

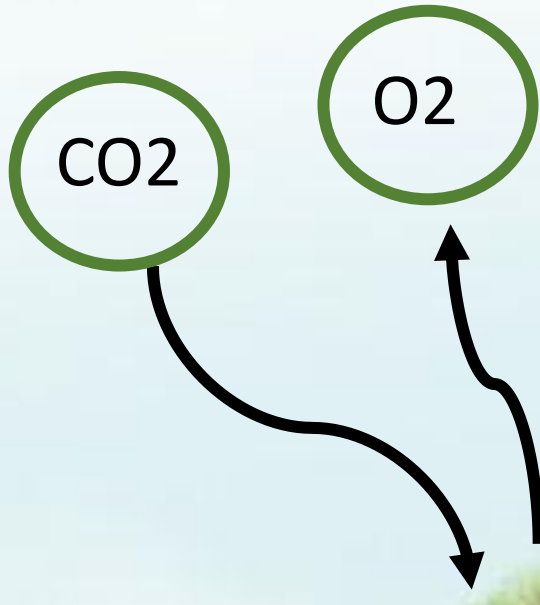


# What is happening to our mangroves?

## Natural and Social Impacts of Deforestation

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More than **60%** of Myanmar's mangroves is **deforested**.



**Causes of deforestation**

- Agriculture (rice paddies, palm oil, etc.)
- Aquaculture (shrimp farming)

Mangrove ecosystems provide habitats for various unique species

**Biodiversity Impact**

- Unique habitat for all kinds of life
- Provide shelter for juvenile stages of many marine species
- Disturbance changes the structure and composition of ecosystems

**Impacts of Natural Disasters**

- Critical components in overall coastal resilience
- Shielding from wind, trapping sediment, absorbing tidal surge energy
- Deforested and exposed coastline more intensely affected
- Causing greater economic, social impacts

Mangroves are one of the most productive ecosystems on the planet

Roots provide shelter for young fish and offer coastal protection

### Five steps to achieve successful mangrove restoration

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the autecology (individual species ecology) of the mangrove species at the site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand normal hydrologic patterns that control the distribution and successful establishment of targeted mangrove species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess modifications of the previous mangrove environment that currently prevents natural secondary succession</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design the restoration program to initially restore the appropriate hydrology and utilize natural recruitment for plant establishment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore by only utilizing actual planting of propagules, collected seedlings or cultivated seedlings</li> </ul>

