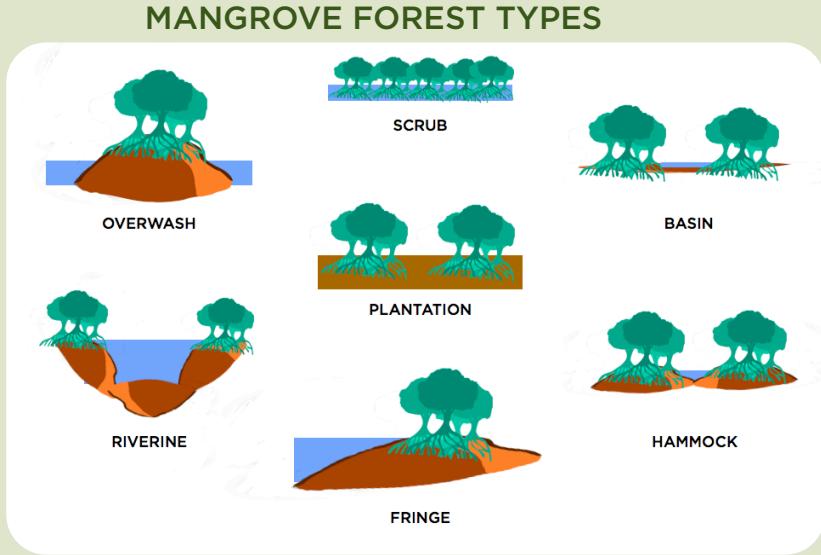
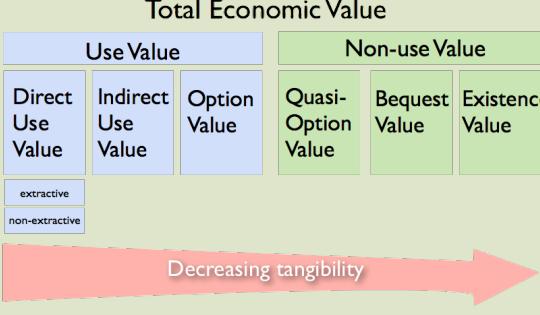


# Glossary of Terms — Mangrove Accounts

Term	Description
<b>Mangroves</b>	<p>Trees that grow and have adapted to tough coastal conditions such as salt and brackish water. Mangroves usually vary in size, from shrubs to tall trees, and are typically found along sheltered tropical mudflats, wetlands or lagoons, and often extend inland.</p> <p>Various mangrove forest types include: plantation, shrub, fringe, hammock, riverine, basin, and overwash.</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates six mangrove forest types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>OVERWASH:</b> Shows a single tree growing on a small, rounded landform.</li> <li><b>SCRUB:</b> Shows a dense cluster of trees on a flat, elevated area.</li> <li><b>BASIN:</b> Shows two trees on a small, irregularly shaped landform.</li> <li><b>PLANTATION:</b> Shows several trees on a flat, rectangular landform.</li> <li><b>RIVERINE:</b> Shows trees growing in a narrow, winding channel or along a riverbank.</li> <li><b>FRINGE:</b> Shows a group of trees at the very edge of a body of water.</li> </ul>
<b>Mangrove ecosystem services</b>	<p>The contributions of mangrove ecosystems to environmental protection as well as economic and other human activity.</p> <p>Such services include provisioning (fishery nursery and habitat, timber, and non-timber products), regulating (protection from storm surge, carbon sequestration, erosion control), and cultural services (tourism).</p>
<b>Importance Value</b>	<p>The standard measurement in forest ecology to determine the rank relationships among species. It uses the following formula:</p> $\text{IV} = \text{relative density} + \text{relative frequency} + \text{relative dominance}$
<b>Diversity Index</b>	<p>The quantification of the biodiversity of a habitat through the measurement of the number of species present and the abundance of each in a certain habitat.</p>

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<b>Total Economic Value (TEV)</b>	<p>The direct and indirect value derived from a natural resource, as well as heritage or cultural resource or infrastructure. The concept of TEV is used in cost-benefit analysis and may be measured in two ways:</p> <p><b>Use value:</b> Value <i>derived</i> from the direct use of natural or built resources.</p> <p><b>Non-use value:</b> Value <i>assigned</i> to economic goods (including public goods) even if they have never been or never will be used.</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="547 606 1087 752"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Total Economic Value</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Use Value</th> <th colspan="3">Non-use Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Direct Use Value</td> <td>Indirect Use Value</td> <td>Option Value</td> <td>Quasi-Option Value</td> <td>Bequest Value</td> <td>Existence Value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>extractive</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>non-extractive</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Decreasing tangibility →</p>	Total Economic Value			Use Value			Non-use Value			Direct Use Value	Indirect Use Value	Option Value	Quasi-Option Value	Bequest Value	Existence Value	extractive						non-extractive					
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<b>Mangrove Biomass and Carbon Storage</b>	<p>Also known as carbon capture and sequestration. It refers to the process of capturing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, transporting it to a storage site (i.e., vegetation), and depositing it where it will not enter the atmosphere. Mangroves generally have double the living mass of tropical forests<sup>1</sup> and are therefore effective in absorbing carbon emissions.</p>																											
<b>Topographic position</b>	<p>The detailed mapping or charting of the features where mangroves are found. It can be classified into three zones: seaward, mid-ward, and landward.</p>																											
<b>Mangrove Stands</b>	<p>A cluster of mangrove trees with thick interlacing roots above the ground. Mangrove stands provide significant flood protection in coastal areas and help shield landward areas from the impact of strong ocean waves.</p>																											
<b>Stand density</b>	<p>A measure of the stocking of a stand of trees based on the number of trees per unit area and diameter at breast height of the tree or average basal area, which is also known as the quadratic mean diameter.</p> $\text{Density} = \frac{\text{number of individuals}}{\text{area sampled}}$																											
<b>Soil services</b>	<p>Also known as soil functions, these refer to the role that soil plays in agricultural and environmental activities such as planting, storage and filtering, nature protection, and urban initiatives such as providing a platform for infrastructure like buildings and highways.</p>																											

<sup>1</sup> Sitoe, A.A., Mandlate C. J. L and Guedes S.B. (2014). Biomass and carbon stocks of Sofala Bay Mangroves Forests. *Forests* 2014;5, 1967-1981.