



FISHERIES FACT SHEET

MANGROVES

Photo: Shannon Conway



Mangroves of the West

Mangrove forests are one of Australia’s most geographically widespread ecosystems. They provide a crucial role in the protection of Australia’s coastline as well as being vital for the biological health and productivity of Australia’s coastal waters.

A large distribution

Mangroves do not belong to a single taxonomic group, rather it is the name given to a group of plants that are all adapted to live in the intertidal zone (between the average sea level and the high tide mark). Mangroves include a wide variety of species including shrubs, palms, ground ferns, climbers and grasses.

Australia is surrounded by about 11,000 kilometres, or over a million hectares, of mangrove-lined coast – the third largest area of mangroves in the world after Indonesia and Brazil. Although mangroves cover only around one per cent of Australia’s coastline and 6.4 per cent of the world’s total mangrove area, Australia has the fourth highest species diversity of all countries with 41 species from 19 plant families, representing 57 per cent of species found in the world.



Worldwide distribution of mangroves



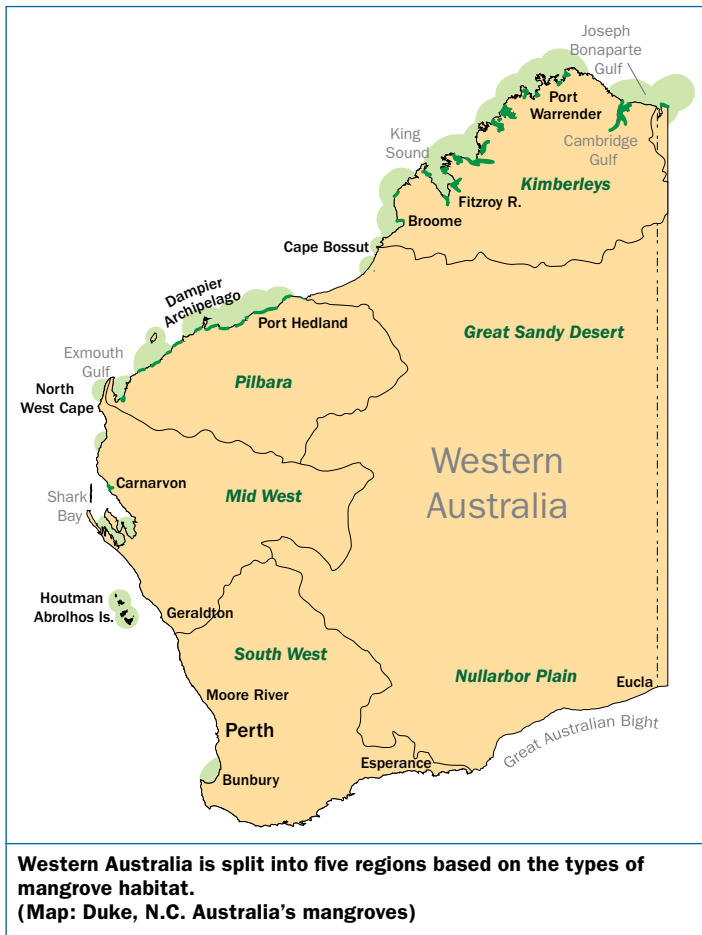
There are 15.5 million hectares of mangroves worldwide.

Mangroves occur naturally in most coastal areas of Western Australia from Shark Bay northwards. The diversity of mangroves diminishes markedly from north to south and only one species is found at Shark Bay and further south.

As a result of varying environments and conditions, including climate, tidal ranges, temperature and rainfall, these mangroves are quite different from elsewhere in Australia. In Western Australia, mangroves are most common in the Kimberley and Pilbara regions, Exmouth, and Shark Bay. There are also some small and isolated communities at the Abrolhos Islands in the State’s mid-west and in the Leschenault Inlet, Bunbury in the State’s south-west.

Western Australia can be split into five regions based on the number of types of mangrove habitat (adapted from MangroveWatch 2010).

	Kimberley	Pilbara	Mid West	South West	Nullarbor Plain
Number of taxa	19	9	2	1	0
Area	~1850 km ²	~636 km ²	~14 km ²	~1 km ²	0 km ²



Leaves and bark for desalination

The water available to mangroves is usually salty, but the plant needs to desalinate it so it can be used. Membranes in cells at the root surface exclude most of the salt but some salt still enters the root system.

- In some species, this passes through the plant and is stored within the plant in its leaves, stems and roots.
- In others, salt is secreted by special leaf glands where the salt is stored until the leaf dies and is shed.
- A third method of coping with salt is to concentrate it in the bark or older leaves which carry it with them when they drop.

Leaves for conserving water

Because of the limited availability of fresh water in the salty soils of the intertidal zone, mangrove plants conserve the amount of water they lose through their leaves. They can restrict the opening of their stomata (small pores on their leaf surfaces which exchange carbon dioxide gas and water vapour during photosynthesis) and also have the ability to tilt their leaves. By orientating leaves to avoid the harsh midday sun, mangrove plants can reduce evaporation from their leaf surfaces.



Photo: Kara Dew

Adaptations

Plants growing in intertidal and estuarine habitats are highly specialised and have adapted to colonise and thrive in these areas. They experience large fluctuations in salinity: being inundated by seawater (high salinity) during high tides, while at low tide, or during heavy rains or floods, they can be exposed to open air or fresh water (low salinity). They have developed particular ways of dealing with concentrations of salt that would kill or inhibit the growth of most other plants.

i The wood from the yellow mangrove burns even when wet



Photo: Kara Dew

Oxygen for roots

A supply of oxygen to the roots is vital for plant growth and nutrient uptake. Because mangrove soils are often anaerobic (lacking in oxygen), some mangroves have specialised structures called pneumatophores. These above-ground roots are filled with spongy tissue and have many small holes in the bark which transfer oxygen to the underground root system. They can also provide structural support for trees in the soft, muddy mangrove soils.



Photo: Kara Dew

Seed dispersal

Mangroves have buoyant seeds that disperse well in water. Many species produce large numbers of seeds, others produce fewer but relatively larger seeds by providing a large food store for their seeds before releasing them. Most plants produce seeds that germinate in the soil but many mangroves are viviparous (their seeds germinate while still attached to the parent tree). Once germinated safely, the seedling grows either within the fruit or out through the fruit to form a propagule (a seedling). When the propagule is mature, it drops into the water and remains dormant while it floats until it lodges safely in the soil, where it sprouts roots and begins to grow.



Photo: Kara Dew

An ecosystem powerhouse: the importance of mangroves

In the past, mangrove forests have been considerably undervalued. Mangrove wetlands have been considered wasteland or breeding grounds for nuisance insects such as mosquitoes. As a result, many mangrove forests have been cleared, dredged, reclaimed, degraded or otherwise lost.

Our understanding of the value of this habitat has greatly improved over the past few decades and mangrove forests are now regarded as important habitats.



Photo: Kara Dew

Mangroves provide food

Mangrove forests are part of an ecosystem that supports abundant life through a food chain that begins with the trees. The leaves of a mangrove plant, like those of all green plants, use sunlight to convert carbon dioxide gas to organic compounds (carbohydrates) in a process called photosynthesis. The carbon absorbed by plants during photosynthesis and nutrients taken up by plants from the soil provide the raw materials for tree growth. Tree growth sustains the lives of all other organisms that live in the mangroves.



River mangrove flowers are the source of what many people regard as the finest honey.

Zero waste

Nothing is wasted in a mangrove forest. Mangrove plants shed large quantities of nutrient-rich leaves which are either broken down by fungi and bacteria, eaten by crabs that live on the forest floor or are carried into marine and estuarine habitats where they are eaten by a variety of fish, crabs and other invertebrates. Decaying organic material breaks down into small particles (detritus) which are quickly covered with a protein-rich bacterial film.

Detritus is the food source for many species of molluscs (snails), crustaceans (crabs, prawns and shrimps) and fish, which in turn, are the food source for larger animals. Nutrients released into the water through the decay of leaves, wood and roots also feed the plankton and algae that form part of the mangrove ecosystem.

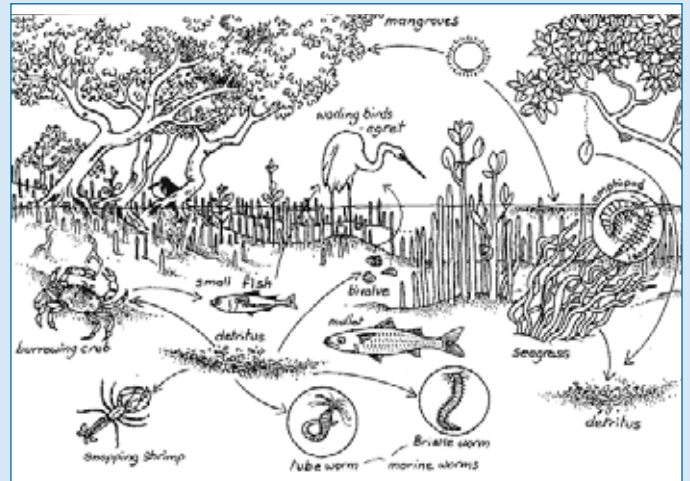


Illustration: Nancy Tsemjavski, A. B. Sea.

Mangroves as habitats

Mangroves are a crucial habitat for the juveniles and adults of many fish species, including many commercially and recreationally important species such as barramundi and threadfin salmon, and shellfish such as prawns and crabs. They are also the popular home of the estuarine crocodile, as well as birds, snakes and molluscs.

Mangroves as a buffer

Mangroves play an important role in preventing coastal erosion. The tangled roots, pneumatophores and trunks of the mangroves absorb the energy of tidal currents and storm-driven wind that create wave action, creating a natural breakwater.



In the early 19th century, mangroves were used to make soap - the ash of the grey mangrove was mixed with water and fat.

Aboriginal use of mangroves

For thousands of years mangroves have been an important natural resource for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Many materials were gathered from mangroves and continue to have high cultural significance, and many Indigenous foods are still obtained from mangrove environments, including fish, boring bivalves and mud crabs. Certain mangrove plants are also used as food and medicines. Mangrove timber has been used to construct canoes, paddles, spears and boomerangs.



Photo: Kara Dew



Aboriginal people rubbed mangrove mud over their bodies as an insect repellent.

Threats to mangroves

As more people move into the coastal zone, the risk to mangroves in these areas also increases. Greater pressure is placed on the mangrove environment from both direct and indirect sources such as dumping of waste, trampling by humans, climate change and sea level rise and many other factors.

How can we protect mangroves?

- Like other native flora in WA, mangroves are protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)*. Some are also protected within WA's terrestrial and marine parks and reserves. Please report damage to mangroves to the Department of Environment and Conservation.
- If you are a property owner, fence along the intertidal zone and prevent stock access to mangrove areas.
- Design river-front structures such as jetties or boat ramps to avoid or minimise impacts to mangroves (note: it is illegal to clear mangroves without a permit).
- Avoid walking, riding or driving through mangrove areas, particularly at low tide.
- Dispose of rubbish, oils and chemicals in the correct manner.
- Join a local mangrove monitoring program.



Photo: Shannon Conway

References

Websites:

Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales:

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/primaefacts

Books and Papers:

Duke, N.C. 2006. **Australia's Mangroves**. The University of Queensland.

Lee, G.P. 2003. **Mangroves in the Northern Territory**. Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

Lovelock, C. 1999. **Field Guide to the Mangroves of Queensland**. Australian Institute of Marine Science.

Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage (EPA). 1994.

Tropical Topics - An interpretative newsletter for the tourism industry: Mangroves I - the plants.

Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage (EPA).1994. **Tropical Topics - An interpretative newsletter for the tourism industry: Mangroves II - the animals.**

Glossary

Biology

The science of physical life dealing with animals and plants.

Bivalve

A class of mollusc (sea snail) that has a shell with two hinged halves, such as clams, mussels, oysters and scallops.

Desalination

The removal of salts from saline water to provide freshwater.

Taxonomy

The science of classification according to a pre-determined and ordered system.

Intertidal zone

The zone between high and low water marks that is periodically exposed to air.

Photosynthesis

The process by which green plants convert carbon dioxide to carbohydrates and oxygen using sunlight for energy.

Pneumatophores (in mangroves and other swamp plants)

An aerial root specialized for gaseous exchange.

Productivity

The production rate of new organic material in an ecosystem.

Saline

Composed of or containing salt.

This fact sheet is the twenty sixth (No. 26) in a Department of Fisheries series. ISSN 1834-9382

FURTHER INFORMATION

Visit the Department's website at www.fish.wa.gov.au or contact:

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES – HEAD OFFICE

3rd Floor, The Atrium,
168 St George's Terrace, Perth 6000
Ph (08) 9482 7333 Fax (08) 9482 7389
e-mail: headoffice@fish.wa.gov.au
ABN: 55 689 794 771