

The Importance of Mangroves to Capture and Culture Fisheries

Jurgenne H. Primavera

Pew Fellow in Marine Conservation; Co-Chair, IUCN Mangrove Specialist Group; Chief Mangrove Scientific Advisor, Zoological Society of London, 48 Burgos St., La Paz, Iloilo City

* georginehp@yahoo.com

Abstract /Outline

A. Mangrove background

- area: 14 to 16 M ha in tropics/subtropics
- threats: conversion to settlements, agri/aquaculture, ports, etc.

B. Mangrove valuation

- various goods and services, e.g., coastal protection, fisheries, etc.
- total valuation:
- fisheries valuation: relative (to other services) vs absolute (food security)
% protein in diet of low-income groups

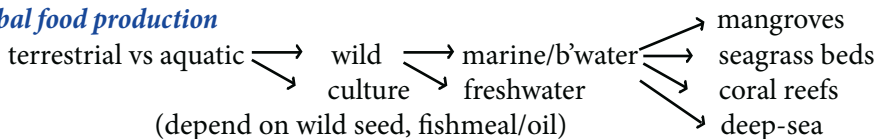
C. Mangrove-associated fisheries

- by taxa → permanent residents: fish, mollusks, crustaceans, other invertebrates
→ transients (nursery function): crustaceans, fish
- by fisheries → artisanal/small-scale, including gleaners (= food security of coastal poor)
→ commercial
- by food group: mainly protein (vs carbohydrates, nutrients)

D. Nursery function of mangroves

- availability of food
- shelter from predation
- complex physical structure (aerial roots, canopy shade, high turbidity, fine sediments)

E. Global food production



F. Brackishwater Pond Aquaculture

- ecological footprint
- 4:1 mangrove-pond ratio
- Mangrove-Friendly Aquaculture models

G. Mangrove Rehabilitation

- seafront planting vs (abandoned) pond-mangrove reversion
- tenurial status of abandoned ponds
- FLA system

Keywords: mangrove, mangrove-associated fisheries, rehabilitation