

Seridó Ecological Station (ESEC), Serra Negra do Norte, Rio Grande do Norte, BRAZIL 1

Climbing Plants of ESEC Seridó

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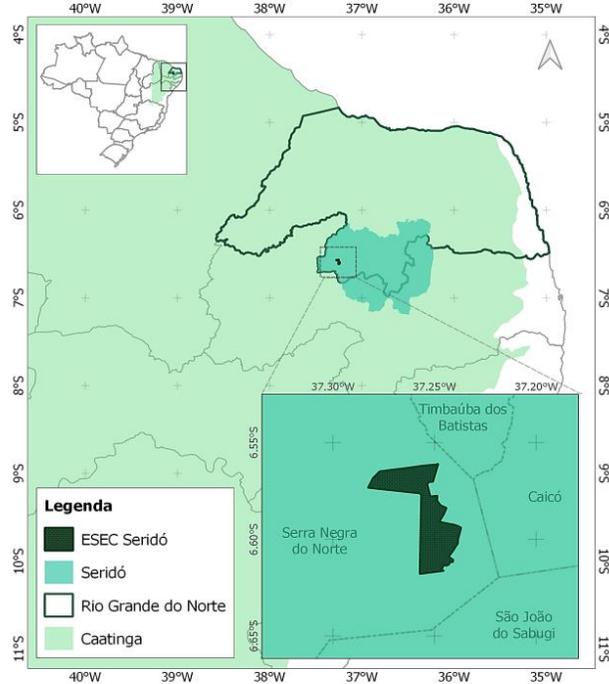
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The Seridó Ecological Station (ESEC Seridó) is a conservation unit located in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, in the Seridó microregion. The Seridó region, situated within a semi-arid area between Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba states, is considered one of the driest regions of the Caatinga biome [1][2], and for decades, its floristic diversity has been underestimated, especially that of non-arboreal components, such as climbing plants. Created in 1982, ESEC Seridó covers 1,166 hectares and though one of the smallest strict protection areas in the country, it is the second largest conservation unit of Rio Grande do Norte and the first designated for the Caatinga biome in the state. Inside the ESEC Seridó, the hyperxerophilous Caatinga, typical vegetation of the region that develops on a shallow and stony soil, presents distinct physiognomies related to soil type, presence of water and relief [3]. This guide is provided to promote interest in the knowledge and identification of the ESEC Seridó climbing plants, and thus perform as conservation measures for the unit as well as its surroundings.

[1] Queiroz RT, Moro MF & Loliola MIB (2015) Evaluating the relative importance of woody versus non-woody plants for alpha-diversity in a semiarid ecosystem in Brazil. *Plant Ecology and Evolution*, 148: 361–376.

[2] Andrade-Lima D. (1981) The Caatingas dominium. *Revista Brasileira de Botânica*, 4: 149-153. IBAMA (2004)

[3] Plano de Manejo ESEC do Seridó. Available at <<http://icmbio.gov.br/portal/esc-do-serido>> Access on 23 November 2019).



1 *Allamanda blanchetii*
APOCYNACEAE



2 *Allamanda blanchetii*
APOCYNACEAE



3 *Allamanda blanchetii*
APOCYNACEAE



4 *Ibatia harleyi*
APOCYNACEAE



5 *Ibatia harleyi*
APOCYNACEAE



6 *Ibatia harleyi*
APOCYNACEAE



7 *Ibatia harleyi*
APOCYNACEAE



8 *Petalostelma cearense*
APOCYNACEAE



9 *Petalostelma cearense*
APOCYNACEAE



10 *Myriopus rubicundus*
BORAGINACEAE

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11 *Myriopus rubicundus*
BORAGINACEAE



12 *Distimake aegyptius*
CONVOLVULACEAE



13 *Distimake aegyptius*
CONVOLVULACEAE



14 *Ipomoea acanthocarpa*
CONVOLVULACEAE



15 *Ipomoea acanthocarpa*
CONVOLVULACEAE



16 *Ipomoea bahiensis*
CONVOLVULACEAE



17 *Ipomoea bahiensis*
CONVOLVULACEAE



18 *Ipomoea longeramosa*
CONVOLVULACEAE



19 *Ipomoea longeramosa*
CONVOLVULACEAE



20 *Ipomoea longeramosa*
CONVOLVULACEAE



21 *Ipomoea marcellia*
CONVOLVULACEAE



22 *Ipomoea nil*
CONVOLVULACEAE



23 *Ipomoea nil*
CONVOLVULACEAE



24 *Jacquemontia evolvuloides*
CONVOLVULACEAE



25 *Jacquemontia evolvuloides*
CONVOLVULACEAE



26 *Jacquemontia gracillima*
CONVOLVULACEAE



27 *Jacquemontia gracillima*
CONVOLVULACEAE



28 *Ceratosanthes palmata*
CUCURBITACEAE



29 *Ceratosanthes palmata*
CUCURBITACEAE



30 *Canavalia brasiliensis*
FABACEAE

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31 *Canavalia brasiliensis*
FABACEAE



32 *Centrosema brasilianum*
FABACEAE



33 *Centrosema brasilianum*
FABACEAE



34 *Centrosema pascuorum*
FABACEAE



35 *Centrosema pascuorum*
FABACEAE



36 *Cardiospermum corindum*
SAPINDACEAE



37 *Cardiospermum corindum*
SAPINDACEAE



38 *Cardiospermum corindum*
SAPINDACEAE



39 *Passiflora foetida*
PASSIFLORACEAE



40 *Passiflora foetida*
PASSIFLORACEAE



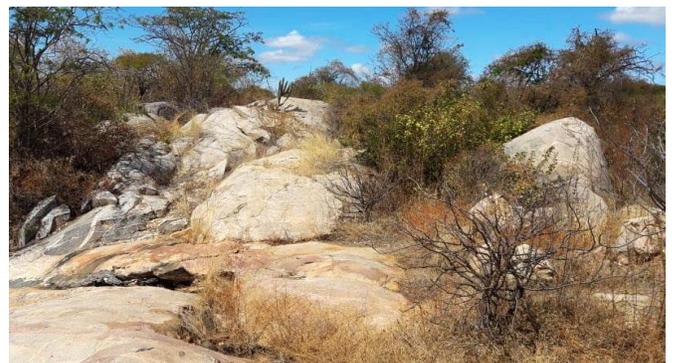
Pond of the ESEC Seridó during the rainy season



View of part of the unit during the end of the rainy season



Typical formation of the region, with abundant presence of grasses



Rocky outcrop "Lagedo dos Tanques"