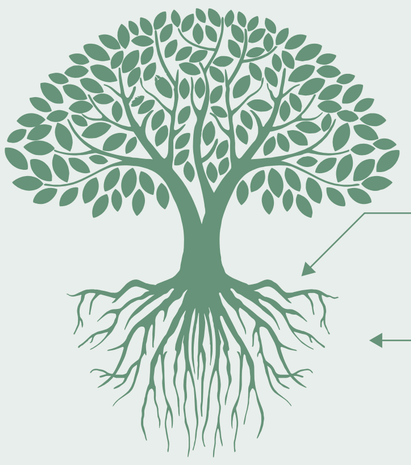
IN MEXICO, FOUR SPECIES PREDOMINATE:

Rhizophora mangle
(red mangrove)
Laguncularia racemosa
(white mangrove)
Avicennia germinans
(black mangrove)
Conocarpus erectus
(buttonwood mangrove)

Mangroves live in the intertidal zone.



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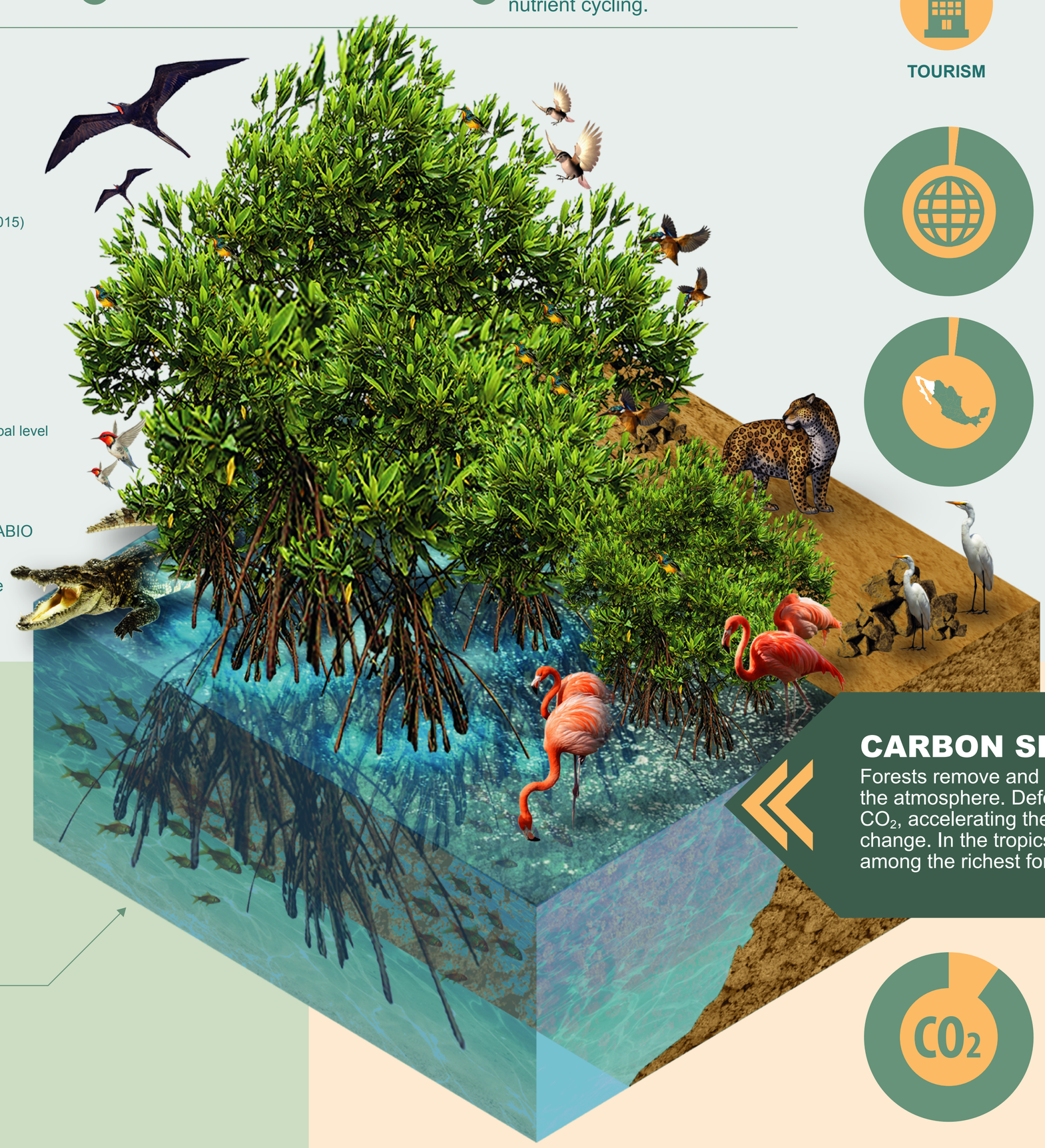
PRESENTS

MANGROVES

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

1. Protection against hurricanes, tsunamis, and storms; erosion control.
2. Carbon sequestration.
3. Refuge and feeding zone for fish, birds, mammals, and reptiles.
4. Water purification and filtration; nutrient cycling.



775,555
HECTARES
mangrove coverage in Mexico (2015)

USD
$100,000
annual value per hectare

USD $1.6
BILLION
annual value of services on a global level

MANGROVE DEFORESTATION

Mangrove forests are threatened by human activities and are disappearing at an alarming rate.

DEFORESTATION FOR:

- FARMING PURPOSES
- PORT CONSTRUCTION
- CATTLE RAISING
- TOURISM
- AQUACULTURE FACILITIES

1-2% annual
Rate of disappearance worldwide.

2% annual
Rate of disappearance in the Gulf of California and Pacific.

CARBON SINKS

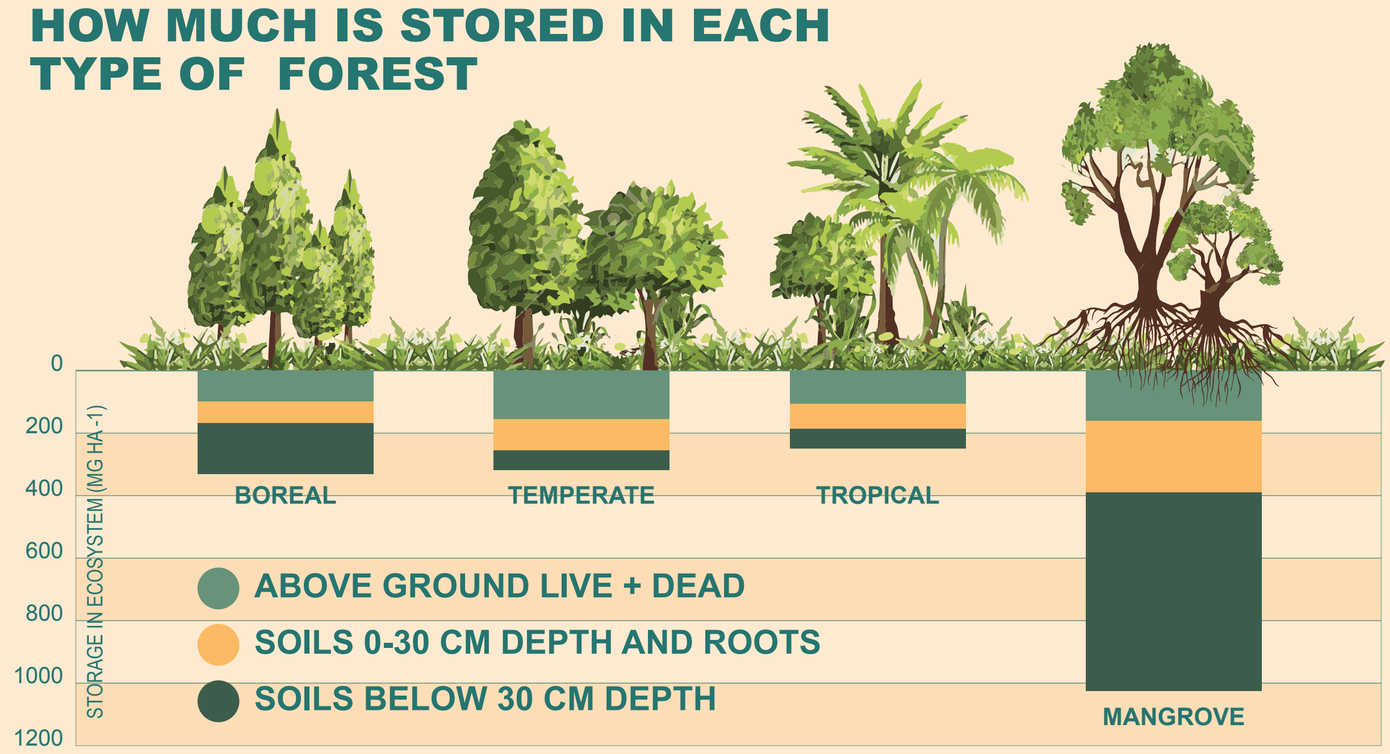
Forests remove and store carbon from the atmosphere. Deforestation releases CO_2, accelerating the effects of climate change. In the tropics, mangroves are among the richest forests in carbon.

Up to 10%
of the emissions from deforestation at a global level are from cutting down mangroves.

1,023 tons
of carbon are stored per hectare (global average).

900-3000 tons
of carbon/ha in desert mangroves in Baja California.

HOW MUCH IS STORED IN EACH TYPE OF FOREST



SOURCES: Donato, Daniel C., et.al. (2011) Mangroves among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics.
Ezcurra, P., et.al. (2016) Coastal landforms and accumulation of mangrove peat increase carbon sequestration and storage.
Gráfica: Elaboración propia con base en DC Donato, et.al., 2011.

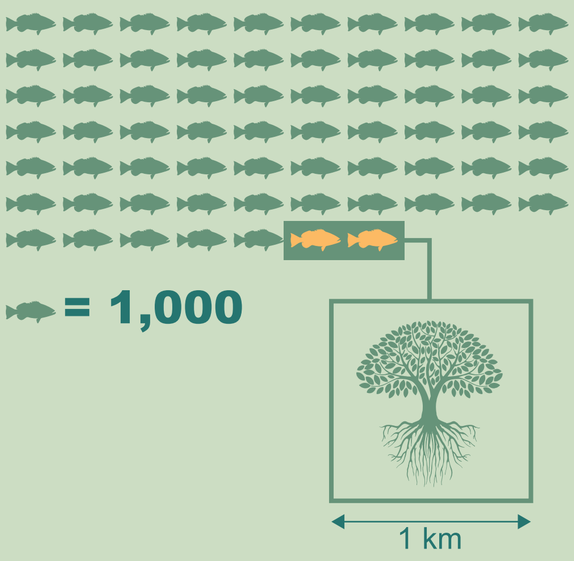
FISH PRODUCERS

Mangrove forests provide refuge and food for several species during their initial and juvenile stages of life.

Studies in the Gulf of California reveal important contributions for regional fisheries.

FISHERIES AND BLUE CRAB

US$25,000-$50,000
Annual fishing ground productivity from 1 hectare of mangrove fringe.



67,000
juvenile Yellow snappers (*Lutjanus argentiventris*) exported from mangroves

2,000
juveniles per km² of a coastal mangrove fringe

SOURCES: Thomas Costa, M.,et.al. (2015): Los manglares son productores de pargos. DataMares.
Aburto-Oropeza, O, et.al. (2008). Mangroves in the Gulf of California increase fishery yields.

SOURCES: Biodiversidad Mexicana. CONABIO "Manglares De México". 2015.
Aburto-Oropeza, Octavio, et.al. (2008). Mangroves in the Gulf of California increase fishery yields.
Duke, N. C., et al. (2007). A world without mangroves?