80 cm in diameter. Classified as an evergreen, heliophyte or diffuse light plant, regardless of soil physical conditions, it is widely dispersed. It blooms from the end of August with the plant completely leafless, lasting until mid-October. Fruits ripen in April-July. The wood is very light with a density of 0.32 g/cm ³ and is indicated for the core of panels and doors, toys, heels for shoes, concrete forms, plywood, light and heavy boxes. It occurs in the North, Northeast, Midwest and South, with a predominance of the Amazon region.
	Marupá	<i>Simarouba amara</i> Aubl.	Trees with a height of 15-25 m and a diameter of 50-80 cm. Classified as a semi-deciduous, heliophyte, selective hygrophite plant. It can be found both inside the dense primary forest and in secondary formations, but always in low population density and with discontinuous dispersion. It blooms during the months of August-September and the fruits ripen in November-December. It features light wood with a density of 0.38 g/cm ³ , easy to work, not very compact, with low resistance to decay when exposed. It occurs in the Amazon region, southern Bahia, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro.
	Moreira	<i>Maclura tinctoria</i> (L.) D. Don ex Steud.	Tree with height up to 25 m and diameter up to 90 cm. Classified as deciduous, heliophyte, early secondary species, light demanding climax. Flowering in August-October and fruiting in December-January. Used in civil construction such as beams and rafters, furniture manufacturing, turned parts; in shipbuilding, luxury joinery, bridge frameworks and sleepers. The wood has a Basic density of 7.30 g/cm ³ . The species occurs in the Semideciduous Seasonal Forest, Dense Ombrophilous Forest, from Amazonas to Rio Grande do Sul.
	Orelha de macaco	<i>Enterolobium schomburgkii</i> (Benth.) Benth.	Tree with a height of 10-50 m and diameter 12-80 cm in DBH. Classified as heliophile, it is native to the Amazon and has a wide geographic distribution in the neotropical area, occurring from Central America, Legal Amazon, Northeast, Southeast and South of Brazil, extending to Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia. Heavy wood, with a density of 9.90 g/cm ³ . Its wood is used in civil construction in general, carpentry, joinery and finishing, floors, furniture, pallets, tool handles, turned parts, posts and pillars, sleepers, plywood, decorative laminates, blocks, door and window frames, beams, rafters, slats, boat frames, crosspieces.
	Paricá	<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i> var. <i>amazonicum</i> (Huber ex Ducke) Barneby	Tree 20-30 m tall and 60-80 cm in diameter. Classified as a deciduous, heliophile, pioneer and selective hygrophile plant. It blooms from late August, lasting until mid-October. Fruits ripen from April to July. Its wood is very light, with a density of 0.32

			g/cm ³ . Wood is indicated for panels, doors, toys, heels for shoes, plywood, box. It occurs from Bahia to Santa Catarina, in the Atlantic rain forest
Pau santo	<i>Zollernia paraensis</i> Huber		It occurs in the State of Pará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco and Mato Grosso. Height of 20.0m. Basic specific weight (g/cm ³): 0.90 to 1.00 – very heavy. Indicated uses: Luxury furniture, clubs, carpentry, crafts, turned objects, construction in general.
Pequiá	<i>Caryocar vilosum</i> (Aubl.) Pers.		Tree with a height of 20-45 m and a diameter of 90-180 cm in diameter. Evergreen or semideciduous plant, characteristic of the high forest of terra firme throughout the Amazon region. It blooms during the months of August-September. Fruits ripen from February to May. The wood is heavy with a density of 0.93 g/cm ³ and is highly resistant to the attack of xylophagous organisms. And this wood is used in shipbuilding, for making hulls of small boats, arches and wheel hubs, pylons, for exposed works, such as sleepers, posts, posts, stakes, etc.
Pequiarana	<i>Caryocar glabrum</i> (Aubl.) Pers.		Canopy tree with heights ranging from 20-40 meters and width of 90-180 cm with deciduous or absent stipules.
Quina	<i>Geissospermum sericeum</i> Miers		-
Quina rosa	<i>Quiina amazônica</i> A. C. Sm.		Height of 15-25 m, with grooved and straight trunk, 40-60 cm in diameter. Simple, glabrous leaves, 5-8 cm long by 3-4 cm wide. Greenish flowers arranged in terminal inflorescences. Moderately heavy wood, hard, weak, easy to work, of low durability when exposed. Annually produces regular amount of viable seeds. It occurs in the Amazon up to the Bahian sertão, Goiás and Triangulo Mineiro, in the rain forest and Latifoliada Semidecidua, indifferent to the physical conditions of the soil, characteristic of the Amazon rainforest on terra firme. It is also found, but less frequently, in the semideciduous forest of Central Brazil, and in the high flooded forest of the Amazon region.
Sapucaia	<i>Lecythis pisonis</i> Cambess.		Tree 20-30 m tall and 50-90 cm in diameter. Classified as deciduous plant, heliophyte or sciophyte, selective hygrophyte. It blooms from mid-September along with the emergence of new pink or lilac leaves, lasting until mid-October. Fruits ripen from August to September. The wood is heavy and has a density of 0.88 g/cm ³ , suitable for external works, such as sleeper posts, posts, stakes, struts, bridges, masts, for civil constructions, etc. It occurs in the Amazon, Ceará to Rio de Janeiro, in the Atlantic rainforest and particularly frequent in southern Bahia and northern Espírito Santo.
Seringarana	<i>Ecclinusa guianensis</i> Eyma		-
Sumaúma	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.		Tree 30-40 m tall and 80-160 cm in diameter. Classified as deciduous plant, heliophyte, selective hygrophyte. It blooms in August-September with the tree almost completely stripped of foliage. Fruits ripen in October-November. The wood

			is light and has a density of 0.34 g/cm ³ , regular grain, medium texture, soft, with low natural durability. Wood is used in the construction of boats, for plywood core and pulp production. It occurs throughout the Amazon Basin, in the flooded forests or swamps of the river floodplains.
	Tanibuca	<i>Terminalia tanibouca</i> Rich.	
	Itaúba	<i>Mezilaurus itauba</i> (Meisn.) Taub. ex Mez	It belongs to the Lauraceae family and has very heavy and hard wood, with a density of 1.14 g/cm ³ , high mechanical strength and low shrinkage, high natural resistance to decay and insect attack. Thus, the wood of the species is very suitable for external constructions
	Tauari	<i>Couratari</i> ssp.	The genus <i>Couratari</i> is found in the Amazon where they occur. Its wood, in laboratory tests, when subjected to pressure treatment, proved to be permeable to preservative solutions. The wood has a basic density of 50.0 g/cm ³ , considered moderately soft to the cut, with a good finish, although the surface sometimes has a fuzzy appearance. Used in construction, furniture and others.
	Uxi	<i>Endopleura uchi</i> (Huber) Cuatrec.	Tree with a straight, erect and cylindrical trunk, with a height of 25-30 m and a diameter of 60-90 cm.
3	Amarelinho	<i>Neoraputia paraensis</i> (Ducke) Emmerich ex Kallunki	-
	Andirobarana	<i>Guarea kunthiana</i> A. Juss.	Tree with height up to 20 m and diameter up to 60 cm. Classified as an evergreen plant, late secondary to climax. Flowering occurs from July-August and fruiting from September-November. It occurs in Semideciduous Seasonal Forest, and other Vegetation Formations, practically in all Brazilian territory. Used in civil construction.
	Ata	<i>Annona</i> sp.	Upright tree 5-12 meters tall (when in the forest), with a slender, olive green to light brown trunk, measuring 10 to 40 cm in diameter.
	Atraca / Caxinguba	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	The wood in laboratory tests has been shown to have very low resistance to decay and to the attack of dry wood termites. It is considered to have moderate workability in planing and sanding operations. In operations that involve “drill” it presents an excellent finish. It has a density of 7.20 g/cm ³ . Occurs in the Midwest, Northeast, North, Southeast and South.
	Baço de boi	<i>Myrocarpus venezuelensis</i> Rudd.	20 meter tall tree. Its cylindrical trunk is from 60 to 90 centimeters in diameter. Its wood has a density of 0.87 to 0.89 g/cm ³ , it is considered a heavy wood. The wood is very resistant, has high and low durability.
	Bicuíba / Ucuúba-da-terra-firme	<i>Virola michelii</i> Heckel	This species belongs to the Myristicaceae family, reaches a height of up to 19 m with a straight, cylindrical trunk, sometimes fluted. It occurs in the northern region of Brazil, except in the states of Acre and Tocantins. It has distinct heartwood and sapwoods, light reddish-brown in color, with a medium to fine texture.

Buranji	<i>Neea floribunda</i> Poepp. & Endl.	Trees 9-15 m high. It occurs in the Amazon biome including areas of Bolivia, Guyana, Peru and Brazil in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Pará and Rondônia.
Cacau	<i>Theobroma speciosa</i> Willd. ex Spreng.	-
Cafezinho	-	-
Caipoca	-	-
Canafistula	<i>Senna multijuga</i> (Rich.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby	Tree with a height of 6-10m and a diameter of 30-40 cm. Classified as deciduous plant, heliophyte, pioneer, indifferent to the physical conditions of the soil, characteristics of secondary plants, scrub and scrub. Blooms during December - April. Fruit maturation takes place in April-June. Wood is light, soft, of low durability when exposed. It occurs in almost all of Brazil.
Capa bode	<i>Bauhinia acreana</i> Harms.	It is medium sized, reaching 6 to 12 meters in height, but rarely exceeding 10 meters. The trunk is about 30 to 40 cm in diameter, is tortuous and usually has a short shaft.
Capoeiro	-	-
Casca Seca	<i>Licania</i> sp. Aubl.	Tree from 8 to 20 m in height, with a globose crown with a width equal to half its height. The trunk is straight, growing from 30 to 65 cm in diameter.
Condurú	<i>Cynometra bauhiniifolia</i> Benth.	Tree can reach 6-18 m in height. In general, Cynometra species have multiple uses (timber, reforestation, food, animal). The genus Cynometra L. has a pantropical distribution and has more than 80 known species. Among these, Cynometra bauhiniifolia Benth, has been recorded in Brazil, in the North, Northeast and Center-West regions.
Cravinho / Goiabarana	<i>Myrcia paivae</i> O. Berg	Semideciduous tree, pioneer species, early secondary, light demanding climax. Its height reaches up to 18 m in height and 30 cm in diameter. Occurs in Seasonal Deciduous and Semideciduous Forest, Dense Ombrophilous Forest, Mixed Ombrophilous Forest.
Cumarupá	-	Tree 20 to 25 meters tall.
Embaúba	<i>Cecropia distachya</i> Huber. / <i>C. sciadophylla</i> Mart./ <i>C. palmata</i> Willd./ <i>Pourouma guianensis</i> Aubl.	Evergreen tree, dioecious, pioneer species. Its height reaches up to 15 m and its diameter up to 25 cm. Embaúbas are trees with a slender trunk and few branches, with most species reaching medium size (between 10 and 20 m in height). They belong to the pioneer group. In general, because they have a high tolerance to sunlight (heliophytes), ability to develop in relatively poor soils and fast growth. Trunk erect and cylindrical, fistulous, 20-30 cm in diameter.
Freijó-branco	<i>Cordia alliodora</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Cham.)	Tree up to 15 m in height and 35 cm in diameter. Classified as subdeciduous to deciduous, heliophilic and monoecious. Wood is moderately heavy. It blooms throughout the months of May and June, with some of the old leaves still present. Fruits ripen about 2 months after flowering. It spreads from Mexico to northern Argentina, radiating through almost all the federative units in the North and Center-

			West regions of Brazil and reaching the states of Maranhão, Piauí, Bahia and Minas Gerais.
Gabiroba	<i>Campomanesia grandiflora</i> (Aubl.) Sagot		-
Gema de ovo	<i>Amphiodon effusus</i> Huber Poecilanthé		-
Goiabinha	<i>Eugenia lambertiana</i> DC.		-
Ingá	<i>Inga</i> sp. / <i>Inga alba</i>		Tree that can reach 40 m in height. Wood suitable for firewood, handle for squeegee, broom, mop, vegetable and garden utensil, boat (defender and boat keel), parasol, coating in general (lining and panelling) and turning. Medium heavy wood, with a density of 0.61-0.69 g/cm ³ , moderately hard when manually cut in the transversal plane; reversed grain; medium to coarse texture. It blooms and bears fruit almost all year round. Occurs in the Brazilian Amazon: Amapá, Roraima, Maranhão, Pará, Amazonas, Tocantins, Rondônia and Acre.
Itaipoca	-		-
Jaca-braba	<i>Abarema campestris</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Barneby & J. W. Grimes		-
Jacupemba	-		-
Jambo - Muúba	<i>Bellucia grossularioides</i> (L.) Triana		Tree that can reach 7 m in height. A typical fruit species of primary and secondary vegetation of terra firme, distributed throughout the Amazon region.
Jiboião / Matamatá-preto	<i>Eschweilera grandiflora</i> (Aubl.) Sandwith		Tree with height up to 35 m and diameter up to 90 cm. Classified as evergreen, cyophyte, climax species, present in the humid tropical forest, in the Lower Amazon region.
Jurema	<i>Senna polyphylla</i> (Jacq.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby		-
Juruparana	<i>Gustavia augusta</i> L.		Tree up to 22 m in height and 20 to 30 cm in diameter. Occurring in the forests of the Guyanas and the Amazon, it is most commonly found on riverbanks and in habitats with waterlogged soil during a period of the year. Plant grown in other Brazilian states as ornamental.
Limãozinho	<i>Zanthoxylum rhoifolia</i> Lam / <i>Z. ekmanii</i> (Urb.) Alain		Tree that can reach 15 m in height and 50 cm in diameter. It occurs naturally from the North and Midwest regions of Brazil to Mexico. The presence of growth rings (average width 1 cm), the wood cuts in the tangential and longitudinal planes present stripes that show its aesthetic beauty, which can be compared with the gray freijó wood. The wood has an average basic density of 500 g.cm ⁻³ , medium to moderate biological resistance (fungi and insects), low abrasiveness during the process of obtaining boards in a band saw, low cracking index in air drying and, also, in the veneer and wood panel industry, it presented good characteristics, both in the

			production of veneers for the cover and for the core, used in the manufacture of plywood.
Mamuí	<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i> (Aubl.) A. DC. LC		Tree with a height of 10-20 meters and diameter up to 90 cm. Classified as terrestrial, evergreen, dioecious, it presents phanelophilic pollination syndrome and zoochoric dispersion.
Mangue	<i>Buchenavia capitata</i> (Vahl) Eichler		Tree about 8 m. It is an emerging canopy tree naturally occurring in neotropical forests from 23° N to 23° S
Maria preta/Quina-branca	<i>Ziziphus cinnamomum</i> Triana & Planch.		Tree with a height of 20-40 m and diameter up to 90 cm. It occurs in South America, in six countries: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Guyana, French Guiana, Bolivia, Brazil and Venezuela. In Brazil, the species distributes throughout the states of Pará, Amazonas, Acre and Maranhão, being found in terra firme forests.
Matamata/matamata-jibóia	<i>Eschweilera ovata</i> (Cambess.) Mart. ex Miers		Tree with a diameter of 40-60 cm. Ecologically classified as: Climax. It is usually an evergreen tree, can grow from 4 to 19 meters in height. Flowering between September and December and fruiting between March and June. The tree is harvested from nature for local use for its edible seed and useful wood. Wood is also traded. An ornamental tree can be used in landscaping. It occurs naturally in the Atlantic Forest and Amazon in Ombrophilous/Pluvial forest and restinga;
Matraca	-		-
Mirindiba	<i>Glycydendron amazonicum</i> Ducke		Tree originating in the Amazon. Wood with a density of 0.6 g/cm³. It has a commercial height of 10.00 m and a diameter of 63.9 cm.
Mirinji	-		-
Murtinha	-		-
Mutamba	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.		Tree with height between 8 to 16 m and diameter of 30-50 cm. Straight to slightly crooked trunk, usually branched at low height. The crown is dense and wide, umbel shaped. Monopodial growth with thin branches and natural pruning does not occur. Flowering occurs from September to November. The ripening point of the fruits takes place between August and September. Although they are ripe, the fruits remain on the tree longer. The wood has low resistance to termite attack and little durability. There are records of the species in all states of Brazil. It also occurs in Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Caribbean, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, French Guiana, Honduras and Mexico
Pau canga	-		Tree with height up to 20 m and diameter up to 50 cm. Classified as a defenseless, deciduous, heliophile, monoecious plant. It presents slow growth and the maximum volumetric productivity registered is 5 m³/ha/year, at 10 years of age.
Pau piranha	-		-
Pau pombo	<i>Tapirira guianensis</i>		It is a non-endemic tree of the genus Tapirira, small, with a height of 8 to 20 meters. Its trunk is short and somewhat tortuous, with about 40 to 60 cm in diameter.

			Classified as a kind of advanced successional stage and also an early-late secondary. Thus, <i>Tapirira guianensis</i> grows slowly early in life, being shade tolerant. On the other hand, it later accelerates growth in search of light in the forest canopy.
	Pele de sapo / Arataciurana	<i>Pausandra trianae</i> (Müll. Arg.) Baill.	Tree with a height of 4-15 m. It is recognized by its reddish sap. Native to Colombia, Amazonia, Guayana and Serranía de La Macarena, Orinoquia.
	Pitomba	<i>Talisia</i> sp.	-
	Seringueira	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Willd. ex A Juss) Mull. Arg.	Tree 20-30 m tall and 30-60 cm in diameter. Classified as a lactescent, semideciduous, heliophyte or sciophyte plant, characteristic of the Amazon rainforest of floodplains and, less frequently, of the terra firme forest. It blooms from August, lasting until early November. Fruits ripen from April to May. The wood is light with a density of 0.45 g/cm ³ , soft, of low natural durability and indistinct sapwood. It can be used for boards, linings and boxwork.
	Tamburil	<i>Enterolobium maximum</i> Ducke	Tree species, intolerant to shade, fast growing, reaching more than four meters in two years. The tree has a straight, cylindrical trunk, with an average commercial height of 14 m and a diameter of 65 cm. Shell thickness (cm): 1.0 – 2.0; smooth; contains tannin occurring in the forests of the region of Pará, Amazonas, Acre and Mato Grosso. Its wood has a basic density of 3.70 g/cm ³ , low durability to the attack of fungi, termites and dry wood insects.
	Taxí / Taxí-branco	<i>Tachigali vulgaris</i> L. G. Silva & H. C. Lima/ <i>Tachigali glauca</i> Tul	Tree can reach up to 30 m in height and 100 cm in diameter in adulthood. They are classified as pioneer and aggressive plants. Considered a moderately dense wood with a density of 0.65 g/cm ³ to 0.81 g/cm ³ . The species has a wide geographic distribution, occurring in the North (Pará, Amazonas and Tocantins), Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará and Bahia), Midwest (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Federal District and Mato Grosso do Sul) and Southeast (São Paulo and Minas Gerais).
	Tuturubá / Abiurana	<i>Pouteria guianensis</i> Aubl.	Northern Geographical Distribution (Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima) Northeast (Bahia) Midwest (Goiás, Mato Grosso) Southeast (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro) Phytogeographic Domains Amazon, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, flowering between July and November; Fruiting between December and April.

Field (-) data not entered / information not found.