

Global pressures on mangroves and their communities: solutions from conservation, restoration and governance

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION MODELS IN DEGRADED MANGROVES FOREST IN COSTA RICA

salinity, hydroperiod, nutrients, redox
potential and pH interstitial water,
microtopography, sedimentation rate

Control factors

Reflecting

Habitat
structure

(biodiversity, structure,
species composition)

Primary and secondary productivity
2009

Habitat process

Habitat function

Expressed

Ecosystem services

Stress

Technology transfer

Mexico



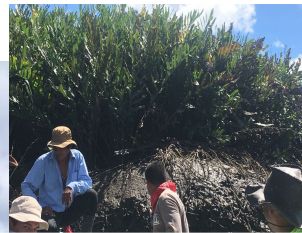
FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL



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Terraba Sierpe wetlands

1 ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSTIC



Comparison with a reference forest

Species	Min	Max
<i>Rhizophora</i> sp.	3.8 ↓	7.7 ↓
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	27.2	57.1

Intolerant intervals: Salinity (increase), temperature (decrease), hydroperiod (increase flooding), topography level (decrease).

Hydrological change and low water quality

2 Total *Acrostichum aureum* removal



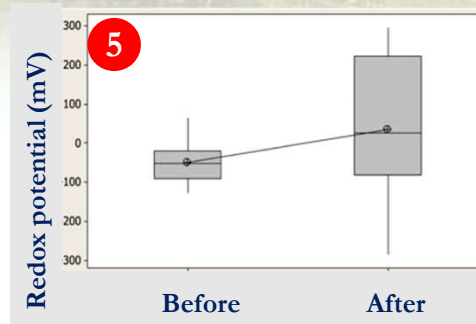
3 Hydrological rehabilitation = Increased flood frequency 4,200 m³ excavated sediment and 1,400 m construction channels



Recover - hydroperiod

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Monitoring



One-way ANOVA's
 $F_{1,46} = 4.8, p \leq 0.033$

4

Inhibition of spores germination
and *Acrostichum aureum* growth



Plastics lines: 2 m wide by 40 m long



Reforestation:

select species and exact time to do it

Growth rate
 $0.09 \pm 0.02 \text{ cm day}^{-1}$

Pelliciera rhizophoracea and *Rhizophora mangle* (100,370 propagules)

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Key: changes in hydrological behavior, topographic level and interstitial water chemistry

High density in the resforestation



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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