Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

DARWIN INITIATIVE

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# Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance: (http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018**

## Darwin Project Information

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| Project reference | Project 23-004 ref 3339 |
| Project title | Ex-situ conservation of threatened plants from the Ivoloina-Ifontsy valleys, Madagascar |
| Host country/ies | Madagascar |
| Contract holder institution | Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group (MFG) |
| Partner institution(s) | Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG)<br>Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (RBG, Kew) |
| Darwin grant value | £235,894 |
| Start/end dates of project | April 2016 to March 2019 |
| Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3) | April 2017 to March 2018, Annual Report No. 2 |
| Project Leader name | Karen Freeman |
| Project website/blog/Twitter | Website: http://www.madagascarfaunaflora.org/darwin-initiative.html; Twitter: @DI_gasyplants |
| Report author(s) and date | Karen Freeman and Chris Birkinshaw, April 2018 |

## 1. Project rationale

The Malagasy flora is both exceptionally rich (14,000 species) and highly endemic (90%)[1]. However, it is also very threatened by anthropogenic activities (e.g. shifting cultivation, wild fires, charcoal production etc.). Between 1950 and 2000 40% of remaining forest was destroyed[2] and forest loss continues today at a similar pace. Most forest outside of protected areas will be lost in the next decade. An estimated 14% of the flora is not included in any protected area and many of these excluded species occur as tiny populations in small, degraded fragments of natural vegetation where they are exceptionally vulnerable. Ideally, these habitats should be conserved but this rarely occurs because of their small size and degraded nature. Thus, the most viable alternative to extinction for these species will be ex-situ conservation, either as growing plants in secure collections or as seeds in seed banks. Yet investment in ex-situ plant conservation in Madagascar is inadequate. This project was designed to respond to this need – albeit within a limited part of Madagascar: the Ivoloina and Ifontsy River Valleys (see map in Annex 4.1). This area was selected as the target for this project because here natural vegetation has almost all

[1] Callmander M. W. *et al*. 2011. Plant Ecology and Evolution, 144(2): 1

[2] Harper G.J. *et al.* (2007). Environmental Conservation 34 (4): 1-9.

been destroyed and the small remaining forest fragments are likely to be lost imminently. Thus, this project truly represents the last chance to save this botanical diversity for humanity. By demonstrating the success of this approach, we expect that this project will act as a model for similar initiatives elsewhere in Madagascar and perhaps beyond.

## 2. Project partnerships

The strong base partnership between Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group (MFG) and Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG) has continued to be effective through the second year of this Darwin Initiative Project. Formally MFG has been responsible for managing the budget, the ex-situ propagation, planting out and databasing of all project information on the internal database, and MBG has been responsible for field seed and herbarium specimen collections, species identifications, building community relationships and entering results into the international plant database; TROPICOS. However, MBG technical staff have been involved in all aspects of the project, lending expertise as required to ensure the smooth running and efficacy of the two Darwin Initiative plant nurseries at Parc Ivoloina. Chris Birkinshaw, Botanical Director for the project has been integral to the management of the project and is, in reality, a joint Project Leader. All major decisions as regards the direction of the project have been made jointly between MFG and MBG. These two organisations have had a long relationship of collaborative efforts on the ground in Madagascar but this project has served to further cement the relationship and exemplify the benefits of effective partnerships to achieve challenging goals.

The partnership with Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (RBG-Kew) has continued to be fruitful and effective and although, as planned, they have had a lesser role in this year's activities (they had a major role in the training aspects of both horticulturalists and field botanists in Year 1 and in initial collection trips), they continue to provide field support as required and to carry out their ongoing role in the project to facilitate the transfer of appropriate seeds collected through the project to their Millennium Seed Bank (MSB) for long term *ex-situ* preservation.

The association with *Silo National des Graines Forestières* (SNGF, attached to the *Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts*, Madagascar) has also continued to be effective despite a change in directorship. The new Director, Madame Yvannie Rabenitany, has been extremely supportive of the initiative and has committed to fulfilling all aspects of the agreed convention with MFG for the implementation of the project. The renewed agreement signed between MFG and SNGF is included in Annex 4.2 of this report and details SNGF's role in receiving a sub-set of seeds from the project for *ex-situ* conservation at their own facility (either through propagation and plantation or freezing in their own seed bank) and triage of seeds for export to the MSB. In Annex 4.3 the seeds samples given to SNGF are detailed.

As per the agreement between MBG the *Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza* (PBZT, attached to the *Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique*), 3 young plants of each seed sample successfully propagated will be sent to PBZT for planting in their own garden, thus ensuring a further safety-net for these plants. In Year 2, 198 seedlings from 66 different species were dispatched to PBZT. These species are listed in Annex 4.4. Botanists from PBZT also sometimes joined the field work and during the reporting period contributed a total of 110 person-days to the project.

All partners in the project were represented at the official launch of the Darwin Initiative plant nursery at Parc Ivoloina in July 2017. The event, led by the British Consul for Madagascar, Michel Gonthier, was a great success despite torrential rain and ably demonstrated both the independent identity of the Darwin Initiative project and also the successful partnerships behind it.

An unexpected partnership that developed during the reporting period was with a village association called "Lovasoa". This association is dedicated to the conservation of a cluster of six forest fragments (total area = 90 hectares) known collectively as the Ampasina Forest (for further information see Section 11) and we were able to recruit some association members as community seed collectors – with benefits both to this association and to our project.

As previously, during this reporting period, the project was able to benefit from special expertise within the partner organisations. Ingrid Porton, Vice President of MFG, generously invested a significant amount of time in designing a beautiful and informative project website (http://www.madagascarfaunaflora.org/darwin-initiative.html); Brock Mashburn, Horticulture Department, MBG, continued to advised the Darwin Initiative's horticulture team on best practise for plant propagation; and Rebecca Sucher, Senior Manager, Living Collections at MBG, facilitated the archiving of the part of the accession database, for the accessions already planted out into Parc Ivoloina, in MBG's Living Collection Monitoring System.

## 3. Project progress

### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

***Output 1****. Training and capacity building provided to enable four young Malagasy men/women to organise field trips, conduct botanical inventories, and collect high quality seed samples for ex-situ conservation.* Entirely completed in Year 1.

***Output 2.*** *Training and capacity building provided to enable six young Malagasy men/women the skills necessary to propagate and nurture native Malagasy plants.* Entirely completed in Year 1, excepting for finishing the installation of the second nursery that was completed early in Year 2.

**Output 3.** *Vouchered and genetically diverse seed samples collected for at least 500 endemic Malagasy species from remaining native forest fragments within Ivoloina-Ifontsy River Valley.*
In Year 2, the field botany team completed 12 fieldtrips. As previously, the objective of this fieldwork was to collect vouchered and genetically diverse seed samples from plants growing in doomed forests within the Ivoloina and Ifonsty River Valleys. As part of their on-going coaching, the young field botanists took it in turn to plan and lead the field work. During the field-trips a total of 521 seed samples were collected. In each case the sample was vouchered with an herbarium specimen accompanied by detailed field notes and a photo. The herbarium specimens were typically collected in replicates of five so that in addition to Madagascar's national herbarium at the PBZT, several other international herbaria could each receive a replicate to enrich their collections. Information (including the images) concerning the collections were entered into the freely-available, on-line botanical database TROPICOS (http://www.tropicos.org/). Field work associated with this Output has now been completed, and a map of all the locations where vouchered seed samples were collected in Years 1 and 2 is provided in Annex 4.1. Identification of the vouchers associated with the seed samples will continue during Year 3 of the Project. This work will be completed by MBG botanists and also experts for the plant taxa concerned.

Since the fieldwork part of this project has now been completed, the four field botanists are now free to use their botanical skills elsewhere. We are pleased to report that all four of the botanists have obtained employment that makes full use of these skills, specifically:

- RASOANINDRIANA Mahenintsoa Harisandy will continue to work with the Darwin Initiative project as database manager.
- RALAIJAONA Benjamina will work as a botanist for MFG as part of the Global Environment Facility funded project to reinforce the population of threatened useful trees in the landscape surrounding Betampona reserve.
- SYDE Rémi Anthony will work as a Research Coordinator for MBG's community-based conservation project at the Pointe à Larrée New Protected Area.
- RAKOTONIRINA Arsène Giovanni will study for his PhD with the Institute of Science, the Environment and Sustainable Development (ISSEDD) at the University of Toamasina.

**Output 4.** *At least 500 vouchered, genetically-diverse, endemic Malagasy flowering plant species conserved ex-situ*

Seed samples collected by the field botanists together with the associated collection information were handed over to the Head of Conservation Horticulture, Mamisoa Alexandre, who directed the conservation horticulturalists in their treatment and processing. The samples were cleaned

(e.g. removed from their fruit) and sorted to remove predated or diseased seeds. If sufficiently numerous seeds in samples collected from woody plants were divided into two parts: one part for propagation at Parc Ivoloina and another to be sent to SNGF for seed banking. For reasons of capacity no more than 200 seeds from each sample were normally retained for propagation at Parc Ivoloina. All the seeds in samples collected from herbaceous plants and liana were sent to SNGF because it is difficult to maintain such species as growing plants and in this case the best option is preservation in a seed bank. In total, by the end of March 2018, seeds from 728 samples had been sown in the nursery, and 231 samples had been dispatched to SNGF for seed banking (some samples were both sown at Parc Ivoloina and dispatched for seed banking). In each case the sown seed samples, and later each seedling, was carefully labelled with the collection code of their voucher herbarium specimen. All the information relating to each of the seed samples (e.g. number of seeds sown, date of first germination, number of germinations, etc.) has been noted in nursery log books, then this information is periodically captured in an electronic spreadsheet. In Year 2 we worked with Rebecca Sucher, Senior Manager, Living Collections at MBG, to develop a format whereby our accession information could be integrated into MBG's Living Collections Monitoring System (LCMS) that will provide a secure archive for this data. The data transfer is conducted by Rebecca's team once plants leave the nursery and are planted out into Parc Ivoloina.

In Year 1, the Director of Field Botany and MFG's Forestry Station Manager, explored the 282-hectare Parc Ivoloina to identify three locations, each with contrasting conditions, where the seedlings produced by this project will be planted. Each of these sites was prepared to receive the seedlings by: thinning alien trees (e.g. *Acacia mangium* and *Eucalyptus grandis*) that had been planted when the Parc was a forestry station; removing of invasive alien shrubs, clearing the herb layer that in many places is dominated by the smothering fern *Dicranopteris linearis*, and sowing the green manure species *Flemingia macrophylla* to improve the soil and to provide some protection from wind and sun. The work to prepare the planting zones continued in Year 2, and indeed will continue in Year 3. In August 2018 the first batch of seedlings was planted-out, and since this time a total of 2656 seedlings of 72 different species have been planted out.

During Year 2, the Head of Conservation Horticulture, continued to coach the six conservation horticulturalists in best practice. New techniques practiced for the first time included vegetative propagation by means of cuttings or air-layering; preparing the ground for planting-out and then planting-out the young plants. The techniques of vegetative propagation were used in efforts to propagate two very rare and threatened species for which the botanists had been unable to collect ripe seed. The conservation horticulturalists were also guided in the preparation of the nurseries to minimise cyclone impact (see Section 9) and the subsequent treatment of seedlings damaged by the heavy rains and strong winds.

## 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

***Output 1****. Training and capacity building provided to enable four young Malagasy men/women to organise field trips, conduct botanical inventories, and collect high quality seed samples for ex-situ conservation*
This output was entirely achieved in Year 1.

***Output 2****. Training and capacity building provided to enable six young Malagasy men/women the skills necessary to propagate and nurture native Malagasy plants*
This output was almost entirely achieved during Year 1, excepting some work to finish the second nursery, that was concluded early in Year 2.

***Output 3.*** *Vouchered and genetically diverse seed samples collected for at least 500 endemic Malagasy species from remaining native forest fragments within Ivoloina-Ifontsy River Valley*
During Year 2, the field botanists collected a total of 477 seed samples, thus in total, including the collections made during Year 1, 800 seed samples have been collected by this project. To date most of the vouchers associated with these samples have not been identified to the level of species thus we cannot say with absolute certainty whether the target of sampling 500 species has been achieved. The uncertainty is because sometimes a species has been sampled more

than once – from different forest fragments. This repetition is desirable because it will increase the overall genetic diversity of the species in *ex-situ* conservation. Most voucher specimens have now been identified to the level of family and genus, and we are pleased to report that our collections include at least 84 families, and 208 genera. The list of collections, downloaded from the botanical database TROPICOS, is shown in Annex 4.5. The full identification of the vouchers will be completed during Year 3, but it seems likely that the stated target has been achieved.

Although this project is not specifically targeted on any specific groups of plant, and rather considers all native plant diversity within the doomed forests as being worth conserving, it is satisfying to note several important species among our seed collections including a new species of *Vitex* (Lamiaceae). A population of the critically endangered *Dracaena umbraculifera* was also discovered. While this plant lacked ripe seeds we were able to propagate it by cuttings. A new species of *Melanophylla* was also discovered but, once again, the botanists were not able to obtain mature seeds. While we endeavoured to propagate this plant by cuttings on this occasion they did not root. Given that we have found only six individuals of this tree, and all these are located within a highly threatened forest fragment, we propose to continue our efforts to propagate this plant using institutional funds.

***Output 4.*** *At least 500 vouchered, genetically-diverse, endemic Malagasy flowering plant species conserved ex-situ*
For the 800 seed samples collected to date: 728 samples were sown in the nursery at Parc Ivoloina, and 231 samples were sent to SNGF for accession into their seed bank and for dispatch to the Millennium Seed Bank (as mentioned before, some seed samples were split between Parc Ivoloina and SNGF). Among the 728 samples sown at Parc Ivoloina seeds from 578 samples have germinated to date. Among these, 2656 seedlings of 72 different species have already been planted out at Parc Ivoloina. For the 847 seedlings that have been monitored for 6 months after planting, mortality has been 8.9% (most deaths being related to the impact of Cyclone Ava – see Section 9) and the average 6-month growth in height for the living plants was 53%.

## 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Our proposal identified two indicators of the project outcome
**1** Number of Malagasy plant species preserved using ex-situ conservation measures increases from baseline of ca. 2100 species (the number of species conserved ex-situ in the MSB and Parc Ivoloina) to ca. 2600 species
**2** Ten newly-trained Malagasy field botanists and nurserymen/women intervene effectively to reduce the risk of extinction of their flora through *ex-situ* conservation

With respect to the first indicator, for Year 1 and Year 2 combined, we accessioned 800 seed samples. While the vouchers for many of these samples have not yet been identified to the level of species, and while some samples are known to originate from the same species (albeit from different sub-populations) it is likely this outcome indicator will have been achieved because the number of samples largely exceeds the target number of species (i.e. 500) and because the collections include a high diversity of genera.

With respect to the second indicator, due to our training and subsequent coaching, ten young Malagasy are now contributing to reducing the risk of extinction of Malagasy plant species. This target has thus been fully attained. With respect to the field botanists, proof of this attainment is that all four of the botanists have now found post-DI employment where they can make full use of their botanical skills.

## 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

***Outcome Assumption 1:*** *Most Malagasy plants can be either conserved long term in seed-banks or have seeds that can be germinated and grown thereby allowing conservation as growing plants*
Among the 728 seed samples that have been sown in the nursery at Parc Ivoloina, to date, some seeds at least have germinated for 578 species (i.e. 79%). The 6-month survival rate of seedlings after planting in the park is also reasonably high at 91% Thus it would seem that the

assumption is at least partly confirmed. However, it should be noted that: 1) only seeds from woody plants are sown in this nursery (because only perennial species can be maintained easily in living ex-situ plant conservation collections), and 2) no information is available concerning the long-term viability of our seed samples in the two seed banks in which they were deposited.

***Outcome Assumption 2:*** *Young Malagasy are motivated to invest their career in the conservation of the Malagasy flora*
One of the most pleasing aspects of this project is the enthusiasm and dedication of the young Malagasy who were recruited and trained as field botanists and conservation horticulturalists. All are undoubtedly dedicated to the conservation of the Malagasy flora. As partial proof of this assertion, the four field botanists, who have now completed their contracts with the Darwin Initiative Project, have each obtained employment that makes full use of the botanical knowledge and field botany skills that they obtained during the last 2 years.

***Output Assumption 1:*** *Candidates for training are available who have the physical attributes and character to cope with the sometimes-harsh conditions of fieldwork in Madagascar*
Certain aspects of the work of field botanists and conservation horticulturalists are physically demanding and were challenging to several of the females recruited to these posts. However, this difference in physical strength has not been an issue because, in a team, it is possible for different members to focus on what they do best. The female members of the team were just as tolerant of harsh working conditions (e.g. long treks to reach remote forest fragments or long hours working in the sun or rain) as their male colleagues. Thus, it is possible to conclude that this assumption is confirmed.

***Outcome Assumption 2:*** *Candidates for training are available who have the physical attributes and empathy for plant life required by excellent horticulturalists*.
See above.

***Outcome Assumption 3:*** *Specialist identification of voucher specimens can be obtained during the project's duration*
As was noted above, currently we cannot provide a statement of how many plant species were sampled as part of this Project. This is because, to date, only 64% of the voucher herbarium samples accompanying the samples have been identified to the level of species. While many more samples will be fully identified during the final year of the project, it is likely that a minority will lack identification at the level of species at the project's conclusion. This is because some taxa can only be identified by specialists and their work is voluntary. In addition, a proportion of the Malagasy flora lacks a viable taxonomic framework and therefore it is currently impossible to name a specimen falling within these groups with a scientifically valid name. However, during the time remaining we will be proactive in encouraging the specialists to work on our vouchers and, by the end of the project, we anticipate that the proportion of the seed samples that cannot be identified to the level of species will be small.

***Outcome Assumption 4:*** *Nursery teams able to retain high standards at times when the field teams collect large numbers of samples (phenological periodicity of work)*
In the previous report we stated that this assumption had been confirmed and that "through good communication between the field botanists and the nurserymen/women; through good organisation of the nursery team; and through a hardworking and flexible staff, all seed samples have been treated in a timely fashion and using best practise." Despite this coordination, at one time during Year 2, during the peak season for the collection of seeds, seed samples were being dispatched by the field botanists to the nursery team in quantities that they struggled to accommodate. Indeed, for a short period the nursery infrastructure had reached its capacity and some seedlings needed to be placed on the ground adjacent to the propagation benches. During this period, which lasted for no more than 4 weeks, there may have been a slight reduction in the quality of care given to the seeds and seedlings.

### 3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Although the conception of this project was based on our knowledge of the comprehensive destruction of natural forest within the Ivoloina and Ifontsy Valleys, it has still been shocking and depressing to see, during the fieldwork, the tiny remaining forest fragments now being further diminished. It is particularly sad to witness this loss when one is aware of the extraordinary plant diversity surviving in these fragments. By collecting seed samples from the last standing native trees in this area and organising their *ex-situ* conservation we are making an important contribution to preventing the total loss of this genetic diversity. When we share images, for example on twitter, showing the last forest fragments, we are sometimes asked the question: "can't you conserve it?" Sadly, the answer is probably that we cannot: in most cases the fragments are too tiny to constitute viable ecosystems – being very vulnerable to invasive species, desiccation, stochastic loss of genetic diversity, wild fires and catastrophic winds (cyclones). Also, there is little motivation in the local community to conserve these areas amid their scramble to access the last fertile land (below the last trees) in the now largely barren landscape (but note the exceptional case of the Ampasina Forest described in Section 11). One day, when socio-economic conditions in Madagascar are more favourable, we hope that the plants that we have conserved *ex-situ* can provide the seeds from which new native forests can be restored to this sadly impoverished landscape.

This project was conceived to maximise the participation of the people of Madagascar and in Year 2 a total of 556 Malagasy received compensation for their contributions to project implementation (7 senior staff, 4 field botanists, 6 nurserymen/women, 373 porters/guides/cooks, 166 labourers). Among these people, the field botanists and horticulturalists are of particular significance because, through the training provided by the project, they now have highly marketable skills on which they can base viable careers. Among the seed samples collected and propagated by this project are several species of known economic importance such as species of ebony and rosewood. Other species included in our collections are reputed to have medicinal properties.

## 4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

**1.** No poverty: this project made a small contribution to this goal by providing salaried employment to a total of 556 Malagasy people during the reporting period. We are confident that the ten young Malagasy we trained as field botanists and conservation horticulturalists will be able to base successful careers on this training. It is notable that the 4 botanists trained through the Darwin Initiative project have already secured posts using the knowledge and skills gained through their training and work. The conservation horticulture team continue to work and gain experience and their skills have been sought after to provide training for other conservation projects entailing nursery activities. We remain confident that the 6 of them will be highly employable at the end of the DI project.
**4.** Quality Education: during Year 2 the project continued to provide high quality coaching for ten young Malagasy horticulturalists and field botanists. In addition, the project staff hosted 4 school events aiming to promote environmental awareness for a total of 533 students (for details see Annex 4.6), and provided 3 training workshops in best practice for propagating native trees for a total of 16 nurserymen/women (for details see Annex 4.7).
**5.** Gender Equality: the project has comprehensively demonstrated that females can be skilled and competent horticulturalists and fieldworkers – two posts that in Madagascar have traditionally been regarded as male domains.
**15.** Life on Land: to date the project has conserved 800 seed samples from a diversity of plants living in doomed forests. Without this intervention, this diversity would certainly have been lost. The young Malagasy who were developed as horticulturalists and field botanists represent an important advocate and resource for future plant conservation interventions in Madagascar.
**17.** Partnerships for Goals: this project has established an effective and trusting partnership between diverse institutions: MFG, MBG, RBG-Kew, SNGF, and PBZT. We are already seeking opportunities to exploit this partnership to implement other similar projects (e.g. perhaps focused on Madagascar's highly threatened littoral forests). We were particularly pleased in Year 2 to

develop a new partnership with the extraordinary grass-roots association “Lovasoa” that is endeavouring to conserve the Ampasina Forest.

## 5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This proposal responds to one of the three main goals of the CBD i.e. the conservation of biological diversity. In particular, the project is directly contributing to Target 8 of the 16-point Global Plant Conservation Strategy that is linked to the Convention since it was adopted by the Conference of Parties in 2002. This target seeks to conserve at least 75 per cent of threatened plant species in *ex-situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20 per cent of these should be available for recovery and restoration programmes. To date our actions in this project have resulted in the accession of 800 seed sample collections into *ex-situ* collections. While we are currently unable to state reliably how many species are included among these collections, it is likely be in excess of 500.

Our work in *ex-situ* plant conservation can also be considered as a contribution to Madagascar’s most recent National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (to 2025) which states, as Action 12.1, that the country will implement programs for the *ex-situ* conservation of plants and the re-establishment of populations of target species. This project does not propose re-establishing plants into the wild because of its short duration and because currently conditions do not exist in the landscapes of the Ivoloina and Ifontsy valleys where such reintroduced plants would be secure, however, such work, based on the collections made during this Project, may become viable in the future. In addition, through this Project, we have identified a number of plant-diverse forest fragments, which are potentially suitable candidates for *in-situ* conservation because of their larger size and the interest of the local population in their conservation. One such forest is the Ampasina Forest that is discussed in greater detail in Section 11.

## 6. Project support to poverty alleviation

To date a total of 556 Malagasy have received compensation for their contributions to project implementation (7 senior staff, 4 field botanists, 6 nurserymen/women, 373 porters/guides/cooks, and 166 labourers - who worked to prepare the land at Parc Ivoloina to receive the seedlings). Clearly this contribution to poverty alleviation is of very minor importance compared to the huge needs of this impoverished country, but locally this employment provided a significant contribution to the income of a number of families. Poverty in Madagascar has multiple causes but one of these, and one that is becoming increasingly important, is the low natural capital remaining in most Malagasy landscapes. Activities to promote the successful reduction of poverty in Madagascar must certainly include restoration of these degraded landscapes. Such restoration endeavours will be facilitated by both competent nurserymen/women and by the availability of stocks of native woody plants. This project is providing both resources.

## 7. Project support to gender equality issues

Gender equality in Madagascar is patchy: among the higher classes the situation is like that in the West; whereas in rural communities the roles of women and men in society are defined traditionally and are very different. This project aimed to train and then provide employment for field botanists and horticulturalists. These two are posts that would traditionally be filled by men. However, we recruited 2 women and 2 men for the field botany posts and 3 women and 3 men for the posts of conservation horticulturalist. The women employed through the project (both field botanists and horticulturalists), have ably demonstrated that they are more than capable of the work undertaken and are thus breaking previous beliefs, even within our own teams, that these two are posts that are unsuitable for women. Employment of these women has also lead to more equal gender equality within MFG and MBG whose field staff were hitherto overwhelming dominated by males. As described in Section 4, during Year 2, the Darwin Initiative nurseries provided the focus for several visits by schools and scout groups, and provided three training events in best practice for the propagation of native trees. On each occasion our female conservation horticulturalists contributed to hosting the visit and thereby would have influenced perceptions about female work among the students. We plan to include presentations from the

three female horticulturalists in MFG's annual "Girl's Camp", later in 2018, to provide inspiration for young Malagasy women on potential careers.

## 8. Monitoring and evaluation

We are fortunate that the proposed outcomes and outputs of this Project can be described by objective, easy to measure indicators: number of people trained; evaluation reports of trainees, number of seed samples made; number of species planted at Parc Ivoloina or preserved in a seed bank, number of seedlings planted, % seedling mortality etc. The Manager of Conservation Horticulture and the Fieldwork Manager have been responsible for collecting the raw data associated with the indicators, and the Project Focal Point has been responsible for making this available to the entire Darwin Initiative Team so that the progress of the Project can be tracked objectively and, where necessary, activities modified. The Fieldwork Manager particularly appreciated the maps that were produced showing the evolving distribution of our collections over a layer showing the remaining forest fragments within the target landscape. Through these maps he was able to better orientate fieldwork so that the maximum number of fragments were visited during the fieldwork period. Nevertheless, the layer of remaining forest fragments, which was based on our interpretation of a "Google Earth" image, failed to show the smallest fragments. The indicators also provide standard measures with which we can communicate to others concerning the progress of the project, as can be seen in the project tracking table in our Darwin Initiative webpage (http://www.madagascarfaunaflora.org/darwin-initiative.html).

Among the indicators presented in our original proposal we included none measuring success in valorising the project for education nor success in sharing information about this project with others. To rectify these gaps in Year 2 we recorded both the number of educational events hosted by the project and the number of participants in these events (see Annex 4.6 and 4.7); and the occasions when information concerning the project has been presented to conservationists and scientists.

## 9. Lessons learnt

In Year 2, work was organised to enable one of the horticulturalists, in rotation, to join each of the fieldtrips organised by the botanists. This innovation was appreciated by both parties and was observed to have the following positive effects: 1) removing barriers between the field botany and horticulture staff and thereby creating a feeling of one team working for a shared objective; 2) providing the horticulture staff with a full understanding of the need for the project and thereby enabling them to speak, from their own experiences, to justify their work during educational events; and 3) providing the horticulture staff with an understanding of field botany that may serve them well when the seek employment, after the end of this project.

We are fortunate that our Manager of Conservation Horticulture, Mamisoa Alexandre, is one of Madagascar's most accomplished horticulturists. His work to prepare the sites destined to host the seedlings propagated by the project included an array of treatments including, for example, removal of alien trees; control of the smothering fern *Dicranopteris linearis*, use of green manures, temporary provision of shade structures for seedlings, and investment in watering seedlings should a period of drought immediately proceed plantation. Together the intelligent use of these treatments has resulted in high survival and relatively rapid growth of the planted seedlings and has overturned previously-held beliefs that the majority of native trees are best planted below established shade-giving trees. These positive results have encouraged MFG staff to consider the development of an ambitious plan to establish forest composing of native species to a major part of this site (replacing existing plantations of exotic trees planted during the French colonial period). A proposal for this work is now under development for submission to the Living Earth Collaborative (livingearth@wustl.edu).

In our original proposal we failed to recognise that cyclone impact might be among the risks faced by the project. On 5 January 2018 Cyclone Ava passed close to Parc Ivoloina and brought with it heavy rains and strong winds. Both these phenomena caused seedling injury and mortality in the nurseries and also to seedlings already planted-out in the park. In the nursery, the heavy rain caused seeds and seedlings to rot while the wind literally blew away

newly pricked-out seedlings. The winds also caused the shade netting to collapse, which then damaged seedlings by flapping around in the winds. Some seedlings that had been planted-out where literally crushed by the fall of debris. In total 23.7% of seedlings in the nursery were killed by the cyclone, while 9% of the seedlings already planted-out died. While these losses are significant they will not compromise the attainment of the project's goals because for each seed sample more seedlings were propagated than originally anticipated. Seedling death in the nursery could have been reduced if the young plants had been displaced below their propagation benches prior to the impact of the cyclone. The damage to the nursery infrastructure was quickly repaired thanks to a joint effort by the entire Darwin Initiative team; and two weeks after the event an uninformed visitor would not have known that the nursery had suffered from such a cataclysmic event.

## 10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

The only criticism we received in our previous annual review was that the stand-alone identity of this DI project was not immediately obvious. In order to respond to this observation, we have made a large effort this year to promote the DI activities as independent of both MFG and MBG general activities. We have created a dedicated page detailing the DI project on the MFG website : http://www.madagascarfaunaflora.org/darwin-initiative.html, and a twitter page: @ DI-_gasyplants. In postings the team is referred to as "Parc Ivoloina's Darwin Initiative team". It was decided not to create a stand-alone website for the DI project as it would not be able to be maintained and updated beyond the project's three-year duration so instead a separate page on the MFG website was chosen. Updates on the fate of the seedlings planted by the project can thus be given beyond the project's finish date. In addition, as originally planned, we organised an official launch of the DI nursery in July 2018. The Ambassador for Great Britain was invited to oversee the ceremony but was otherwise engaged overseas at the time. Instead the British Consul for Madagascar, Michel Gonthier, led the proceedings and the stand-alone identity of the project was emphasised (a copy of the short article on the launch transmitted on local television channel "Télévision de Madagascar (TVM)" on the 11th July and repeated on the 16th July 2017 will be sent with this report). A radio interview was also aired publicising the launch of the Darwin Initiative project nursery on local radio station Aqua FM on 8th July 2017 and repeated again on 9th July. The Ambassador to Great Britain later made an informal visit to see the project's activities, and shared a complimentary tweet about his visit (@PhilBoyleFCO). During Year 2 the DI project has also hosted a number of outreach activities such as visits with local school groups, scouts etc. (total 533 participants, Annex 4.6), article in MFG's quarterly local newsletter (see Annex 4.9), article in MBG's quarterly newsletter (see Annex 4.10), all of which reinforced the separate identity of the DI project. The DI logo has been used on all reports, presentations, signage and on the team T-shirt. Finally, the Darwin Initiative Project has been shared by means of oral presentations to groups of both scientists and conservationists. In May 2017 Chris Birkinshaw presented the project to 21st Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale International Congress in Nairobi; and in March 2018, Chris provided a similar presentation to a group of 14 conservation managers originating from Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius and the Comoros during a workshop on Conservation Management organised by the NGO Vahatra and funded by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. On both occasions the Darwin Initiative was acknowledged as the source of support for the work described.

## 11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

On the whole the field work completed by the botanists confirmed the presupposition on which this project is founded: that the unprotected forests in the Ivoloina and Ifontsy River valleys are doomed. However, during their field work the botanists were surprised to discover a cluster of six forest fragments, that together constitute the Ampasina Forest that were being actively conserved by the local community. Apparently the leader for this action is an elderly man who left his natal village, close to the forest, as a young man to work in the city only to return decades later. On his return he was shocked by how the landscape had changed and how little forest remained and, moved by this change, dedicated himself to conserving the few remaining fragments, the Ampasina Forest, by means of a newly created association called "Lovasoa". Such stories of true grass roots conservation are very rare in Madagascar and we made a

special effort to support the association by providing their members with compensation for working as our guides and for tracking the phenology of interesting trees and collecting seed samples when ripe fruits became available.

## 12. Sustainability and legacy

As described in Section 10, in Year 2 of the project a diversity of approaches was used to share information about the projects: locally, regionally, nationally, and even internationally. At each level our efforts at out-reach have been well received and we are now receiving quite frequent enquires and requests to visit the nurseries.

All collection information associated with the herbarium specimens has now been uploaded to the freely available on-line botanical database TROPICOS (http://www.tropicos.org/). Hundreds of images will also be uploaded to this database in the near future.

The ideal legacy for this project would be to continue similar work with a new geographical focus. It is highly desirable that the impressive capacity for *ex-situ* plant conservation now available at Parc Ivoloina should be used to save botanical diversity from another threatened part of Madagascar. In particular, we will soon submit proposals to access support for a project similar to our work to conserve the threatened flora of the Ivoloina and Ifontsy River valleys but focused on Madagascar's highly threatened littoral forests. Even if such support cannot be accessed, MFG, the managers of Parc Ivoloina, are committed to ensuring that the seedlings planted as part of the DI project are nurtured until such a time as they are sufficiently robust to survive without further intervention. Thus the main legacy of this project will be large and genetically diverse collection of labelled plants originating from forest fragments that likely no longer exist. This collection will be a valuable resource for future generations should they wish to repair this much abused landscape. In addition to this botanical legacy, the human legacy, of ten knowledgeable and skilled field botanists and conservation horticulturalists is also highly significant because they represent a much needed resource if Madagascar is to turn the tide on the degradation of its natural environments.

## 13. Darwin identity

This issue is addressed in Section 10.

## 14. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)**

| Project spend (indicative) since last annual report | 2017/18 Grant (£) | 2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£) | Variance % | Comments (please explain significant variances) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff costs (see below) | | | -3.6 | |
| Consultancy costs | | | - | |
| Overhead Costs | | | -1.5 | |
| Travel and subsistence | | | -22.3 | Field costs for botanical collections were cheaper than originally estimated.* |
| Operating Costs | | | +7.5 | |
| Capital items (see below) | | | - | |
| Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) | | | +1.4 | |
| Others (see below) | | | -5.6 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | | | **0** | |

Travel and subsistence costs were significantly below the estimated budget (variance of 22.3%) mainly because it proved unnecessary to hire a dedicated project vehicle for the majority of the duration of the project to enable field collection trips and to facilitate nursery work (delivering required materials). Instead, an agreement was made with both MFG and MBG to use their existing vehicles as needed (hence a large underspend resulted). However, as the overall total funds spent remained the same and as none of the other Cost Type budget lines exceeded 10% variance from the agreed budget request, we did not submit a Budget Change Request. Apologies if this was a mistake on our part.

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Impact***<br>Loss of Malagasy plant diversity avoided through ex-situ conservation | | The progress to this impact is best described by the outputs below: it is premature to claim that any of the species we are now conserving ex-situ has become extinct in the wild. | [redacted] |
| ***Outcome*** Newly-trained Malagasy field botanists and nurserymen/women conserve the genetic diversity of threatened sub-populations of 500 endemic Malagasy flowering plant species as growing plants or in seed banks | 0.1 Number of Malagasy plant species preserved using ex-situ conservation measures increases from baseline of ca. 2100 species (the number of species actually conserved ex-situ in the MSB and Parc Ivoloina) to ca. 2600 species<br><br>0.2 Ten newly-trained Malagasy field botanists and nurserymen/women intervene effectively to reduce the risk of extinction of their flora through ex-situ conservation | 0.1. In total 800 seed samples were collected (477 in current reporting period). Of these 728 were sown at Parc Ivoloina and 231 sent to SNGF for conservation in seed banks (some samples were split between SNGF and Parc Ivoloina). Among the samples sown, to date, at least some seeds have germinated from 578 samples. The number of species included in these samples is currently not known precisely but is likely to exceed 500.<br>0.2. Indicator fully achieved. | Key actions planned for next period include: identification of voucher herbarium specimens; continue propagation of seed samples; planting and caring for seedlings at Parc Ivoloina; monitoring of seedlings, valorisation of project for local environmental-awareness raising; outreach to share project approach, methods and results with others. |
| **Output 1.** Training and capacity building provided to enable four young Malagasy men/women to organise field trips, conduct botanical inventories, and collect high quality seed samples for ex-situ conservation | 1.1 By end Year 1, four field botanists are able and independently capable of making vouchered, genetically diverse, and high quality seed samples of endemic Malagasy plants<br>1.2 The field botanists selected for training have an equitable distribution of genders | Indicators fully achieved in Year 1. | |
| Activity 1.1. Project Leader, Director of Field Botany and Field Botany Manager select four trainees (most former graduates of ISSEDD) | | Activity complete in Year 1. | |
| Activity 1.2. The Project Leader obtains the required seed collection permits | | Activity complete in Year 1. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Activity 1.3. Director of Field Botany and Field Botany Manager organises 12-month training course (3-month formal training and 9 months coaching with experienced field botanists) | | Activity complete in Year 1. |
| **Output 2.** Training and capacity building provided to enable six young Malagasy men/women the skills necessary to propagate and nurture native Malagasy plants | 2.1 By end of 3-month formal training six nurserymen/women are independently capable of propagating seeds of most endemic Malagasy plants and then nurturing resultant seedlings with <30% mortality and by end Year 1 six nurserymen/women are independently capable of propagating seeds of all endemic Malagasy plants and then nurturing resultant seedlings with < 10% mortality<br><br>2.2 The nurserymen/women selected for training have an equitable distribution of genders | Indicators fully achieved in Year 1. |
| Activity 2.1. Project Leader and Manager of Conservation Horticulture select six trainees | | Activity complete in Year 1. |
| Activity 2.2. Manager of Conservation Horticulture expands and improves the nursery at Parc Ivoloina | | Nursery 1 complete in Year 1, nursery 2 complete early in Year 2. |
| Activity 2.3. Project Leader and Manager of Conservation Horticulture conceives and implements 3-month formal training course and then the Manager of Conservation Horticulture coaches the trainees for the remainder of the project | | Training complete in Year 1 but coaching continued in Year 2 and will continue to end of project. |
| **Output 3.** Vouchered and genetically diverse seed samples collected for at least 500 endemic Malagasy species from remaining native forest fragments within Ivoloina-Ifontsy River Valleys | 3.1 By end Year 1 and end Year 2 genetically diverse seed samples are collected from a total of 200 and 500 vouchered, endemic plant species respectively and collection information data-based | Indicator 3.1. is defined for end of Year 2 (i.e. 500 species) is probably achieved (800 vouchered seed samples collected) but full identification of vouchers is required for confirmation. However, it is likely that many of the seed samples are not very genetically diverse because in the remaining forest fragments there are often only a few mature (sometimes only one) individuals of a given species. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2. of this report and Annex 4.5.<br><br>This indicator and the associated targets are well conceived although, in retrospect, we should have specified that genetically diverse samples would be collected <u>when possible</u>. |
| Activity 3.1. Two teams of field botanists organise expeditions to unprotected forest fragments in the Ivoloina-Ifontsy valleys and there collect vouchered seed samples of Malagasy plants | | Total of 17 field trips now completed. This activity is now finished. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Activity 3.2. Seed samples of species considered orthodox sent to the SNGF Seed Bank and the Millennium Seed Bank | | 231 seed samples have been sent to SNGF (72 during this reporting period) for inclusion in their seed bank and for dispatch to the MSB. This activity is now completed. |
| Activity 3.3. Seed samples of species considered recalcitrant sent to Parc Ivoloina for propagation | | Total (Year 1 + Year 2) of 728 seed samples have been sown at Parc Ivoloina. This activity is now completed. |
| Activity 3.4. Voucher herbarium specimens processed so that replicates are both deposited at Madagascar's national herbarium and exported to international herbaria for expert identification | | Voucher herbarium specimens deposited at PBZT and shipped to international herbaria. Activity now complete. |
| Activity 3.5. Data from voucher herbarium specimens data-based | | The field data from all specimens collected to date have been databased in the on-line botanical database "TROPICOS". This activity is now complete. |
| **Output 4. 4.** At least 500 vouchered, genetically-diverse, endemic Malagasy flowering plant species conserved ex-situ | 4.1. During each monitoring period seed sample germination, seedling survival, and survival of young plants at Parc Ivoloina all >80%<br><br>4.2. By end Year 2 and Year 3 respectively, 200 and 500 genetically distinct sub-populations of endemic Malagasy flowering plant species growing in final planting locations at Parc Ivoloina or included in the MSB and its national partner seed bank at SNGF | Indicator 4.1. Partly achieved (79% of seed samples have germinated to date but some samples may yet germinate so this estimate is premature). Evidence is provided in Section 3.3 of this report.<br><br>Indicator 4.2. Not achieved: 2656 seedlings of 72 different species have been planted in Parc Ivoloina, and 231 seed samples have been included in seed banks. This activity will continue in Year 3.<br><br>The indicators provided here are reasonable except that during project conception we did not consider that on some occasions it would be necessary to collect old seeds from the ground (with consequent lower germination rates). Also, as mentioned under Indicator 3.1., many of the seed samples are not genetically diverse because of the very small populations of some tree species in the forest vestiges. |
| Activity 4.1. Manager of Conservation Horticulture at Parc Ivoloina enters collection information for each seed accession into Living Plant Monitoring System and then updates history of each accession within the System throughout project and beyond | | Information of seedlings already planted have been entered into the LCMS. This activity will continue in Year 3. |
| Activity 4.2. Head of accessions at the SNGF seed bank and the Millennium Seed-bank enters collection information into their respective accessions systems | | See above. |
| Activity 4.3. Manager of Conservation Horticulture at Parc Ivoloina and six nurserymen/women propagate seeds and nurture seedlings, and label all accessions with unique codes linked to LPMS | | To date 728 seed samples have been sown in the nursery and, to date, at least some seedlings have germinated from 578 samples. Each sample has been labelled with a unique code. During Year 3, these seedlings will be nurtured until large enough to be planted out so this activitity will continue. |
| Activity 4.4. Manager of Conservation Horticulture identifies appropriate planting locations for the seedlings within Park Ivoloina and directs planting out and labelling | | Activity begun in year 2 and will continue in Year 3. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Activity 4.5. Newly planted plants weeded until fully established | Activity begun in year 2 and will continue in Year 3. |
| Activity 4.6. Creation of educational display (panels and labelling) at Parc Ivoloina of some of the interesting plants included in the project | No progress – this activity is planned for Year 3. |
| Activity 4.7. Sharing results with local stakeholders through an open day at Parc Ivoloina for representatives of the communities where we worked | No Progress – this activity is planned for Year 3. |
| Activity 4.8. Organising visits of all Saturday school children to visit the project, coverage on radio show, MFG newsletters, website, Twitter and Facebook accounts | Activities in Year 2: 3 educational events with 533 participants; 1 oral presentation to the scientific community; 1 oral presentation to Indian Ocean conservation community; one twitter account; one article on local television; one article on local radio; one article in MFG quarterly newsletter; one webpage activated. |
| Activity 4.9. Publishing results in peer-reviewed journal | No progress – this activity is planned for Year 3. |

## Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact: Loss of Malagasy plant diversity avoided through ex-situ conservation** (Max 30 words) | | | |
| **Outcome:** Newly-trained Malagasy field botanists and nurserymen/women conserve the genetic diversity of threatened sub-populations of 500 endemic Malagasy flowering plant species as growing plants or in seed banks (Max 30 words) | 0.1 Number of Malagasy plant species preserved using ex-situ conservation measures increases from baseline of ca. 2100 species (the number of species actually conserved ex-situ in the MSB and Parc Ivoloina) to ca. 2600 species<br>0.2 Ten newly-trained Malagasy field botanists and nurserymen/women intervene effectively to reduce the risk of extinction of their flora through ex-situ conservation | 0.1 Report (based on compilation of data from accession databases) listing species covered for the first time by ex-situ conservation measures as a result of this project<br>0.2 End of project independent evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the newly trained field botanists and nurserymen/women | - Most Malagasy plants can be either conserved long term in seed-banks or have seeds that can be germinated and grown thereby allowing conserved as growing plants<br>- Young Malagasy are motivated to invest their career in the conservation of the Malagasy flora |
| **Outputs:**<br>**1**. *Training and capacity building provided to enable four young Malagasy men/women to organise field trips, conduct botanical inventories, and collect high quality seed samples for ex-situ conservation* | 1.1 By end Year 1, four field botanists are able and independently capable of making vouchered, genetically diverse, and high quality seed samples of endemic Malagasy plants<br>1.2 The field botanists selected for training have an equitable distribution of genders | 1.1 Evaluation report elaborated by Manager of Field Botany of competence of each trainee and self-evaluation of competence by each trainee<br>1.2. Report on gender distribution of trainees | - Candidates for training are available who have the physical attributes and character to cope with the sometimes harsh conditions of fieldwork in Madagascar |
| **2**. *Training and capacity building provided to enable six young Malagasy men/women the skills necessary to propagate and nurture native Malagasy plants* | 2.1 By end of 3-month formal training six nurserymen/women are independently capable of propagating seeds of most endemic Malagasy plants and then nurturing resultant seedlings with <30% mortality and by end Year 1 six nurserymen/women are independently capable of propagating seeds of all endemic Malagasy plants and then nurturing resultant seedlings with < 10% mortality<br>2.2 The nurserymen/women selected for training have an equitable distribution of genders | 2.1 Evaluation report elaborated by Manager of Conservation Horticulture of competence of each trainee and self-evaluation of competence by each trainee<br>2.2. Report on gender distribution of trainees | - Candidates for training are available who have the physical attributes and empathy for plant life required by excellent horticulturalists. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **3**. *Vouchered and genetically diverse seed samples collected for at least 500 endemic Malagasy species from remaining native forest fragments within Ivoloina-Ifontsy River Valleys* | 3.1 By end Year 1 and end Year 2 genetically diverse seed samples are collected from a total of 200 and 500 vouchered, endemic plant species respectively and collection information data-based | 3.1 Download of collection information (voucher herbarium specimens) from TROPICOS database | -Specialist identification of voucher specimens can be obtained during the project's duration |
| **4.** *At least 500 vouchered, genetically-diverse, endemic Malagasy flowering plant species conserved ex-situ* | 4.1. During each monitoring period seed sample germination, seedling survival, and survival of young plants at Parc Ivoloina all >80%<br>4.2. By end Year 2 and Year 3 respectively, 200 and 500 genetically distinct sub-populations of endemic Malagasy flowering plant species growing in final planting locations at Parc Ivoloina or included in the MSB and its national partner seed bank at SNGF | 4.1. Download from Living Plant Monitoring System database from Parc Ivoloina<br>4.2. Download from Living Plant Monitoring System database from Parc Ivoloina and Accessions Register from the MSB and SNGF | -Nursery teams able to retain high standards at times when the field teams collect large numbers of samples (phenological periodicity of work) |

**Activities** (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1.1. Project Leader, Director of Field Botany and Field Botany Manager select four trainees (most former graduates of ISSEDD)

1.2. The Project Leader obtains the required seed collection permits

1.3 Director of Field Botany and Field Botany Manager organises 12-month training course (3-month formal training and 9 months coaching with experienced field botanists)

2.1. Project Leader and Manager of Conservation Horticulture select six trainees

2,2, Manager of Conservation Horticulture expands and improves the nursery at Parc Ivoloina

2.3. Project Leader and Manager of Conservation Horticulture conceives and implements 3-month formal training course and then the Manager of Conservation Horticulture coaches the trainees for the remainder of the project

3.1. Two teams of field botanists organise expeditions to unprotected forest fragments in the Ivoloina-Ifontsy valleys and there collect vouchered seed samples of Malagasy plants

3.2. Seed samples of species considered orthodox sent to the SNGF Seed Bank and the Millennium Seed Bank

3.3. Seed samples of species considered recalcitrant sent to Parc Ivoloina for propagation

3.4. Voucher herbarium specimens processed so that replicates are both deposited at Madagascar's national herbarium and exported to international herbaria for expert identification

3.5. Data from voucher herbarium specimens data-based

4.1. Manager of Conservation Horticulture at Parc Ivoloina enters collection information for each seed accession into Living Plant Monitoring System and then updates history of each accession within the System throughout project and beyond

4.2. Head of accessions at the SNGF seed bank and the Millennium Seed-bank enters collection information into their respective accessions systems

4.3. Manager of Conservation Horticulture at Parc Ivoloina and six nurserymen/women propagate seeds and nurture seedlings, and label all accessions with unique codes linked to LPMS

4.4. Manager of Conservation Horticulture identifies appropriate planting locations for the seedlings within Park Ivoloina and directs planting out and labelling

4.5. Newly planted plants weeded until fully established

4.6. Creation of educational display (panels and labelling) at Parc Ivoloina of some of the interesting plants included in the project

4.7. Sharing results with local stakeholders through an open day at Parc Ivoloina for representatives of the communities where we worked

4.8. Organising visits of all Saturday school children to visit the project, coverage on radio show, MFG newsletters, website, Twitter and Facebook accounts

4.9. Publishing results in peer-reviewed journal

## Annex 3: Standard Measures

| Code No. | Description | Gender of people (if relevant) | Nationality of people (if relevant) | Year 1 Total | Year 2 Total | Year 3 Total | Total to date | Total planned during the project |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Established codes | | | | | | | | |
| 6A | Training in field botany 4 people for 3 months; Training in conservation horticulture 6 people for 3 months; training in best nursery practise 42 people | Female (6), Male (46) | Malagasy | 36 | 16 | | 52 | 50 |
| 6B | Training in field botany 4 people x 12 weeks; Training in conservation horticulture 6 people x 12 weeks; training in best nursery practise 26 people x 0.5 weeks; 4 people for 2 weeks; 9 people for 1 week; 3 people for 3 weeks | | | 133 | 26 | | 159 | 250 |
| 13B | Herbarium specimens enhancing the herbarium at PBZT (includes 800 accompanying seed samples and 861 from general collection) | | | 0 | 1,661 | | 1,661 | 500 |
| 20 | Includes camping and collecting equipment, installation of two plant nurseries, nursery | | | 20,000 | 0 | | 20,000 | 20,000 |

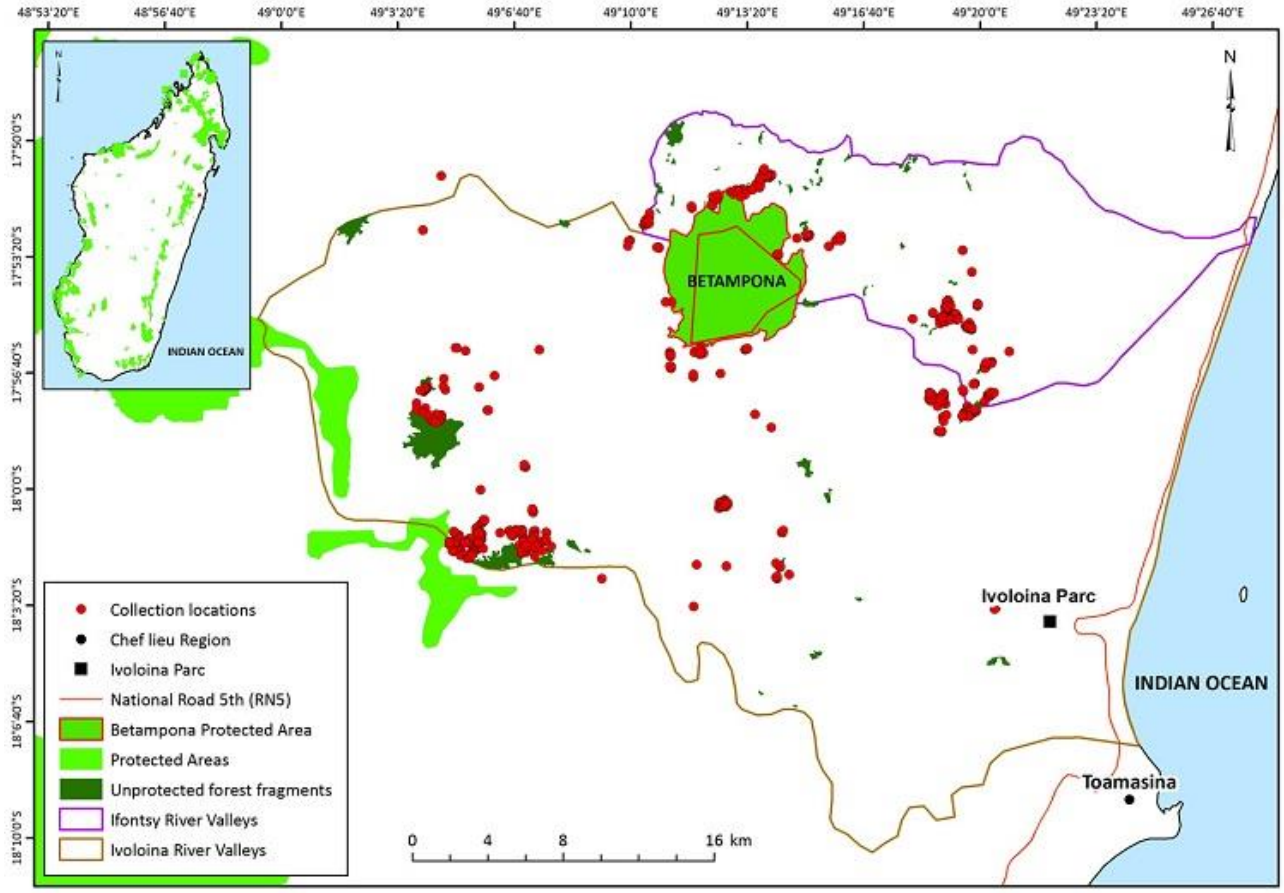
| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | equipment, rehabilitation of one building (using to house trainees during training) | | | | | | | |
| 21 | This concerns the establishment of the ex-situ plant conservation facility at Parc Ivoloina | | | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | From private donor to support training in best nursery practice at Parc Ivoloina for nurserymen from conservation organisations | | | $2000 | $0 | | $2000 | $8000 |

**Table 2 Publications**

| **Title** | **Type** (e.g. journals, manual, CDs) | **Detail** (authors, year) | **Gender of Lead Author** | **Nationality of Lead Author** | **Publishers** (name, city) | **Available from** (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bitsika' Ivoloina: Edition 19* | Quarterly newsletter | Lala Randriatavy and Tsiry Harison | Male | Malagasy | MFG, Toamasina | www.madagascarfaunaflora.org |
| Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin: Winter 2017/2018* | Quarterly newsletter | Chris Birkinshaw | Male | British | MBG, Saint Louis | http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/ |

## Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material

### Annex 4.1. Map of Ivoloina and Infontsy River valleys showing the location of Betampona Reserve, Parc Ivoloina, unprotected forest fragments and locations where vouchered seed samples have been collected.



**Annex 4.2. Renewed agreement signed between MFG and SNGF (full convention with annexes sent as separate pdf file)**

PROJET CONSERVATION EX-SITU DES PLANTES MENACEES
DANS LE BASSIN VERSANT D'IVOLOINA ET D'IFONTSY,
REGION ATSINANANA – MADAGASCAR

Convention de collaboration entre

Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group (MFG)

Et

Le Silo National des Graines Forestières (SNGF)

CONVENTION DE COLLABORATION
AU TITRE DE LA PERIODE 2017 - 2018

**OBJET DE LA CONVENTION** : Appui technique du SNGF dans les chaînes d'activités de la conservation ex-situ de 500 espèces endémiques de Madagascar dans les forêts non-protégées du bassin versant d'Ivoloina et Ifontsy (zone d'intervention de MFG).

**DUREE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA CONVENTION** : Avril 2017- Mars 2018 (renouvelable).

## MODALITES DE COLLABORATION

Le SNGF accompagnera l'équipe locale de MFG et les intervenants des autres partenaires du Projet (Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG) et Kew Madagascar Conservation Centre (KMCC) dans l'exécution des activités visant à la conservation ex-situ des espèces du site d'intervention.

Le MFG procède à un virement trimestriel du budget requis par le SNGF pour l'exécution des activités telles qu'elles sont détaillées dans la proposition en annexe.

Le SNGF établit un rapport technique et un rapport financier à la fin de chaque trimestre pour que MFG puisse débloquer le budget suivant. Le SNGF gardera les pièces justificatives des dépenses en archive au cas où les bailleurs du projet (Darwin Initiative) ont besoin de les consulter.

Les publications, rapports ou publicité qui concernent les activités de mise en œuvre de cette convention doivent avoir l'approbation conjointe des deux parties et inclure les logos des deux organismes.

## BUDGET DE LA CONVENTION POUR 2017 - 2018

Pour la période d'avril 2017 à mars 2018 de la convention, le budget est estimé à Vingt- deux millions neuf cent soixante-cinq mille Ariary (MGA 22 965 000). Les détails y afférents sont présentés en annexe dans la proposition du SNGF.

## MODALITES DE PAIEMENT

Les modalités de paiement sont mentionnées en annexe dans les détails de la proposition du SNGF.

Antananarivo, 04 MAY 2017

Pour le MFG

Dr Karen Freeman

Pour le SNGF

Prof. RAMAMONJISOA RANAIVOSON Lalaina
Docteur HDR en Foresterie

## Annex 4.3. Seed samples dispatched to SNGF

| CODE | FAMILY | GENUS | SPECIES |
|---|---|---|---|
| SRA_00347 | * | * | * |
| RMS_00037 | ACANTHACEAE | *Mendoncia* | * |
| RMS_00379 | ACANTHACEAE | *Mendoncia* | * |
| SRA_00177 | ACANTHACEAE | *Mendoncia* | *cowanii* |
| SRA_00325 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Poupartia* | * |
| SRA_00352 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Poupartia* | * |
| SRA_00385 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Pourpartia* | * |
| SRA_00118 | ANNONACEAE | *Annona* | * |
| RAG_00151 | ANNONACEAE | *Artabotrys* | * |
| RMS_00192 | ANNONACEAE | *Artabotrys* | *mabifolius* |
| RBM_00100 | ANNONACEAE | *Diospyros* | * |
| SRA_00066 | ANNONACEAE | *Fenerivia* | *heteropetala* |
| RAG_00108 | ANNONACEAE | *Monanthotaxis* | *valida* |
| SRA_00120 | ANNONACEAE | *Monanthotaxis* | * |
| SRA_00167 | ANNONACEAE | *Monanthotaxis* | * |
| SRA_00230 | ANNONACEAE | *Monanthotaxis* | *pilosa* |
| RBM_00268 | ANNONACEAE | *Pourpartia* | *chapelieri* |
| SRA_00113 | ANNONACEAE | *Uvaria* | *furfuracea* |
| RMS_00015 | ANNONACEAE | *Xylopia* | * |
| RMS_00248 | APIACEAE | *Pseudocarium* | *laxiflorum* |
| RAG_00236 | APOCYNACEAE | * | * |
| SRA_00267 | APOCYNACEAE | *Gomphocarpus* | *fruticosus* |
| RAG_00018 | APOCYNACEAE | *Plectaneia* | *thouarsii* |
| RBM_00246 | APOCYNACEAE | *Stephanotis* | *grandiflora* |
| RMS_00171 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * |
| SRA_00190 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * |
| RMS_00321 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * |
| RBM_00380 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * |
| SRA_00067 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *amplifolia* |
| RMS_00033 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *fraxinifolia* |
| SRA_00035 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *fraxinifolia* |
| RMS_00351 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * |
| RBM_00378 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * |
| RMS_00010 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *lastelliana* |
| RMS_00263 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *lastelliana* |
| RAG_00023 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *nodifera* |
| SRA_00073 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *psammophila* |
| RAG_00076 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *julietiae* |
| RMS_00086 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *sambiranensis* |
| RAG_00094 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *sambiranensis* |
| RAG_00118 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *sambiranensis* |
| SRA_00238 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *sambiranensis* |
| SRA_00184 | ASCLEPADACEAE | *Secamone* | * |
| RMS_00237 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Asparagus* | *simulans* |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SRA_00384 | ASTERACEAE | * | * |
| RAG_00189 | ASTERACEAE | Sonchus | oleraceus |
| RMS_00029 | ASTERACEAE | Vernonia | * |
| RAG_00190 | ASTERACEAE | Youngia | japonica |
| SRA_00228 | BARBEUIACEAE | *Barbeuia* | *madagascariensis* |
| RBM_00155 | BIGNONIACEAE | *Rhodocolea* | * |
| RBM_00360 | BIGNONIACEAE | *Rhodocolea* | * |
| RMS_00370 | BUDDLEJACEAE | *Buddleja* | * |
| SRA_00012 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | * |
| RAG_00154 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *globosum* |
| SRA_00038 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *lamianum* |
| SRA_00018 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *pulchrebracteatum* |
| RAG_00246 | BURSERACEAE | *Protium* | * |
| RBM_00287 | COMBRETACEAE | *Terminalia* | * |
| RBM_00240 | CONNARACEAE | *Ellipanthus* | *madagascariensis* |
| RBM_00087 | CONNARACEAE | *Rourea* | *minor* |
| RMS_00153 | CONNARACEAE | *Rourea* | *minor* |
| RAG_00188 | DIOSCOREACEAE | *Dioscorea* | * |
| SRA_00070 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *decaryana* |
| RMS_00345 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * |
| RBM_00298 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Anthostema* | *madagascariense* |
| SRA_00368 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Anthostema* | *madagascariense* |
| SRA_00092 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Antidesma* | *madagascariense* |
| RBM_00008 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Orfilea* | *coriacea* |
| RAG_00259 | FABACEAE | * | * |
| SRA_00225 | FABACEAE | *Abrus* | *precatorius* |
| RBM_00267 | FABACEAE | *Abrus* | *precatorius* |
| RBM_00212 | FABACEAE | *Clitoria* | *lasciva* |
| RMS_00305 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *madagascariense* |
| RAG_00012 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *unifoliolatum* |
| RBM_00328 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *unifoliolatum* |
| SRA_00115 | FABACEAE | *Entada* | *rheedei* |
| RAG_00129 | FABACEAE | *Entada* | *rheedei* |
| RMS_00191 | FABACEAE | *Entada* | *rheedei* |
| RMS_00262 | FABACEAE | *Entada* | *rheedei* |
| SRA_00130 | FABACEAE | *Indigofera* | *hirsuta* |
| RMS_00328 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | * |
| RBM_00332 | ICACINACEAE | * | * |
| RAG_00233 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | * |
| RBM_00313 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | * |
| SRA_00318 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | *spathulata* |
| SRA_00142 | LEEACEAE | *Leea* | *guineensis* |
| RAG_00138 | LEEACEAE | *Leea* | *guineensis* |
| RBM_00026 | LILIACEAE | *Dianella* | *ensifolia* |
| SRA_00077 | LINACEAE | *Hugonia* | *coursiana* |
| SRA_00106 | LINACEAE | *Hugonia* | *coursiana* |
| RMS_00028 | MALVACEAE | *Byttneria* | *melleri* |
| RMS_00371 | MALVACEAE | *Dombeya* | * |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RBM_00121 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | * |
| RBM_00107 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | * |
| RMS_00170 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | * |
| RBM_00213 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | *cuneifolia* |
| RAG_00268 | MALVACEAE | *Thespesia* | * |
| RMS_00137 | MARANTACEAE | *Marantochloa* | *comorensis* |
| RAG_00148 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Dichaetanthera* | *articulata* |
| RMS_00204 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Gravesia* | *retracticauda* |
| RMS_00227 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Gravesia* | *venusta* |
| SRA_00027 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Medinilla* | * |
| RBM_00280 | MELIACEAE | *Astrotrichilia* | * |
| SRA_00312 | MELIACEAE | *Astrotrichilia* | *voamatata* |
| RBM_00403 | MENISPERMACEAE | * | * |
| RBM_00404 | MENISPERMACEAE | *Strychnopsis* | * |
| RBM_00113 | MENISPERMACEAE | *Triclisia* | * |
| RAG_00102 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * |
| RBM_00141 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * |
| RBM_00309 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * |
| RMS_00378 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * |
| RAG_00272 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * |
| RAG_00277 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * |
| RBM_00416 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * |
| RMS_00306 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | *uapacifolia* |
| RBM_00227 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | *uapacifolia* |
| SRA_00329 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | * |
| RMS_00269 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *politoria* |
| SRA_00166 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *reflexa* |
| RAG_00130 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *reflexa* |
| RMS_00295 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *reflexa* |
| SRA_00065 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *torrentium* |
| RBM_00031 | MORACEAE | *Streblus* | *dimepate* |
| RBM_00320 | MORACEAE | *Treculia* | * |
| RBM_00082 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* |
| SRA_00168 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* |
| RAG_00080 | MORACEAE | *Trophis* | *montana* |
| RMS_00132 | MYRICACEAE | *Morella* | *spathulata* |
| RMS_00121 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzigium* | * |
| RBM_00302 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * |
| RBM_00257 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *bernieri* |
| SRA_00008 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *emirnense* |
| SRA_00028 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *emirnense* |
| RAG_00112 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | mortonianum |
| RBM_00125 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *thouvenotii* |
| RMS_00135 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *thouvenotii* |
| RMS_00083 | ONAGRACEAE | *Ludwigia* | *octovalvis* |
| RAG_00415 | ORCHIDACEAE | *Vanilla* | * |
| RAG_00163 | PHYLLANTACEAE | *Phyllanthus* | *matitanensis* |
| RAG_00168 | PHYLLANTACEAE | *Suregada* | *laurina* |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RMS_00349 | PHYLLANTACEAE | *Uapaca* | * |
| SRA_00075 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *ochrosiifolium* |
| RAG_00172 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *ochrosiifolium* |
| RBM_00158 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *ochrosiifolium* |
| SRA_00221 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *ochrosiifolium* |
| SRA_00161 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | senacia |
| SRA_00181 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *senacia* |
| SRA_00191 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *senacia* |
| RAG_00294 | POACEAE | * | * |
| RAG_00086 | POACEAE | *Andropogon* | *eucomus* |
| RAG_00084 | POACEAE | *Cenchrus* | *polystachios* |
| SRA_00056 | POACEAE | *Coix* | *lacryma-jobi* |
| SRA_00063 | POACEAE | *Flagellaria* | *indica* |
| RAG_00096 | POACEAE | *Hitchcockella* | *baronii* |
| RBM_00080 | POACEAE | *Imperata* | *cylindrica* |
| RAG_00111 | POACEAE | *Imperata* | *cylindrica* |
| RMS_00225 | POACEAE | *Isachne* | *mauritiana* |
| RAG_00104 | POACEAE | *Megastachya* | *madagascariensis* |
| SRA_00097 | POACEAE | *Megastachya* | *madagascariensis* |
| RMS_00138 | POACEAE | *Megastachya* | *madagascariensis* |
| RMS_00298 | POACEAE | *Megastachya* | *madagascariensis* |
| RBM_00148 | POACEAE | *Olyra* | *latifolia* |
| RAG_00105 | POACEAE | *Panicum* | * |
| RAG_00155 | POACEAE | *Panicum* | *maximum* |
| RBM_00078 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *paniculatum* |
| RAG_00085 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *paniculatum* |
| RBM_00079 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *scrobiculatum* |
| RAG_00088 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *scrobiculatum* |
| RAG_00089 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *urvillei* |
| RBM_00091 | PRIMULACEAE | *Embelia* | *madagascariensis* |
| SRA_00074 | PRIMULACEAE | *Embelia* | *madagascariensis* |
| SRA_00114 | PRIMULACEAE | *Embelia* | *madagascariensis* |
| RBM_00166 | PRIMULACEAE | *Embelia* | *madagascariensis* |
| RAG_00026 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * |
| RAG_00265 | PROTEACEAE | *Dilobeia* | *thouarsii* |
| RMS_00286 | RHAMNACEAE | *Gaunia* | *cupreifolia* |
| RMS_00300 | RUBIACEAE | *Anthirea* | *borbonica* |
| SRA_00041 | RUBIACEAE | *Bremeria* | *hymenopogonoides* |
| RBM_00156 | RUBIACEAE | *Bremeria* | *hymenopogonoides* |
| RMS_00136 | RUBIACEAE | *Coptosperma* | * |
| RBM_00371 | RUBIACEAE | *Craterispermum* | * |
| SRA_00069 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | * |
| RBM_00092 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | * |
| RAG_00437 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | * |
| RAG_00081 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *guillotii* |
| RAG_00072 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *macrostipula* |
| SRA_00046 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *phanerophlebia* |
| RMS_00095 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *robusta* |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SRA_00094 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *robusta* |
| SRA_00386 | RUBIACEAE | *Hyperacanthus* | * |
| RMS_00087 | RUBIACEAE | *Hyperacanthus* | *talangninia* |
| RMS_00020 | RUBIACEAE | *Mussaenda* | *arcuata* |
| RBM_00163 | RUBIACEAE | *Mussaenda* | *arcuata* |
| RBM_00159 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | * |
| SRA_00176 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *anjanaharibensis* |
| RAG_00178 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *anjanaharibensis* |
| RMS_00148 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *decaryi* |
| RMS_00244 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *manampanihensis* |
| RAG_00174 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *mandrarensis* |
| RAG_00100 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *onivensis* |
| RBM_00134 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *onivensis* |
| SRA_00188 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *pachygrammata* |
| RAG_00133 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *rakotoniaina* |
| SRA_00194 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *ratovoarisonii* |
| RMS_00161 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *sonocorova* |
| SRA_00232 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *sonocorova* |
| RMS_00184 | RUBIACEAE | *Tarenna* | *vel sp. nov.* |
| RMS_00384 | RUTACEAE | *Vepris* | * |
| SRA_00402 | SALICACEAE | *Bembicia* | * |
| SRA_00043 | SALICACEAE | *Casearia* | *nigrescens* |
| RAG_00378 | SALICACEAE | *Ludia* | * |
| SRA_00326 | SALICACEAE | *Scolopia* | * |
| SRA_00371 | SALICACEAE | *Scolopia* | * |
| RAG_00285 | SALICACEAE | *Scolopia* | * |
| SRA_00068 | SAPINDACEAE | *Plagioscyphus* | *jumellei* |
| RMS_00343 | SAPINDACEAE | *Tina* | * |
| RMS_00388 | SAPINDACEAE | *Tina* | * |
| SRA_00345 | SAPINDACEAE | *Tinopsis* | * |
| RMS_00339 | SAPINDACEAE | *Tinopsis* | * |
| SRA_00320 | SAPOTACEAE | *Chrysophyllum* | *perrieri* |
| RBM_00250 | SAPOTACEAE | *Chrysophyllum* | *perrieri* |
| RBM_00262 | SAPOTACEAE | *Mimusops* | *capuronii* |
| RBM_00331 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Sarcolaena* | * |
| RBM_00326 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Schizolaena* | * |
| SRA_00296 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Schizolaena* | *cauliflora* |
| RAG_00289 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Schizolaena* | *cauliflora* |
| RMS_00200 | SMILACCACEAE | *Smilax* | *kraussiana* |
| RAG_00301 | SPHAEROSEPALACEAE | *Rhopalocarpus* | * |
| RAG_00075 | TACCACEAE | *Tacca* | *artocarpifolia* |
| SRA_00095 | VITACEAE | *Cissus* | *sulfurosa* |
| RMS_00105 | XYRIDACEAE | *Xyris* | *anceps* |

**Annex 4.4. Young plants donated to the Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza (3 seedlings of each of the species listed)**

| FAMILY | GENUS | SPECIES |
|---|---|---|
| RUBIACEAE | *Danais* | * |
| OLEACEAE | *Noronhia* | *gracilipes* |
| MALVACEAE | *Nesogordonia* | *crassipes* |
| LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | *rigidifolia* |
| MORACEAE | *Streblus* | *dimepate* |
| FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *madagascariense* |
| SAPINDACEAE | *Doratoxylon* | *apetalum* |
| MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *emirnense* |
| OLEACEAE | *Noronhia* | *louvelii* |
| OLEACEAE | *Noronhia* | *boivinii* |
| MALVACEAE | *Dombeya* | * |
| ELAEOCARPACEAE | *Sloanea* | *rhodantha* |
| MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *tiliifolia* |
| CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | *verrucosa* |
| FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *unifoliolatum* |
| MALVACEAE | *Dombeya* | *laurifolia* |
| PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | *reticulatum* |
| PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * |
| DIDYMELACEAE | *Didymeles* | *integrifolia* |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | *Croton* | *mongue* |
| PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | *densifolia* |
| ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *lastelliana* |
| PHYSENACEAE | *Physena* | *madagascariensis* |
| PROTEACEAE | *Dilobeia* | *thouarsii* |
| MENISPERMACEAE | *Burasaia* | *madagascariensis* |
| MALVACEAE | *Hildegardia* | *perrieri* |
| ANACARDIACEAE | * | * |
| MENISPERMACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariensis* |
| MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * |
| SAPINDACEAE | *Macphersonia* | *madagascariensis* |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | *Omphalea* | *oppositifolia* |
| MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* |
| SARCOLAENACEAE | *Eremolaena* | *humblotiana* |
| MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *politoria* |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | *Hancea* | *capuronii* |
| SAPOTACEAE | *Mimusops* | *capuronii* |
| SAPINDACEAE | *Plagioscyphus* | *jumellei* |
| CALOPHYLLACEAE | *Mammea* | *bongo* |
| APHLOIACEAE | *Aphloia* | *theiformis* |
| CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | * |
| RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | * |
| ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *fibrosa* |
| MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | * |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | *macrophylla* |
| MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *mortonianum* |
| EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *haplostylis* |
| EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *vel sp. nov.* |
| PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | *littoralis* |
| BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *betamponae* |
| BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *pulchrebracteatum* |
| ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *reflexa* |
| LEEACEAE | *Leea* | *guineensis* |
| BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | * |
| BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *lamianum* |
| LECYTHIDACEAE | *Barringtonia* | *asiatica* |
| ANNONACEAE | *Annona* | * |
| MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *parkeri* |
| RUBIACEAE | *Coffea* | *richardii* |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | *Anthostema* | *madagascariense* |
| BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *globosum* |
| HYPERICACAE | *Harungana* | *madagascariensis* |
| BIGNONIACEAE | *Rhodocolea* | * |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | * | * |
| APOCYNACEAE | *Gomphocarpus* | *fruticosus* |
| MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * |
| MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *parkeri* |

## Annex 4.5. Vouchered seed samples collected for ex-situ conservation (Years 1 and 2 combined)

| Voucher No. | Family | Genus | Species | Coll. date | Location | Latitude (S) | Longitude (E) | Elevation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAG_011 | BURSERACEAE | *Protium* | *madagascariense* | 13/11/2016 | Analambo | 17° 56' 05,6" | 49° 12' 04,5" | 302 |
| RAG_012 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *unifoliolatum* | 13/11/2016 | Analambo | 17° 56' 06,22" | 49° 12' 04,1" | 298 |
| RAG_013 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *fibrosa* | 13/11/2016 | Analambo | 17° 56' 07,6" | 49° 11' 59,4" | 279 |
| RAG_016 | MALVACEAE | *Nesogordonia* | * | 13/11/2016 | Analambo | 17° 56' 08,7" | 49° 11' 59,8" | 276 |
| RAG_018 | APOCYNACEAE | *Plectaneia* | *thouarsii* | 07/12/2016 | Ampotaka | 18° 00' 37,2" | 49° 07' 11,4" | 369 |
| RAG_019 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Abrahamia* | *ditimena* | 07/12/2016 | Ampotaka | 18° 00' 38,8" | 49° 07' 12,3" | 384 |
| RAG_020 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *sp nov.* | 07/12/2016 | Ampotaka | 18° 00' 38,8" | 49° 07' 12,5" | 384 |
| RAG_021 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *betamponae* | 07/12/2016 | Ampotaka | 18° 00' 40,2" | 49° 07' 12,5" | 389 |
| RAG_022 | MALVACEAE | *Dombeya* | *laurifolia* | 12/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18° 01' 13,0" | 49° 07' 15,7" | 621 |
| RAG_023 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *nodifera* | 12/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18° 01' 12,7" | 49° 07' 15,2" | 610 |
| RAG_025 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | *reticulatum* | 12/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18° 01' 12,6" | 49° 07' 14,0" | 612 |
| RAG_026 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 12/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18° 01’ 13,00" | 49° 07’ 13,9" | 611 |
| RAG_028 | DIDYMELACEAE | *Didymeles* | *integrifolia* | 12/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18°’ 01’ 12,9" | 49° 07’ 14,5" | 601 |
| RAG_029 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Croton* | *mongue* | 12/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18° 01’ 19,1" | 49° 07’ 15,5" | 601 |
| RAG_031 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * | 12/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18° 01' 24,4" | 49° 07’ 15,4" | 655 |
| RAG_032 | OLEACEAE | *Noronhia* | * | 13/01/2017 | Antetezana | 17° 48' 54,4" | 49° 28' 48,1" | 14 |
| RAG_033 | LAURACEAE | *Ocotea* | *racemosa* | 13/01/2017 | Antetezana | 17° 48' 54,4" | 49° 28' 47,4" | 2 |
| RAG_035 | MYRTACEAE | *Eugenia* | *pluricymosa* | 13/01/2017 | Antetezana | 17° 48' 54,3" | 49° 28' 55,7" | 5 |
| RAG_036 | RUBIACEAE | *Saldinia* | *axillaris* | 13/01/2017 | Antetezana | 17° 48' 54,3" | 49° 28' 55,2" | 7 |
| RAG_037 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *angustifolia* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 26,6" | 49° 05' 40,7" | 565 |
| RAG_038 | ANNONACEAE | *Xylopia* | *lamii* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 05' 41,0" | 49° 05' 41,0" | 565 |
| RAG_039 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *lamianum* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 25,3" | 49° 05' 40,7" | 563 |
| RAG_040 | LAURACEAE | *Ocotea* | *caudatifolia* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 25,4" | 49° 05' 40,4" | 567 |
| RAG_042 | RUBIACEAE | *Gynochthodes* | *umbellata* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 24,7" | 49° 05' 40,5" | 560 |
| RAG_043 | RUBIACEAE | *Bremeria* | *sp. Nov.* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 24,7' | 49° 05' 40,6" | 563 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAG_045 | RUBIACEAE | *Danais* | *volubilis* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 24,2" | 49° 05' 42,3" | 562 |
| RAG_048 | PRIMULACEAE | *Embelia* | *madagascariensis* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 23,7" | 49° 05' 41,2" | 550 |
| RAG_049 | RUBIACEAE | *Bremeria* | *hymenopogonoides* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 23,6" | 49° 05' 42,1" | 552 |
| RAG_050 | MYRTACEAE | *Eugenia* | *pluricymosa* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 25,3" | 49° 05' 41,5" | 534 |
| RAG_051 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *ochrosiifolium* | 02/02/2017 | Andromasina | 18° 01' 37,1" | 49° 05' 36,3" | 592 |
| RAG_054 | SAPINDACEAE | *Macphersonia* | *madagascariensis* | 02/02/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18° 01' 32,5" | 49° 05' 30,3" | 556 |
| RAG_055 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 02/02/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18° 01' 30,9" | 49° 05' 31,7" | 547 |
| RAG_056 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Eremolaena* | *humblotiana* | 02/02/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18° 01' 31,0" | 49° 05' 31,8" | 549 |
| RAG_059 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *occlusa* | 06/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18° 01' 27,8" | 49° 05' 25,9" | 477 |
| RAG_060 | SALICACEAE | *Casearia* | *nigrescens* | 06/02/2017 | Bekoka | 18° 01' 28,8" | 49° 05' 07,7" | 572 |
| RAG_063 | SOLANACEAE | *Solanum* | *madagascariense* | 06/02/2017 | Bekoka | 18° 01' 27,7" | 49° 05' 07,6" | 594 |
| RAG_064 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Hancea* | *capuronii* | 06/02/2017 | Bekoka | 18° 01' 27,6" | 49° 05' 07,1" | 590 |
| RAG_065 | APOCYNACEAE | *Petchia* | *erythrocarpa* | 06/02/2017 | Bekoka | 18° 01' 27,7" | 49° 05' 07,3" | 582 |
| RAG_066 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | * | 06/02/2017 | Bekoka | 18° 01' 28,3" | 49° 05' 06,5" | 605 |
| RAG_068 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *fibrosa* | 06/02/2017 | Bekoka | 18° 01' 29,4" | 49° 05' 03,3" | 651 |
| RAG_069 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *brachyclada* | 06/02/2017 | Bekoka | 18° 01' 29,4" | 49° 05' 03,9" | 648 |
| RAG_071 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | * | 06/02/2017 | Ampamakiandamizany | 18° 00' 35,4" | 49° 07' 10,8" | 364 |
| RAG_072 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *macrostipula* | 05/03/2017 | Analahely | 17° 53' 17,3" | 49° 14' 13,6" | 291 |
| RAG_073 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *unifoliolatum* | 05/03/2017 | Analahely | 17° 53' 17,2" | 49° 14' 13,4" | 278 |
| RAG_075 | DIOSCOREACEAE | *Tacca* | *artocarpifolia* | 05/03/2017 | Analahely | 17° 53' 17,1" | 49° 14' 13,4" | 280 |
| RAG_076 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *julietiae* | 05/03/2017 | Analahely | 17° 53' 16,1" | 49° 14' 12,9" | 294 |
| RAG_077 | RUBIACEAE | *Saldinia* | *oblongifolia* | 05/03/2017 | Analahely | 17° 53' 15,5" | 49° 14' 12,0" | 307 |
| RAG_078 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *mangabensis* | 05/03/2017 | Analahely | 17° 53' 14,9" | 49° 14' 12,9" | 309 |
| RAG_080 | MORACEAE | *Trophis* | *montana* | 05/03/2017 | Analahely | 17° 58' 14,7" | 49° 14' 1,5" | 311 |
| RAG_081 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *guillotii* | 05/03/2017 | Analahely | 17° 53' 13,3" | 49° 14' 13,6" | 292 |
| RAG_084 | POACEAE | *Cenchrus* | *polystachios* | 24/03/2017 | Ranomadio | 17° 57' 09,2" | 49° 19' 30,0" | 120 |
| RAG_085 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *paniculatum* | 24/03/2017 | Ranomadio | 17° 57' 09,2" | 49° 19' 30,1" | 120 |
| RAG_086 | POACEAE | *Andropogon* | *eucomus* | 24/03/2017 | Ranomadio | 17° 57' 09,1" | 49° 19' 30,0" | 123 |
| RAG_087 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Amphorocalyx* | *auratifolius* | 24/03/2017 | Ranomadio | 17° 57' 12,6" | 49° 19' 31,4" | 119 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAG_088 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *scrobiculatum* | 24/03/2017 | Ranomadio | 17° 57' 37,2" | 49° 19' 38,4" | 144 |
| RAG_089 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *urvillei* | 24/03/2017 | Ranomadio | 17° 57' 37,2" | 49° 19' 38,5" | 147 |
| RAG_090 | CARDIOPTERIDACEAE | *Leptaulus* | *citrioides* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 43,41" | 49° 19' 43,41" | 183 |
| RAG_094 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *sambiranensis* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 44,7" | 49° 19' 45,8" | 187 |
| RAG_095 | ARECACEAE | *Orania* | *longisquama* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 44,3" | 49° 19' 45,3" | 165 |
| RAG_097 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *reflexa* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 45,6" | 49° 19' 46,00" | 193 |
| RAG_100 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *onivensis* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 47,0" | 49° 19' 45,6" | 178 |
| RAG_101 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *pentamera* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 48,1" | 49° 19' 44,5" | 176 |
| RAG_102 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 48,9" | 49° 19' 45,2" | 189 |
| RAG_106 | LAURACEAE | *Ocotea* | *cymosa* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 50,2" | 49° 19' 46,9" | 182 |
| RAG_107 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *madagascariense* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 50,1" | 49° 19' 39,8" | 197 |
| RAG_110 | RUBIACEAE | *Hyperacanthus* | *talangninia* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 47,8" | 49° 19' 37,8" | 159 |
| RAG_111 | POACEAE | *Imperata* | *cylindrica* | 24/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 09,2" | 49° 19' 30,1" | 123 |
| RAG_112 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *mortonianum* | 26/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 47,5" | 49° 19' 34,7" | 104 |
| RAG_114 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *sp* | 26/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 49,9" | 49° 19' 36,2 | 140 |
| RAG_115 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *pervilleana* | 26/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 49,9" | 49° 19' 36,6" | 149 |
| RAG_116 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *lucens* | 26/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 50,2" | 49° 19' 36,7" | 149 |
| RAG_117 | DIDYMELACEAE | *Didymeles* | *integrifolia* | 26/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 53,5" | 49° 19' 41,7" | 206 |
| RAG_118 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *sambiranensis* | 26/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 54,0" | 49° 19' 41,9" | 201 |
| RAG_119 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *reflexa* | 26/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 51,2" | 49° 19' 41,2" | 205 |
| RAG_120 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *parkeri* | 26/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 47,3" | 49° 19' 40,5" | 150 |
| RAG_121 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *lamianum* | 28/03/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17° 57' 45,6" | 49° 19' 52,9" | 199 |
| RAG_123 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 28/03/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17° 57' 45,0" | 49° 19' 52,7" | 206 |
| RAG_124 | DIDYMELACEAE | *Didymeles* | *integrifolia* | 28/03/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17° 57' 43,0" | 49° 19' 51,9" | 166 |
| RAG_126 | RUBIACEAE | *Peponidium* | *pallens* | 28/03/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17° 57' 42,3" | 49° 19' 51,4" | 159 |
| RAG_127 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *robusta* | 28/03/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17° 57' 42,1" | 49° 19' 51,4" | 150 |
| RAG_129 | FABACEAE | *Entada* | *rheedei* | 28/04/2017 | Ambatovilagny | 17°51'24,3" | 49°13'10,1" | 230 |
| RAG_130 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *reflexa* | 28/04/2017 | Ambatovilagny | 17°51'26,4" | 49°13'06,2" | 244 |
| RAG_133 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *rakotoniaina* | 28/04/2017 | Ambatovilagny | 17°51'28,3" | 49°12'59,8" | 247 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAG_135 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *reflexa* | 28/04/2017 | Ambatovilagny | 17°51'30,6" | 49°12'57,2" | 242 |
| RAG_136 | HYPERICACAE | *Psorospermum* | *chionanthifolium* | 28/04/2017 | Ambatovilagny | 17°51'32,7" | 49°12'56,1" | 232 |
| RAG_138 | LEEACEAE | *Leea* | *guineensis* | 28/04/2017 | Ambatovilagny | 17°51'24,8" | 49°13'06,1" | 229 |
| RAG_140 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Memecylon* | * | 01/05/2017 | Ambatovilantsongolovolo | 17°51'07,5" | 49°13'41,5" | 244 |
| RAG_145 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 01/05/2017 | Ambatovilantsongolovolo | 17°51'15,8" | 49°13'35,8" | 277 |
| RAG_148 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Dichaetanthera* | *articulata* | 03/05/2017 | Ambatovilantsongolovolo | 17°51'30,3" | 49°12'40,2" | 312 |
| RAG_151 | ANNONACEAE | *Artabotrys* | * | 03/05/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'36,3" | 49°12'35,8" | 309 |
| RAG_154 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *globosum* | 03/05/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'36,7" | 49°12'31,5" | 271 |
| RAG_155 | POACEAE | *Panicum* | *maximum* | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'03,08" | 49°13'58,8" | 237 |
| RAG_156 | HYPERICACAE | *Harungana* | *madagascariensis* | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'02,5" | 49°13'58,5" | 260 |
| RAG_157 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *assimilis* | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'01,1" | 49°13'59,7" | 276 |
| RAG_158 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'00,4" | 49°14'01,3" | 285 |
| RAG_159 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'00,7" | 49°14'01,2" | 287 |
| RAG_160 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *chapelieri* | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'00,5" | 49°14'01,3" | 288 |
| RAG_161 | SALICACEAE | *Casearia* | *nigrescens* | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°50'59,3" | 49°14'02,8" | 301 |
| RAG_163 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Phyllanthus* | *matitanensis* | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°50'58,9" | 49°14'00,4" | 306 |
| RAG_164 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Macaranga* | *grallata* | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°50'58,8" | 49°14'00,9" | 310 |
| RAG_166 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | *purpurea* | 07/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'02,0" | 49°13'52,3" | 290 |
| RAG_167 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *onivensis* | 20/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'27,8" | 49°05'07,4" | 590 |
| RAG_168 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Suregada* | *laurina* | 20/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'28,5" | 49°06'06,4" | 606 |
| RAG_169 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | *leprosum* | 20/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'28,6" | 49°05'05,7" | 621 |
| RAG_170 | MELIACEAE | *Trichilia* | *mucronata* | 20/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'28,6" | 49°05'04,1" | 633 |
| RAG_171 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *humblotii* | 20/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'28,7" | 49°05'03,8" | 659 |
| RAG_172 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *ochrosiifolium* | 20/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'28,2" | 49°05'02,6' | 678 |
| RAG_173 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *politoria* | 20/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'28,3" | 49°05'02,7' | 661 |
| RAG_174 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *mandrarensis* | 20/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'28,6" | 49°05'02,3' | 678 |
| RAG_175 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *senacia* | 20/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'21,6" | 49°05'01,8" | 733 |
| RAG_176 | RUBIACEAE | *Mantalania* | *capuronii* | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'41,0" | 49°05'08,3" | 652 |
| RAG_177 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *senacia* | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'42,2" | 49°05'04,9" | 690 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAG_178 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *anjanaharibensis* | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'42,6'' | 49°05'02,9'' | 711 |
| RAG_180 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *anjanaharibensis* | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'43,7'' | 49°05'59,4'' | 742 |
| RAG_181 | RUBIACEAE | * | * | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'44,2'' | 49°04'57,3'' | 768 |
| RAG_182 | ELAEOCARPACEAE | Sloanea | rhodantha | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'46,0'' | 49°04'56,3' | 788 |
| RAG_183 | RUBIACEAE | *Ixora* | * | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'46,4'' | 49°04'54,6'' | 790 |
| RAG_184 | OLEACEAE | *Noronhia* | * | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'44,9'' | 49°04'56,5'' | 805 |
| RAG_185 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'47,8'' | 49°04'56,4'' | 819 |
| RAG_186 | RUBIACEAE | *Peponidium* | *sp nov.* | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'55,6'' | 49°04'59,2' | 816 |
| RAG_187 | ARALIACEAE | *Neocussonia* | * | 22/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'54,0'' | 49°05'08,4'' | 723 |
| RAG_188 | DIOSCOREACEAE | *Dioscorea* | * | 23/07/2017 | Ambolofotsy | 18°56,00,1'' | 49°07'23,9'' | 113 |
| RAG_189 | ASTERACEAE | Sonchus | oleraceus | 24/07/2017 | Tsitongambaza | 17°56'45,2'' | 49°06'06,4'' | 339 |
| RAG_190 | ASTERACEAE | Youngia | japonica | 24/07/2017 | Tsitongambaza | 17°57'04,3'' | 49°05'59,8'' | 336 |
| RAG_193 | RUBIACEAE | *Chassalia* | *bojeri* | 24/07/2017 | Tsitongambaza | 17°57'44,1'' | 49°05'54,0'' | 613 |
| RAG_194 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *ariadnes* | 24/07/2017 | Tsitongambaza | 17°57'44,2'' | 49°05'54,5'' | 660 |
| RAG_198 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | *densifolia* | 24/07/2017 | Tsitongambaza | 17°57'44,9'' | 49°05'55,7'' | 743 |
| RAG_202 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 28/07/2017 | Sampandrano | 17°57'53,2'' | 49°04'34,8'' | 816 |
| RAG_205 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *madagascariensis* | 28/07/2017 | Sampandrano | 17°57'55,2'' | 49°04'34,9'' | 850 |
| RAG_208 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Memecylon* | * | 28/07/2017 | Sampandrano | 17°57'58,7'' | 49°04'34,3'' | 864 |
| RAG_210 | ANNONACEAE | *Fenerivia* | *chapelieri* | 28/07/2017 | Sampandrano | 17°58'02,7'' | 49°04'31,2'' | 895 |
| RAG_212 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *politoria* | 28/07/2017 | Sampandrano | 17°58'02,3'' | 49°04'30,5'' | 888 |
| RAG_213 | MAESACEAE | *Maesa* | *lanceolata* | 28/07/2017 | Sampandrano | 17°57'51,5'' | 49°04'26,2'' | 714 |
| RAG_217 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 30/07/2017 | Sampandrano | 17°58'00,7'' | 49°04'17,8'' | 895 |
| RAG_218 | RUBIACEAE | *Ixora* | *emirnensis* | 30/07/2017 | Sampandrano | 17°58'02,3'' | 49°04'17,8'' | 914 |
| RAG_230 | PHYSENACEAE | *Physena* | *madagascariensis* | 02/08/2017 | Sampandrano | 17°56'50,0'' | 49°04'39,1'' | 619 |
| RAG_232 | MELIACEAE | *Astrotrichilia* | * | 28/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'18,3'' | 49°20'13,1'' | 164 |
| RAG_233 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | * | 28/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'18,6'' | 49°20'13,9'' | 162 |
| RAG_234 | LAURACEAE | *Potameia* | * | 28/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'17,5'' | 49°20'14,4'' | 146 |
| RAG_235 | LAURACEAE | *Potameia* | * | 28/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'17,4'' | 49°20'14,4'' | 150 |
| RAG_236 | APOCYNACEAE | * | * | 28/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'16,9'' | 49°20'15,0'' | 131 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAG_239 | CALOPHYLLACEAE | * | * | 28/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'19,2" | 49°20'15,6" | 164 |
| RAG_245 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | * | 31/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'17,4" | 49°20'19,8" | 187 |
| RAG_246 | BURSERACEAE | *Protium* | * | 31/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'17,2" | 49°20'20,2" | 178 |
| RAG_248 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | * | 31/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'16,8" | 49°20'20,5" | 171 |
| RAG_251 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | * | 02/11/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'31,2" | 49°20'09,2" | 156 |
| RAG_252 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * | 02/11/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'28,3" | 49°20'08,1" | 190 |
| RAG_253 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 02/11/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'28,3" | 49°20'09,1" | 69 |
| RAG_259 | FABACEAE | *Abrus* | * | 04/11/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'28,6" | 49°20'08,00" | 171 |
| RAG_263 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 07/11/2017 | Menagisy | 17°55'21,7" | 49°19',38,9" | 73 |
| RAG_264 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 07/11/2017 | Menagisy | 17°55'21,2" | 49°19',40,3" | 69 |
| RAG_265 | PROTEACEAE | *Dilobeia* | * | 07/11/2017 | Menagisy | 17°55'16,5" | 49°19',40,7" | 87 |
| RAG_267 | SALICACEAE | *Scolopia* | * | 07/11/2017 | Menagisy | 17°55'13,9" | 49°19',40,7" | 114 |
| RAG_269 | RUBIACEAE | *Ixora* | * | 09/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'06,4" | 49°19',20,1" | 69 |
| RAG_270 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * | 09/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'05,4" | 49°19',20,1" | 86 |
| RAG_272 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 09/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'03,2" | 49°19',19,4" | 91 |
| RAG_273 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | * | 09/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'03,4" | 49°19',19,6" | 89 |
| RAG_277 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tombourissa* | * | 09/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'01,2" | 49°19',20,0" | 113 |
| RAG_280 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 09/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°54'59,8" | 49°19',18,6" | 132 |
| RAG_282 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Poupartia* | * | 09/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°54'59,3" | 49°19',18,3" | 126 |
| RAG_283 | LAMIACEAE | *Vitex* | * | 09/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'00,4" | 49°19',17,6" | 127 |
| RAG_284 | PASSIFLORACEAE | *Paropsia* | * | 09/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°54'58,0" | 49°19',17,3" | 135 |
| RAG_285 | LAURACEAE | *Scolopia* | * | 11/11/2017 | Analahambana | 17°54'50,0" | 49°19',03,4" | 149 |
| RAG_286 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 11/11/2017 | Analahambana | 17°54'50,04" | 49°19',04,18" | 156 |
| RAG_287 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | * | 11/11/2017 | Analahambana | 17°54'49,8" | 49°19',04,6" | 162 |
| RAG_288 | SALICACEAE | *Scolopia* | * | 11/11/2017 | Analahambana | 17°54'49,9" | 49°19',04,4" | 155 |
| RAG_289 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Schizolaena* | *cauliflora* | 11/11/2017 | Analahambana | 17°54'46,3" | 49°19',03,7" | 227 |
| RAG_292 | MIRYSTICACEAE | *Syzygium* | * | 11/11/2017 | Analahambana | 17°54'49,8" | 49°19',04,6" | 162 |
| RAG_293 | RUTACEAE | *Vepris* | * | 11/11/2017 | Analahambana | 17°54'49,0" | 49°19',03,8" | 209 |
| RAG_294 | POACEAE | * | * | 14/11/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'03,4" | 49°18',57,9" | 84 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAG_298 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | * | 14/11/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'10,3" | 49°18',57,7" | 138 |
| RAG_299 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 14/11/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'10,4" | 49°18',56,5" | 135 |
| RAG_300 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 14/11/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'14,0" | 49°18',53,3" | 114 |
| RAG_301 | SPHAEROSEPALACEAE | *Rhopalocarpus* | * | 14/11/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'11,9" | 49°18',59,8" | 116 |
| RAG_310 | MORACEAE | *Streblus* | * | 09/02/2018 | Anjiro | 18°02'10,0" | 49°11'52,8" | 310 |
| RAG_326 | MORACEAE | *Streblus* | * | 11/02/2018 | Marenina | 18°03'21,7" | 49°11'48,4" | 189 |
| RAG_346 | CARDIOPTERIDACEAE | *Leptaulus* | * | 14/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'19,9" | 49°12'38,6" | 235 |
| RAG_348 | FABACEAE | *Cynometra* | * | 14/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'19,8" | 49°12'38,7" | 238 |
| RAG_352 | MORACEAE | *Streblus* | *dimepate* | 14/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'26,8" | 49°12'42,7" | 203 |
| RAG_358 | CARDIOPTERIDACEAE | *Leptaulus* | * | 16/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'26,8" | 49°12'42,7" | 200 |
| RAG_359 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | * | 16/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'32,1" | 49°12'32,9" | 205 |
| RAG_363 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 16/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'31,8" | 049°12'31,4" | 212 |
| RAG_365 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | * | 16/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'29,5" | 049°12'32,8" | 189 |
| RAG_368 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 16/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'23,8" | 049°12'32,1" | 150 |
| RAG_369 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 16/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'25,0" | 049°12'31,9" | 143 |
| RAG_378 | SALICACEAE | *Ludia* | * | 19/02/2018 | Lohany_Sahamalaza | 18°02'34,0" | 049°14'10,5" | 154 |
| RAG_380 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 19/02/2018 | Lohany_Sahamalaza | 18°02'34,1" | 049°09'09,6" | 173 |
| RAG_381 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 19/02/2018 | Lohany_Sahamalaza | 18°02'32,0" | 049°14'09,5" | 168 |
| RAG_382 | BIGNONIACEAE | *Rhodocolea* | * | 19/02/2018 | Lohany_Sahamalaza | 18°02'31,9" | 049°14'09,5" | 163 |
| RAG_387 | CARDIOPTERIDACEAE | *Leptaulus* | * | 19/02/2018 | Lohany_Sahamalaza | 18°02'30,0" | 049°14'11,9" | 157 |
| RAG_390 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 21/02/2018 | Vohitrasina | 18°01'14,4" | 049°14'19,1" | 156 |
| RAG_404 | RUBIACEAE | *Craterispermum* | * | 21/02/2018 | Vohitrasina | 18°01'11,1" | 049°14'22,2" | 155 |
| RAG_414 | RUBIACEAE | * | * | 11/03/2018 | Menagisy | 17°55'22,3" | 49°19'39,2" | 75 |
| RAG_415 | ORCHIDACEAE | *Vanilla* | * | 11/03/2018 | Menagisy | 17°55'22,5" | 49°19'39,1" | 78 |
| RAG_420 | * | * | * | 11/03/2018 | Menagisy | 17°55'24,2" | 49°19'40,7" | 90 |
| RAG_421 | CLUSIACEAE | *Mammea* | * | 11/03/2018 | Menagisy | 17°55'24,1" | 49°19'40,9" | 88 |
| RAG_423 | RUBIACEAE | * | * | 11/03/2018 | Menagisy | 17°55'24,6" | 49°19'44,7" | 116 |
| RAG_425 | BIGNONIACEAE | *Rhodocolea* | * | 11/03/2018 | Menagisy | 17°55'19,1" | 49°19'44,6" | 60 |
| RAG_427 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * | 12/03/2018 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'04,8" | 49°19'00,7" | 78 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAG_430 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | * | 12/03/2018 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'07,2" | 49°18'55,6" | 137 |
| RAG_439 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | * | 12/03/2018 | Amparafaravay | 17°56'28,3" | 49°20'08,5" | 186 |
| RAG_441 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 12/03/2018 | Amparafaravay | 17°56'25,7" | 49°20'09,5" | 165 |
| RAG_446 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | * | 12/03/2018 | Alahambana | 17°54'46,9" | 49°19'04,0" | 183 |
| RAG_447 | SALICACEAE | *Calantica* | * | 12/03/2018 | Alahambana | 17°54'43,1" | 49°19'03,9" | 227 |
| RAG_453 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | * | 12/03/2018 | Alahambana | 17°54'41,1" | 49°19'02,3" | 212 |
| RAG_455 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 12/03/2018 | Alahambana | 17°54'48,2" | 49°19'01,7" | 167 |
| RAG_458 | LOGANIACEAE | *Strychnos* | * | 13/03/2018 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'06,6" | 49°19'17,4" | 84 |
| RAG_463 | SALICACEAE | *Ludia* | * | 13/03/2018 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'05,4" | 49°19'02,4" | 71 |
| RAG_464 | SALICACEAE | *Ludia* | * | 13/03/2018 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'05,4" | 49°19'02,4" | 76 |
| RAG_472 | RUBIACEAE | *Breonia* | * | 13/03/2018 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'07,0" | 49°18'49,8" | 163 |
| RAG_477 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | * | 13/03/2018 | Alahambana | 17°54'36,7" | 49°19'04,5" | 218 |
| RBM_008 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Orfilea* | *coriacea* | 12/11/2016 | Angodro | 17°56'03,3" | 49°20'50,2" | 278 |
| RBM_009 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | *angustifolia* | 12/11/2016 | Angodro | 17°56'03,2" | 49°11'50,5" | 277 |
| RBM_011 | SAPOTACEAE | *Mimusops* | *capuronii* | 12/11/2016 | Angodro | 17°56'04,0" | 49°11'49,5" | 276 |
| RBM_012 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | *humbertii* | 16/11/2016 | Manarivony | 17°56'07,1" | 49°11'08,3" | 314 |
| RBM_013 | RUBIACEAE | *Danais* | * | 16/11/2016 | Manarivony | 17°56'03,9" | 49°11'07,3" | 311 |
| RBM_014 | MALVACEAE | *Dombeya* | * | 16/11/2016 | Manarivony | 17°56'08,8" | 49°11'07,2" | 317 |
| RBM_015 | OLEACEAE | Noronhia | gracilipes | 16/11/2016 | Manarivony | 17°56'10,8" | 49°11'08,5" | 313 |
| RBM_018 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *bridsoniae* | 16/11/2016 | Analavola | 17°56'46,5" | 49°11'47,3" | 176 |
| RBM_019 | MALVACEAE | *Nesogordonia* | *crassipes* | 16/11/2016 | Analavola | 17°56'42,0" | 49°11'46,8" | 178 |
| RBM_020 | DICHAPETALACEAE | *Dichapetalum* | *madagascariense* | 11/12/2016 | Ambotohaka | 18°01'23,0" | 49°06'56,1" | 614 |
| RBM_021 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | *rigidifolia* | 11/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18°01'19,0" | 49°07'13,7" | 616 |
| RBM_022 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | *stipulacea* | 11/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18°01'19,4" | 49°07'13,2" | 646 |
| RBM_026 | ASPHODELACEAE | *Dianella* | *ensifolia* | 11/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18°01'23,3" | 49°07'13,6" | 687 |
| RBM_027 | ANNONACEAE | *Fenerivia* | * | 11/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18°01'25,1" | 49°07'12,6" | 683 |
| RBM_028 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *fibrosa* | 11/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18°01'25,0" | 49°07'12,9" | 677 |
| RBM_030 | ANNONACEAE | *Huberantha* | * | 11/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18°01'26,5" | 49°07'12,2" | 651 |
| RBM_031 | MORACEAE | *Streblus* | *dimepate* | 11/12/2016 | Zanaposa | 18°01'23,0" | 49°06'54,4" | 614 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBM_032 | LOGANIACEAE | *Strychnos* | * | 12/01/2017 | Analambo | 18°03'24,0" | 49°20'26,1" | 104 |
| RBM_033 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *madagascariense* | 12/01/2017 | Analambo | 18°03'24,2" | 49°20'26,0" | 98 |
| RBM_034 | SAPINDACEAE | *Doratoxylon* | *apetalum* | 12/01/2017 | Analambo | 18°03'24,2" | 49°20'26,0" | 98 |
| RBM_036 | SAPOTACEAE | *Chrysophyllum* | * | 12/01/2017 | Analambo | 18°03'23,8" | 49°20'26,0" | 97 |
| RBM_038 | COMBRETACEAE | *Combretum* | * | 12/01/2017 | Analambo | 18°03'25,7" | 49°20'26,0" | 96 |
| RBM_039 | OCHNACEAE | *Campylospermum* | *anceps* | 12/01/2017 | Analambo | 18°03'25,6" | 49°20'26,1" | 96 |
| RBM_040 | OCHNACEAE | *Ochna* | *polycarpa* | 12/01/2017 | Analambo | 18°03'26,9" | 49°20'25,4" | 95 |
| RBM_043 | RUBIACEAE | *Coffea* | *richardii* | 12/01/2017 | Analambo | 18°03'26,8" | 49°20'25,4" | 99 |
| RBM_044 | CELASTRACEAE | *Salacia* | * | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'28,1" | 49°05'26,0" | 484 |
| RBM_045 | LAURACEAE | *Potameia* | *tomentella* | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'27,8" | 49°05'26,1" | 510 |
| RBM_046 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Campnosperma* | *micranteia* | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'27,6" | 49°05'25,8" | 498 |
| RBM_047 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | * | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'28,1" | 49°05'25,8" | 495 |
| RBM_048 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Eremolaena* | *humblotiana* | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'27,9" | 49°05'25,2" | 505 |
| RBM_049 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | *littoralis* | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'28,0" | 49°05'25,5" | 514 |
| RBM_052 | LAURACEAE | *Ocotea* | * | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'27,7" | 49°05'25,0" | 511 |
| RBM_055 | APOCYNACEAE | *Landolphia* | * | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'27,5" | 49°05'25,2" | 512 |
| RBM_058 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | *rufostellata* | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'29,0" | 49°05'21,8" | 527 |
| RBM_059 | ANNONACEAE | * | * | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'30,7" | 49°05'21,5" | 530 |
| RBM_061 | LAURACEAE | *Ocotea* | *corethroides* | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'32,2" | 49°05'21,3" | 532 |
| RBM_062 | MENISPERMACEAE | *Burasaia* | *madagascariensis* | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'32,2" | 49°05'21,4" | 533 |
| RBM_064 | RUBIACEAE | *Breonia* | * | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'32,1" | 49°05'21,8" | 527 |
| RBM_065 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'26,1" | 49°05'26,6" | 494 |
| RBM_066 | APOCYNACEAE | *Landolphia* | * | 01/02/2017 | Ambinanibikoka | 18°01'25,9" | 49°05'27,0" | 497 |
| RBM_068 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* | 05/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18°01'18,4" | 49°05'41,6" | 506 |
| RBM_069 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* | 05/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18°01'17,8" | 49°05'42,1" | 500 |
| RBM_070 | ANNONACEAE | *Xylopia* | *buxifolia* | 05/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18°01'17,7" | 49°05'43,3" | 518 |
| RBM_072 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 05/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18°01'17,0" | 49°05'44,0" | 538 |
| RBM_073 | MYRTACEAE | Syzygium | * | 05/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18°01'15,8" | 49°05'42,6" | 533 |
| RBM_074 | ANNONACEAE | *Xylopia* | * | 05/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18°01'15,8" | 49°05'42,3" | 529 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBM_076 | CELASTRACEAE | *Salacia* | *madagascariensis* | 05/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18°00'35,4" | 49°07'10,8" | 364 |
| RBM_077 | SAPOTACEAE | *Sideroxylon* | *capuronii* | 10/03/2017 | Lohanisahananto | 17° 52' 52,6" | 49° 13' 46" | 390 |
| RBM_078 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *paniculatum* | 10/03/2017 | Lohanisahananto | 17° 52' 50,2" | 49° 13' 46" | 429 |
| RBM_079 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *scrobiculatum* | 10/03/2017 | Lohanisahananto | 17° 52' 48,7" | 49° 13' 46" | 433 |
| RBM_080 | POACEAE | *Imperata* | *cylindrica* | 10/03/2017 | Lohanisahananto | 17° 52' 48,7" | 49° 13' 46" | 432 |
| RBM_081 | RUBIACEAE | *Saldinia* | * | 10/03/2017 | Anteviala | 17° 52' 46,3" | 49° 13' 46" | 439 |
| RBM_082 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* | 10/03/2017 | Anteviala | 17° 52' 47,7" | 49° 13' 46" | 430 |
| RBM_083 | SAPINDACEAE | *Plagioscyphus* | *jumellei* | 10/03/2017 | Anteviala | 17° 52' 47,6" | 49° 13' 46" | 445 |
| RBM_087 | CONNARACEAE | *Rourea* | *minor* | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 46,6" | 49° 13' 46" | 255 |
| RBM_089 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *haplostylis* | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 44,6" | 49° 13' 46" | 279 |
| RBM_091 | PRIMULACEAE | *Embelia* | *madagascariensis* | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 44,5" | 49° 13' 46" | 291 |
| RBM_092 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | * | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 44,2" | 49° 13' 46" | 293 |
| RBM_094 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *sp. Nov.* | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 42,6" | 49° 13' 46" | 295 |
| RBM_095 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | *corymbosum* | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 42,2" | 49° 13' 46" | 199 |
| RBM_096 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *madagascariense* | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 44,4" | 49° 13' 46" | 312 |
| RBM_099 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *chapelieri* | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 42,1" | 49° 13' 46" | 328 |
| RBM_100 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 42,3" | 49° 13' 46" | 317 |
| RBM_101 | CELASTRACEAE | *Polycardia* | *phyllanthoides* | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 41" | 49° 13' 46" | 340 |
| RBM_103 | ELAEOCARPACEAE | *Elaeocarpus* | *subserratus* | 13/03/2017 | Analavola | 17° 52' 40,8" | 49° 13' 46" | 346 |
| RBM_104 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 26/03/2017 | Vohitrakoholahy | 17° 57' 15,5" | 49° 13' 46" | 69 |
| RBM_107 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | * | 26/03/2017 | Vohitrakoholahy | 17° 57' 19,7" | 49° 13' 46" | 105 |
| RBM_108 | ANNONACEAE | *Fenerivia* | * | 26/03/2017 | Analabe | 17° 57' 18,8" | 49° 13' 46" | 102 |
| RBM_110 | RUBIACEAE | *Coffea* | *richardii* | 26/03/2017 | Analabe | 17° 57' 24" | 49° 13' 46" | 121 |
| RBM_111 | CLUSIACEAE | *Eliea* | *articulata* | 26/03/2017 | Analabe | 17° 57' 26,6" | 49° 13' 46" | 97 |
| RBM_112 | MALVACEAE | *Nesogordonia* | *crassipes* | 26/03/2017 | Analabe | 17° 57' 28,4" | 49° 13' 46" | 73 |
| RBM_113 | Menispermaceae | *Triclisia* | * | 28/03/2017 | Analabe | 17° 57' 37,4" | 49° 13' 46" | 117 |
| RBM_114 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *reflexa* | 28/03/2017 | Analabe | 17° 57' 22,8" | 49° 13' 46" | 103 |
| RBM_119 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *cephaloides* | 28/03/2017 | Analabe | 17° 57' 22,4" | 49° 13' 46" | 97 |
| RBM_121 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | * | 28/03/2017 | Analabe | 17° 57' 22,4" | 49° 13' 46" | 93 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBM_122 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 27/04/2017 | Ambinanivatovilany | 17° 51' 24,3" | 49° 13' 46" | 227 |
| RBM_123 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *betamponae* | 27/04/2017 | Ambinanivatovilany | 17° 51' 28,1" | 49° 13' 46" | 232 |
| RBM_124 | MORACEAE | *Streblus* | *dimepate* | 27/04/2017 | Ambinanivatovilany | 17° 51' 27,1" | 49° 13' 46" | 236 |
| RBM_125 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *thouvenotii* | 27/04/2017 | Ambinanivatovilany | 17° 51' 26,3" | 49° 13' 46" | 245 |
| RBM_126 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 27/04/2017 | Ambinanivatovilany | 17° 51' 25,4" | 49° 13' 46" | 266 |
| RBM_127 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 27/04/2017 | Ambinanivatovilany | 17° 51' 25,8" | 49° 13' 46" | 269 |
| RBM_128 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* | 27/04/2017 | Ambinanivatovilany | 17° 51' 26,9" | 49° 13' 46" | 241 |
| RBM_133 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *pentamera* | 29/04/2017 | Ankorakely | 17° 51' 16,2" | 49° 13' 46" | 273 |
| RBM_134 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *onivensis* | 29/04/2017 | Ankorakely | 17° 51' 17,0" | 49° 13' 46" | 271 |
| RBM_135 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *chapelieri* | 29/04/2017 | Ankorakely | 17° 51' 16,9" | 49° 13' 46" | 273 |
| RBM_136 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 29/04/2017 | Ankorakely | 17° 51' 17,3" | 49° 13' 46" | 294 |
| RBM_137 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Abrahamia* | *ditimena* | 29/04/2017 | Ankorakely | 17° 51' 16,9" | 49° 13' 46" | 307 |
| RBM_139 | RUBIACEAE | *Tarenna* | *thouarsiana* | 02/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17° 51' 58,8" | 49° 13' 46" | 241 |
| RBM_140 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 02/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17° 51' 57,8" | 49° 13' 46" | 258 |
| RBM_141 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 02/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17° 51' 57,9" | 49° 13' 46" | 252 |
| RBM_142 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *pentamera* | 02/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17° 51' 58,7" | 49° 13' 46" | 266 |
| RBM_143 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 02/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17° 51' 57,7" | 49° 13' 46" | 295 |
| RBM_144 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Thecacoris* | * | 02/05/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17° 51' 58,4" | 49° 13' 46" | 296 |
| RBM_146 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 06/05/2017 | Andilamena | 17° 51' 27,3" | 49° 13' 46" | 238 |
| RBM_147 | RUBIACEAE | *Tricalysia* | *orientalis* | 06/05/2017 | Andilamena | 17° 51' 26,5" | 49° 13' 46" | 245 |
| RBM_148 | POACEAE | *Olyra* | *latifolia* | 06/05/2017 | Andilamena | 17° 51' 25,6" | 49° 13' 46" | 242 |
| RBM_153 | Connaraceae | *Ellipanthus* | *madagascariensis* | 06/05/2017 | Sahabefody | 17° 51' 24,7" | 49° 13' 46" | 262 |
| RBM_155 | BIGNONIACEAE | *Rhodocolea* | * | 06/05/2017 | Sahabefody | 17° 51' 25,3" | 49° 13' 46" | 257 |
| RBM_156 | RUBIACEAE | *Bremeria* | *hymenopogonoides* | 20/05/2017 | Ambodivoromboronana | 18°01'32,7" | 49°05'36,8" | 586 |
| RBM_157 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | * | 20/05/2017 | Ambodivoromboronana | 18°01'35,5" | 49°05'35,4" | 593 |
| RBM_158 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *ochrosiifolium* | 20/05/2017 | Ambodivoromboronana | 18°01'35,7" | 49°05'35,3" | 591 |
| RBM_159 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | * | 20/05/2017 | Ambodivoromboronana | 18°01'40,9" | 49°05'35,6" | 608 |
| RBM_160 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 20/05/2017 | Ambodivoromboronana | 18°01'42,8" | 49°05'35" | 582 |
| RBM_161 | RUBIACEAE | *Bertiera* | *crinita* | 20/05/2017 | Ambodivoromboronana | 18°01'42,9" | 49°05'36,7" | 592 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBM_163 | RUBIACEAE | *Mussaenda* | *arcuata* | 20/05/2017 | Ambodivoromboronana | 18°01'40,2" | 49°05'42,8" | 520 |
| RBM_164 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * | 20/05/2017 | Ambodivoromboronana | 18°01'40,6" | 49°05'43,5" | 516 |
| RBM_165 | SALICACEAE | * | * | 20/05/2017 | Ambodivoromboronana | 18°01'41,9" | 49°05'46,4" | 523 |
| RBM_166 | PRIMULACEAE | *Embelia* | *madagascariensis* | 22/05/2017 | Antanetinambatoharanana | 18°01'52,9" | 49°05'18,4" | 691 |
| RBM_167 | MELIACEAE | *Trichilia* | * | 22/05/2017 | Antanetinambatoharanana | 18°01'58,9" | 49°05'19,4" | 754 |
| RBM_168 | MELIACEAE | *Astrotrichilia* | *parvifolia* | 22/05/2017 | Antanetinambatoharanana | 18°01'58,8" | 49°05'19,6" | 755 |
| RBM_169 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *fibrosa* | 22/05/2017 | Antanetinambatoharanana | 18°01'59" | 49°05'21,2" | 739 |
| RBM_170 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 22/05/2017 | Antanetinambatoharanana | 18°01'59" | 49°05'21,2" | 739 |
| RBM_171 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | * | 22/05/2017 | Antanetinambatoharanana | 18°01'44,1" | 49°05'28,3" | 641 |
| RBM_174 | EUPHORBIACEAE | * | * | 26/05/2017 | Anjinjavola | 17°56'08,9" | 49°11'08,2" | 302 |
| RBM_175 | SAPINDACEAE | *Plagioscyphus* | *jumellei* | 26/05/2017 | Anjinjavola | 17°56'08,8" | 49°11'08,4" | 299 |
| RBM_176 | RUBIACEAE | * | * | 26/05/2017 | Anjinjavola | 17°56'08,8" | 49°11'08,4" | 299 |
| RBM_180 | RUBIACEAE | *Gallienia* | *sclerophylla* | 26/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'12,0" | 49°04'04,3" | 757 |
| RBM_181 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *angustifolia* | 26/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'12,0" | 49°04'04,4" | 756 |
| RBM_186 | MELIACEAE | *Astrotrichilia* | *voamatata* | 26/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'10,6" | 49°04'02,8" | 789 |
| RBM_187 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *pachygrammata* | 26/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'10,1" | 49°04'02,6" | 787 |
| RBM_192 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 26/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'08,1" | 49°04'03,8" | 804 |
| RBM_198 | RUBIACEAE | *Tarenna* | *uniflora* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'02,3" | 49°04'10,1" | 826 |
| RBM_207 | MAESACEAE | *Maesa* | *lanceolata* | 31/07/2017 | Itaolana | 17°57'31,7" | 49°03'52,3" | 713 |
| RBM_211 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *tiliifolia* | 31/07/2017 | Itaolana | 17°57'43,0" | 49°03'51,6" | 752 |
| RBM_212 | FABACEAE | *Clitoria* | *lasciva* | 04/08/2017 | Vohitrambo | 17°56'02,4" | 49°05'15,9" | 328 |
| RBM_213 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | *cuneifolia* | 04/08/2017 | Vohitrambo | 17°55'57,3" | 49°05'00,8" | 628 |
| RBM_214 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *pachygrammata* | 04/08/2017 | Vohitrambo | 17°55'57,0" | 49°04'59,4" | 646 |
| RBM_215 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *lokohensis* | 04/08/2017 | Vohitrambo | 17°55'56,8" | 49°04'59,3" | 647 |
| RBM_223 | FABACEAE | *Dalbergia* | *bathiei* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'07,4" | 49°19'11,4" | 79 |
| RBM_227 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | *uapacifolia* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'01,8" | 49°19'15,2" | 106 |
| RBM_229 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *angustifolia* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'07,0" | 49°19'20,8" | 67 |
| RBM_231 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | *nitidulum* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'06,6" | 49°19'20,1" | 73 |
| RBM_234 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Memecylon* | *perangustum* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'05,9" | 49°19'19,1" | 79 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBM_235 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *tiliifolia* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'06,5" | 49°19'20,3" | 75 |
| RBM_236 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *chapelieri* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'06,6" | 49°19'20,3" | 75 |
| RBM_239 | LOGANIACEAE | *Strychnos* | *trichoneura* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'02,7" | 49°19'14,5" | 97 |
| RBM_240 | CONNARACEAE | *Ellipanthus* | *madagascariensis* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'01,2" | 49°19'17,3" | 122 |
| RBM_243 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *pachygrammata* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'04,3" | 49°19'15,3" | 94 |
| RBM_246 | APOCYNACEAE | *Stephanotis* | *grandiflora* | 23/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'04,0" | 49°19'15,3" | 117 |
| RBM_247 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *reflexa* | 27/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'05,4" | 49°18'59,2" | 132 |
| RBM_248 | RUBIACEAE | *Saldinia* | *axillaris* | 27/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'05,8" | 49°18'59,1" | 110 |
| RBM_249 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *unifoliolatum* | 27/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'04,7" | 49°18'56,4" | 113 |
| RBM_250 | SAPOTACEAE | *Chrysophyllum* | *perrieri* | 27/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'04,9" | 49°18'54,5" | 114 |
| RBM_251 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Memecylon* | *clavistaminum* | 27/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'04,8" | 49°18'54,5" | 122 |
| RBM_255 | PHYSENACEAE | *Physena* | *madagascariensis* | 27/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'06,7" | 49°18'49,9" | 158 |
| RBM_257 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *bernieri* | 27/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'12,5" | 49°18'46,5" | 152 |
| RBM_258 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | *purpurea* | 27/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'14,5" | 49°18'50,8" | 98 |
| RBM_259 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Schizolaena* | * | 29/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'49,4' | 49°19'03,5" | 169 |
| RBM_261 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *politoria* | 29/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'49,2" | 49°19'03,2" | 168 |
| RBM_263 | SALICACEAE | *Scolopia* | *scolopioides* | 29/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'47,1" | 49°19'04,4" | 187 |
| RBM_264 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Poupartia* | *orientalis* | 29/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'46,5" | 49°19'05,4" | 176 |
| RBM_266 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *hildebrandtii* | 29/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'41,4" | 49°19'07,1" | 167 |
| RBM_267 | FABACEAE | *Abrus* | *precatorius* | 29/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'37,3" | 49°19'02,3" | 185 |
| RBM_268 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Poupartia* | *chapelieri* | 29/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'45,3" | 49°19'08,8" | 204 |
| RBM_271 | SAPINDACEAE | *Beguea* | * | 30/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'17,8" | 49°20'15,9" | 142 |
| RBM_274 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 30/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'16,7" | 49°20'15,7" | 132 |
| RBM_276 | PROTEACEAE | *Dilobeia* | * | 30/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'17,9" | 49°20'17,3" | 138 |
| RBM_277 | CALOPHYLLACEAE | *Calophyllum* | * | 30/10/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'17,4" | 49°20'19,0" | 152 |
| RBM_278 | MYRISTICACEAE | *Brochoneura* | * | 01/11/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'13,2" | 49°20'17,5" | 115 |
| RBM_280 | MELIACEAE | *Astrotrichilia* | * | 01/11/2017 | Andilamboalavo | 17°57'13,9" | 49°20'24,2" | 143 |
| RBM_282 | SAPOTACEAE | *Mimusops* | * | 03/11/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'21,1" | 49°20'20,3" | 136 |
| RBM_285 | SALICACEAE | *Scolopia* | * | 03/11/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'20,8" | 49°20'19,1" | 148 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBM_286 | CALOPHYLLACEAE | *Calophyllum* | * | 03/11/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'23,4" | 49°20'18,6" | 131 |
| RBM_287 | COMBRETACEAE | *Terminalia* | * | 03/11/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'23,7" | 49°20'17,3" | 126 |
| RBM_291 | OLEACEAE | *Noronhia* | * | 06/11/2017 | Alaratsy | 17°54'43,5" | 49°19'54,7" | 97 |
| RBM_292 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 06/11/2017 | Alaratsy | 17°54'43,2" | 49°19'55,1" | 92 |
| RBM_293 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | * | 06/11/2017 | Alaratsy | 17°54'43,2" | 49°19'55,1" | 91 |
| RBM_294 | RUBIACEAE | *Ixora* | * | 06/11/2017 | Alaratsy | 17°54'43,3" | 49°19'55,0" | 91 |
| RBM_295 | RUBIACEAE | *Pyrostria* | * | 06/11/2017 | Alaratsy | 17°54'42,3" | 49°19'55,6" | 92 |
| RBM_296 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 06/11/2017 | Alaratsy | 17°54'41,4" | 49°19'56,1" | 94 |
| RBM_297 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 06/11/2017 | Alaratsy | 17°54'41,5" | 49°19'55,2" | 91 |
| RBM_298 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Anthostema* | * | 06/11/2017 | Alaratsy | 17°54'41,5" | 49°19'56,1" | 90 |
| RBM_299 | SAPOTACEAE | *Mimusops* | * | 06/11/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'19,3" | 49°19'43,3" | 43 |
| RBM_301 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | * | 06/11/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'19,2" | 49°19'43,2" | 47 |
| RBM_302 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * | 08/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'07,3" | 49°19'19,7" | 65 |
| RBM_304 | APOCYNACEAE | * | * | 08/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'07,0" | 49°19'20,6" | 67 |
| RBM_309 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 08/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'05,8" | 49°19'21,7" | 91 |
| RBM_313 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | * | 08/11/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'02,5" | 49°19'21,4" | 109 |
| RBM_315 | RUBIACEAE | *Coffea* | * | 10/11/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'46,4" | 49°18'59,9" | 185 |
| RBM_316 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | * | 10/11/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'48,9" | 49°18'59,9" | 175 |
| RBM_318 | ANNONACEAE | *Annona* | * | 13/11/2017 | Ambinanimenavato | 17°54'56,6" | 49°18'38,9" | 145 |
| RBM_320 | MORACEAE | *Treculia* | * | 13/11/2017 | Ambinanimenavato | 17°54'56,8" | 49°18'39,0" | 144 |
| RBM_325 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Poupartia* | * | 13/11/2017 | Ambinanimenavato | 17°54'55,9" | 49°18'38,5" | 148 |
| RBM_332 | ICACINACEAE | * | * | 10/02/2018 | Vohitrandiana | 18°02'12,1" | 49°12'43,6" | 299 |
| RBM_342 | SAPOTACEAE | *Mimusops* | * | 13/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'25,9" | 49°12'35,4" | 161 |
| RBM_345 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 13/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'25,1" | 49°12'36,3" | 171 |
| RBM_347 | MORACEAE | *Streblus* | * | 13/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'25,8" | 49°12'35,4" | 170 |
| RBM_349 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 13/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'25,2" | 49°12'35,4" | 167 |
| RBM_359 | DILLENIACEAE | *Dillenia* | *triquetra* | 13/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'27,8" | 49°12'37,1" | 171 |
| RBM_360 | BIGNONIACEAE | *Rhodocolea* | * | 13/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'27,5" | 49°12'38,3" | 169 |
| RBM_367 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 13/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'29,5" | 49°12'37,2" | 163 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RBM_368 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 13/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'29,6" | 49°12'37,5" | 157 |
| RBM_371 | RUBIACEAE | *Craterispermum* | * | 15/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'30,2" | 49°12'43,3" | 178 |
| RBM_372 | ANNONACEAE | *Xylopia* | * | 15/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'28,8" | 49°12'43,5" | 182 |
| RBM_376 | OCHNACEAE | *Ouratea* | * | 15/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'27,1" | 49°12'46,0" | 191 |
| RBM_377 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | * | 15/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'23,8" | 49°12'46,4" | 202 |
| RBM_378 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 15/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'23,4" | 49°12'45,6" | 215 |
| RBM_380 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 15/02/2018 | Mahatalanjona | 18°00'25,2" | 49°12'43,2" | 221 |
| RBM_386 | SALICACEAE | *Ludia* | * | 18/02/2018 | Analabe | 18°02'14,1" | 49°14'15,7" | 169 |
| RBM_403 | MENISPERMACEAE | * | * | 18/02/2018 | Analabe | 18°02'13,3" | 49°14'15,1" | 175 |
| RBM_404 | MENISPERMACEAE | *Strychnopsis* | * | 18/02/2018 | Analabe | 18°02'12,9" | 49°14'17,2" | 158 |
| RBM_407 | RUTACEAE | *Zanthoxylum* | * | 18/02/2018 | Analabe | 18°02'05,8" | 49°14'20,2" | 163 |
| RBM_416 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 20/02/2018 | Alaratsy | 18°02'26,9" | 49°14'32,4" | 196 |
| RMS_ 040 | ANACARDIACEAE | * | * | 13/12/2016 | Lohaniambotoaka | 18°01'20,4" | 049°06'33,7" | 598 |
| RMS_ 041 | VITACEAE | *Cissus* | *floribunda* | 29/01/2017 | Analamasina | 17° 59' 22,1" | 49° 06' 58,8" | 287 |
| RMS_ 042 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *sp nov.* | 29/01/2017 | Analamasina | 17° 59' 21,9 | 49° 06' 58,7" | 293 |
| RMS_ 043 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* | 29/01/2017 | Analamasina | 17° 59' 21,9" | 49° 06' 58,6" | 300 |
| RMS_ 044 | CALOPHYLLACEAE | *Mammea* | *bongo* | 29/01/2017 | Analamasina | 17° 59' 21,4" | 49° 06' 58,5" | 305 |
| RMS_ 049 | CONNARACEAE | *Agelaea* | *thouarsiana* | 29/01/2017 | Analamasina | 17° 59' 20,6" | 49° 06' 59,7" | 323 |
| RMS_ 052 | MORACEAE | *Trophis* | *montana* | 29/01/2017 | Analamasina | 17° 59' 20,7" | 49° 06' 57,3" | 300 |
| RMS_ 053 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *betamponae* | 29/01/2017 | Analamasina | 17° 59' 17,8" | 49° 06' 57,0" | 285 |
| RMS_ 054 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* | 29/01/2017 | Analamasina | 17° 59' 17,9" | 49° 06' 57,1" | 285 |
| RMS_ 055 | APHLOIACEAE | *Aphloia* | *theiformis* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 18,2" | 49° 05' 40,3" | 503 |
| RMS_ 056 | CYPERACEAE | *Mapania* | *mauritiana* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 17,8" | 49° 05' 39,9" | 498 |
| RMS_ 058 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *schatzii* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 16,9" | 49° 05' 42,2" | 517 |
| RMS_ 060 | RUTACEAE | *Vepris* | *fitoravina* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 15,6" | 49° 05' 40,6" | 510 |
| RMS_ 061 | RUBIACEAE | *Saldinia* | *axillaris* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 16,1" | 49° 05' 40,5" | 497 |
| RMS_ 062 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | *polyneura* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 16,7" | 49° 05' 41,2" | 514 |
| RMS_ 063 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | *thouvenotii* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 16,5" | 49° 05' 41,3" | 511 |
| RMS_ 064 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 15,9" | 49° 05' 41,9" | 548 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RMS_ 067 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *politoria* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 14,9" | 49° 05' 42,3" | 534 |
| RMS_ 068 | DICHAPETALACEAE | *Dichapetalum* | *pachypus* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 14,7" | 49° 05' 42,3" | 536 |
| RMS_ 070 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | *chapelieri* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 14,9" | 49° 05' 41,5" | 508 |
| RMS_ 072 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *tiliifolia* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 13,8" | 49° 05' 37,8" | 496 |
| RMS_ 073 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | * | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 14,0" | 49° 05' 37,7" | 488 |
| RMS_ 074 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | *macrophylla* | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 14,4" | 49° 05' 37,8" | 491 |
| RMS_ 075 | CELASTRACEAE | *Elaeodendron* | * | 03/02/2017 | Ambavadilana | 18° 01' 14,5" | 49° 05' 38,0" | 492 |
| RMS_ 076 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *politoria* | 07/02/2017 | Bisifika | 18° 01' 29,6" | 49° 05' 15,5" | 542 |
| RMS_ 077 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | *macrophylla* | 07/02/2017 | Bisifika | 18° 01' 29,8" | 49° 05' 15,5" | 549 |
| RMS_ 078 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Dichaetanthera* | *oblongifolia* | 07/02/2017 | Bisifika | 18° 01' 29,7" | 49° 05' 15,5" | 543 |
| RMS_ 079 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | *littoralis* | 07/02/2017 | Bisifika | 18° 01' 30,7" | 49° 05' 15,2" | 548 |
| RMS_ 080 | POACEAE | *Paspalum* | *paniculatum* | 07/02/2017 | Bisifika | 18° 01' 30,7" | 49° 05' 15,1" | 552 |
| RMS_ 083 | ONAGRACEAE | *Ludwigia* | *octovalvis* | 07/02/2017 | Bisifika | 18° 01' 35,7" | 49° 05' 20,6" | 550 |
| RMS_ 085 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *betamponae* | 06/03/2017 | Marovato | 17° 53' 13,6" | 49° 13' 58,4" | 220 |
| RMS_ 086 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *sambiranensis* | 06/03/2017 | Andriambôla | 17° 53' 5,1" | 49° 13' 53,4" | 270 |
| RMS_ 087 | RUBIACEAE | *Hyperacanthus* | *talangninia* | 06/03/2017 | Andriambôla | 17° 53' 4,5" | 49° 13' 54,4" | 275 |
| RMS_ 088 | RUBIACEAE | *Peponidium* | *pallens* | 06/03/2017 | Andriambôla | 17° 53' 3,2" | 49° 13' 54,5" | 303 |
| RMS_ 091 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 11/03/2017 | Ambinanisahavatana | 17° 53' 30,7" | 49° 14' 26" | 196 |
| RMS_ 093 | OCHNACEAE | *Campylospermum* | *anceps* | 12/03/2017 | Analaratsy | 17° 53' 1,8" | 49° 15' 40" | 174 |
| RMS_ 094 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | *pruinosum* | 12/03/2017 | Analaratsy | 17° 53' 1,6" | 49° 15' 40" | 174 |
| RMS_ 095 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *robusta* | 12/03/2017 | Analaratsy | 17° 53' 1,8" | 49° 15' 40,3" | * |
| RMS_ 096 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *mortonianum* | 12/03/2017 | Analaratsy | 17° 53' 1,6" | 49° 15' 40,3" | * |
| RMS_ 098 | RUBIACEAE | *Chassalia* | * | 12/03/2017 | Vohidrofito | 17° 52' 52,2" | 49° 15' 59,7" | 385 |
| RMS_ 100 | LEEACEAE | *Leea* | *guineensis* | 12/03/2017 | Vohidrofito | 17° 52' 49,3" | 49° 16' 1,2" | 407 |
| RMS_ 101 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *lamianum* | 12/03/2017 | Vohidrofito | 17° 52' 44,8" | 49° 16' 2,4" | 391 |
| RMS_ 102 | LOGANIACEAE | *Strychnos* | *trichoneura* | 12/03/2017 | Vohidrofito | 17° 52' 44" | 49° 15' 59,2" | 372 |
| RMS_ 104 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *guillotii* | 12/03/2017 | Vohidrofito | 17° 52' 52,2" | 49° 15' 59,7" | 385 |
| RMS_ 105 | XYRIDACEAE | *Xyris* | *anceps* | 25/03/2017 | Ambodihasina | 17° 57' 52,7" | 49° 19' 2" | 46 |
| RMS_ 106 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Tannodia* | *obovata* | 25/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 50,1" | 49° 19' 32,5" | 117 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RMS_ 107 | OCHNACEAE | *Campylospermum* | *anceps* | 25/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 50,2" | 49° 19' 33,5" | 112 |
| RMS_ 109 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *schatzii* | 25/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 51,1" | 49° 19' 33,3" | 134 |
| RMS_ 112 | RUBIACEAE | *Peponidium* | *orientale* | 25/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 52,6" | 49° 19' 34,6" | 131 |
| RMS_ 113 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 25/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 54,5" | 49° 19' 36,4" | 157 |
| RMS_ 114 | MYRISTICACEAE | *Mauloutchia* | *chapelieri* | 25/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 55,5" | 49° 19' 38,8" | 190 |
| RMS_ 115 | RUBIACEAE | *Coffea* | *richardii* | 25/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 55,5" | 49° 19' 38,8" | 190 |
| RMS_ 116 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Anthostema* | *madagascariense* | 25/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 55,4" | 49° 19' 39" | 190 |
| RMS_ 118 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | * | 27/03/2017 | Ambodivoahangy | 17° 56' 58,7" | 49° 19' 51,4" | 152 |
| RMS_ 119 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 27/03/2017 | Ambodivoahangy | 17° 56' 58,7" | 49° 19' 51,3" | 153 |
| RMS_ 120 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | *cuneifolia* | 27/03/2017 | Ambodivoahangy | 17° 56' 58,7" | 49° 19' 51,4" | 152 |
| RMS_ 121 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * | 27/03/2017 | Ambodivoahangy | 17° 56' 58,8" | 49° 19' 50,5" | 152 |
| RMS_ 122 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 27/03/2017 | Ambodivoahangy | 17° 56' 58,7" | 49° 19' 50,5" | 157 |
| RMS_ 125 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *scholasticum* | 27/03/2017 | Ambodivoahangy | 17° 56' 59" | 49° 19' 48,7" | 156 |
| RMS_ 126 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *julietiae* | 27/03/2017 | Ambodivoahangy | 17° 57' 0,1" | 49° 19' 47" | 128 |
| RMS_ 127 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *haplostylis* | 29/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 54,1" | 49° 19' 29,5" | 114 |
| RMS_ 128 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *parkeri* | 29/03/2017 | Vohitravao | 17° 57' 54,3" | 49° 19' 30,6" | 113 |
| RMS_007 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | *densifolia* | 09/11/2016 | Analamaimbo | 17°55'00.0" | 049°13'17,3" | 84 |
| RMS_008 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *betamponae* | 09/11/2016 | Analamaimbo | 17°55'59.5" | 049°13'17,5" | 100 |
| RMS_009 | MELIACEAE | *Malleastrum* | *gracile* | 09/11/2016 | Analamaimbo | 17°55'59.3" | 049°13'17,1" | 88 |
| RMS_010 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *lastelliana* | 09/11/2016 | Analamaimbo | 17°55'59.3" | 049°13'10,0" | 88 |
| RMS_013 | PHYSENACEAE | *Physena* | *madagascariensis* | 09/11/2016 | Analamaimbo | 17°55'58.8" | 049°13'20,3" | 81 |
| RMS_014 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | *commersonii* | 09/11/2016 | Analamaimbo | 17°55'58.3" | 049°13'20,5" | 80 |
| RMS_015 | ANNONACEAE | *Xylopia* | * | 14/11/2016 | Vohidakatra | 17°56'45.1" | 049°12'34,0" | 294 |
| RMS_017 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | *orthoclada* | 09/12/2016 | Iambotoaka | 18°01'16.5" | 049°06'51,1" | 548 |
| RMS_018 | PROTEACEAE | *Dilobeia* | *thouarsii* | 09/12/2016 | Iambotoaka | 18°01'14.5" | 049°06'51,9" | 558 |
| RMS_020 | RUBIACEAE | *Mussaenda* | *arcuata* | 09/12/2016 | Iambotoaka | 18°01'13.7" | 049°06'53,4" | 572 |
| RMS_023 | ARECACEAE | *Orania* | * | 09/12/2016 | Iambotoaka | 18°01'10.5" | 049°06'53,0" | 535 |
| RMS_026 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Gravesia* | * | 09/12/2016 | Iambotoaka | 18°01'11,9" | 049°06'52,4" | 560 |
| RMS_027 | MORACEAE | *Treculia* | *madagascarica* | 09/12/2016 | Iambotoaka | 18°01'12,8" | 049°06'52,1" | 559 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RMS_028 | MALVACEAE | *Byttneria* | *melleri* | 13/12/2016 | Lohaniambotoaka | 18°01'15,3" | 049°06'46,0" | 548 |
| RMS_029 | ASTERACEAE | Vernonia | * | 13/12/2016 | Lohaniambotoaka | 18°01'13,2" | 049°06'42,2" | 592 |
| RMS_033 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *fraxinifolia* | 13/12/2016 | Lohaniambotoaka | 18°01'11,2" | 049°06'42,0" | 573 |
| RMS_034 | MALVACEAE | *Hildegardia* | *perrieri* | 13/12/2016 | Lohaniambotoaka | 18°01'10,5" | 049°06'43,0" | 579 |
| RMS_035 | MALVACEAE | *Dombeya* | * | 13/12/2016 | Lohaniambotoaka | 18°01'18,8" | 049°06'38,7" | 630 |
| RMS_037 | ACANTHACEAE | *Mendoncia* | * | 13/12/2016 | Lohaniambotoaka | 18°01'19,9" | 049°06'37,0" | 623 |
| RMS_038 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 13/12/2016 | Lohaniambotoaka | 18°01'19,6" | 049°06'35,5" | 630 |
| RMS_132 | MYRICACEAE | *Morella* | *spathulata* | 27/04/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'37.6" | 049°13'06.5" | 273 |
| RMS_134 | MORACEAE | *Streblus* | *dimepate* | 27/04/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'34.4" | 049°12'50.3" | 280 |
| RMS_135 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *thouvenotii* | 27/04/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'33.4" | 049°12'50.2" | 283 |
| RMS_136 | RUBIACEAE | *Coptosperma* | * | 27/04/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'30.6" | 049°12'46.3" | 286 |
| RMS_137 | MARANTACEAE | *Marantochloa* | *comorensis* | 27/04/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'34.9" | 049°12'38.3" | 304 |
| RMS_138 | POACEAE | *Megastachya* | *madagascariensis* | 27/04/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'37.7" | 049°12'40.3" | 340 |
| RMS_139 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *turkii* | 27/04/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'36.9" | 049°12'41.1" | 358 |
| RMS_140 | RUBIACEAE | *Tricalysia* | *orientalis* | 27/04/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'33.9" | 049°12'41.1" | 339 |
| RMS_142 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | *purpurea* | 29/04/2017 | Antaranarina | 17°51'30.4" | 049°13'41.2" | 223 |
| RMS_143 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 29/04/2017 | Antaranarina | 17°51'18.2" | 049°13'42.1" | 211 |
| RMS_144 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *cephaloides* | 29/04/2017 | Antaranarina | 17°51'17.9" | 049°13'41.8" | 214 |
| RMS_146 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *lamianum* | 29/04/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'04.4" | 049°13'47.1" | 282 |
| RMS_147 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *madagascariense* | 29/04/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'04.3" | 049°13'47.8" | 304 |
| RMS_148 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *decaryi* | 29/04/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'01.5" | 049°13'52.6" | 298 |
| RMS_150 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | * | 29/04/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'06.0" | 049°13'43.1" | 248 |
| RMS_151 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *pervilleana* | 29/04/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'06.3" | 049°13'43.1" | 226 |
| RMS_153 | CONNARACEAE | *Rourea* | *minor* | 25/02/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°50'52.3" | 049°13'48.7" | 218 |
| RMS_156 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 25/02/2017 | Vohitralanana | 17°50'48.8" | 049°13'49.9" | 231 |
| RMS_161 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *sonocorova* | 06/05/2017 | Ambohikarabo | 17°51'40.2" | 049°12'23.0" | 255 |
| RMS_164 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *rakotoniaina* | 06/05/2017 | Ambohikarabo | 17°51'36.5" | 049°12'21.3" | 312 |
| RMS_168 | CARDIOPTERIDACEAE | *Leptaulus* | *citrioides* | 06/05/2017 | Ambohikarabo | 17°51'33.3" | 049°12'30.1" | 244 |
| RMS_169 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *manampanihensis* | 21/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'31.4" | 049°04'59.4" | 675 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RMS_170 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | * | 21/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'30.3" | 049°04'58.4" | 692 |
| RMS_171 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 21/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'30.5" | 049°04'48.6" | 796 |
| RMS_172 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *procera* | 21/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'31.7" | 049°04'48.8" | 805 |
| RMS_173 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *integristipulata* | 23/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'21.5" | 049°05'05.4" | 663 |
| RMS_174 | RUBIACEAE | *Flagenium* | * | 23/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'19.9" | 049°05'05.4" | 705 |
| RMS_175 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *pachygrammata* | 23/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'19.0" | 049°05'01.8" | 754 |
| RMS_176 | ELAEOCARPACEAE | *Sloanea* | *rhodantha* | 23/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'19.0" | 049°05'01.8" | 754 |
| RMS_177 | CLUSIACEAE | *Psorospermum* | *chionanthifolium* | 23/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'14.3" | 049°04'57.8" | 816 |
| RMS_178 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 23/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'13.3" | 049°04'56.2" | 847 |
| RMS_179 | CHRYSOBALANACEAE | *Magnistipula* | *cerebriformis* | 23/05/2017 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'13.4" | 049°04'55.9" | 854 |
| RMS_184 | RUBIACEAE | *Tarenna* | *vel sp nov* | 18/06/2017 | Ambakaka | 17°52'25.5" | 049°10'22.7" | 317 |
| RMS_185 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *angustifolia* | 18/06/2017 | Ambakaka | 17°52'24.8" | 049°10'25.7" | 315 |
| RMS_188 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *chapelieri* | 18/06/2017 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22.5" | 049°10'26.7" | 333 |
| RMS_190 | RUBIACEAE | *Peponidium* | *sp nov.* | 18/06/2017 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22.5" | 049°10'29.2" | 333 |
| RMS_191 | FABACEAE | *Entada* | *rheedei* | 18/06/2017 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22.6" | 049°10'29.2" | 324 |
| RMS_192 | ANNONACEAE | *Artabotrys* | *mabifolius* | 18/06/2017 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22.9" | 049°10'31.6" | 321 |
| RMS_193 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | *buxifolium* | 18/06/2017 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22.9" | 049°10'31.8" | 321 |
| RMS_195 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | *nitidulum* | 18/06/2017 | Ambakaka | 17°52'18.7" | 049°10'30.0" | 318 |
| RMS_199 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *anjanaharibensis* | 20/06/2017 | Sondrimaro | 17°52'52.2" | 049°09'59.2" | 424 |
| RMS_200 | SMILACACEAE | *Smilax* | *kraussiana* | 20/06/2017 | Sondrimaro | 17°52'53.4" | 049°09'56.8" | 447 |
| RMS_201 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *manampanihensis* | 20/06/2017 | Sondrimaro | 17°52'53.8" | 049°09'56.1" | 452 |
| RMS_204 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Gravesia* | *retracticauda* | 20/06/2017 | Sondrimaro | 17°53'01.5" | 049°09'55.5" | 455 |
| RMS_208 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *pachygrammata* | 22/06/2017 | Vatoakanga | 17°53'04.0" | 049°10'48.7" | 493 |
| RMS_209 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *catatiana* | 22/06/2017 | Vatoakanga | 17°53'05.1" | 049°10'48.1" | 492 |
| RMS_212 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *imerinensis* | 22/06/2017 | Vatoakanga | 17°53'04.0" | 049°10'45.7" | 521 |
| RMS_216 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *pachygrammata* | 26/07/2017 | Lohanisahafantsina | 17°57'39.6" | 049°04'06.9" | 763 |
| RMS_225 | POACEAE | *Isachne* | *mauritiana* | 26/07/2017 | Ahintaolana | 17°57'46.6" | 049°04'03.8" | 830 |
| RMS_227 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Gravesia* | *venusta* | 26/07/2017 | Ahintaolana | 17°57'47.8" | 049°04'04.1" | 843 |
| RMS_233 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Memecylon* | * | 26/07/2017 | Ahintaolana | 17°57'53.4" | 049°04'13.9" | 792 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RMS_234 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *betamponensis* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'07.5" | 049°04'08.2" | 752 |
| RMS_235 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *corniculata* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'07.4" | 049°04'07.9" | 792 |
| RMS_236 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | *palmiforme* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'07.1" | 049°04'06.1" | 801 |
| RMS_237 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Asparagus* | *simulans* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'07.1" | 049°04'06.1" | 801 |
| RMS_238 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *lokohensis* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'06.0" | 049°04'06.0" | 811 |
| RMS_239 | MALVACEAE | *Grewia* | *brideliifolia* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'05.7" | 049°04'05.5" | 823 |
| RMS_240 | RUBIACEAE | *Tricalysia* | *orientalis* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'05.6" | 049°04'05.4" | 824 |
| RMS_241 | RUBIACEAE | *Tarenna* | *vel sp nov* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'05.6" | 049°04'04.5" | 826 |
| RMS_244 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *manampanihensis* | 29/07/2017 | Vohitsitondroina | 17°57'09.8" | 049°03'57.6" | 789 |
| RMS_246 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *rufovilosa* | 31/07/2017 | Lohanisahafantsina | 17°58'00.7" | 049°04'20.8" | 857 |
| RMS_248 | APIACEAE | *Pseudocarium* | *laxiflorum* | 31/07/2017 | Lohanisahafantsina | 17°58'01.4" | 049°04'21.0" | 873 |
| RMS_251 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Memecylon* | * | 31/07/2017 | Lohanisahafantsina | 17°58'05.1" | 049°04'25.1" | 889 |
| RMS_253 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *chapelieri* | 21/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'03.8" | 049°18'59,6" | 84 |
| RMS_255 | CARDIOPTERIDACEAE | *Leptaulus* | *citrioides* | 21/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'04.0" | 049°18'59,1" | 86 |
| RMS_258 | RUBIACEAE | *Tricalysia* | *orientalis* | 21/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'03.5" | 049°18'57,9" | 79 |
| RMS_260 | RUBIACEAE | *Tarenna* | *vel sp nov.* | 21/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'03.6" | 049°18'57,9" | 80 |
| RMS_262 | FABACEAE | *Entada* | *rheedei* | 21/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'02.0" | 049°18'57,0" | 78 |
| RMS_263 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *lastelliana* | 21/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'02.0" | 049°18'56,2" | 74 |
| RMS_265 | RUBIACEAE | *Saldinia* | *axillaris* | 21/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'03.3" | 049°18'55,2" | 114 |
| RMS_268 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *madagascariense* | 21/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'04.0" | 049°18'55,2" | 124 |
| RMS_269 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *politoria* | 21/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'04.0" | 049°18'55,2" | 124 |
| RMS_276 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *sonocorova* | 25/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'02.0" | 049°19'20,0" | 121 |
| RMS_283 | PASSIFLORACEAE | *Paropsia* | *madagascariensis* | 25/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°54'58.0" | 049°19'17,4" | 129 |
| RMS_284 | MELIACEAE | *Trichilia* | *mucronata* | 25/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°54'58.6" | 049°19'17,6" | 137 |
| RMS_286 | RHAMNACEAE | *Gouania* | *cupreifolia* | 25/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'07.6" | 049°19'10,1" | 74 |
| RMS_287 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | *corymbosum* | 28/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'07.5" | 049°19'19,9" | 78 |
| RMS_289 | RUBIACEAE | *Peponidium* | *pallens* | 28/09/2017 | Angodrogodroka | 17°55'06.8" | 049°19'20,6" | 71 |
| RMS_292 | COMBRETACEAE | *Terminalia* | *ombrophila* | 28/09/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'07.1" | 049°19'22,7" | 76 |
| RMS_295 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *reflexa* | 28/09/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'19.0" | 049°19'35,0" | 56 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RMS_296 | FABACEAE | *Dalbergia* | *bathiei* | 28/09/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'21.8" | 049°19'37,4" | 53 |
| RMS_297 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | *thouarsii* | 28/09/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'21.3" | 049°19'37,6" | 66 |
| RMS_298 | POACEAE | *Megastachya* | *madagascariensis* | 28/09/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'21.3" | 049°19'37,6" | 66 |
| RMS_300 | RUBIACEAE | *Antirhea* | *borbonica* | 28/09/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'21.1" | 049°19'38,7" | 72 |
| RMS_305 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *madagascariense* | 28/09/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'22.6" | 049°19'45,3" | 111 |
| RMS_306 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | *uapacifolia* | 28/09/2017 | Menagisa | 17°55'22.4" | 049°19'45,6" | 111 |
| RMS_310 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 11/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'43,3" | 049°06'56,6" | 663 |
| RMS_311 | MELIACEAE | *Astrotrichilia* | * | 11/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'43,1" | 049°06'56,5" | 663 |
| RMS_316 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 11/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'47,0" | 049°06'54,1" | 655 |
| RMS_321 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 11/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'47,1" | 049°06'52,4" | 658 |
| RMS_326 | RUBIACEAE | *Schismatoclada* | * | 13/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'39,1" | 049°07'03,0" | 627 |
| RMS_333 | MYRISTICACEAE | *Mauloutchia* | * | 13/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'41,2" | 049°07'01,1" | 659 |
| RMS_339 | SAPINDACEAE | *Tinopsis* | * | 15/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'39,5" | 049°07'13,2" | 624 |
| RMS_343 | SAPINDACEAE | *Tina* | * | 15/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'37,8" | 049°07'14,8" | 649 |
| RMS_345 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 15/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'37,6" | 049°07'14,8" | 656 |
| RMS_349 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 15/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'36,8" | 049°07'15,3" | 660 |
| RMS_355 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | * | 15/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'35,4" | 049°07'16,5" | 669 |
| RMS_359 | SAPINDACEAE | *Beguea* | * | 17/11/2017 | Zanaposa | 18°01'27,2" | 049°07'08,4" | 595 |
| RMS_364 | RUTACEAE | *Vepris* | * | 17/11/2017 | Zanaposa | 18°01'26,5" | 049°07'09,2" | 617 |
| RMS_370 | BUDDLEJACEAE | *Buddleja* | * | 20/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'37,3" | 049°07'03,5" | 601 |
| RMS_371 | MALVACEAE | *Dombeya* | * | 20/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'38,3" | 049°07'02,6" | 612 |
| RMS_374 | SALICACEAE | *Homalium* | * | 20/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'35,6" | 049°06'59,9" | 685 |
| RMS_378 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 24/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'40,8" | 049°07'12,7" | 595 |
| RMS_379 | ACANTHACEAE | *Mendoncia* | * | 24/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'40,8" | 049°07'12,7" | 595 |
| RMS_384 | RUTACEAE | *Vepris* | * | 24/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'38,9" | 049°07'16,3" | 638 |
| RMS_388 | SAPINDACEAE | *Tina* | * | 25/11/2017 | Vavahadivato | 18°01'46,0" | 049°07'27,8" | 653 |
| SRA _130 | FABACEAE | *Indigofera* | *hirsuta* | 28/05/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'32,9" | 49°13'16,0" | 242 |
| SRA _131 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 28/05/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'35,8" | 49°12'45,1" | 355 |
| SRA _133 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *reflexa* | 28/05/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'39,0" | 49°12'43,6" | 365 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SRA _135 | LAURACEAE | *Potameia* | * | 28/05/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'36,1" | 49°12'42,5" | 361 |
| SRA _139 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *haplostylis* | 01/05/17 | Tsingolovolo | 17°51'08,7" | 49°13'42,8" | 214 |
| SRA _140 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | *corymbosum* | 01/05/17 | Tsingolovolo | 17°51'05,6" | 49°13'43,3" | 221 |
| SRA _142 | LEEACEAE | *Leea* | *guineensis* | 01/05/17 | Tsingolovolo | 17°51'02,1" | 49°13'43,5" | 221 |
| SRA _145 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | * | 01/05/17 | Vohitralanana | 17°51'00,7" | 49°13'49,3" | 253 |
| SRA _147 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 01/05/17 | Tsingolovolo | 17°51'00,3" | 49°13'49,7" | 261 |
| SRA _148 | RUBIACEAE | *Tricalysia* | *orientalis* | 01/05/17 | Tsingolovolo | 17°51'03,6" | 49°13'52,0" | 282 |
| SRA _150 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *unifoliolatum* | 28/05/2017 | Ampasimpotsy | 17°51'41,0" | 49°12'29,3" | 272 |
| SRA _160 | RUBIACEAE | *Tarenna* | *vel sp. nov.* | 05/05/17 | Ambokarabo | 17°51'36,3" | 49°12'25,0" | 281 |
| SRA _161 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | senacia | 05/05/17 | Ambokarabo | 17°51'36,0" | 49°12'24,5" | 281 |
| SRA _165 | RUBIACEAE | *Tarenna* | *spiranthera* | 05/05/17 | Ambokarabo | 17°51'36,7" | 49°12'29,2" | 226 |
| SRA _166 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *reflexa* | 08/05/17 | Ambokarabo | 17°51'52,2" | 49°12'19,9" | 284 |
| SRA _167 | ANNONACEAE | *Monanthotaxis* | * | 08/05/17 | Ambokarabo | 17°51'50,6" | 49°12'18,7" | 282 |
| SRA _168 | MORACEAE | *Trilepisium* | *madagascariense* | 08/05/17 | Amparafara | 17°51'06,2" | 49°12'03,7" | 325 |
| SRA _170 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *bernieriana* | 08/05/17 | Amparafara | 17°51'07,3" | 49°12'04,5" | 326 |
| SRA _171 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *integristipulata* | 08/05/17 | Amparafara | 17°51'56,6" | 49°11'44,5" | 303 |
| SRA _173 | RUBIACEAE | *Peponidium* | *vel sp nov.* | 08/05/17 | Tsiamaniana | 17°51'56,1" | 49°11'44,4" | 305 |
| SRA _174 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *fontanesiana* | 21/05/2017 | Ambodivolomborona | 18°01'46,3" | 49°05'30,0" | 667 |
| SRA _175 | RUBIACEAE | *Gallienia* | *sclerophylla* | 21/05/2017 | Ambodivolomborona | 18°01'46,3" | 49°05'30,0" | 667 |
| SRA _176 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *anjanaharibensis* | 21/05/2017 | Ambodivolomborona | 18°01'46,7" | 49°05'30,1" | 670 |
| SRA _177 | ACANTHACEAE | *Mendoncia* | *cowanii* | 21/05/2017 | Ambodivolomborona | 18°01'47,8" | 49°05'29,5" | 673 |
| SRA _178 | RUTACEAE | *Melicope* | * | 21/05/2017 | Ambodivolomborona | 18°01'50,6" | 49°05'28,3" | 676 |
| SRA _179 | PHYSENACEAE | *Physena* | *madagascariensis* | 21/05/2017 | Ambodivolomborona | 18°01'51,8" | 49°05'28,3" | 685 |
| SRA _180 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *anjanaharibensis* | 21/05/2017 | Ambodivolomborona | 18°01'51,8" | 49°05'28,3" | 685 |
| SRA _181 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *senacia* | 21/05/2017 | Ambodivolomborona | 18°01'52,1" | 49°05'28,1" | 687 |
| SRA _182 | SAPOTACEAE | *Sideroxylon* | *betsimisarakum* | 21/05/2017 | Ambodivolomborona | 18°01'53,6" | 49°05'25,6" | 690 |
| SRA _183 | SAPINDACEAE | *Allophylus* | *trichodesmus* | 23/05/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'46,3" | 49°05'55,02" | 793 |
| SRA _184 | APOCYNACEAE | *Secamon* | * | 23/05/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'47,7" | 49°05'52,6" | 781 |
| SRA _185 | ASTERACEAE | *Apodocephala* | *pauciflora* | 23/05/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'45,9" | 49°05'52,5" | 779 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SRA _186 | ELAEOCARPACEAE | *Sloanea* | *rhodantha* | 23/05/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'35,1" | 49°05'48,3" | 818 |
| SRA _188 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *pachygrammata* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'24,1" | 49°10'24,3" | 328 |
| SRA _189 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'24,1" | 49°10'24,3" | 328 |
| SRA _190 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'24,7" | 49°10'23,7" | 326 |
| SRA _191 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *senacia* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'24,6" | 49°10'23,3" | 333 |
| SRA _193 | RUBIACEAE | *Tricalysia* | *orientalis* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'24,6" | 49°10'23,3" | 333 |
| SRA _194 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *ratovoarisonii* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'23,9" | 49°10'24,1" | 332 |
| SRA _195 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *guillotii* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'23,5" | 49°10'23,3" | 333 |
| SRA _196 | RUBIACEAE | *Bertiera* | *crinita* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'23,5" | 49°10'23,0" | 333 |
| SRA _197 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | * | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'24,7" | 49°10'23,7" | 326 |
| SRA _198 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *unifoliolatum* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22,3" | 49°10'24,7" | 336 |
| SRA _199 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *sonocorova* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22,3" | 49°10'24,7" | 336 |
| SRA _200 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *pentamera* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'21,1" | 49°10'23,5" | 326 |
| SRA _201 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *chapelieri* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'21,4" | 49°10'23,5" | 329 |
| SRA _203 | CARDIOPTERIDACEAE | *Leptaulus* | *citrioides* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22,6" | 49°10'25,7" | 334 |
| SRA _204 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | *rigidifolia* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22,3" | 49°10'26,3" | 324 |
| SRA _205 | LOGANIACEAE | *Strychnos* | *spinosa* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22,3" | 49°10'26,3" | 324 |
| SRA _206 | SAPINDACEAE | *Macphersonia* | *madagascariensis* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'22,5" | 49°10'27,2" | 325 |
| SRA _207 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *lantzii* | 15/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'23,9" | 49°10'24,1" | 332 |
| SRA _209 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Abrahamia* | *ditimena* | 19/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'18,9" | 49°10'25,1" | 346 |
| SRA _210 | RUBIACEAE | *Saldinia* | *axillaris* | 19/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'18,8" | 49°10'25,1" | 344 |
| SRA _211 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *mandrarensis* | 19/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'18,5" | 49°10'25,0" | 341 |
| SRA _212 | RUBIACEAE | *Coptosperma* | *sp* | 19/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'17,3" | 49°10'24,9" | 349 |
| SRA _213 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *fontanesiana* | 19/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'18,3" | 49°10'25,1" | 346 |
| SRA _215 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *delicatula* | 19/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'12,8" | 49°10'30,6" | 333 |
| SRA _216 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *integristipulata* | 19/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'11,4" | 49°10'30,8" | 333 |
| SRA _217 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *pentamera* | 19/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'10,0" | 49°10'30,8" | 342 |
| SRA _221 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *ochrosiifolium* | 19/06/17 | Ambakaka | 17°52'04,6" | 49°10'31,8" | 392 |
| SRA _222 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *mortonianum* | 19/06/17 | Antarambontsira | 17°54'37,6" | 49°11'09,8" | 174 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SRA _225 | FABACEAE | *Abrus* | *precatorius* | 19/06/17 | Marofatana | 17°54'37,7" | 49°11'00,1" | 229 |
| SRA _228 | BARBEUIACEAE | *Barbeuia* | *madagascariensis* | 21/06/17 | Sahamanasina | 17°53'00,9" | 49°11'33,8" | 404 |
| SRA _229 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Memecylon* | * | 21/06/17 | Sahamanasina | 17°53'00,9" | 49°11'33,8" | 404 |
| SRA _230 | ANNONACEAE | *Monanthotaxis* | *pilosa* | 21/06/17 | Sahamanasina | 17°53'00,9" | 49°11'35,5" | 443 |
| SRA _231 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *guillotii* | 21/06/17 | Sahamanasina | 17°53'00,9" | 49°11'35,5" | 443 |
| SRA _232 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *sonocorova* | 21/06/17 | Sahamanasina | 17°53'04,7" | 49°11'36,5" | 466 |
| SRA _233 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *atsinanana* | 21/06/17 | Sahamanasina | 17°53'04,7" | 49°11'36,5" | 466 |
| SRA _237 | RUBIACEAE | *Tricalysia* | *orientalis* | 22/06/17 | Sahamanasina | 17°57'46,3" | 49°19'46,2" | 200 |
| SRA _238 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *sambiranensis* | 22/06/17 | Vohitravao | 17°57'14,7" | 49°18'33,4" | 95 |
| SRA _239 | SAPOTACEAE | *Sideroxylon* | *betsimisarakum* | 28/07/17 | Votsitondrona | 17°57'06,7" | 49°04'08,8" | 762 |
| SRA _241 | RHAMNACEAE | *Bathiorhamnus* | *macrocarpus* | 28/07/17 | Votsitondrona | 17°57'06,4" | 49°04'08,5" | 792 |
| SRA _261 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *madagascariensis* | 30/07/17 | Itaolana | 17°57'39,5" | 49°04'02,9" | 829 |
| SRA _262 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | *palmiforme* | 30/07/17 | Itaolana | 17°57'40,1" | 49°04'02,1" | 824 |
| SRA _267 | APOCYNACEAE | *Gomphocarpus* | *fruticosus* | 30/07/17 | Sahafantsina | 17°57'09,4" | 49°04'41,0" | 583 |
| SRA _270 | ELAEOCARPACEAE | *Sloanea* | *rhodantha* | 02/07/17 | Sahafantsina | 17°57'03,2" | 49°04'37,6" | 494 |
| SRA _274 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 02/07/17 | Sahafantsina | 17°57'01,1" | 49°04'33,8" | 557 |
| SRA_008 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *emirnense* | 10/11/16 | Rendrirendry | 17°55’59,3’’ | 49°11’57,7’’ | 261 |
| SRA_009 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | *pauciflora* | 25/03/17 | Rendrirendry | 17°55'59,3" | 49°11'57,7" | 261 |
| SRA_010 | OLEACEAE | *Noronhia* | *louvelii* | 10/11/16 | Rendrirendry | 17°56’04,2’’ | 49°11’59,2’’ | 267 |
| SRA_012 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | * | 10/11/16 | Rendrirendry | 17°56’29,2’’ | 49°11’09,5’’ | 292 |
| SRA_013 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *lutea* | 15/11/16 | Antanetilava | 17°56’28,9’’ | 49°11’09,2’’ | 292 |
| SRA_014 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | *littoralis* | 15/11/16 | Antanetilava | 17°56'32,3" | 49°11'08,5" | 301 |
| SRA_015 | HAMAMELIDACEAE | *Dicoryphe* | *stipulacea* | 15/11/16 | Antanetilava | 17°56'28,3" | 49°11'07,7" | 306 |
| SRA_016 | OLEACEAE | *Noronhia* | *boivinii* | 15/11/16 | Antanetilava | 17°56'28,4" | 49°11'07,4" | 303 |
| SRA_019 | MALVACEAE | *Dombeya* | * | 10/12/16 | Vohimihambagna | 18°01'32,2" | 49°06'48,3" | 303 |
| SRA_020 | ELAEOCARPACEAE | *Sloanea* | rhodantha | 10/12/16 | Vohimihambagna | 18°01'36,8" | 49°06'48,1" | 755 |
| SRA_022 | BORAGINACEAE | *Tournefortia* | *puberula* | 10/12/16 | Vohimihambagna | 18°01'37,0" | 49°06'48,2" | 753 |
| SRA_027 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Medinilla* | * | 10/12/16 | Vohimihambagna | 18°01'42,2" | 49°06'53,3" | 691 |
| SRA_028 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *emirnense* | 10/12/16 | Vohimihambagna | 18°01'27,1" | 49°07'08,9" | 559 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SRA_029 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *tiliifolia* | 10/12/16 | Vohimihambagna | 18°01'27,1" | 49°07'08,9" | 559 |
| SRA_030 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | *verrucosa* | 14/12/16 | Lohanitranomaro | 18°01’14,8’’ | 49°07’34,6’’ | 594 |
| SRA_031 | DIDYMELACEAE | *Didymeles* | *integrifolia* | 14/12/16 | Lohanitranomaro | 18°01’14,3’’ | 49°07’34,1’’ | 596 |
| SRA_033 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Macaranga* | *oblongifolia* | 14/12/16 | Andalangy | 18°01’11,4’’ | 49°06’32,4’’ | 598 |
| SRA_035 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *fraxinifolia* | 14/12/16 | Andalangy | 18°01’11,9’’ | 49°06’30,7’’ | 590 |
| SRA_036 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *fraxinifolia* | 14/12/16 | Andalangy | 18°01’11,7’’ | 49°06’31,2’’ | 601 |
| SRA_038 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *lamianum* | 10/12/16 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01'31,8" | 49°05'37,2" | 585 |
| SRA_040 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Omphalea* | *oppositifolia* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01’31,8’’ | 49°05’37,9’’ | 599 |
| SRA_041 | RUBIACEAE | *Bremeria* | *hymenopogonoides* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01’31,4’’ | 49°05’37,5’’ | 583 |
| SRA_043 | SALICACEAE | *Casearia* | *nigrescens* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01’32,8’’ | 49°05’36,7’’ | 594 |
| SRA_046 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *phanerophlebia* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01’33,0’’ | 49°05’36,8’’ | 589 |
| SRA_047 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *politoria* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01’33,1’’ | 49°05’37,2’’ | 587 |
| SRA_048 | LAURACEAE | *Cryptocarya* | *polyneura* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01’32,4’’ | 49°05’34,8’’ | 579 |
| SRA_050 | MYRTACEAE | *Eugenia* | *pluricymosa* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01’32,6’’ | 49°05’36,3’’ | 594 |
| SRA_051 | LAURACEAE | *Ocotea* | *madagascariensis* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01'32,7" | 49°05'36,8" | 596 |
| SRA_053 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | * | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01'32,2" | 49°05'38,5" | 586 |
| SRA_054 | SALICACEAE | *Scolopia* | * | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01'32,2" | 49°05'38,3" | 585 |
| SRA_055 | SAPOTACEAE | *Mimusops* | *capuronii* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01'30,4" | 49°05'38,4" | 582 |
| SRA_056 | POACEAE | *Coix* | *lacryma-jobi* | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'14,6" | 49°05'34,6" | 485 |
| SRA_057 | APOCYNACEAE | *Carissa* | *boiviniana* | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'14,6" | 49°05'34,5" | 473 |
| SRA_058 | MALVACEAE | *Dombeya* | * | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'14,3" | 49°05'34,2" | 456 |
| SRA_060 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'14,3" | 49°05'34,2" | 456 |
| SRA_062 | RUBIACEAE | *Sabicea* | *diversifolia* | 31/01/17 | Lohanambatoaranana | 18°01’31,8’’ | 49°05’37,2’’ | 585 |
| SRA_063 | FLAGELLARIACEAE | *Flagellaria* | *indica* | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'05,3" | 49°05'36,7" | 432 |
| SRA_065 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | *torrentium* | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°01'05,4" | 49°05'36,8" | 453 |
| SRA_066 | ANNONACEAE | *Fenerivia* | *heteropetala* | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°00'58,9" | 49°05'42,2" | 373 |
| SRA_067 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *amplifolia* | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°00'59,1" | 49°05'42,9" | 372 |
| SRA_068 | SAPINDACEAE | *Plagioscyphus* | *jumellei* | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°00'56,6" | 49°05'45,1" | 371 |
| SRA_069 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | * | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 18°00'56,1" | 49°05'46,4" | 365 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SRA_070 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *decaryana* | 08/02/17 | Ambinanibisifika | 18°00'53,4" | 49°05'47,3" | 361 |
| SRA_072 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | * | 08/02/17 | Ambinanisampantsaha | 18°00'53,6" | 49°05'49,0" | 360 |
| SRA_073 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | *psammophila* | 10/02/17 | Andalangy | 18°01'11,5" | 49°06'31,5" | 592 |
| SRA_074 | PRIMULACEAE | *Embelia* | *madagascariensis* | 09/03/17 | Marovato | 17°53'08,0" | 49°13'53,4" | 272 |
| SRA_075 | PITTOSPORACEAE | *Pittosporum* | *ochrosiifolium* | 08/02/17 | Ambatoharanana | 17°52'58,0" | 49°13'48,5" | 355 |
| SRA_076 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *mortonianum* | 09/03/17 | Lohanisahananto | 17°52'58,1" | 49°13'47,6" | 352 |
| SRA_077 | LINACEAE | *Hugonia* | *coursiana* | 09/03/17 | Lohanisahananto | 17°52'58,0" | 49°13'48,0" | 349 |
| SRA_078 | ANNONACEAE | *Fenerivia* | *heteropetala* | 09/03/17 | Lohanisahananto | 17°52'58,0" | 49°13'47,7" | 347 |
| SRA_079 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *pulchrebracteatum* | 09/03/17 | Lohanisahananto | 17°52'58,0" | 49°13'47,7" | 347 |
| SRA_081 | ANNONACEAE | *Uvaria* | * | 09/03/17 | Lohanisahananto | 17°52'53,4" | 49°13'46,1" | 397 |
| SRA_084 | CELASTRACEAE | *Elaeodendron* | *pauciflorum* | 09/03/17 | Lohanisahananto | 17°52'51,6" | 49°13'45,2" | 411 |
| SRA_085 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 09/03/17 | Lohanisahananto | 17°52'52,8" | 49°13'45,4" | 395 |
| SRA_086 | PRIMULACEAE | *Oncostemum* | * | 12/03/17 | Vodrifito | 17°52'51,9" | 49°15'51,5" | 245 |
| SRA_087 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | *lamianum* | 12/03/17 | Vodrifito | 17°52'52,0" | 49°15'52,3" | 259 |
| SRA_090 | OCHNACEAE | *Campylospermum* | *anceps* | 12/03/17 | Vodrifito | 17°52'49,8" | 49°15'54,2" | 305 |
| SRA_091 | BURSERACEAE | *Canarium* | * | 12/03/17 | Vodrifito | 17°52'49,5" | 49°15'53,8" | 309 |
| SRA_092 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Antidesma* | *madagascariense* | 25/03/17 | Rokalava | 17°57'33,4" | 49°19'00,2" | 51 |
| SRA_093 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | *corymbosum* | 25/03/17 | Rokalava | 17°57'28,0" | 49°18'57,6" | 54 |
| SRA_094 | RUBIACEAE | *Gaertnera* | *robusta* | 25/03/17 | Rokalava | 17°57'26,2" | 49°18'58,5" | 52 |
| SRA_095 | VITACEAE | *Cissus* | *sulfurosa* | 25/03/17 | Rokalava | 17°57'19,7" | 49°18'58,0" | 63 |
| SRA_096 | MENISPERMACEAE | *Strychnopsis* | *thouarsii* | 25/03/17 | Rokalava | 17°57'18,4" | 49°18'57,5" | 73 |
| SRA_097 | POACEAE | *Megastachya* | *madagascariensis* | 25/03/17 | Rokalava | 17°57'18,4" | 49°18'57,5" | 73 |
| SRA_098 | MYRTACEAE | *Syzygium* | *mortonianum* | 25/03/17 | Votrokolahy | 17°57'18,4" | 49°18'57,5" | 66 |
| SRA_099 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | * | 27/03/17 | Analabe | 17°57'16,2" | 49°18'57,2" | 64 |
| SRA_101 | EBENACEAE | *Diospyros* | *pervilleana* | 25/03/17 | Votrokolahy | 17°57'16,3" | 49°18'57,1" | 75 |
| SRA_102 | RUBIACEAE | *Craterispermum* | *laurinum* | 25/03/17 | Votrokolahy | 17°57'16,3" | 49°18'57,1" | 75 |
| SRA_103 | ASPARAGACEAE | *Dracaena* | *reflexa* | 29/03/17 | Ambatoharanana | 17°57'16,4" | 49°18'56,4" | 66 |
| SRA_106 | LINACEAE | *Hugonia* | *coursiana* | 25/03/17 | Votrokolahy | 17°57'25,4" | 49°18'52,2" | 142 |
| SRA_108 | MONIMIACEAE | *Tambourissa* | * | 29/03/17 | Ambatobe | 17°57'16,2" | 49°18'35,6" | 84 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SRA_110 | MALVACEAE | *Nesogordonia* | *crassipes* | 27/03/17 | Analabe | 17°57'14,3" | 49°18'33,4" | 92 |
| SRA_112 | CARDIOPTERIDACEAE | *Leptaulus* | *citrioides* | 27/03/17 | Analabe | 17°57'15,0" | 49°18'33,0" | 98 |
| SRA_114 | PRIMULACEAE | *Embelia* | *madagascariensis* | 29/03/17 | Ambatoharanana | 17°57'56,1" | 49°18'56,2" | 61 |
| SRA_115 | FABACEAE | *Entada* | *rheedei* | 29/03/17 | Ambatoharanana | 17°57'56,1" | 49°18'56,2" | 61 |
| SRA_116 | LECYTHIDACEAE | *Barringtonia* | *asiatica* | 29/03/17 | Rokalava | 17°57'56,1" | 49°18'56,2" | 61 |
| SRA_117 | LAMIACEAE | *Volkameria* | * | 29/03/17 | Ambatoharanana | 17°58'02,7" | 49°18'56,7" | 44 |
| SRA_118 | ANNONACEAE | *Annona* | * | 29/03/17 | Ambatobe | 17°58'20,4" | 49°18'48,6" | 78 |
| SRA_119 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Memecylon* | * | 29/03/17 | Ambatobe | 17°58'20,2" | 49°18'50,2" | 85 |
| SRA_120 | ANNONACEAE | *Monanthotaxis* | * | 29/03/17 | Ambatobe | 17°58'20,6" | 49°18'52,1" | 115 |
| SRA_121 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | *pentamera* | 29/03/17 | Ambatobe | 17°58'20,8" | 49°18'52,2" | 121 |
| SRA_122 | RUBIACEAE | *Chassalia* | *pentachotoma* | 25/03/17 | Ambatobe | 17°58'20,7" | 49°18'52,6" | 125 |
| SRA_125 | LOGANIACEAE | *Strychnos* | * | 12/03/17 | Vodrifito | 17°58'20,4" | 49°18'54,4" | 135 |
| SRA_128 | FABACEAE | *Falcataria* | *moluccana* | 29/03/17 | Ambatobe | 17°58'20,0" | 49°18'51,3" | 102 |
| SRA_278 | RUBIACEAE | *Clitoria* | *lasciva* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'05,8" | 49°19'03,6" | 73 |
| SRA_279 | SAPINDACEAE | *Allophylus* | *cobbe* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'05,9" | 49°19'03,9" | 71 |
| SRA_280 | FABACEAE | *Dalbergia* | *bathiei* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'06,3" | 49°19'04,7" | 77 |
| SRA_281 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | *littoralis* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'08,4" | 49°18'59,9" | 78 |
| SRA_282 | RHAMNACEAE | *Gouania* | *cupreifolia* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'08,2" | 49°18'59,9" | 80 |
| SRA_286 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Tristemma* | *mauritianum* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'07,4" | 49°18'59,9" | 77 |
| SRA_287 | HYDROLEACEEAE | *Hydrolea* | *palustris* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'07,4" | 49°18'59,9" | 77 |
| SRA_289 | MELASTOMATACEAE | *Memecylon* | *perangustum* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'09,3" | 49°18'59,6" | 90 |
| SRA_290 | ERYTHROXYLACEAE | *Erythroxylum* | *corymbosum* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'09,3" | 49°18'59,3" | 95 |
| SRA_291 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *pachygrammata* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'09,6" | 49°18'57,0" | 87 |
| SRA_292 | COMBRETACEAE | *Terminalia* | *ombrophila* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'10,7" | 49°18'56,8" | 97 |
| SRA_294 | OLEACEAE | *Noronhia* | * | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'10,4" | 49°18'55,9" | 86 |
| SRA_295 | LEEACEAE | *Leea* | *guineensis* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'10,8" | 49°18'56,1" | 91 |
| SRA_297 | EUPHORBIACEAE | *Anthostema* | *madagascariense* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'11,1" | 49°18'59,8" | 112 |
| SRA_298 | FABACEAE | *Dialium* | *unifoliolatum* | 22/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'04,7" | 49°18'59,8" | 112 |
| SRA_299 | ARECACEAE | *Ravenea* | *sambiranensis* | 26/09/2017 | Ampasimadinika | 17°55'05,6" | 49°19'02,8" | 86 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SRA_302 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Rhodolaena* | *leroyana* | 26/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'48,7'' | 49°19'01,5'' | 159 |
| SRA_304 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Schizolaena* | *exinvolucrata* | 26/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'49,0'' | 49°19'00,9'' | 161 |
| SRA_310 | RUBIACEAE | *Psychotria* | *decaryi* | 26/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'49,9'' | 49°19'00,8'' | 135 |
| SRA_312 | MELIACEAE | *Astrotrichilia* | *voamatata* | 26/09/2017 | Alahambana | 17°54'45,7'' | 49°19'02,9'' | 194 |
| SRA_321 | SAPINDACEAE | *Deinbollia* | * | 29/09/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'23,9'' | 49°20'09,3'' | 159 |
| SRA_322 | PHYLLANTHACEAE | *Uapaca* | * | 29/09/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'22,7'' | 49°20'09,8'' | 168 |
| SRA_323 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Rhodolaena* | * | 29/09/2017 | Amparafaravahy | 17°56'22,2'' | 49°20'09,8'' | 162 |
| SRA_329 | MORACEAE | *Ficus* | * | 10/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'38,5'' | 49°07'00,5'' | 623 |
| SRA_335 | ARALIACEAE | *Polyscias* | * | 12/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'48,3'' | 49°07'00,7'' | 656 |
| SRA_336 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | * | 12/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'47,6'' | 49°06'59,6'' | 656 |
| SRA_337 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 12/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'50,1'' | 49°06'52,4'' | 642 |
| SRA_345 | SAPINDACEAE | *Tinopsis* | * | 12/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'40,4'' | 49°07'02,6'' | 642 |
| SRA_353 | CLUSIACEAE | *Garcinia* | * | 14/11/2017 | Andratambe | 18°01'31,8'' | 49°07'13,1'' | 648 |
| SRA_362 | RUBIACEAE | *Peponidium* | * | 16/11/2017 | Lohanisahavongo | 18°01'55,2'' | 49°07'14,9'' | 697 |
| SRA_367 | ARECACEAE | *Dypsis* | * | 18/11/2017 | Zanaposa | 18°01'20,7'' | 49°07'13,7'' | 652 |
| SRA_384 | ASTERACEAE | * | * | 22/11/2017 | Ambonitohakasahamahana | 18°01'29,8'' | 49°17'13,7'' | 575 |
| SRA_385 | ANACARDIACEAE | *Poupartia* | * | 22/11/2017 | Ambonitohakasahamahana | 18°01'29,3'' | 49°17'29,0'' | 565 |
| SRA_391 | SARCOLAENACEAE | *Rhodolaena* | * | 22/11/2017 | Ambonitohakasahamahana | 18°01'26,7'' | 49°17'33,4'' | 603 |
| SRA_392 | SAPINDACEAE | * | * | 22/11/2017 | Ambonitohakasahamahana | 18°01'27,1'' | 49°17'35,1'' | 618 |
| SRA_401 | SAPINDACEAE | *Tinopsis* | * | 25/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'39,3'' | 49°07'16,6'' | 634 |
| SRA_402 | SALICACEAE | *Bembicia* | * | 25/11/2017 | Andasibe | 18°01'38,9'' | 49°07'17,7'' | 651 |

## Annex 4.6. Summary of environmental education events hosted by the Darwin Initiative Project

| Date | Event | Theme | Duration | No. participants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16/05/2017 | School visit | Introduction to work of nursery (with application) | 1 day | 32 |
| 17/05/2017 | School visit | Introduction to work of nursery (with application) | 1/2 day | 25 |
| 26/01/2018 | School visit | Introduction to work of nursery (with application) | 1 day | 26 |
| 03/03/2018 | Visit by scouts | Tree planting | 1 day | 450 |
| | | | TOTAL | 533 |

## Annex 4.7. Summary of training events hosted by the Darwin Initiative Project

| Date | Event | Theme | Duration | No. participants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09/06/2017 | Training of nurserymen/women from Montagne des Français | Best practice for propagating trees | 14 days | 4 |
| 04/10/2017 | Training of nurserymen/women from Association Tsirivao - Sainte Marie | Best practice for propagating trees | 07 days | 9 |
| 05/10/2017 | Training of nurserymen/women from Diégo | Best practice for propagating trees | 20 days | 3 |
| | | | TOTAL | 16 |

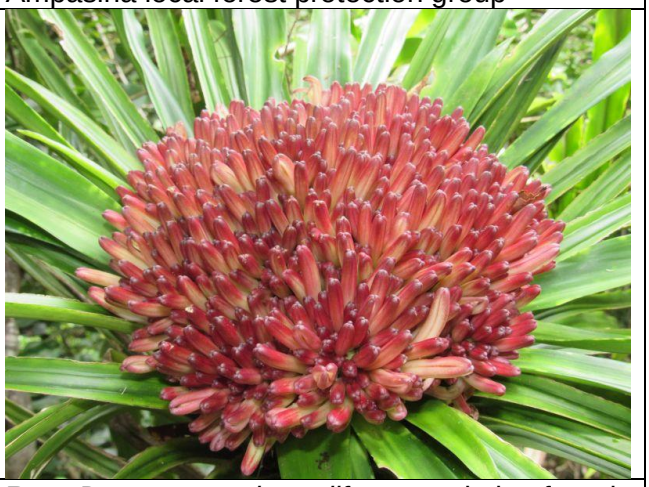
**Annex 4.8. A selection of key images**

<table>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Forest fragment in the Ivoloina River valley</td><td>Second Darwin Initiative nursery</td></tr>
<tr><td> 
</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Providing training in best practice for propagating native trees for nursery men from Ile Sainte Marie.</td><td>Planting-out seedlings at Parc Ivoloina (note cleared Dicranopteris fern)</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>The British Consul opens the first DI nursery with representatives of the Malagasy local and regional authorities in attendance</td><td>Nursery panel explaining the Darwin Initiative funding and partner organisations</td></tr>
</table>

Damage caused by Cyclone Ava


Ampasina local forest protection group

Plants ready to plant out March 2018



Rare *Dracaena umbraculifera* population found


Scouts help with planting out

**Annex 4.9. Article in MFG's quarterly newsletter: Bitsika'Ivoloina, Edition 19.** Sent as separate pdf.

**Annex 4.10 Article in MBG's quarterly newsletter: Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin, Winter 2017-2018.** Sent as separate pdf.

## Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|---|---|
| **Is the report less than 10MB?** If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line. | Yes |
| **Is your report more than 10MB?** If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line. | |
| **Have you included means of verification?** You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report. | Yes |
| **Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?** If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. | No |
| Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors | Yes |
| Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully? | Yes |
| Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report. | |