

# **Mangrove Restoration and Creation: A Suitable Natural Tool for Fragile Coastal Zone Management**

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Mangrove forests are usually found in the tropical and sub-tropical riverbank, estuaries and along the coastlines, being adapted to anaerobic conditions of both salt and fresh water environment. These vegetations are important coastal habitats and form communities which help to stabilize banks and coastline, and become resident of many types of species. But now a day, mangrove vegetations have suffered from severe overexploitation by shrimp culture systems, agriculture, mining, resettlement program, saltpans, fire woods and industrial development, resulting coastal degradation of mangrove host country. This degradation causes depletion of vegetation biomass, fishery resources, endanger species and soil erosion as well. It has been estimated that the aerial loss about 1% per year is occurring in Asia Pacific region, whereas, some areas lost 70% of their original mangrove habitat. The natural recovery may be slow due to continuous disturbance of natural ecosystem through soil alteration and limited dispersal of seedling. However, to get return back of the mangrove degradation coastal environment a successful restoration project is essential. A successful restoration projects should be actively promotes a return to the all-natural processes (i.e. bio-geochemistry and ecological balance of the restoration area) and function that is self-sustaining. This paper discusses how a restoration project has to be taken for implementation. Finally, a tentative framework for mangrove restoration project is outlined.