



# Mangrove forests and conservation their services in the Coral Triangle Eco-region, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia



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# INTRODUCTION



Mangroves are among the most important biodiversity in the coral triangle eco-region, and play very important role as “blue carbon and nutrients sources” in the coastal zones.

About 3 million hectares of mangrove forest grow along Indonesia’s coastline. This is 23 percent of all mangrove ecosystems in the world (Giri et al., 2011).



# 1. Rapid degradation of mangroves forests (about 23.708,04 ha or 31.89%) due to land conversion for aquaculture (BP DAS-Sampara, 2007)

## Land-use change (2003 - 2013)

Landsat7 ETM+ (19.May/2003)



Landsat8 (20.Apr/2013)



Light green: Mangrove  
Transparency: Fish pond  
Yellow: Grass land  
Blue: Creek and ocean

	2003	2013
Fish pond	258.75km <sup>2</sup>	549.18 km <sup>2</sup>
Mangrove area	708.03km <sup>2</sup>	459.54 km <sup>2</sup>



## 2. Sedimentation and pollution



# SOLUTION

## 1. Management of ex-ponds or unproductive ponds areas



## 2. Artificial revegetation on degraded mangroves areas



Young mangrove trees planted on Rodrigues Island as part of a large scale forestry programme in the late 1990 s to stabilise sediment movement and increase fish nursery areas.

# Solution 3. Management of natural regenerated



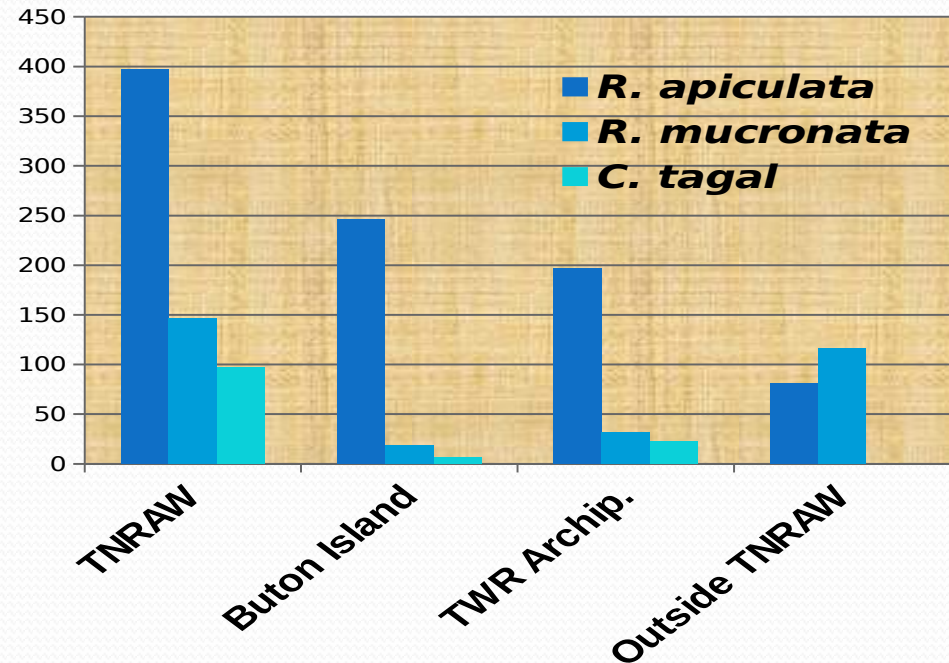
# Solution 4. Conservation of natural mangrove



Aboveground Biomass stocks SE:

- R. apiculata* stands (615.60 ton/ha)
  - R. mucronata* stands (452.25 ton/ha)
  - R. stylosa* stands (326.61 ton/ha)
  - L. racemosa* stands (109.77 ton/ha)
  - C. tagal* stands (162.61 ton/ha)
- (Analuddin et al. 2015; 2016)

Blue carbon stocks (ton/ha),  
Analuddin et al. 2016



# Solution 5: Conservation of mangroves services

## Support local community life



## Support coastal productivity

Annual litter production (ton ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>)  
14.412 for *R. apiculata*, 13.161 for *R. mucronata*, 10.811 for *L. racemosa*, 13.678 for *C. tagal* and 12.62 for *R. stylosa* stands.

**Bio filter of coastal pollutant:  
Mangrove have high capacity to  
accumulate heavy metals pollutant**

- Habitat and food source for endemic animal of Anoa (Andi et. al. 2016, MAB)

## Support various birds (33 species, Jamili et al. 2014)





## Solution 6:

# INOVATION FOR NEW POTENTIAL USES OF MANGROVES

1. Bio-prospect of mangroves as antioxidant source in Southeast Sulawesi (Tannin, anthocyanin, alkaloids, Vitamin C, Andi et al. 2016, MAB Journal)

## 2. Green tea material from mangrove leaves SE

Mangroves	Cathechin (%)	Simple Polyphenol (%)	Flavonoid (%)	Tea-flavin (%)	Reduction of Anthy-cholesterol (%)
<i>Ceriops tagal</i>		2.97			50,33
<i>R. apiculata</i>	0.81	4.81			
<i>B. parviflora</i>		10.27		0.6	53,67
<i>B. gymnorrhiza</i>		8.21	1.62		
<i>R. stylosa</i>		7.07	0.73		52,33
<i>R. mucronata</i>	1.14	6.41			42,33
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	1.71	6.81			33,33
<i>Ceriops decandra</i>	1.83	5.58	1.13		49,33

Mangroves might be high possibility as sources of antioxidant and green tea material of anthycholesterol (Andi Septiana and Analuddin, 2016)

## INOVATION OF MANGROVES FRUITS AS NUTRITIONAL SOURCE



The six food produced from mangrove fruits-based, such as *pia apapi*, *dodol munto*, sweet *munto* stick, salty *munto* stick, *Soneratia* crackers and munto flour.

These products were made from three mangrove species *Avicennia alba* (apapi), *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* (Munto), and *Sonneratia alba* (**BADERAN et al. 2015**)

# Recommendation 1:

## SAVE MANGROVES FOR FUTURE GENERATION



## Recommendation 2.

# Management of mangroves for sustainable aquaculture system



*Mangrove-hatchery shrimp farming system in Ca Mau province*



*Mud crab is stocked with shrimp in mangrove areas in Ca Mau province*



**Mixed mangrove-shrimp farm**



**Separated mangrove-shrimp farm**

# Recommendation 3.

## Development of mangroves as ecotourism sites

Mangrove forests as ecotourisms activities :

- Educational
- Research
- Recreation



## ***Recommendation 4: Establishment of Local, National, Regional and International Collaborations***



### **International research collaboration :**

**Prof. Dr. Kazuo Nadaoka, Dr. Atsushi Watanabe, Dr. Takashi Nakamura Tokyo Inst. of Technology, Japan**



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**Dr. Reich McKenzie (US Forest Service) and Dr. Sahadev Sharma, Hawaii University, Hawaii, USA)**

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