

Table 2 – List of the plant species identified in the area of the “Dutchmen’s Trail”.

Plants	Family	Origin
“ <b>Aroeira</b> ” ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi)	Anacardiaceae	Brazil
“ <b>Imbaúba</b> ” ( <i>Cecropia palmata</i> Willd)	Moraceae	Brazil
“ <b>Mutamba</b> ” ( <i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.)	Sterculiaceae	Tropical America (South and Central)
“ <b>Angelim</b> ” ( <i>Andira fraxinifolia</i> Benth.)	Fabaceae	Brazil
“ <b>Murta</b> ” ( <i>Eugenia</i> sp.)	Myrtaceae	Brazil
“ <b>Guapira</b> ” ( <i>Guapira pernambucensis</i> (Caesar.) Lundell)	Nyctaginaceae	Brazil
“ <b>Lantana/Chumbinho/Camará</b> ” ( <i>Lantana camara</i> L.)	Verbenaceae	Antilles to Brazil
“ <b>Lantana/Chumbinho</b> ” ( <i>Lantana fucata</i> Lindl.)	Verbenaceae	South America
“ <b>Cufeá</b> ” ( <i>Cuphea flava</i> Spreng.)	Lythraceae	Brazil
“ <b>Algodão-de-praia</b> ” ( <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> L.)	Malvaceae	South America
“ <b>Cipó-pau</b> ” ( <i>Connarus</i> sp.)	Connaraceae	-
“ <b>Trapoeraba</b> ” ( <i>Commelina</i> sp.)	Commelinaceae	Brazil
“ <b>Mangue branco</b> ” ( <i>Laguncularia racemosa</i> Gaerth.)	Combretaceae	Tropical America (South, Central and Caribbean) and Western Africa (Senegal to Cameroon)
“ <b>Mangue vermelho</b> ” ( <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> L.)	Rhizophoraceae	Tropical America (South, Central and Caribbean). Western Africa (Senegal to Nigeria), Melanesia and Polynesia
“ <b>Mangue de botão</b> ” ( <i>Conocarpus erectus</i> L.)	Combretaceae	Tropical America (South, Central and Caribbean) and Western Africa (Senegal to Zaire)
“ <b>Mangue preto, canoé</b> ” ( <i>Avicennia schaueriana</i> Stapf & Leechm.)	Avicenniaceae=Verbenaceae	Tropical America (South and Central)
“ <b>Mangueira</b> ” ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> L.)	Anacardiaceae	India
“ <b>Cajueiro</b> ” ( <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.)	Anacardiaceae	Brazil
“ <b>Angélica</b> ” ( <i>Guettarda platypoda</i> D. C.)	Rubiaceae	Brazil
“ <b>Lixinha / Cipó-caboclo</b> ” ( <i>Davilla</i> sp.)	Dilleniaceae	South America
“ <b>Murici</b> ” ( <i>Byrsonima sericea</i> D. C.)	Malpighiaceae	Brazil
“ <b>Araçá</b> ” ( <i>Psidium araçá</i> Raddi)	Myrtaceae	Brazil
“ <b>Mangabeira</b> ” ( <i>Hancornia speciosa</i> Gomez)	Apocinaceae	Brazil
<b>Jatobá</b> ( <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L.)	Caesalpiaceae	Brazil

Table 3 – Medicinal properties and curiosities of the identified plant species in the “Dutchmen’s Trail” region.

Plants	Medicinal uses	Curiosities
“ <b>Aroeira</b> ” ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi)	Problems in the breathing and urinary systems. It possesses balsamic and astringent effect.	Its leaves are believed to be noxious to cattle and of the seed it is extracted an essence which is similar to therebentin.
“ <b>Imbaúba</b> ” ( <i>Cecropia palmata</i> Willd)	Good for the heart and pain. The tea made of its leaves is anti rheumatic, haemostatic and anti dysenteric. The sap of roots is a	Its leaves are known to be main sources of food for the Sloth.

	powerful diuretic. Its syrup is useful against asthma. Not for continuous use.	
<b>“Mutamba”</b> (Guazuma ulmifolia Lam.)	The infusion obtained by cooking its bark is used against elephantiasis, leprosy, cutaneous infections and syphilis. For uterus pain and diarrhea it is also used the tea of the peel of the fruit.	
<b>“Angelim”</b> (Andira fraxinifolia Benth.)	Researches indicate that this plant has anti helminthic activity.	
<b>“Murta”</b> (Eugenia sp.)	Tea of the bark and leaves have astringent and anti diarrheic effects.	
<b>“Lantana/Chumbinho/Camará”</b> (Lantana camara L.)	Tonic, febrifuge, expectorant, emollient, balsamic, stimulant and a painkiller.	
<b>“Trapoeiraba”</b> (Commelina sp.)	Healing and anti hemorrhagic (leaves).	
<b>“Mangue branco”</b> (Laguncularia racemosa Gaerth.)	It is astringent and tonic so is used against dysentery; a bark is used on fevers. Its anti tumoral activity is attributed to the tannin in the bark.	The bark contains 10,3% of tannin and the leaves 16,8%.
<b>“Mangue vermelho”</b> (Rhizophora mangle L.)	Possesses astringent, tonic, haemostatic and expectorant activity. Is used against angina, asthma, diarrhea, convulsion, dyspepsia, dysentery, fever, hemorrhage, inflammation, leucorrhoea, tuberculosis and syphilis.	It is the most common mangrove species in Brazil and its wood is much used as construction material because it almost doesn't putrefy. The bark has about 30% tannin.
<b>“Mangue de botão”</b> (Conocarpus erectus L.)	It has astringent and tonic activity and is used against anemia, conjunctivitis, diarrhea, fever, diabetes, hemorrhage and syphilis.	Bark has between 16-18% of tannin.
<b>“Mangue preto, canoe”</b> (Avicennia schaueriana Stapf & Leechm.)		Bark, branches and leaves with about 14% of tannin.
<b>“Cajueiro”</b> (Anacardium occidentale L.)	Bark, leafs, nut and pseudo fruit: bactericidal action, anti dysenteric, microbicide, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, aphrodisiac, astringent, diuretic, febrifuge, hypoglycemic, purgative and tonic.	
<b>“Angélica”</b> (Guettarda platypoda D. C.)	Antiviral activity	
<b>“Lixinha / Cipó-caboclo”</b> (Davilla sp.)	Anti-inflammatory and stimulating action of the central nervous system. It combats peptic ulcers.	
<b>“Araçá”</b> (Psidium araçá Raddi)	Tea of the root and bark of the stem has diuretic and anti diarrheic effect	
<b>“Mangabeira”</b> (Hancornia speciosa Gomez)	The latex is used against tuberculosis and fractures.	The latex is poisonous. It is a endangered species.
<b>“Jatobá”</b> (Hymenaea courbaril L.)	Balsamic, expectorant, decongestant, tonic, fungicide, astringent and anti-inflammatory.	It possesses antioxidant substances.