

Phenological traits, Biomass, and NPP of the tropical and subtropical mangroves: a study on the Sundarbans and Okinawa Island



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Abstract

Mangroves in the subtropical area of Japan are growing in the northern limits of their distributions. This study was conducted to understand phenology, as well as to quantify and compare the above- and belowground biomass, litterfall and net primary productivity of three mangrove species in the family *Rhizophoraceae*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, *Kandelia obovata*, and *Rhizophora stylosa* on Okinawa Island, Japan. In the seminar, they will be mentioned in detail.

The study was also conducted to determine net primary productivity of mangrove forests along the oligohaline zone of Sundarbans Reserve Forest, Bangladesh. *Heritiera fomes* has maintained its dominance of the stand. The study would be summarized that Sundarbans showed high biomass and net primary production indicating their ecological and conservation significance that may be considered in understanding the role of Sundarbans mangrove forest on mitigating the effect of global warming.