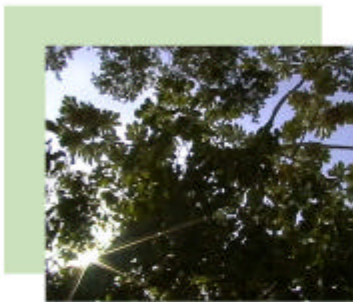


Forest Restoration

Iracambi is located in the Atlantic Rainforest, one of Conservation International's top five global biodiversity hotspots. Eighty percent of Brazil's endangered species come from the Atlantic Forest, including 118 species of birds, 16 species of amphibia, 13 species of reptiles and 38 species of mammals, including the woolly spider monkey (*brachyteles hypoxanthus*), which is reduced to a few small populations totaling about 500 individuals.



The Atlantic Rainforest has been reduced to eight percent of its original size. Despite government legislation, this destruction continues. The main cause of this destruction is the need of small-scale farmers to clear new land to maintain their income levels in the face of the declining market value of their crops.

Iracambi is working with farmers to increase their revenue from other sources so they do not need to cut down additional forest and can allow land that was marginally productive for crops to once again become forest. Our work in forest restoration facilitates this returning of the forest to the farm.

Our research priorities include:

- Determining the potential of forest corridors for reconstituting forests and conserving biodiversity
- Assessing the relative value of various corridor elements (e.g. width, vegetation composition) to the success of the corridor
- Identifying critical forest fragments that could be linked through forest corridors
- Defining best practises for forest restoration
- Analyzing effects of interplanting species



Bringing the Forest
back to the farm
www.iracambi.com

