Mangrove

DEFINITION

Various types of salt-tolerant plant species (trees or shrubs) that occur in intertidal zones of tropical and subtropical sheltered coastlines. The term is applied to both the individual plant and the broader ecosystem.

DESCRIPTION

Mangroves are trees or large shrubs which grow within the intertidal zone in tropical and subtropical regions and have special adaptations to survive in this environment. Mangrove is in fact a general name for several species of plant which can survive in saline environments. The adaptation has arisen in a number of different families of plants, therefore the general description of mangrove can be applied to a number of different trees, shrubs and even a palm tree and a ground fern. The term mangrove is applied to both the individual plant and the ecosystem, although an area of mangrove habitat is also called mangal[1].

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Mangroves are tropical species generally found on sheltered coastlines and estuaries. They are generally distributed above and below the equator, between the

20°C isotherms. This distribution is locally extended by warm sea currents and decreased by cold ones; mangroves are also sensitive to below zero temperatures and damaged by storms. At colder latitudes, mangroves are often replaced by saltmarsh [2]. Although mangroves are widely distributed in 123 tropical and sub-tropical nations and territories, they are in fact rare at the global scale, covering less than 1% of all tropical forests worldwide [1].

ECOLOGY

Mangroves are halophytes: this means that they have evolved mechanisms for salt resistance. There are very few marine ecosystems dominated by plants, but mangroves are one of them. Mangroves provide important foraging grounds and habitats for both marine and terrestrial fauna [2]. Two limiting factors in the distribution of plants generally is the salinity and waterlogged sediment [2]. To cope with the high salinity, mangrove species have a number of mechanisms to remove or exclude salt from their tissues, and certain species have evolved the ability to actively secrete salt from their leaves. The waterlogged, anaerobic soil provides another challenge which has been overcome through the development of aerial roots to transport oxygen to roots which are underground or underwater [1].

Mangroves provide habitats for a vast variety of species. One reason for this is the diversity of habitat structure provided by mangrove, at the boundary between the land and the sea. The tree includes conventional above-ground tree and canopy habitat, and root structures within the soil or sediment, but additional habitat is provided by complex root structures above the soil which are often submerged by seawater. In some cases, these underwater roots support other species such as algae, oysters and sponges which grow on the root surfaces, further increasing the available habitat niches [2].

As a habitat, mangroves are important for a variety of terrestrial, estuarine and marine species: from sea turtles such as the Critically Endangered hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) [3, 4], to the Endangered Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) which lives in the Sundarban mangrove ecosystem in India and Bangladesh [4, 5]. A number of migratory bird species also rely on mangroves as wintering and roosting sites along their migratory routes. For instance, over 50 million migratory shorebirds use the East Asia-Australian flyway to migrate from the Arctic Circle through Southeast Asia to Australia and New Zealand, and back. This includes Endangered and Critically Endangered waterbird species, many of which stop to forage at numerous wetlands including mangroves [4, 6, 7]. Due to their role in supporting endemic, restricted-range and migratory bird species, mangroves are a key habitat at more than 300 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in the Americas alone. [8]

ECONOMIC & SOCIETAL VALUE

Mangrove ecosystems provide considerable benefits to surrounding habitats and communities, both locally and at a wider scale. Their proximity to the coastline make them efficient water filters, improving water quality and protecting habitats, such as coral reefs, from siltation, whilst also protecting coastlines from erosion, providing soil stabilisation and storm protection [9]. Mangroves provide a home and nursery grounds to a rich and complex array of species [10]. Nursery grounds provide often complex habitats with protective areas out of reach from larger predators, where the juvenile fish grow large enough to then survive in the open waters. Many commercial fish species are known to rely on mangroves as juveniles, and also as adults for their feeding grounds [11].

In terms of economic value, mangroves provide huge benefits. The total economic values for mangrove habitats hence range from US$ 2,772 $ha^{-1}yr^{-1}$ up to as much as US$ 80,334 $ha^{-1}yr^{-1}$ (average US$ 28,662 $ha^{-1}yr^{-1}$) [12]. The forests are an essential resource for coastal human communities, providing fish, molluscs and crustaceans for trade and consumption and materials such as fuel, timber, honey, medicines and fodder. In a review of values for different types of ecosystem services, the economic values of forestry, fisheries and tourism ranked highly [12]. Storm protection provided by mangroves is also very important, as demonstrated by one case study on storm protection benefits measured in economic terms following a cyclone in India. [13] In villages protected by an embankment without mangroves, the economic losses were over four times greater than in those with mangroves as their sole form of protection [13].

The ability of mangroves to sequester and store huge amounts of carbon plays an important role in global carbon budgets and in the process of mitigating climate change [14]. Mangroves are recognised as one of the three key ‘blue carbon’ habitats and are among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics. They are able to sequester 6 to 8 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per hectare per year [9]. These rates are about two to four times greater than rates observed in mature tropical forests [17].

THREATS

Over the last century, there has been extensive loss and degradation of mangrove habitats due to coastal development, pollution, aquaculture, and logging for timber and fuel wood. As a result, 20% of the total area of mangroves was lost between 1980 and 2005 [1, 16] and mangrove habitat continues to decline at an estimated rate of 1-2% annually [17]. Of the remaining mangrove stands, it is estimated that 52% are

degraded due to shrimp/fish culture, 26% due to forest use, and 11% due to freshwater diversion [18]. As a result, mangroves and the species that depend on them are at an elevated risk of extinction. At the present rate of loss, the world faces a real risk of losing the services provided by mangroves entirely in the next 100 years [19].

INTERNATIONAL THREAT STATUS

Of the 70 true mangrove species, three are Endangered, and two Critically Endangered [4, 20]. The species that are dependent on mangroves are also at risk. At least 40% of the animal species that are restricted to mangrove habitat are at elevated risk of extinction due to extensive habitat loss [21]. For example, the pygmy three-toed sloth (*Bradypus pygmaeus*), endemic to a small island of Panama, feeds primarily on mangrove leaves and is listed as Critically Endangered due to the loss red mangrove forest and their small range [4]. The loss of the mangrove habitats also affects the local communities who depend on them, either directly or indirectly.

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Mangroves in the Mergui archipelago, Myanmar. Ethan Daniels/Shutterstock.com

Category:

Marine biodiversity features

Tools

The Ocean Data Viewer A tool for easy access to a range of datasets that are important for the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. The data can be downloaded or viewed online.

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