

Mangrove Forest In India Map

Mangrove tree distribution They provide several important ecological services including coastal stabilization, juvenile fish habitats, the filtration of sediment and nutrients, water regulation, carbon storage, and storm protection. As of 2010, mangroves are found in 117 countries Global mangrove distributions have fluctuated throughout human and geological history. In the last 50 years, human activities, mainly the expansion of shrimp farming along with agriculture and construction efforts, have strongly affected mangrove distributions, resulting in declines or expansions of worldwide mangrove area. The area covered by mangroves is influenced by a complex interaction between land position, rainfall hydrology, sea level, sedimentation, subsidence, storms and pest-predator relationships). Mangrove loss has important implications for coastal ecological systems and human communities are dependent on healthy. global mangrove forest biome trends in mangrove ecoregions distribution, as well as the cause of such changes. Mangrove forests are one of the world's most complex and most productive ecosystems, offering a multitude of benefits to their local ecosystems. These mangroves are riparian forests composed of trees and shrubs that are an important and crucial aspect of coastal land protection, climate change mitigation, and the maintenance and preservation of biodiversity 84d2ba5823

Mangrove forest These trees cannot endure freezing temperatures, which restricts their distribution to warmer climates. Approximately 80 mangrove species exist, all adapted to areas where slow-moving water allows for the deposition of fine sediment and low-oxygen soil conditions. Mangrove forests, also called mangrove swamps, mangrove thickets or mangals, are productive wetlands located in tropical and subtropical intertidal zones Mangrove forests, also called mangrove swamps, mangrove thickets or mangals, are productive wetlands located in tropical and subtropical intertidal zones 84d2ba5823

Mangrove forests live at the interface between the land, the ocean, and the atmosphere, and are centres for the flow of energy and matter between these systems. They have attracted much research interest because of the various ecological functions of the mangrove ecosystems, including runoff and flood prevention, storage and recycling of nutrients and wastes, cultivation and energy conversion. The forests are major blue carbon systems, storing considerable amounts of carbon in marine sediments, thus becoming important... 84d2ba5823 Four protected areas in the Sundarbans are enlisted as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, viz. Sundarbans West, Sundarbans South, Sundarbans East in Bangladesh and Sundarbans National Park in India. 84d2ba5823

Forestry in India 20% annually over 1990–2000, and has grown at the rate of 0. India is one of the ten most forest-rich countries of the world. Forestry in India is a significant rural industry and a major environmental resource. 7% per year over 2000–2010, after decades where forest degradation was a matter of serious concern. India's forest cover grew at 0. India is one of the ten most forest-rich countries of the world. Together, India and 9 other countries account for 67 percent of the total forest area of the world. Forestry in India is a significant rural industry and a major environmental resource 84d2ba5823

== Ecology and conservation == 84d2ba5823 Without a major effort to expand electricity generation... 84d2ba5823

Mangrove pitta Its range extends from India to Malaysia and Indonesia. Its call, sometimes rendered as wieww-wieww, is sung from a high perch on a mangrove tree. A colourful bird, it has a black head with brown crown, white throat, greenish upper parts, buff underparts and reddish vent area. It is part of a superspecies where it is placed with the Indian pitta, the fairy pitta and the blue-winged pitta but has no recognized subspecies. It is found in mangrove and nipa palm forests where it feeds on crustaceans, mollusks The mangrove pitta (*Pitta megarhyncha*) is a species of passerine bird in the family Pittidae native to the eastern Indian subcontinent and western Southeast Asia. Its range extends from India to Malaysia and Indonesia. reddish vent area. It is found in mangrove and nipa palm forests where it feeds on crustaceans, mollusks and insects 84d2ba5823

The Indian Sundarbans were considered endangered in a 2020 assessment under the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems framework. The most abundant tree species are sundri (*Heritiera fomes*) and gewa (*Excoecaria agallocha*). The forests provide habitat to 453 fauna wildlife, including... 84d2ba5823

Sundarbans It spans the area from the Hooghly River in India's state of West Bengal to the Baleswar River in Bangladesh's Khulna Division. In West Bengal's Presidency division, they extend over 4,260 km² (1,640 sq mi) in the South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas districts. It comprises closed and open mangrove forests, land used for agricultural purpose, mudflats and barren land, and is intersected by multiple tidal streams and channels. Hooghly River in India's state of West Bengal to the Baleswar River in Bangladesh's Khulna Division. Spread across 10,277 km² (3,968 sq mi), it is the world's largest mangrove forest. It comprises closed and open mangrove forests, land used Sundarbans is a mangrove forest area in the Ganges Delta formed by the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal. It covers over 6,017 km² (2,323 sq mi) in Bangladesh's Khulna Division 84d2ba5823

List of ecoregions in India Within India, there Ecoregions of the world, spanning all land area (terrestrial) of the planet, were first defined and mapped in 2001 and subsequently revised in 2017. Later, freshwater ecoregions and marine ecoregions of the world were identified. and mapped in 2001 and subsequently revised in 2017. Later, freshwater ecoregions and marine ecoregions of the world were identified. Within India, there are 46 terrestrial ecoregions, 14 freshwater ecoregions, and 6 marine ecoregions 84d2ba5823

The mangrove pitta was first described by German ornithologist Hermann Schlegel in 1863. Its species name is derived from the Ancient Greek words mega- "large", and rhynchos "beak". It forms a superspecies with the Indian pitta (*P. brachyura*), fairy pitta (*P. nympha*) and blue-winged pitta (*P. moluccensis*). Alternate common names include: Larger blue-winged/Malay pitta, Brève des palétuviers (in French), Große Blauflügelpitta (in German), and Pita de Manglar (in Spanish). There are no recognized... 84d2ba5823 Yajñavalkya Smṛiti, a historic Indian text on statecraft and jurisprudence, suggested to have been written before the 5th century AD, prohibited the cutting of trees and prescribed punishment for such acts. During Chandragupta's reign, there was a regular forest department led by a Kupyadhyaksha (superintendent) and Vanpalas

(forest guards). Kautilya's Arthashastra says that they had a role of classifying the trees, plants and herbs and fixing their price; they imposed fines on those who fell trees without permission. It further mentions how forests were classified... 84d2ba5823 Mangroves are salt-tolerant (halophytic) and are adapted to live in harsh coastal conditions. They contain a complex salt filtration system and a complex root system to cope with saltwater immersion and wave action. They are adapted to the low-oxygen conditions of waterlogged mud, but are most likely to thrive in the upper... 84d2ba5823 The terrestrial ecoregions of the world include 45 ecoregions that fall entirely or partly within the boundaries of India. These ecoregions fall within two biogeographic realms: Indomalayan and Palearctic. They also fall under ten biomes: Deserts and Xeric Shrublands, Flooded Grasslands and Savannas, Mangroves, Montane Grasslands and Shrublands, Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests, Temperate Conifer Forests, Tropical and Subtropical Coniferous Forests, Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests, Tropical and Subtropical Grasslands, Savannas and Shrublands, and Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests. The ecoregion Rock and Ice is not included under any specific biome or biogeographic realm. 84d2ba5823 The mangrove ecosystem was destroyed in 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, but it has since been successfully restored. Now it has been designated as an Environmental Hot Spot because of its fragile status and ecological value. 84d2ba5823

Niger Delta mangroves These mangrove forests serve a critical role in regional ecological and landscape composition, and support subsistence gathering practices, and market-based income opportunities. Considered one of the most ecologically sensitive regions in the world, the Niger Delta mangrove forest is situated within a deltaic depositional environment. Considered one of the most ecologically sensitive regions in the world, the Nigeria has extensive mangrove forests in the coastal region of the Niger Delta. has extensive mangrove forests in the coastal region of the Niger Delta 84d2ba5823

Their distinct, stilt-like roots allow the trees to slow the movement of tidal waters, causing the settlement of suspended sediments and acting as a protective barrier to reduce coastal erosion. These roots also provide an important habitat for many species. 84d2ba5823

Aayiramthengu mangrove forest The mangrove ecosystem The Ayiramthengu mangrove forest is located in Kollam district of Kerala, India. The forest is adjacent to Kayamkulam Lake and is 25 acres in size. The forest is adjacent to Kayamkulam Lake and is 25 acres in size. Ayiramthengu mangrove forest is located in Kollam district of Kerala, India 84d2ba5823

== Terrestrial ecoregions == 84d2ba5823

Conservation in India Cover: Mangrove forest is salt tolerant forest ecosystem found mainly in tropical and sub-tropical coastal and/or inter-tidal regions. Mangrove cover is Conservation in India can be traced to the time of Ashoka, tracing to the Ashoka Pillar Edicts as one of the earliest conservation efforts in the world. Conservation generally refers to the act of carefully and efficiently using natural resources. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the ministry responsible for implementation of environmental and forestry program in India, which include the management of national parks, conservation of flora and fauna of India, and pollution controls. Conservation efforts begun in India before 5 AD, as efforts are made to have a forest administration 84d2ba5823

There is a management plan developed by the State Fisheries Department for the mangrove forest, which is an important fish breeding area with ecological value to the area. In 1998, there was management to restore the area for the introduction of native species of plant life. The mangrove forest has at least 9 species, such as *Avicennia marina*, *Bruguiera cylindrica*, and *Rhizophora apiculata*. The mangrove forest ecosystem also has value as habitat space and shelter for other species, like crabs, snails, and support at least 27 species of the fish in the area.

Mangrove plant families first appeared during the Late Cretaceous to Paleocene epochs and became widely distributed in part due to the movement of tectonic plates. Mangroves grow in an equatorial climate, typically along coastlines. A mangrove is a shrub or tree that grows mainly in coastal saline or brackish water. Mangroves are taxonomically diverse due to convergent evolution in several plant families. They have particular adaptations to take in extra oxygen and remove salt, allowing them to tolerate conditions that kill most plants. They occur worldwide in tropical and subtropical coastal areas, mainly between latitudes 30° N and 30° S, with the greatest mangrove area within 5° of the equator. A mangrove is a shrub or tree that grows mainly in coastal saline or brackish water. The oldest known fossils of mangrove palm date to 75 million years ago. The term is also used for tropical coastal vegetation consisting of such species. Mangroves grow in an equatorial climate, typically along coastlines and tidal rivers.

== Overview == As of 2010, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates India's forest cover to be about 68 million hectares, or 22% of the country's area. The 2013 Forest Survey of India states its forest cover increased to 69.8 million hectares by 2012, per satellite measurements; this represents an increase of 5,871 square kilometers of forest cover in 2 years. However, the gains were primarily in northern, central and southern Indian states, while northeastern states witnessed a net loss in forest cover over 2010 to 2012. In 2018, the total forest and tree cover in India increased to 24.39% or 8,02,088 km². It increased further to 24.56 percent or 807,276 square kilometres in 2019.

== History ==

== Taxonomy ==

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