This paper addresses the ongoing research on 19 pictograph sites that have been identified up to now in rock shelters of Serra do Lajeado, located in the central region of the State of Tocantins. It focuses primarily on the style and the contents of the pictures as well as technology of production, the properties of the material and tools used.

The prehistoric inhabitants of Serra do Lajeado produced a rock art with many distinct features through long periods of time. One of the aims of that analysis, especially when related to super positioning and other stratigraphic observations on the wall, is to present some chrono-stylistic aspects associated with different sectors of the surveyed area.