

Java's protective mangroves smothered by plastic waste

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With their upward-growing roots, mangroves form a perfect plastic trap. Photo: Celine van Bijsterveldt

The mangrove forests on Java's north coast are slowly suffocating in plastic waste. The plastic problem in northeast Asia is huge and a growing threat to the region's mangroves; a natural alley against coastal erosion. Based on fieldwork published in *Science of the Total Environment*, NIOZ researcher Celine van Bijsterveldt shows that restoration of this green protection belt is impossible without better

waste management

Plastic trap

Van Bijsterveldt has monitored the accumulation of [plastic waste](#) in Indonesian mangroves over years. Most of it includes household litter, carried from the inland to the coastal area by local rivers. Ultimately, the waste gets stuck in the last stronghold between land and sea. Van Bijsterveldt: "Mangroves form a perfect [plastic](#) trap." For the [mangrove](#) tree, this trap can become quite lethal. The most common mangrove tree on Java's coast, the gray mangrove, has upward-growing roots to get oxygen flowing during high tide. "You can look at these roots as snorkels," says Van Bijsterveldt. "When plastic waste accumulates in these forests, the snorkels are blocked." In areas completely covered by plastic, [trees](#) suffocate.

On the [forest](#) floor of mangroves along the north coast, it is hard to find a square meter without plastic. "On average, we found 27 plastic items per square meter," recounts Van Bijsterveldt. At several locations, plastic covered half of the forest floor. The problem isn't only the plastic on the surface. The team found plastics buried as deep as 35 cm inside the sediment. Plastic, stuck in these upper layers further decreases the trees' access to oxygen. Still, Van Bijsterveldt was impressed by the trees' resilience. "The roots change course when they are obstructed. They grow around the plastic. When half of the forest floor is covered, the tree still gets enough oxygen to keep its leaves." However, the prospect of survival gets much gloomier once the threshold of 75 % is reached and plastic in the sediment pushes it towards 100%. "We've seen roots stuck inside plastic bags. Trying to find a way out, they just grow in circles. Eventually trees that cannot outgrow the plastic die."

Battling erosion and breaking waves In cooperation with NGO's and local communities, Van Bijsterveldt works on mangrove restoration projects

to prevent further erosion. Over the years many [mangrove forests](#) had to make way for rice paddies and later aquaculture ponds. A business model that brings fast profits but lacks in sustainability as it accelerates erosion. Not a small problem in a region threatened by coastal loss and rapid subsidence, and no financial means to build high-cost and high-maintenance solutions like dykes. Van Bijsterveldt: "Mangroves form a low-cost, natural defense for the coastal communities. They act like wave breakers and can prevent erosion by trapping sediment from the water."

Restoration brings more benefits. Healthy mangroves mean healthy fish populations and a sustainably fishing economy. The tourism industry is also discovering the forests as a growing attraction that boosts the local economy. The Indonesian government is investing in mangrove restoration in an attempt to re-create a green-belt along the coast. But restoration is slow and existing forests are stressed. Van Bijsterveldt, saw attempts of planting new mangroves fail: "There is so much focus on increasing the initial number of mangrove seedlings, that the challenges posed by plastic waste on the actual survival of young trees is overlooked." Replanting mangroves without tackling the plastic problem is like trying to try to empty the ocean with a thimble. Successful restoration needs to go hand in hand with sustainable [waste](#) management."

More information: Celine E.J. van Bijsterveldt et al, Does plastic waste kill mangroves? A field experiment to assess the impact of macro plastics on mangrove growth, stress response and survival, *Science of The Total Environment* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143826](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143826)

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