Octavio Aburto-Oropeza, 2008

Mangroves in the Gulf of California increase fishery yields

* Mangroves positive relationship with fisheries
* Used as nursery and feeding grounds for many commercial species
* Mangrove-related fish and crab species account for 32% of the small-scale fisheries landings in the region, $37,500 per hectare per year of mangrove fringe
* Lack of understanding of benefits of mangroves vs the projected benefits of development results in management crises.
* GOOD CITATIONS:
  + Benefits of mangroves (1-7), 34 and 35 have similar results

Zafar Adeel · Robert Pomeroy, 2002 Assessment and management of mangrove ecosystems in developing countries

* Assessment of anthropogenic threats to mangroves
* Coastal zones provide living space for about 55% of the world’s pop
* Potential impact of the degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems on communities, human health, food security, biodiversity conservation, and local economies will be multiplied as population increases
* Mangroves provide protective habitat as spawning, nursery, and feeding grounds for juvenile fish, crabs, shrimps and mollusks. Estimates indicate that nearly 90% of all [tropical] marine organisms spend some portion of their life cycle within mangrove systems. Mangroves are also prime nesting sites for hundreds of bird species.
* Indonesia had about 42,550 of mangroves in 1997 (see Spalding et all source)
* Threats: extraction, oil spills, pollutants, attacks by parasites, and prolonged flooding and freshwater intrusion, often as a result of artificial dams and causeways, charcoal and timber, shrimp aquaculture
* Est 2-8% loss per year globally
* Indonesia has lost about 55% extent since 1980s

Alongi 2012

Carbon sequestration in mangrove forests