# [***Recent Studies from Xiamen University Add New Data to Ecosystem Health and Sustainability (Blue Carbon Sequestration Following Mangrove Restoration: Evidence From a Carbon Neutral Case in China)***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:6639-C331-JBSP-14TP-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Section:** SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH - ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND SUSTAINABILITY

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**Body**

2022 AUG 01 (NewsRx) -- By a News Reporter-Staff News Editor at Ecology Daily News -- Current study results on ecosystem health and sustainability have been published. According to news reporting out of Xiamen University by NewsRx editors, research stated, "Sequestration of ***blue carbon*** (C) in ***mangrove*** plantations depends on site characteristics and plantation management."

Financial supporters for this research include Fundamental Research Funds For The Central Universities; The Scientific And Technological Research Project For Social Welfare of Zhongshan City of China.

Our news editors obtained a quote from the research from Xiamen University: "This study evaluated the effects of plantation management on C sequestration at a C-neutral site in Xiamen, China. A field study was conducted on 10-year-old Sonneratia apetala and Kandelia obovata plantations (mono-Sa, mono-Ko) and a 15-year-old mixed plantation (mix-SK). We found that mono-Ko had a significantly higher ecosystem C sequestration rate (3.32±0.62 kg C m-2 yr-1) than others when planted in the indirect shade of pioneer species. As a non-native species, Sonneratia performed better (0.57±0.01 kg C m-2 yr-1) when planted with Kandelia than in monotypic plantations. The temporary and long-term certified emission reduction (tCER and lCER) of the mono-Ko was 17876.74 and 16089.07 net CO2-e, respectively, making up 59.32% and 58.48% of the total tCER and lCER of the plantation site. A literature review was conducted to show the compatibility of this study with other natural and plantation sites of China and Bangladesh (the native habitat for Sonneratia)."

According to the news editors, the research concluded: "The C sequestration of Sonneratia plantation sites in China is comparable (0.086%) with those in Bangladesh. However, the soil C accumulation rate for a Sonneratia monotypic plantation in Bangladesh decreased with age, yet the same did not occur in the plantations of China."

For more information on this research see: ***Blue Carbon*** Sequestration Following ***Mangrove*** Restoration: Evidence From a Carbon Neutral Case in China. Ecosystem Health and Sustainability, 2022. The publisher for Ecosystem Health and Sustainability is Taylor & Francis Group.

A free version of this journal article is available at https://doi.org/10.1080/20964129.2022.2101547.

Our news journalists report that additional information may be obtained by contacting Sourav Bagchi Ratul, State Key Laboratory of Marine Environmental Science, Key Laboratory of the Ministry of Education for Coastal and Wetland Ecosystems, College of the Environment and Ecology, Xiamen University, Xiamen, Fujian 361102, People's Republic of Chi Additional authors for this research include Xiaoxuan Gu, Peiyang Qiao, Febrina Wulanda Sagala, Shu Nan, Nazrul Islam, Luzhen Chen.

Keywords for this news article include: Xiamen University, Asia, China, Ecosystem Health and Sustainability, Sustainability Research.

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