

Life in the Bahamian Mangrove Creek



Benefits

- High biodiversity
- Nursery for fish, crustaceans and other invertebrates – sustains fisheries
- Protects islands from coastal erosion due to storm surge and hurricanes

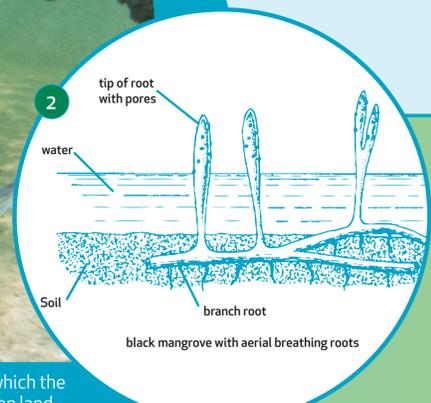
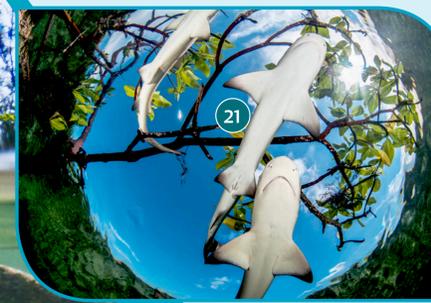
- Carbon storage
- Roots filter and trap land-based pollutants and sediments
- Popular sites for recreation, eco-tourism and education

Threats

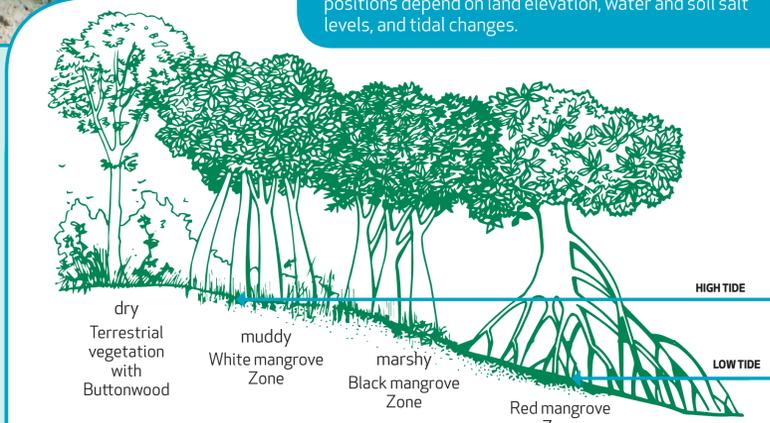
- Climate change
- Pollution
- Coastal development
- Invasive species
- Illegal and over-fishing

Mangrove Conservation

- **Laws** – The Bahamas is a signatory of the Ramsar Convention, has a National Wetlands Policy and is developing local laws to protect mangrove plants and wetlands.
- **Protection of Connected Habitats** – Mangrove creeks and wetlands can be included in Marine Protected Areas and the National Forest Estate
- **Restoration** – Mangroves can be replanted and tidal flow restored where it has been blocked
- **Education** – BREEF works to educate the public about conserving mangroves



“Mangrove zonation” describes the order in which the four different types of mangroves are found on land. The red mangrove is closest to the water, while the buttonwood mangrove is found furthest inland. Their positions depend on land elevation, water and soil salt levels, and tidal changes.



Four Types of Mangrove Plants



Characteristics

- Hydric (muddy) and oxygen-poor soil
- Fluctuation in temperature and salinity

Adaptations

- Prop roots anchor plants against waves
- Halophytic leaves secrete or store salt
- Waxy leaves prevent excessive water loss
- Aerial roots absorb oxygen from the air
- Buoyant propagules allow dispersal by water

Mangrove Facts



Over a third of the world's mangroves have disappeared.



Wetlands comprise 40% of the land area in The Bahamas.

4x

Mangrove forests hold up to four times more carbon than other tropical rainforests.

80 Species

There are 80 species of mangrove plants. Four species are found in The Bahamas.

Key Species

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Red mangrove | 10. Egret | 18. Nassau grouper |
| 2. Black mangrove | 11. Flamingo | 19. Barracuda |
| 3. White mangrove | 12. Bahama duck | 20. Nurse shark |
| 4. Buttonwood | 13. Yellow warbler | 21. Lemon shark |
| 5. Fuzzy finger algae | 14. Gray snapper | 22. Land crab |
| 6. Turtle grass | 15. School master snapper | 23. Spiny lobster |
| 7. Laurencia algae | 16. Bonefish | 24. Conch |
| 8. Heron | 17. Tarpon | 25. Sponges |

- Plants
- Birds
- Fish
- Invertebrates



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BREEF promotes the conservation of the Bahamian marine environment that sustains our way of life

• Images courtesy of: Shane Gross (split image above/below water view and Lemon sharks)