

Bibliometric Analysis of Mangroves in Fisheries

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1 INTRODUCTION

Mangroves are inter-tidal forests that are essential components to many tropical ecosystems. As the effects of climate change grow stronger worldwide, the need for carbon mitigation and protection against extreme weather are becoming more urgent. Mangroves are key actors in maintaining the biodiversity of the ecosystems they inhabit. Mangroves have been reported to support up to 20% of the benthic biodiversity in their habitats (Carugati et al., 2018). They provide essential nutrients, temperature controls, and protection from predators for marine life (Blue Forests, 2012). Further, Mangroves have been shown to increase fishery yields in their surrounding areas, therefore increasing fisher income (Aburto-Oropeza et al., 2008). The root systems of mangroves provide shelter and protection for juvenile fish, allowing them to grow and develop safely away from predators and also act as a buffer against strong currents and waves, creating calmer and more stable environments where fish can feed and reproduce (Alongi, 2008). Areas with intact mangrove forests have been shown to support higher fish abundance and diversity compared to areas without mangroves (Nagelkerken et al., 2008). Mangroves provide a rich food web, with leaf litter and detritus serving as a source of nutrients that fuel the basis of the food chain, supporting the growth and survival of various fish species (Alongi, 2008). Furthermore, mangroves act as a buffer against coastal erosion and storm surges, safeguarding the habitats of both fish and fishermen (Nagelkerken et al., 2008). Mangroves offer a crucial line of defense against the impacts of climate change on fisheries. The dense root systems of mangroves stabilize shorelines and protect coastal areas from erosion caused by rising sea levels and extreme weather events (Alongi, 2008).

Mangroves biomes comprise about 14 % of marine carbon sequestration and may result in high gas emissions when these ecosystems are disturbed (Alongi, 2012), while more established mangroves are more efficient in absorbing atmospheric carbon (Cameron et al., 2019). Despite all of their contributions to ecosystem health, mangrove environments are being threatened worldwide. Rising sea-levels has been shown to be a major contributor

to mangrove loss (Gilman et al., 2008). Further, as extreme events are becoming more intense and more frequent, these could potentially threaten mangroves due to defoliation, soil erosion, or by altering the chemical makeup or temperature of soils (Gilman et al., 2008). Mangroves are also directly threatened by anthropogenic activity. Pollution, coastal development, and aquaculture development have also contributed to mangrove ecosystem loss (Adeel & Pomeroy, 2002). Mangrove forests in the Western Tropical Pacific are the most diverse of these habitats globally (Ellison et al., 1999).

Anthropogenic activity provides a threat to mangroves as 210 million people worldwide live within 10 km mangroves. The largest single-driver of mangrove loss has been urban expansion or the development of aquaculture ponds. However, economic gains from these activities have been shown to be temporary or only benefiting small portions of the community (**hutchisonRoleMangrovesFisheries2014?**). Therefore, the destruction of mangroves often leads to long term financial loss. Although the exact financial gain from fisheries dependent on mangroves is hard to measure world-wide, estimates of the financial contribution of mangroves to small scale fisheries has been shown to be as high as \$12,305 per hectare per year. (**hutchisonRoleMangrovesFisheries2014?**). An estimated 4.1 million of fishers rely on mangrove-dependant fisheries, primarily in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Brazil (**zuermgassenReprintFishersWho2021?**). Some of the countries with highest numbers of mangrove reliant fishers also have the highest dependence on these fisheries for essential sources of nutrition (**zuermgassenReprintFishersWho2021?**). Therefore, not only do mangroves provide essential climate change mitigation and protection against extreme weather, but are the base of the foodweb for many essential fisheries around the globe and are a key actor in ensuring food security for many tropical communities.

Bibliometric analysis is a statistical analysis of trends in research related to a specific topic. It can identify the evolution of a scientific topic, as well as emerging questions and interests in the field. It can also be used to locate gaps in scientific knowledge in order to direct where future research should focus (How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and

guidelines). Bibliometric analysis is a useful tool to glean out high-impact research as well, and provide a baseline for WHICH PAPERS TO READ TO GET AN UNDERSTANDING OF A TOPIC (The bibliometric analysis of scholarly production: How great is the impact?). THEN DIVE INTO GOALS OF PROJECT

2 METHODS

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION - NOTE: GET ANOTHER WORD CLOUD ON THERE

When searching research articles that cover mangroves, fisheries, and biomass or biodiversity in the SCOPUS database, a total of 251 articles were found from a 138 different sources. Dates of publication ranged from 1989 to 2024, and 37.45% of these articles were written with international co-Authorship. Figure 1 shows the total number of articles published which use the keywords of mangroves, fisheries and biomass or biodiversity. The greatest increase of number of papers written that covers these three topics was in 2015, when the number of articles was 7 to 2016, where the number of articles doubled to 14. The highest number of articles in this analysis was seen in 2022 with 29 articles. The journal that has published the most papers in these areas was Ocean and Coastal Management with 13 total publications. However, this journal's first paper relevant to mangroves, fisheries, and biomass or biodiversity was first published in 2005, whereas Estuarine, Coastal, and Shelf Science, the second most active journal, published its first paper on the subject in 1989 2.

INFO ABOUT EACH JOURNAL:

However, Seas at the Millennium was #3 a journal published at the turn of the century that provided a comprehensive review of the environmental condition of the seas of the world. SOME MORE DETAIL

ALL ARE ENGLISH LANGUAGE JOURNALS

In terms of geographic distribution of research on mangroves, fisheries, and biomass or biodiversity, Australia has the highest number of total authorship as well as the highest number of secondary authorship whereas the country with the most Main Corresponding authors is the United States. The United States also has the highest number of cited documents, with 3,625 total citations (Figure 3). SAY SOMETHING ABOUT 5 THEN GO INTO HOW THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN THE TRENDS OF COUNTRY PUBLICATIONS AND WHERE MANGROVES ACTUALLY ARE.

Keyword trends are helpful indicators of WHAT IS RELEVANT IN SCIENCE IDK LOL. Figure 6 shows the most relevant keywords (used more than ten times total and over three times a year) and which years they have been the most used. Most recently, the terms carbon, human, and climate change have become the most relevant topics. This is likely due to SAY SOME MANGROVE FACTS LIKE THEIR DESTRUCTION UNDER HUMANA INFLUENCE AND THEIR HELP AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE. MAYBE SOMETHING ABOUT THE INDIAN OCEAN, IDK. ADD SOME BACKGROUND REPORTS

3.1 Collaborations

Figure 7 shows the amount of authorship collaboration that occurs between each country. By far, the greatest amount of authorship collaboration that occurs is between the US and Australia. SOME DISCUSSION ABOUT GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANGROVES. MAYBE MORE GEOGRAPHIC SIMILARITY

#CONCLUSION

Aburto-Oropeza, O., Ezcurra, E., Danemann, G., Valdez, V., Murray, J., & Sala, E. (2008).

Mangroves in the Gulf of California increase fishery yields. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 105(30), 10456–10459. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0804601105>

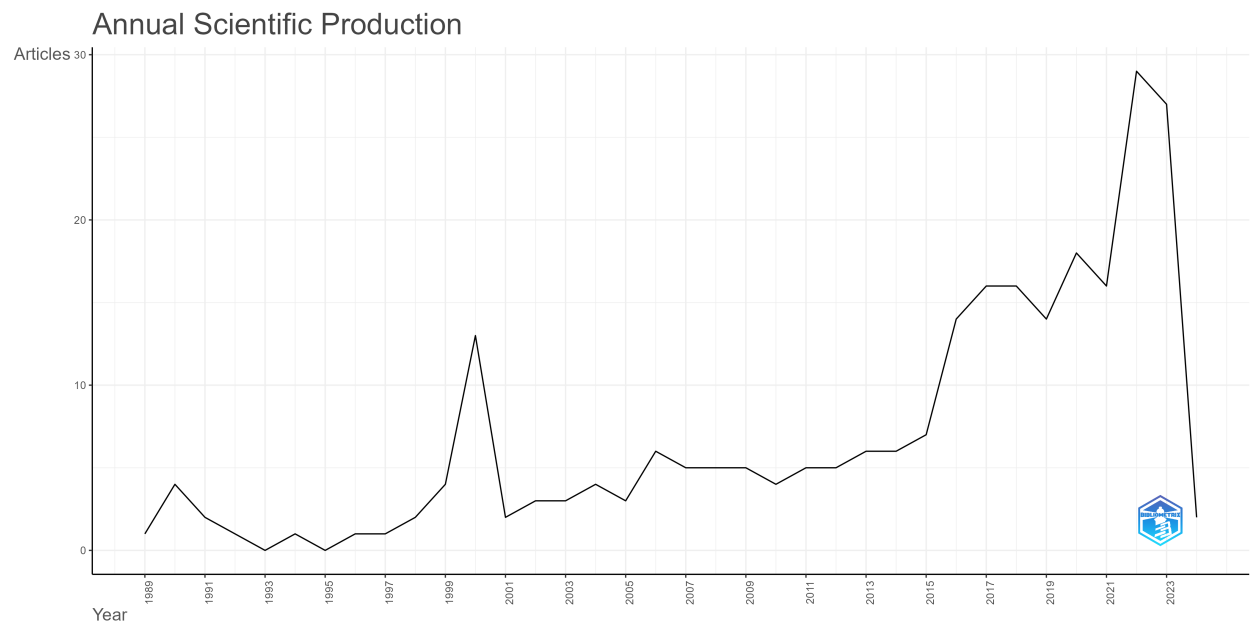


Figure 1: Fig Cap

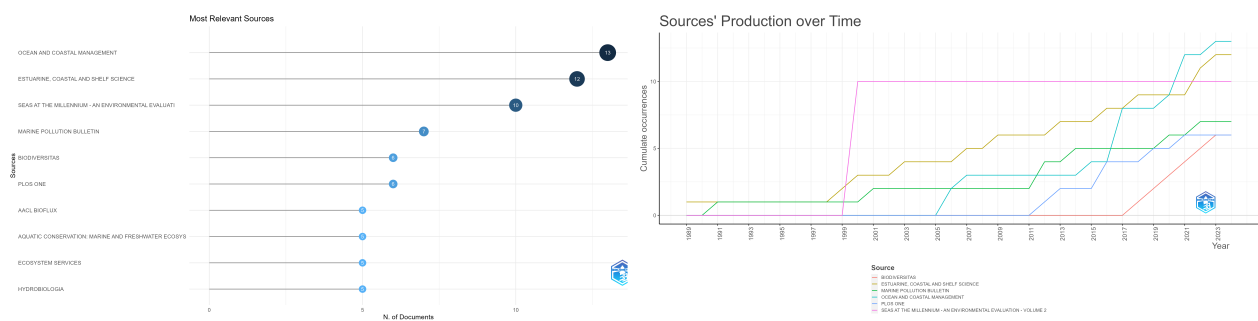


Figure 2: Fig Cap

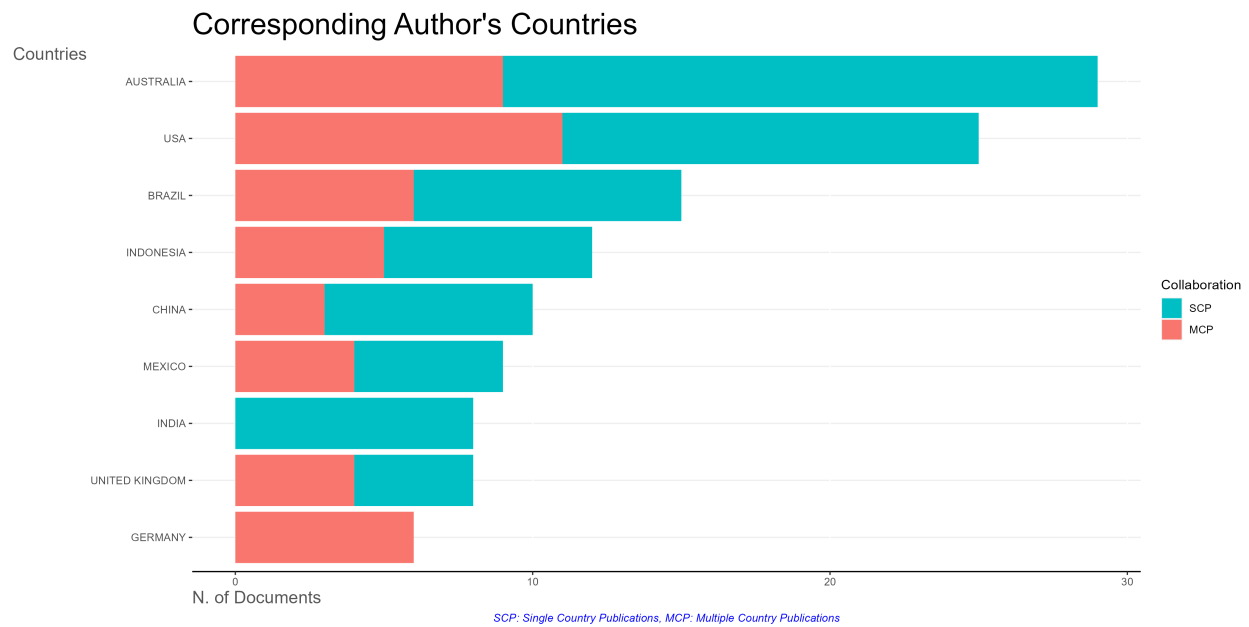


Figure 3: Fig Cap

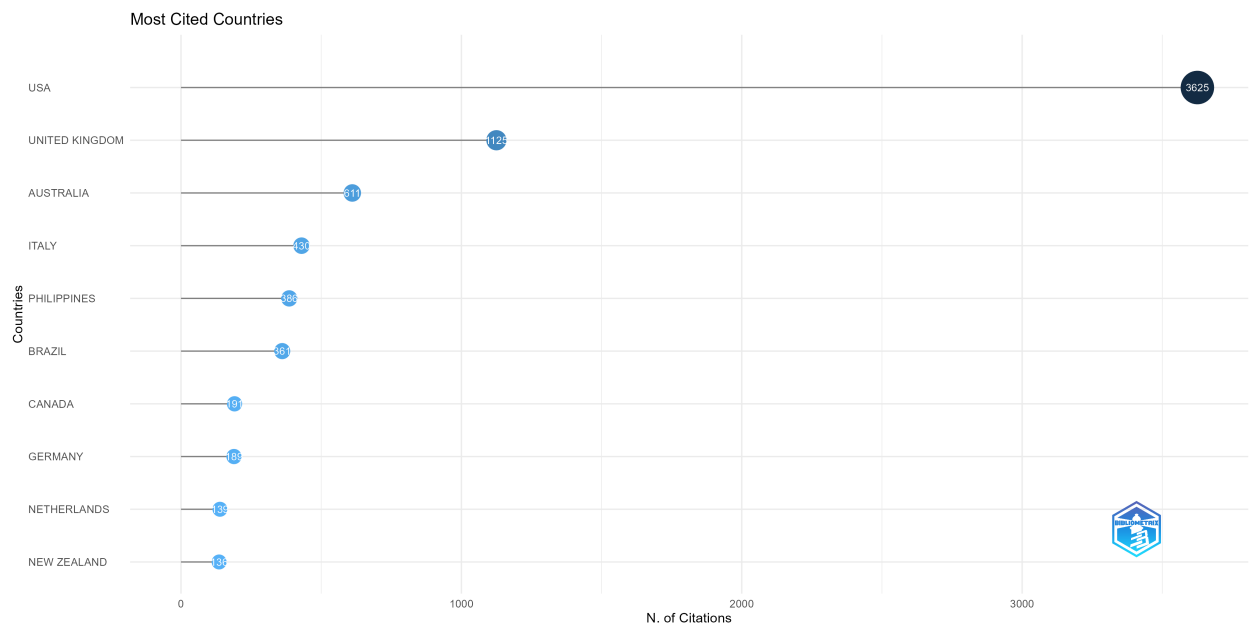


Figure 4: Fig Cap

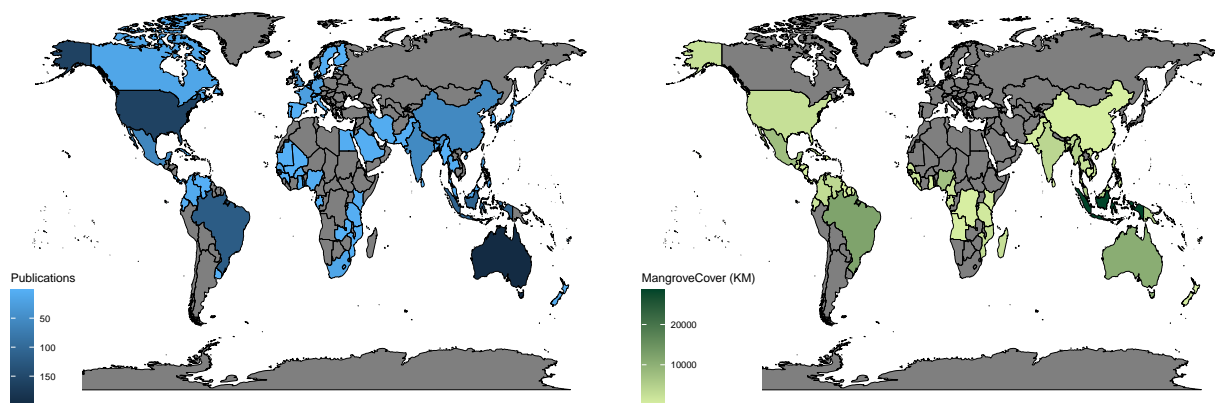


Figure 5: maps fig cap

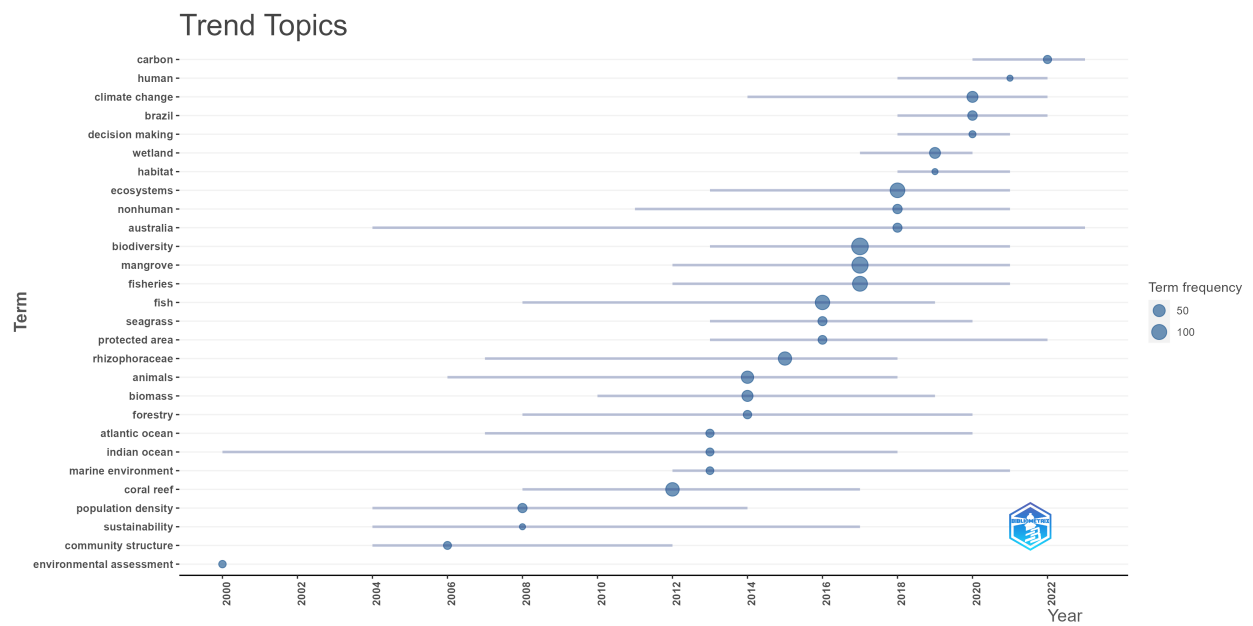


Figure 6: Fig Cap

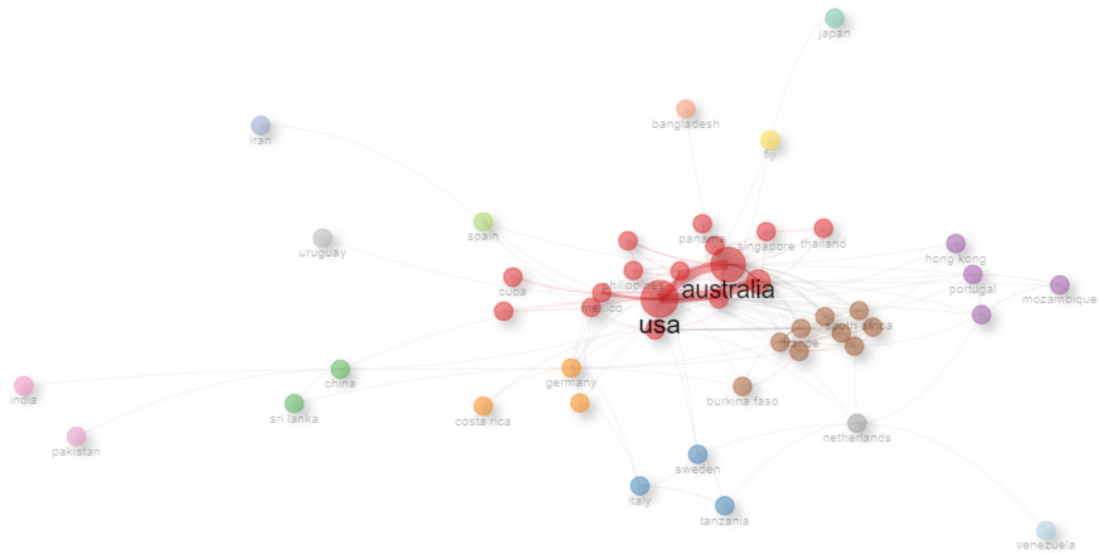


Figure 7: Fig Cap

Adeel, Z., & Pomeroy, R. (2002). Assessment and management of mangrove ecosystems in developing countries. *Trees*, 16(2-3), 235–238. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00468-002-0168-4>

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Blue Forests. (2012). *Adaptive Collaborative Management Plan for Building Mangrove Resilience in Tanakeke Island*.

Cameron, C., Hutley, L. B., & Friess, D. A. (2019). Estimating the full greenhouse gas emissions offset potential and profile between rehabilitating and established mangroves.

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