



3rd International Conference on Natural Products and Human Health - 2023

UNIFIPA CATANDUVA

BIODIVERSITY OF THE HEADQUARTERS CAMPUS PADRE ALBINO UNIVERSITY CENTER/UNIFIPA

Catanduva is a medium-sized city founded on April 14, in 1918. The city is located in the northwest region of the state of São Paulo, 384 km away from the capital of São Paulo. Catanduva is the 2nd largest city in the Meso-region of São José do Rio Preto, the 3rd largest city in the Northwest region of São Paulo, the 70th most populous city in the São Paulo state and the 266th most populous city in the Brazil. The city has a Human Development Index of 0.834.

With approximately 120,000 inhabitants Catanduva is a reference point for the microregion of approximately 220,000 inhabitants. Its economy is based on trade, service provision, diverse industries and agriculture. The city has a quiet life with low violence and low cost of living. Regarding health, the city is a hub for the small municipalities around it, due to the Medical School of Catanduva, founded in 1969, which promotes prevention and care for the inhabitants of the region.

Catanduva's territory is composed 100% of the Atlantic Forest biome. The climate is tropical semi-humid with warm summers and dry and mild winters. The city stands out in environmental preservation and quality of services provided to the population.

In the 1940s, Catanduva received the title of "Spell City", related to the hospitality of the residents, who receive all visitors with great affection and attention.

The city is also known for its beautiful and colorful "ipê" trees, which bloom from June to November and are symbol of Catanduva as well. Ipê-trees with flowers of different colors like yellow, white, purple and especially pink, are found all over the city.

With over fifty years of experience in the health and education, Padre Albino University Center (UNIFIPA) is an institution maintained by Padre Albino Foundation, a philanthropic legal entity, founded on March 27, 1968. Padre Albino University Center (UNIFIPA) has two campuses and offers nine undergraduate courses; besides to postgraduate courses; medical residency and continuing education.

On the main campus the offered courses are Agronomic Engineering, Biomedical Sciences, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Physical Education, Medicine School Nursing School and Pedagogy. On the second campus, called the São Francisco Campus, two undergraduate courses are offered: Business and Law School.



In the area of health, the Padre Albino Foundation maintains two hospitals: Padre Albino Hospital (in the city center) and Emilio Carlos Hospital (in the main campus), besides the institution dedicated to assisting the elderly named Recanto Monsenhor Albino.

Padre Albino University Center (UNIFIPA) has also an Experimental and Clinical Research Center (Cepec) where postgraduate and multicenter research projects are developed. Cepec's researches involve medicinal plants, bioactive compounds and biomaterials in pre-clinical studies, through models with experimental animals and cell culture.

A large green area, the presence of several species of trees native to Brazil or well adapted to the climate of the Catanduva region, in addition to many flowers, various insects and birds, as well as some amphibians and reptiles as Tegu Lizard (*Salvator merianae*), characterize the rich biodiversity of UNIFIPA's main campus.



Overview - Authorships: Ana Paula Girol (1st and 2nd photo) and Marina Girol Gautier (3rd photo)



Country rosewood (*Platypodium Elegans*)
Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier



Flamboyant (*Delonix regia*) with
epiphytes (*Lepismium houletianum*)
Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier

Among the edible fruit trees found on campus are: mango tree (*Mangifera indica*), acerola tree (*Malpighia emarginata*), Brazilian cherry tree (*Eugenia uniflora*), guava tree (*Psidium guajava*), avocado tree (*Persea americana*), custard apple trees (*Annona squamosa*), soursop tree (*Annona muricata*), jaboticaba tree (*Plinia cauliflora*), wild cherry tree (*Eugenia mattosii*), loquat or yellow plum tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*), cocoa tree (*Theobroma cacao*), genipap tree (*Genipa americana*) Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus* L.) and Rose apple (*Syzygium jambos*).



Brazilian cherry tree (*Eugenia uniflora*). Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier.



Custard apple trees (*Annona squamosa*) and soursop tree (*Annona muricata*). Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier.



Small fruits (avocado - *Persea americana*) and jaboticaba tree (*Plinia cauliflora*) in flower. Authorship: Ana Paula Girol.



Loquat or yellow plum tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) in flower, jambu tree with flowers and small fruits (*Syzygium jambos*), genipap tree with fruits (*Genipa americana*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*) and jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus* L.). Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier.

Flowers and ornamental plants such as cypress vine (*Ipomoea quamoclit*), yellow oleander (*Thevetia peruviana*), erect bottlebrush (*Callistemon rigidus*), false sicklepod or golden shower (*Senna macranthera*), little Christmas flower or snow flake (*Euphorbia leucocephala*), ixora or flame of the woods (*Ixora coccinea*), lantana or Spanish flag (*Lantana camara*), Sim's azalea (*Rhododendron simsii*), hibiscus (*Hibiscus sp*), golden dewdrop (*Duranta sp*), orchids (*Dendrobium nobile*, *Dendrobium bigibbum*), rose (*Rosa sp*), African iris (*Diets iridioides*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), pink ipe (*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*), yellow ipe (*Handroanthus ochraceus*), white ipe (*Handroanthus roseo-albus*), Canna lilly (*Canna indica*), epiphytic cactus (*Lepismium houlettianum*), Flamboyant (*Delonix regia*), calabash tree (*Crescentia cujete*), Brazilian peppertree or rose pepper (*Chinus terebinthifolia*), cypress (*Cupressus sp*), umbrella tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*), country almond (*Terminalia catappa*), graceful platypodium (*Platypodium Elegans*) and Brazilian ironwood or leopard tree (*Libidibia ferrea*), as well as other flowers, palm trees, dracenas and many succulents and foliage embellish the campus in the different seasons.



Hibiscus (*Hibiscus sp*), golden shower (*Senna macranthera*), Sim's azalea (*Rhododendron simsii*), Ixora (*Ixora coccinea*), lantana or Spanish flag (*Lantana camara*), golden dewdrop (*Duranta sp*), rose (*Rosa sp*) and Canna lilly (*Canna indica*). Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier.



White ipe (*Handroanthus roseo-albus*).
Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier.

Pink ipe (*Handroanthus heptaphyllus*).
Authorships: Ana Paula Girol (left) and Marina Girol Gautier (right).



Orchids (*Dendrobium bigibbum*). Authorship: Ana Paula Girol.
Orchids (*Dendrobium nobile*). Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier.



Yellow oleander (*Thevetia peruviana*). Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier.

Many birds find refuge and food in the vegetation on Unifipa's main campus. Northeastern Cardinal or Campina Cock (*Paroaria dominicana*), White-crowned Woodpecker (*Colaptes campestris*), Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*), White-crowned Thrush (*Mimus saturninus*), Creamy-bellied Thrush (*Turdus amaurochalinus*), Cerrado Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*), Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Kiskabee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*), Striped Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*), Hummingbird (*Eupetomena macroura*), Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*), White-winged Dove (*Patagioenas picazuro*), Ruddy Ground Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*), Scaled Dove (*Columbina squammata*), Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*), Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*), King Parakeet (*Eupsittula aurea*), Parakeet (*Psittacara leucophthalmus*), Tropical kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*), Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*), Caracara (*Caracara plancus*), Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), Smooth-billed ani (*Crotophaga ani*), Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*) and Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*). These and other birds can be observed throughout the year or in specific mating and nesting seasons.



White-crowned Thrush (*Mimus saturninus*), Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*), Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) and Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*). Authorships: Marina Girol Gautier (left and right) and Ana Paula Girol (center).



Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*). Authorship: Luis Lazaro Ayusso.



Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*). Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier.



Northeastern Cardinal or Campina Cock (*Paroaria dominicana*) and Cerrado Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*). Authorship: Marina Girol Gautier.



ORGANIZERS



SPONSORS



PARTNERS

