

IMPORTANCE OF MANGROVE



- Woody trees/shrubs that grow in coastal habitat.
Total of 57 true mangrove species recorded in Sungai Merbok, Kedah)




Rhizophora stylosa _ Pulau
Sibu, Johor



Matang Mangrove Forest Reserve, Perak



Nipah at the Head of Sungai Bujang, Kedah

- 
- A photograph of a mangrove tree, likely a Rhizophora species, growing in shallow, rippling water. The tree has a thick, gnarled trunk and a dense canopy of green, oval-shaped leaves. Its roots are visible in the water, extending from the trunk down to the sandy or silty substrate. The water is a deep blue-green color with many small, concentric ripples on its surface. The background is a vast expanse of water stretching to the horizon.
- Daily tidal innundation
 - Fluctuating salinity
 - Unstable & anaerobic substrate
 - Wave impacts

The tough gets going

PHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS



Prop roots of Rhizophora sp.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS

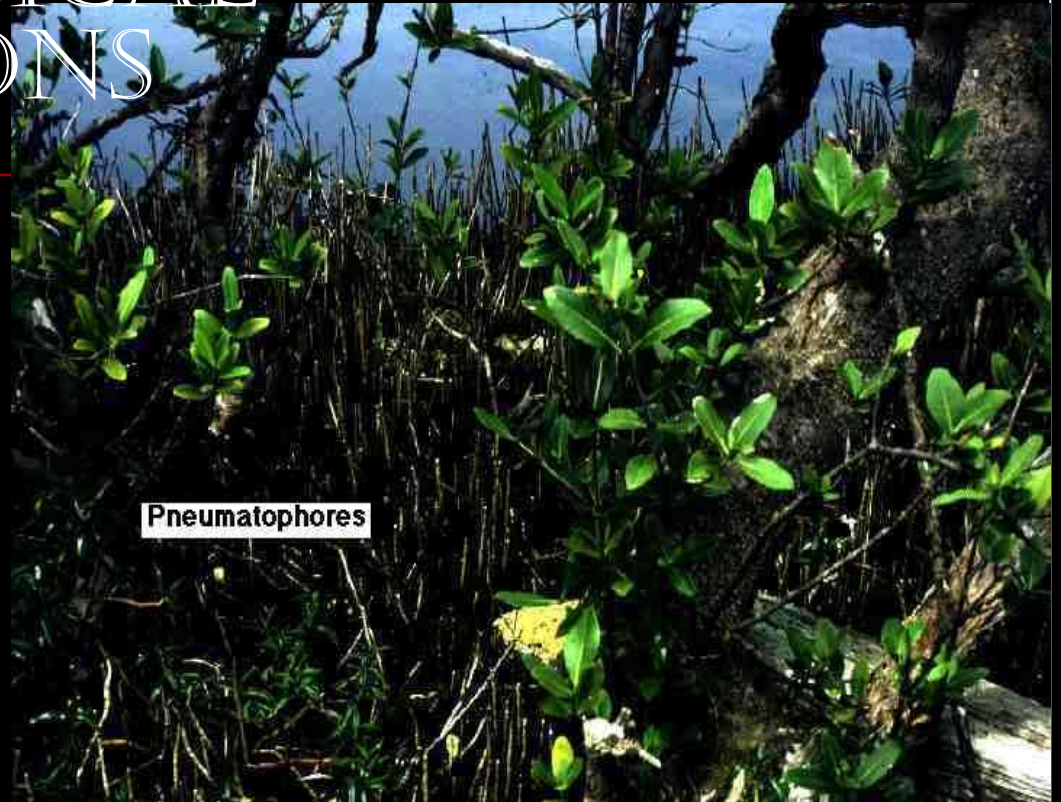


*Kneel roots of
Bruguiera & Ceriops
(Bakau Putih)*



*Plank roots of Xylocarpus
(Nyireh bunga)*

PHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS



*Pneumatophores of Avicennia
(Api-api)*

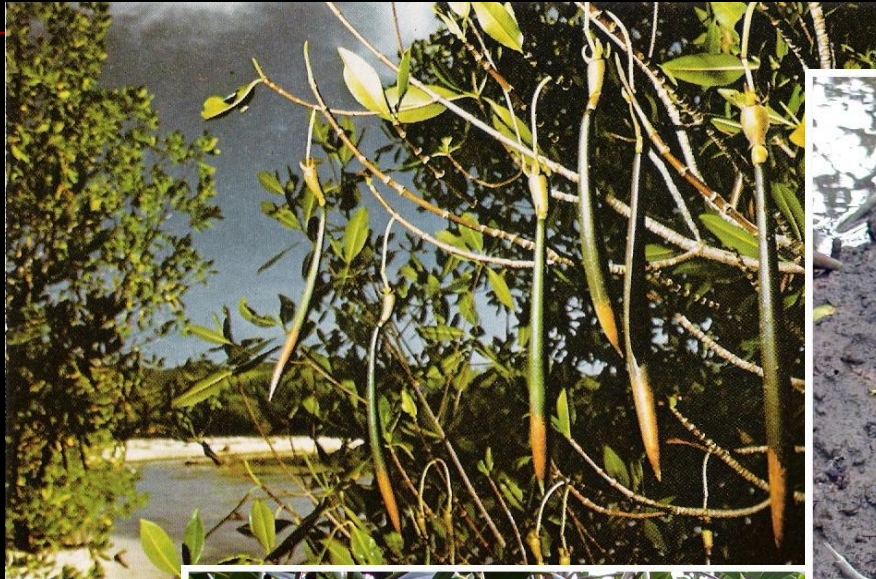
PHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS

*Mangrove roots &
trunks have lenticels
for gas exchange*



*anaerobic
substratum*

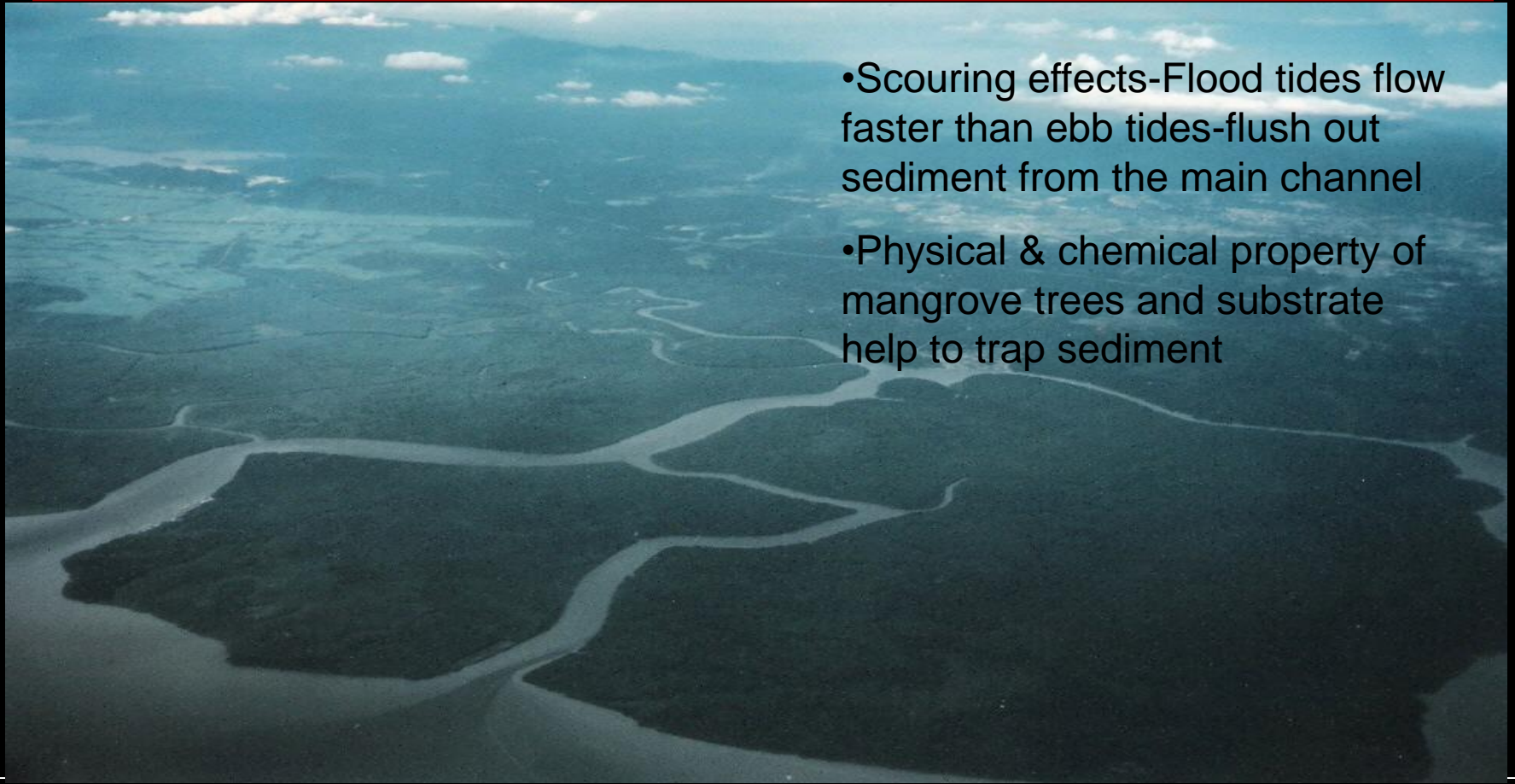
PHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS



Vivipary

VALUE OF MANGROVES –

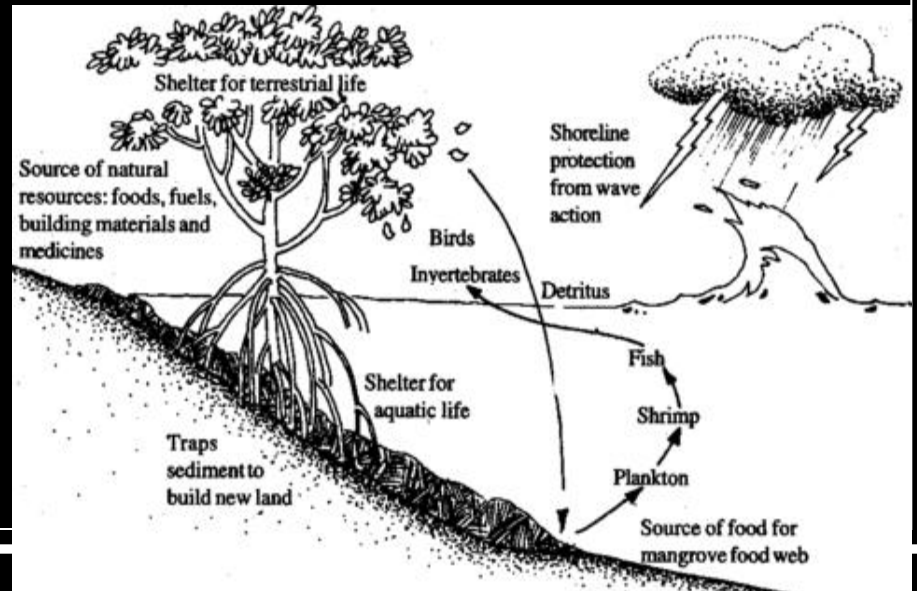
MAINTENANCE OF CHANNEL DEPTH / SEDIMENT ACCRETION



- Scouring effects-Flood tides flow faster than ebb tides-flush out sediment from the main channel
- Physical & chemical property of mangrove trees and substrate help to trap sediment

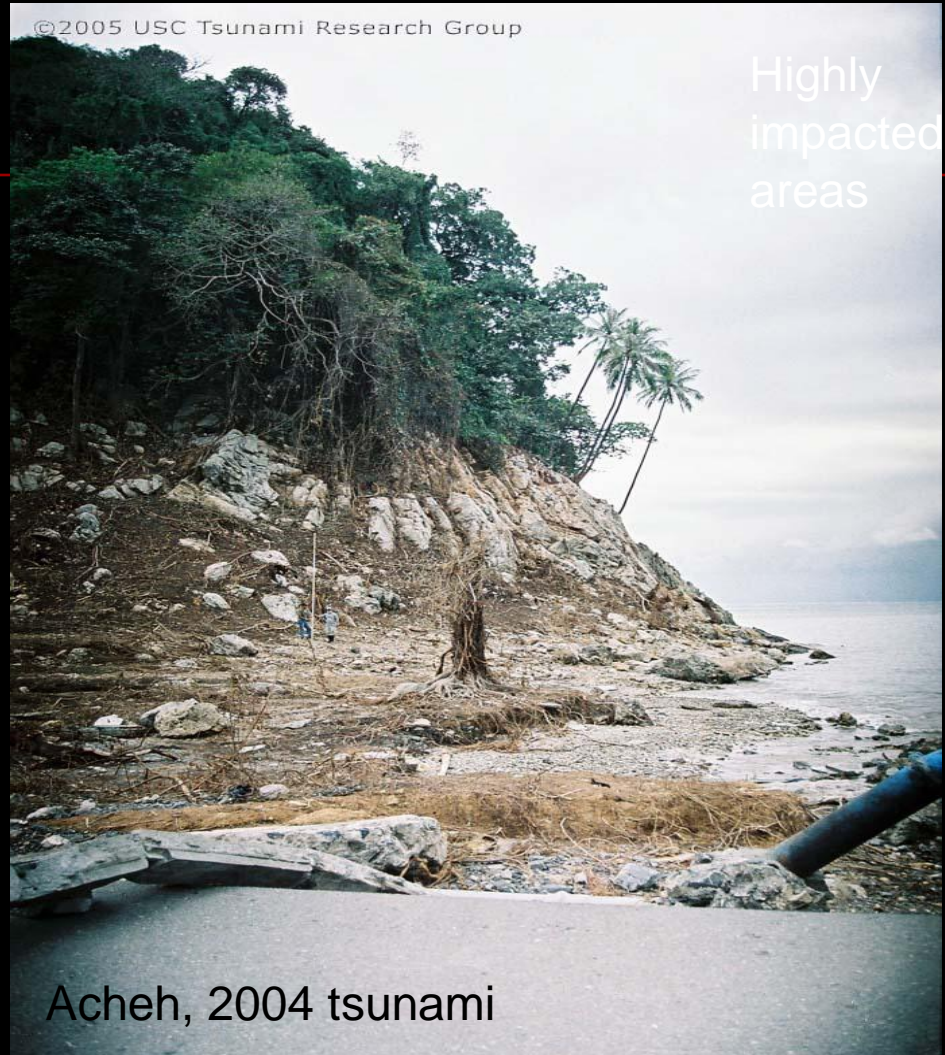
Mangrove as giant water filter system!

- Filtering pollutants from land (Roots help to hold suspended material and assimilating dissolved nutrients.)
- Stabilization of bottom sediments (water less turbid).
- Overall water quality improvements.



VALUE OF MANGROVES –

COASTAL PROTECTION



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COASTAL PROTECTION



Moderate to low
tsunami impacted
area



VALUE OF MANGROVES –

COASTAL PROTECTION



VALUE OF MANGROVES – *TIMBER*



Matang Mangrove Forest Reserve
40,466 hectares, 348 kilns.
Revenue Of RM29.73 million annually.

VALUE OF MANGROVES –

Fisheries / Reef-Mangrove connection



Mangrove roots provide shelter
for snappers

VALUE OF MANGROVES –

durian production



No mangrove,
no durian?!



Watzke &
Lensing, 2003

VALUE OF MANGROVES – *OTHER PRODUCTS*



***Anadara granosa* (Blood cockle)**



***Polymesoda expansa* (Lokan)**



***Episesarma* sp. (Vinegar crab)**



Fruits of Nipah Palm

VALUE OF MANGROVES – *BIRD SANCTUARY / MIGRATORY STOPS*



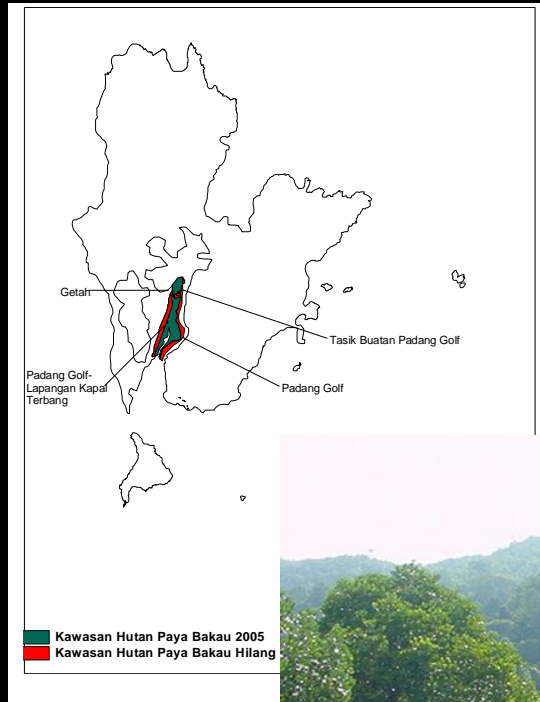
VALUE OF MANGROVES – ECOTOURISM

Pulau Sibu, Johor



Eco-Educational Forest,
Kuala Sepetang, Perak

Destruction of Mangrove ~ reclaimed for Golf Courses



Abandoned golf course
(Pulau Redang, Berjaya
Redang Resort) due to
shortage of fresh water
supply



Buggy path cutting
through mangrove

Destruction of the Mangrove ~ Agriculture



Bujang River, Kedah

Destruction of the Mangrove ~ Aquaculture



Prawn ponds, Sungai Dedap,
Kedah



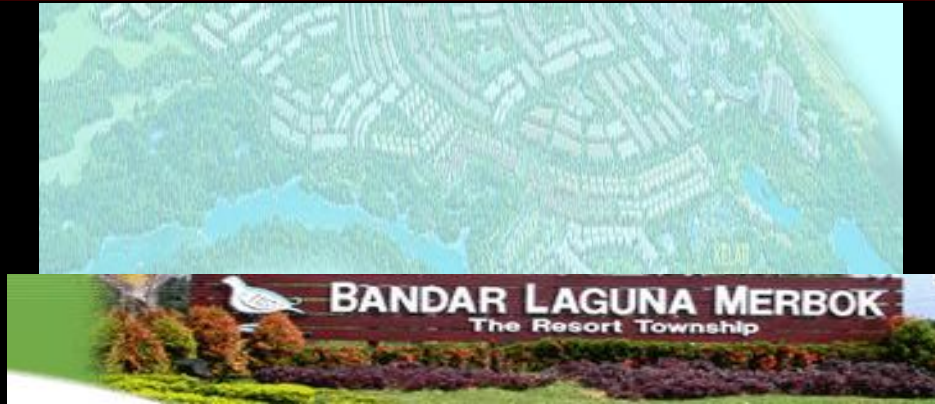
White spot disease in Tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*)



Weed Invasion-Piai raya (*Acrostichum aureum*)



Destruction of the Mangrove ~ Housing / Development



- Land reclamation
- Jetty / port





Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa
Pulau Pinang

Oil & Mangrove DON'T MIX!



Kawasan Hutan Paya Bakau Pulau Pinang



 Kawasan Paya Bakau
 Pulau Pinang



Mangrove coverage in
Pulau Pinang
40 km² (1960) – 15 km² (2000)

Lost ~60%

REPLANTING – HIGH FAILING RATE!



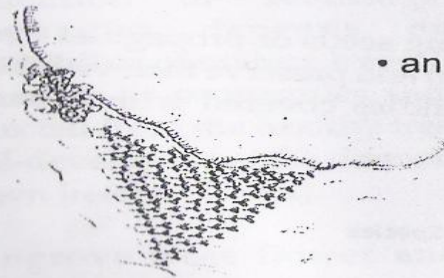
- Many post-tsunami planting efforts failed (<10% success rate, IUCN, 2006).
- Mangrove restoration project at the Penang tsunami-impacted site near Sungai Burung had successful rate < 5%.
- Importance of replanting the right species at the right place.

MANGROVE RESTORATION – CHOICES OF SPECIES



Ideas That Can Be Used in Planting

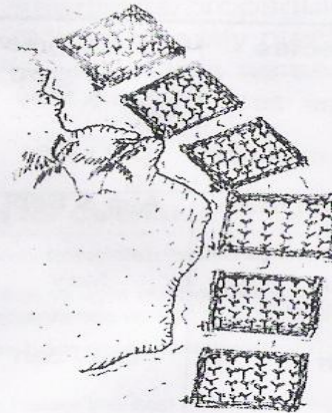
(modified from Melana et. al. 2000)



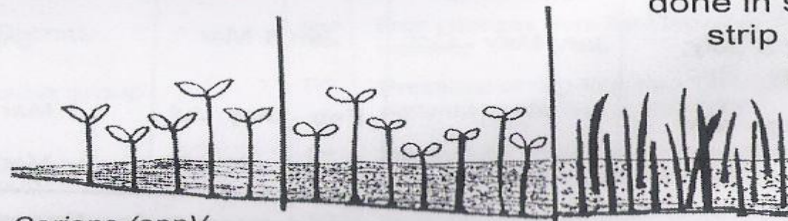
- an inverted V shape with the point of the V facing the sea to deflect wave impact

- triangle formation, with one of the corners of the triangle pointing seaward

- cluster planting. The entire project site is divided into blocks (e.g., 10m x 10m), with each block assigned to an individual. Distance between blocks is also set (e.g., 10m).



- strip planting. With known substrate distribution, planting is done in strips, with each strip corresponding to a particular species.



*Ceriops (spp)/
Bruguiera (spp)*
reached highest
high tide
(clay)

Rhizophora (spp)
With sea water half
of the time
(silt/mud/sand)

*Avicennia (spp)/
Sonneratia (spp)*
Hard substrate w/ thin
layer of mud/sand

Site Selection

- Type of substrate. (mud,rocky/coralline,sandy or muck)
- Current species present.
- Presence / absence of seagrass.
- Tidal Height.
- Extent of wave action.
- Presence / absence of pests.
- Historical users of the area.

What you can do?



- Alert authorities when come across mangrove forest clearing : MPPP website (aduan.mppp.gov.my/complaint_eng.html) Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Jabatan Perhutanan Pulau Pinang, MNS, media (newspaper).
- Take photos and record down the location, time & date.
- Tell your friends about the importance of mangrove.

A photograph of a mangrove forest at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and dark blue, with clouds catching the low light. The water is calm, reflecting the colors of the sky. In the foreground and middle ground, numerous mangrove plants are silhouetted against the bright water. Their characteristic prop roots are visible, extending from the water's surface. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

Thank You