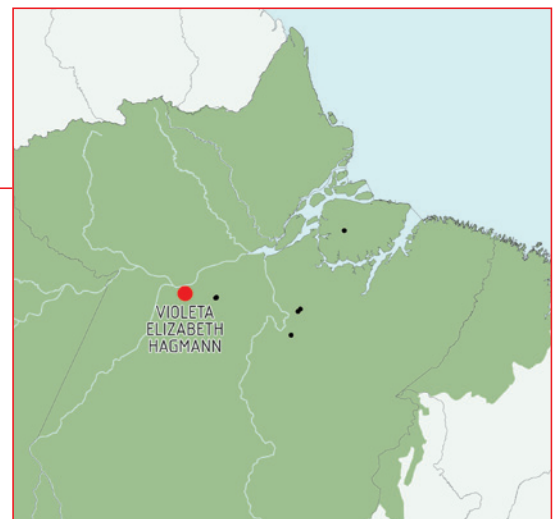


The Amazon's silent crisis

CASE STUDY 4

ESTATE OF VIOLETA ELIZABETH HAGMANN



Logging Authorisation (AUTEF)	1515/2010	Expiry date	06/12/2011
Rural Environmental Licence (LAR)	1159/2010	Type of Ipê	Not declared
Total area of property	1,589.27ha	Number of Ipê trees declared in Annual Production Unit (UPA)	Not specified
Sustainable Forest Management Plan (PMFS) area	1,271.41ha	Total volume and density of Ipê trees declared in UPA	2,105.55m ³
Net area authorised for harvesting under AUTEF	428.88ha		(4.91m ³ /ha)
Specialist (forest engineer) responsible for PMFS proposal	Rejane Guedes de Moura e Silva		
Property owner	Estate of Violeta Elizabeth Hagmann		



Forest Documentation

The Estate of Violeta Elizabeth Hagmann, in the municipality of Santarém, is well known to Brazilian and international travellers, naturalists and researchers as a focus of scientific investigation for over three centuries. Despite its long and illustrious history, the estate has now become a tool of forest crime. A Sustainable Forest Management Plan (PMFS) for low-impact timber harvesting has been approved in 2009, however, there is evidence of practices intended to produce surplus credits to be used for laundering of illegal timber.

28/03/2014

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Sawmill in the middle of the forest, close to the river Curuá do Sul, Pará State.

03/28/2014

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A historic site

The Taperinha estate, 50km from Santarém (Pará), is well known to Brazilian and international travellers, naturalists and researchers as a focus of scientific investigation for over three centuries.¹ According to the Museu Emilio Goeldi in Belém, Pará, geologists, zoologists, botanists and archaeologists have all been regular visitors, and the estate is the locality from which over 150 species of animals new to science were first described.²

Among the famous researchers who spent time at Taperinha was the American archaeologist Anna Roosevelt, who explored

the shell middens on the estate during the 1980s.³ Her research was fundamental for the understanding of the pre-Columbian settlement of the Amazon.

The Taperinha estate was acquired in 1917 by Godofredo Hagmann, a former zoologist at the Museu Goeldi.⁴ He managed the property until 1946, the year of his death.⁵ Taperinha passed to Erica Hagmann and Violeta Elizabeth Hagmann, and it is now owned jointly by all six of Godofredo's grandchildren, one of whom is manager.⁶

Degradation and fraud

In spite of its long and illustrious history, however, the estate has now become a tool of forest crime. In 2009, a Sustainable Forest Management Plan (PMFS) for low-impact timber harvesting was approved. But a Greenpeace field inspection of the PMFS area in November 2013 observed evidence of practices intended to produce surplus credits to be used for laundering of illegal timber.

Significant errors were found in the forest inventory for logging authorisation (AUTEF) 1515/2010: nine out of eleven trees checked by Greenpeace had been incorrectly described there. Five trees listed in the inventory as Ipê were in fact Jarana (*Holopyxidium jarana*), a commercially less desirable species. These trees, marked for harvesting, had actually been left intact in the forest, despite the entire volume of the AUTEF having supposedly been used up, which should mean that they had been harvested.

Moreover, according to Greenpeace's calculations the total amount of Ipê reported in the inventory for the AUTEF was 2,105m³. The combination of the errors noted above and the

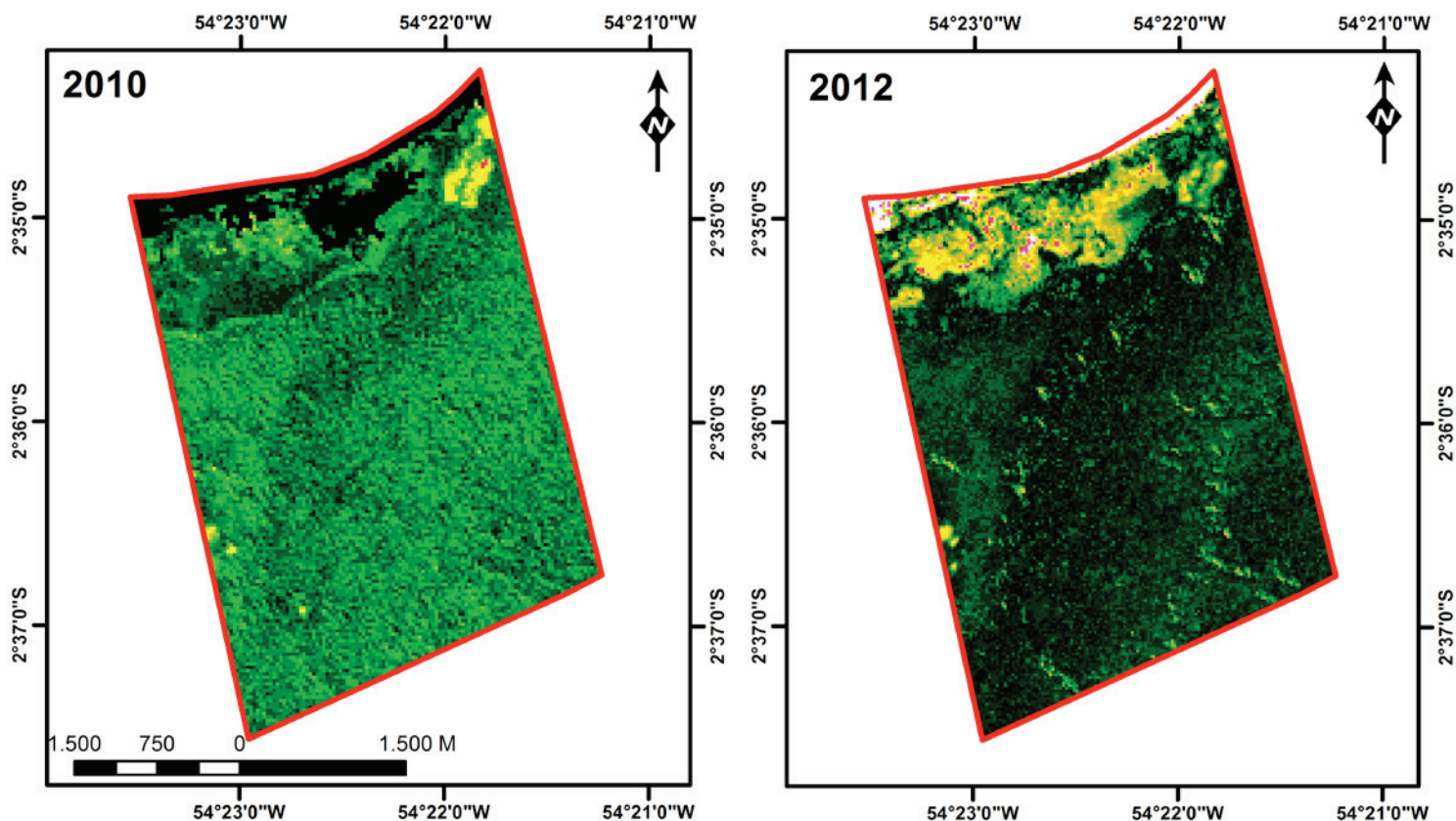
significant volume of Ipê reported in the inventory strongly indicates that credits issued for Ipê are being used to launder timber cut illegally elsewhere.

As Greenpeace reported in 2006,⁷ the forest engineer in charge of the PMFS application had a controversial history, having been arrested and charged in 2006 in connection with a police investigation into illegal logging in the Prainha area. In 2012 she was convicted.⁸

The same engineer also approved the PMFS for Fazenda Agro Santa Fé I [see case 3], so it is perhaps unsurprising that generating of excess timber credits through forest inventory errors was discovered on both estates.

In February 2012, after an IBAMA operation in the Santarém region, the Taperinha PMFS was suspended. The IBAMA notice of suspension stated that the PMFS was inactive.⁹

Autef: 1515/2010
Proprietário: Espolio de Violeta Elizabeth Hagmann



The satellite images above shows Violeta Elizabeth Hagmann's Estate in 2010 and 2012. Greenpeace geo-referenced analysis determined that there is no alteration (which indicates no tree extraction) within the AUTEF's area, which is producing timber credits.



Processing

According to Greenpeace's investigation, all the credits relating to the Taperinha estate's AUTEF 1515/2010 were used to sell timber to the timber yard MADEVI Ltda.¹⁰ Located in Santarém, in the interior of the state of Pará, MADEVI has a history of environmental illegalities and circumventing of logging regulations.

In 2007 alone, MADEVI was sanctioned by IBAMA at least six times for various infractions such as illegal logging and failure to verify the origin of timber. The resultant fines totalled over R\$1 million (US\$450,000).¹¹ Between 2009 and 2011, MADEVI received five fines totalling more than R\$26 million (US\$11million).¹²

More recently, in 2012, the Public Ministry of Labour began legal action against the company, after the local forestry workers' union¹³ alleged that it had failed to abide by a Term of Adjustment of Conduct signed in 2008, which committed it to minimum working conditions.¹⁴

International customers for suspect timber

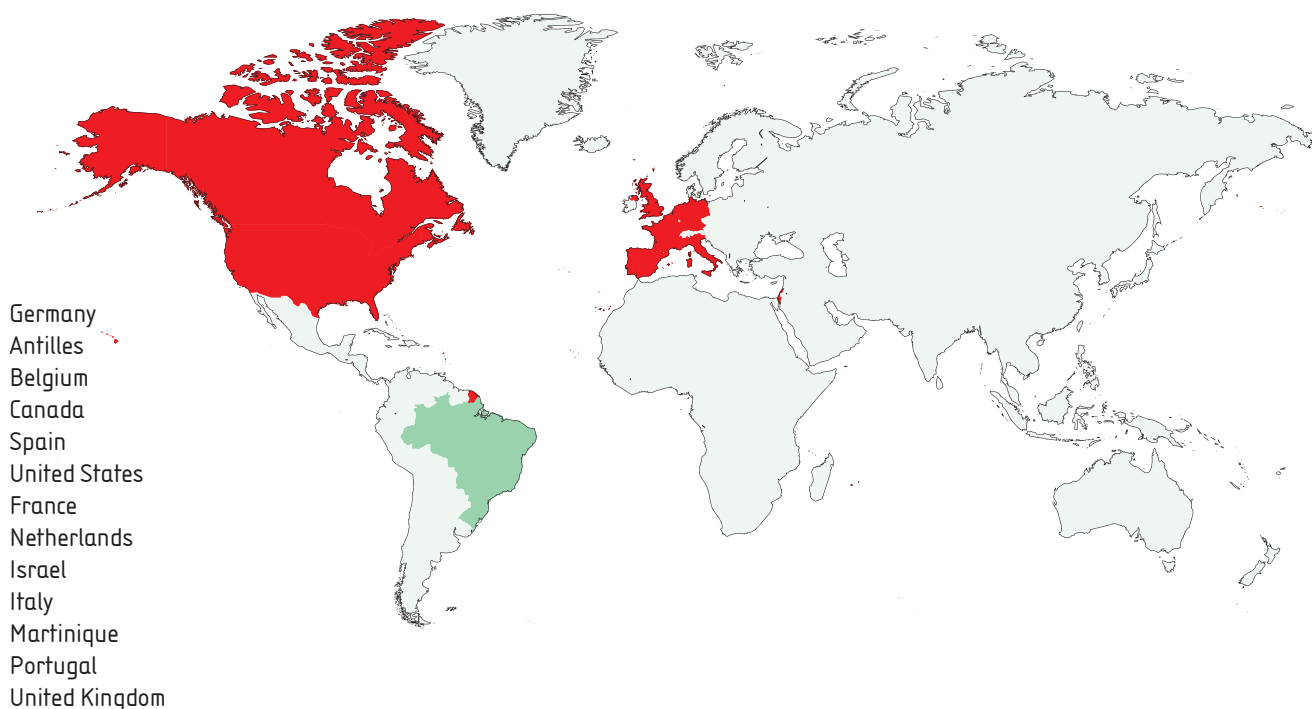
As of 2011, MADEVI sold sawn timber to at least 3 exporters, as identified by Greenpeace: Batista & Farias Transformação de Madeiras Ltda–Me, Wizi Indústria, Comércio e Exportação de Madeiras Ltda, and Madeireira Rancho da Cabocla Ltda. In addition, MADEVI also exports timber directly to various countries. According to Greenpeace research, since February 2013, MADEVI

and the 3 exporters mentioned above have between them exported timber to Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the UK, Israel, and the USA.

Greenpeace has identified importers with which MADEVI has conducted business directly, including Vandecasteele Houtimport in Belgium and DLH in France and Denmark.

US Importers trading with companies buying from MADEVI include Sabra International Inc, Exterior Wood Inc, Aljoma Lumber Inc, Timber Holdings USA LLC and Tradelink.

Fazenda Taperinha's tainted markets



Endnotes

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- 3 Silveira, M.I. and Schaan, D.P. (2010) A vida nos manguezais: A ocupação humana da Costa Atlântica Amazônica durante o holoceno, in Pereira, E (ed.) Arqueologia amazônica, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, pp35-48. [http://mar.te.museu-goeldi.br/arqueologia/pdf/Maura Imazio e Denise Schaan.pdf](http://mar.te.museu-goeldi.br/arqueologia/pdf/Maura%20Imazio%20e%20Denise%20Schaan.pdf)
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- 9 GABIN/SUPES/IBAMA/PA memorandum number 047/2012, number 2012/1634 in the Pará SEMA register.
- 10 MPF Para, Investigation Procedure number 1.23.000.001187/2013-31
- 11 IBAMA case numbers: 02048.000600/2007-31; 02048.000603/2007-75; 02048.000604/2007-10; 02048.000601/2007-86; 02048.000605/2007-64; 02048.000602/2007-21.
- 12 IBAMA case numbers: 02048.000927/2009-75; 02048.000302/2010-47; 02048.000135/2010-34; 02048.000147/2010-69; 02048.000034/2012-25.
- 13 SINTIMSAN (Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias de Marcenarias, Carpintarias, Serrarias, Tanoarias, Compensado, Laminados, Aglomerados e Chapas de Fibras de Madeira dos Municípios de Santarém, Rurópolis e Belterra do Estado do Pará).
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