

Mangroves

Mangrove ecosystems are made up of more than 70 species of salt-tolerant plants and – as of today – cover more than 14 million ha of tropical and subtropical coastal areas and river deltas worldwide². This diverse group of plants is specialized to thrive in harsh coastal conditions. Even though they make up only 0.1 % of the global landmass³, mangrove forests are one of Earth's most climate resilient, resource-rich and biodiverse ecosystems.

WHAT MAKES MANGROVES **VALUABLE TO NATURE AND PEOPLE?**

The benefits people derive from mangroves:

THREATS

Mangroves are threatened.

Drivers of mangrove loss:

5% between 1980 and 2000 - the quivalent of losing almost 150,000 football fields annually⁶, and 4 times higher than overall global forest loss.

| Climate regulation



causes more than half of mangrove losses globally, mostly due to shrimp



Conversion to rice

paddies is responsible for 88% of mangrove





can cause altered species tation and total clearance of mangrove forests.

COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

Urbanisation drives mangrove loss and degradation; human population density in coastal regions is 3 times higher than global average 12.

Air temperature and rainfall regimes influence global mangrove distribution 15; abrupt changes in sea level are a primary cause of local and regional extinctions 15-17



Mangrove's aerial roots, through which they obtain oxygen, can easily be smothered and clogged by sediment, solid waste and oil¹⁴.

Mangroves are a crucial component in the life cycle of tropical coastal ecosystems

Mangroves are strongly connected with other coastal and marine ecosystems such as coral reefs and seagrass beds. Mangroves prevent erosion and, often located at rivermouths, they filter and retain sediments and excess nutrients that would otherwise wash into the ocean.

They support a range of wildlife species, many of whom migrate between several ecosystems. Mangroves are particularly important as breeding areas for many fish and invertebrate larvae that at a later stage in their lifecycle may migrate to other coastal habitats or even offshore waters. Mangroves therefore constitute one pillar that secures many other habitats.

2017 (18) Spalding et al., 2016 (19) In Vietnam: Narayanet al., 2016

Its density makes

mangrove wood a

valued source of

timber and fuel.

The carbon storage potential of mangroves is 3-5 times higher than that of tropical upland forest due to strong carbon storage in the soil⁸; CO₂ released by global mangrove loss annually could be as high as the annual emissions of Australia⁹⁻¹⁰.

More than 3000 fish species are found in mangrove ecosystems¹³.

ecosystem services are worth US \$ 33,000-

hectares² – that's up to

57,000 per hectare per year¹⁴. Multiplied with the global There are over 2,000 mangrove area of 14 million mangrove-related attractions globally, such as boat US\$ 800 billion per year. tours, boardwalks, kayaking and fishing 18.

Mangroves are

life-savers

| Coastal protection Restoring mangroves for

coastal defence is up to 5 times more cost-effective than "grey infrastructure" such as breakwaters 19.

Water filtration

2-5 hectares of mangroves may treat the effluents of I hectare of aquaculture4.



















