



Why should we protect mangroves?



SCAN ME

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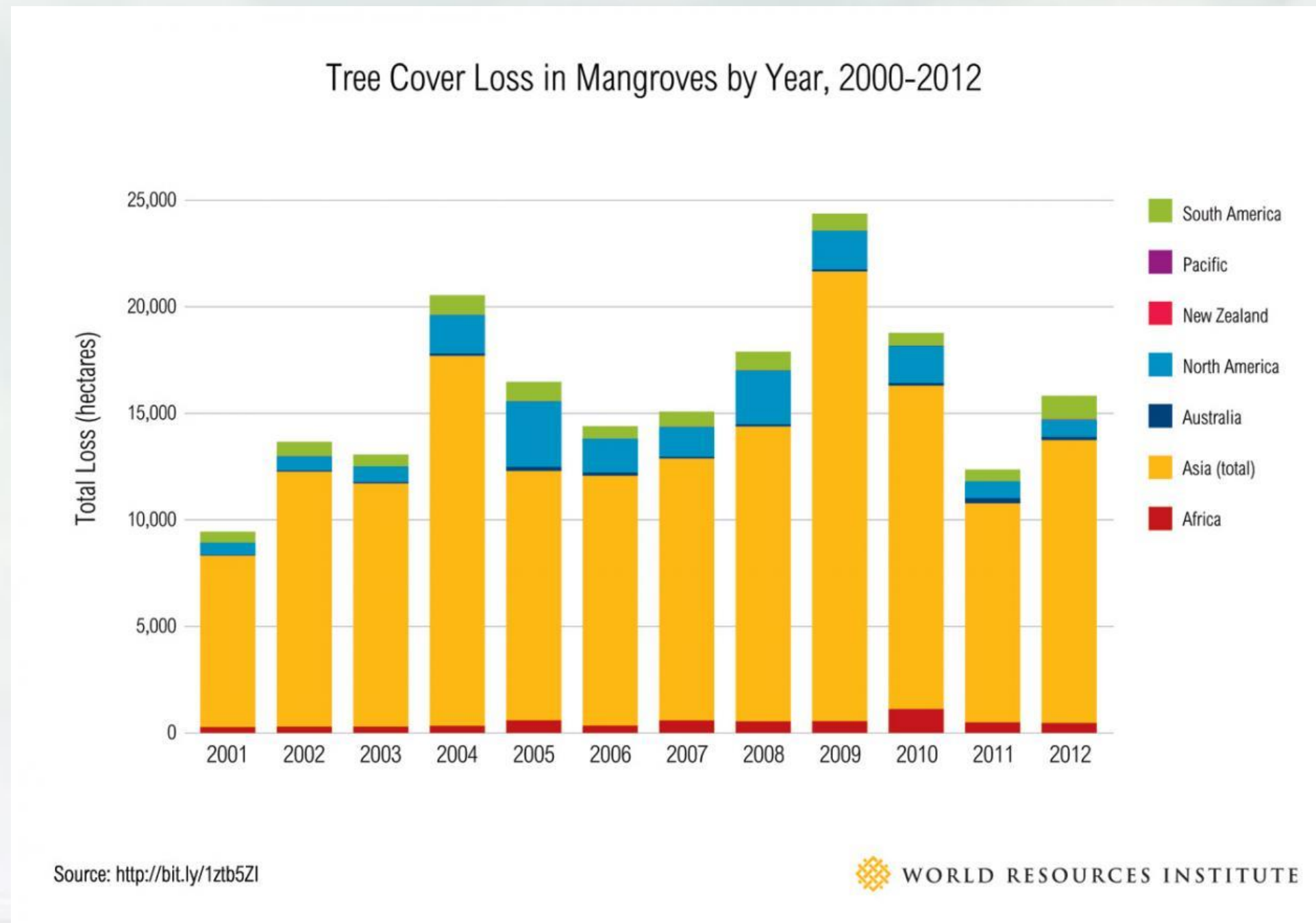


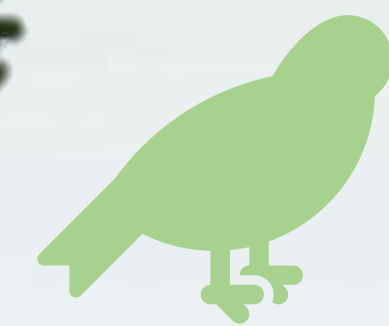
Figure 1: Mangrove loss each year in different regions between 2000 and 2012 (Strong and Minnemeyer, 2015).



Carbon absorption and storage¹



Shelter for many species, such as birds and insects¹



Protection to coastal ecosystems and settlements by mitigating the effects of storms and preventing erosion¹



Important nursery biotope for juvenile fishes and shrimps¹



Roots provide unique habitat for many marine species¹



Ideal perches for barnacles, oysters and crabs¹



Mangroves protect coral reefs and seagrass by removing nutrients and pollutants from runoff waters¹



Mangroves are tropical trees or shrub that live in coastal areas in the tropics and subtropics. They are unique in their tolerance of salt water.¹



From 2001 to 2012 alone, the world lost 1,38 % of its mangroves, or 0,13 % annually³



Mangroves have been shown to regrow effectively by themselves if the hydrological conditions are beneficial³

Mangroves

- Most of the world's mangroves are located in Asia (39 %), which is also the area with the highest loss rate each year, almost twice as big as the rest of the world.^{1,2}
- Studies have shown that there is a connection with the presence of mangroves and fish catch, and the extinction of mangroves leads to poorer catch for fisheries.⁴
- Many of the species in mangrove ecosystems are endemic, meaning that they cannot be found in other types of ecosystems.¹

Main threats:

- Climate Change¹
- Agriculture¹
- Pollution¹
- Aquaculture¹
- Coastal urbanisation¹

References

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