

# Reintroduction of illegally extracted *Melocactus violaceus* (Cactaceae) in Brazil

HAISSA DE ABREU CAITANO, VALQUÍRIA FERREIRA DUTRA  
RODRIGO THEÓFILO VALADARES and LUANA SILVA BRAUCKS CALAZANS

**Abstract** Cactaceae is one of the most threatened plant families, in part as a result of the illegal extraction of plants for ornamental use. However, reports of the seizure and reintroduction of cacti are scarce and do not include species of *Melocactus*, the genus of Cactaceae in Brazil that has the highest number of threatened species. The coroa-de-frade *Melocactus violaceus* is endemic to Brazil and categorized as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. We report the seizure of 37 individuals of coroa-de-frade extracted illegally from their natural habitat, the results of their reintroduction to Paulo César Vinha State Park, in Espírito Santo state, Brazil, and provide information for environmental monitoring agencies regarding how to proceed in seizure cases, with the goal of minimizing the impacts of this illegal practice on the species. After seizure, 25 individuals were cultivated in a greenhouse and 12 were reintroduced in restinga, the natural area of occurrence of the species. After 6 months, survival was 76% for those individuals cultivated in the greenhouse and 84% for those planted in restinga, showing that rapid reintroduction of species with ornamental appeal, preferentially in their natural habitat, can reduce the impacts of illegal extraction. This reintroduction protocol can be used by managers of conservation units, contributing to the maintenance of threatened cactus species in their natural habitat.

**Keywords** Atlantic Forest, Brazil, Cactaceae, conservation, coroa-de-frade, globose cacti, *Melocactus violaceus*, restinga

The family Cactaceae is one of the most threatened plant families, with 31% of its species threatened to some degree (Goettsch et al., 2015). In Brazil, c. 27% of 474 cacti species are threatened (Machado et al., 2013; The Brazil Flora Group, 2018). The principal threats are fragmentation and loss of habitat quality, mining and illegal commercialization (Ribeiro-Silva et al., 2011). The extraction and illegal trade of globose cacti (e.g. species of *Discocactus* Pfeiff., *Melocactus* Link & Otto, *Parodia* Speg.) are the main drivers

of the declines of these species (Machado et al., 2013; Cardoso et al., 2018).

*Melocactus violaceus* Pfeiff., popularly known as coroa-de-frade, is endemic to eastern Brazil (Taylor & Zappi, 2018). The species occurs in the Caatinga and Atlantic Forest, in the carasco, campo rupestre and restinga phytophysiognomies (The Brazil Flora Group, 2018) on the sedimentary coastal plain, and is categorized as Vulnerable on state, national and global Red Lists (Simonelli & Fraga, 2007; Machado et al., 2013; Braun et al., 2017). Although the species is legally protected, it is often sold in urban centers of coastal Brazil (authors, pers. obs., 2018). Extraction is mainly of reproductively mature individuals, which have a developed cephalium (reproductive branch) that increases the species' ornamental value. Although monitoring results in the seizure of specimens destined for the clandestine market, technical guidance on replantation of cacti into the wild is limited (e.g. Jasper et al., 2005). Providing guidance for the reintroduction of this endemic, threatened species is essential to guarantee its conservation (e.g. Godefroid et al., 2011; Fenu et al., 2016) through the proper management of seized specimens.

Here, we report the first exploratory study to test conditioning and reintroduction of *M. violaceus* in restinga vegetation, identify health indicators and discuss effects on the conservation of the species. For this we used 37 adult individuals illegally extracted from Paulo César Vinha State Park in Espírito Santo state, Brazil (Fig. 1), a priority area for conservation of threatened species in eastern Brazil (Brasil, 2018). The plants were being sold by street vendors and were seized by the environmental monitoring agency Instituto Estadual de Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos in September 2018 (Plates 1a–d). At the time of seizure, the plants were bundled together in a box; the roots of some individuals were cut or tied (to facilitate sale), without rhizosphere. After seizure, in view of the lack of a standardized protocol for reintroducing the species into the wild, the Park staff asked us to help, and permitted an exploratory experiment to reintroduce individuals into the Park.

A few days after seizure, two experiments were started and monitored for 6 months: (1) 25 individuals were conditioned in containers (c. 22 cm tall and 22 cm diameter) containing sand enriched with organic substrate, in a propagation shelter covered by netting with 40% luminosity, no horticultural treatments and only irrigated when there were > 15 days without rain; and (2) 12 individuals were planted directly in a non-inundated open shrub formation of restinga (Pereira, 2008) where the species naturally occurs,

HAISSA DE ABREU CAITANO (Corresponding author, [orcid.org/0000-0003-2319-5288](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2319-5288)), VALQUÍRIA FERREIRA DUTRA ([orcid.org/0000-0003-1547-1377](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1547-1377)), RODRIGO THEÓFILO VALADARES ([orcid.org/0000-0002-6528-2278](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6528-2278)) and LUANA SILVA BRAUCKS CALAZANS ([orcid.org/0000-0002-3308-3725](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3308-3725)) Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Vitória, Brazil. E-mail [haissa.caitano@gmail.com](mailto:haissa.caitano@gmail.com)

Received 16 October 2019. Revision requested 9 December 2019.  
Accepted 16 April 2020. First published online 25 November 2020.

This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the same Creative Commons licence is included and the original work is properly cited. The written permission of Cambridge University Press must be obtained for commercial re-use.

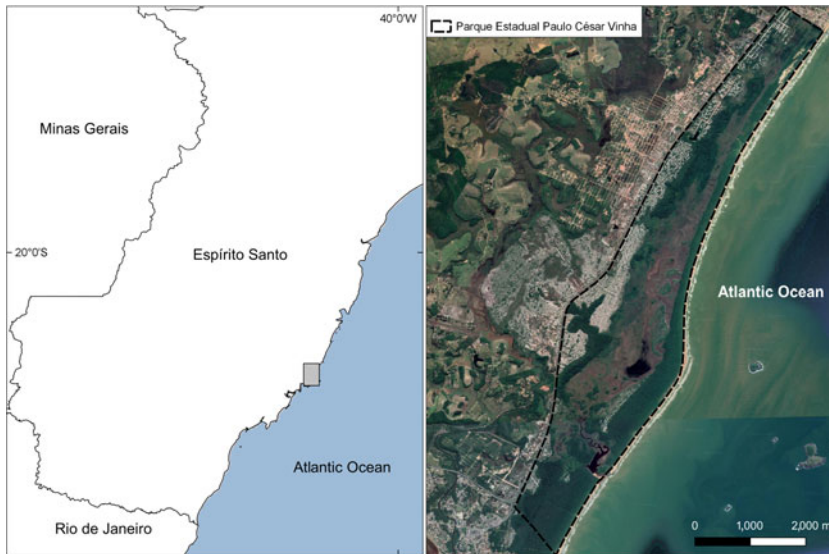


FIG. 1 Location of Paulo César Vinha State Park, Espírito Santo state, Brazil.

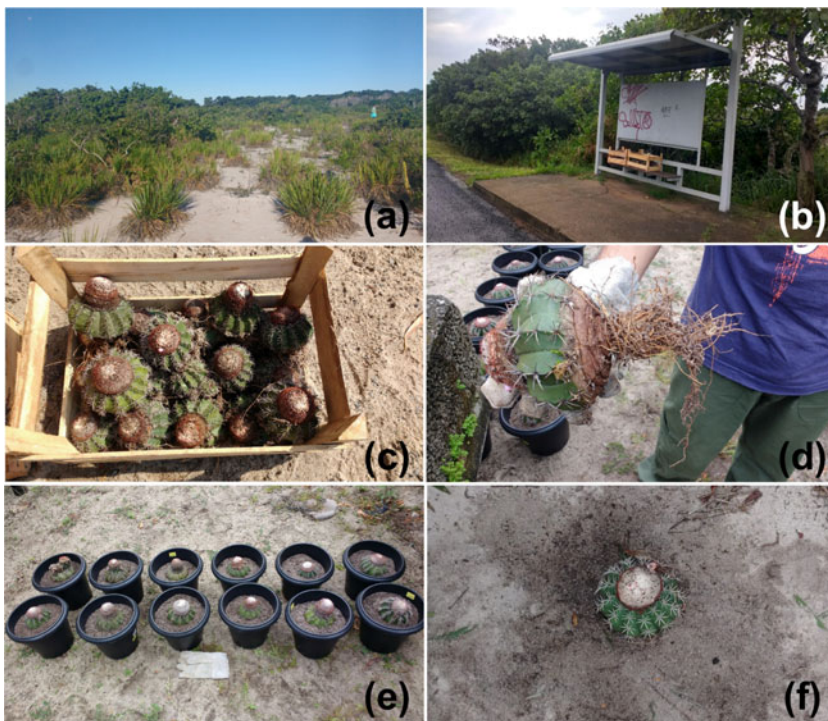


PLATE 1 (a) Natural habitat of *Melocactus violaceus* in restinga, (b) location where the seizure was made, (c) seized individuals bundled inside a box, (d) roots tied to facilitate commercialization, (e) individuals cultivated in the greenhouse, and (f) individual reintroduced into the wild.

up to 30 cm from the borders of thickets, which, according to field observations and the literature (Hughes et al., 2016), is the environment in which the species normally occurs. To accommodate the roots, a hole 6–12 cm deep was dug, depending on the length of the individual plant's roots. If the roots were tangled, they were untangled and planted in the containers (Plate 1e) or soil (Plate 1f), and then abundantly watered.

Based on our observations of the seized individuals over 6 months, and field observations of natural populations of *M. violaceus* made during 2016–2019, we identified macroscopic indicators (IUCN, 1998; Fenu et al., 2016) of plant

health. Indicators of good health included maintenance of the greenish epidermis (Plate 2a), formation of new spines (Plate 2b) and production of flowers and fruits (Plate 2c). Indicators of poor health included changes in epidermis colour, varying from yellowish to darkened (Plate 2d) a few weeks before death, and susceptibility to pests (Plates 2e,f).

Of the individuals cultivated in the greenhouse, 76% survived, with the death of 24% plants 3–5 months after planting, and of the plants reintroduced in the restinga, 84% survived, with the death of 16% of plants after 5 months. The production of reproductive structures in both experiments was no different from that in natural populations.



PLATE 2 Macroscopic indicators used to evaluate the health of individuals: (a) maintenance of greenish epidermis, (b) formation of new spines, (c) flower and fruit production, (d) colour change of epidermis, and (e, f) susceptibility to pests.

Some of the plants that died included those that had roots damaged during extraction or a cut primary root. There was no production of vegetative propagules in either group.

Survival rate was similar to that for species of *Cereus* Mill., *Lepismium* Pfeiff., *Rhipsalis* Gaertn., *Parodia* Speg. and *Opuntia* Mill. (Jasper et al., 2005). The greater mortality rate of the individuals in the greenhouse suggests that ex situ cultivation may not be as reliable as in situ reintroduction. As mortality only occurred c. 3 months after planting, the species could be kept in a temporary environment, such as a greenhouse, if it is not possible to immediately reintroduce the plant to its natural environment. Although there were no changes in development of reproductive branches, this may probably be related to stress from extraction in the initial months after planting (Schmalenbach et al., 2014). For both experiments, most of the seized individuals that still had roots with a thin layer of rhizosphere survived, which indicates that the integrity of the roots is an important factor for successful plantation.

Although survival was relatively high, it was lower under controlled conditions than when plants were reintroduced into the wild. In a broader context, this suggests a lower chance of survival when the plant is cultivated as an

ornamental under inadequate environmental conditions, something that often occurs when individual plants are commercialized illegally.

The success of both cultivation in the greenhouse and reintroduction may serve as a model for other globose cacti that are extracted illegally and then seized by law enforcement officials. Our results indicate that in cases of seizure the individuals need to be planted as quickly as possible, preferentially in the habitat where they naturally occur, which for *M. violaceus* is along the edges of thickets in restinga. The hole made needs to adequately accommodate the roots and establishment needs to be monitored using indicators of health. When plants cannot be planted immediately into the wild, they could be maintained in containers in a greenhouse until reintroduction is feasible. Subsequent monitoring should evaluate recruitment amongst the reintroduced plants (Cogoni et al., 2013; Fenu et al., 2016). Natural populations produce small vegetative propagules that are wind dispersed (Ribeiro et al., 2015). This characteristic, along with the monitoring of health indicators, will contribute to the maintenance of the relictual populations of *M. violaceus*. Our findings indicate how rapid and effective actions can support the maintenance of a plant species

threatened with extinction, and will be of value for decision makers in the processes of environmental licensing, guiding conservation actions in accordance with the Brazilian Alliance for Zero Extinction (Brasil, 2018).

**Acknowledgements** We thank Weverson Cardoso for his comments on the text, and the manager and staff of Parque Estadual Paulo Cesar Vinha and Instituto Estadual de Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos for their encouragement and logistical support. This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior—Finance Code 001 (MSc scholarship to HAC and PhD scholarship to RTV).

**Author contributions** Study design: HdAC, VFD, RTV; fieldwork: HdAC, RTV, LSBC; data analysis: HdAC, RTV; writing: HdAC, VFD, RTV, LSBC.

**Conflicts of interest** None.

**Ethical standards** All activities conducted during the study were approved by the manager of Parque Estadual Paulo Cesar Vinha. This research was authorized by Instituto Estadual de Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos under license GRN 028R-2015 (process 71911308), and otherwise abided by the *Oryx* guidelines on ethical standards.

## References

- BRASIL (2018) Reconhece os Sítios da Aliança Brasileira para Extinção Zero—Sítios-BAZE. Portaria 287 de 12 de julho de 2018. *Diária Oficial da União*, 135, 72.
- BRAUN, P., MACHADO, M., TAYLOR, N.P. & ZAPPI, D.C. (2017) *Melocactus violaceus* (amended version of 2013 assessment). In *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017*: e.T40925A121501259. [dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-3.RLTS.T40925A121501259.en](https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-3.RLTS.T40925A121501259.en) [accessed 3 July 2020].
- CARDOSO, W.C., CALVENTE, A., DUTRA, V.F. & SAKURAGUI, C.M. (2018) Anthropogenic pressure on the diversity of Cactaceae in a region of Atlantic Forest in eastern Brazil. *Haseltonia*, 24, 28–35.
- COGONI, D., FENU, G., CONCAS, E. & BACCHETTA, G. (2013) The effectiveness of plant conservation measures: the *Dianthus morisianus* reintroduction. *Oryx*, 47, 203–206.
- FENU, F., COGONI, D. & BACCHETTA, G. (2016) The role of fencing in the success of threatened plant species translocation. *Plant Ecology*, 217, 207–217.
- GODEFROID, S., PIAZZA, C., ROSSI, G., BUORD, S., STEVENS, A.D., AGURAIUJA, R. et al. (2011) How successful are plant species reintroductions? *Biological Conservation*, 144, 672–682.
- GOETTSCHE, B., HILTON-TAYLOR, C., CRUZ-PINÓN, G., DUFFY, J.P., FRANCES, A., HERNÁNDEZ, H.M. et al. (2015) High proportion of cactus species threatened with extinction. *Nature Plants*, 1, 15142.
- HUGHES, F.M., JACOB, C.M. & BORBA, E.L. (2016) Fate of cohorts in *Melocactus* (Cactaceae) species is affected by rainfall uncertainty and microrelief structures. *Brazilian Journal of Botany*, 39, 197–205.
- IUCN (1998) *IUCN Guidelines for Re-Introductions*. IUCN/Species Survival Commission Reintroduction Specialist Group, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.
- JASPER, A., FREITAS, E.M., MUSSKOPF, E.L. & BRUXEL, J. (2005) Metodologia de salvamento de Bromeliaceae, Cactaceae e Orchidaceae na pequena central hidrelétrica (pch) salto forqueta—São José do Herval/Putinga—RS—Brasil. *Pesquisas, Botânica*, 56, 265–284.
- MACHADO, M., MENEZES, M.O.T., SANTOS, M.R., PIETRO, P.V., HERING, R.L.O., BARROS, F.S.M. et al. (2013) Cactaceae. In *Livro Vermelho da Flora do Brasil* (eds G. Martinelli & M.A. Moraes), pp. 402–431. Andrea Jakobsson, Instituto de Pesquisas Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- PEREIRA, O.J. (2008) Restinga. In *Atlas de ecossistemas do Espírito Santo* (ed. J.L. Lani). pp. 504. SEMA, Viçosa, Brazil.
- RIBEIRO, E.M.S., MEIADO, M.V. & LEAL, I.R. (2015) The role of clonal and sexual spread in cacti species dominance at the Brazilian Caatinga. *Gaia Scientia*, 9, 27–33.
- RIBEIRO-SILVA, S., ZAPPI, D.C., TAYLOR, N.P. & MACHADO, M.C. (2011) *Plano de Ação Nacional para a Conservação das Cactáceas*. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, Brasília, Brazil.
- SCHMALENBACH, I., ZHANG, L., REYMOND, M. & JIMÉNEZ-GÓMEZ, J.M. (2014) The relationship between flowering time and growth responses to drought in the Arabidopsis *Landsberg erecta* x Antwerp-1 population. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 5, 609.
- SIMONELLI, M. & FRAGA, C.N. (2007) *Espécies da Flora Ameaçadas de Extinção do Espírito Santo*. IPEMA, Vitória, Brazil.
- TAYLOR, N. & ZAPPI, D.C. (2018) Additions and corrections to ‘Cacti of eastern Brazil’. *Bradleya*, 36, 2–21.
- THE BRAZIL FLORA GROUP (2018) Brazilian Flora 2020: innovation and collaboration to meet target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC). *Rodriguésia*, 69, 1513–1527.