

The Growth of Rhizophora mucronata and Avicennia marina Seedlings Planted Using Guludan Technique in Coastal Area of Jakarta

Recently, more than 50 % of mangroves in Indonesia have been destroyed by various kinds of causes. The prominent causes result in the mangrove degradation as well as mangrove deforestation are over-exploitation, water pollution and mangrove conversion to other non-vegetated uses (Kusmana, 2008). Those degraded mangrove are distributed in many coastal areas all over Indonesia from Aceh in the west to Papua in the east.

One of significantly degraded mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia is mangroves in the coastal area of Jakarta which covered the area amounted to approximately 264.65 Ha. The mangrove in this area were destroyed because of conversion to real estate, electricity facilities, highway, airport infrastructure, and extensive fishpond. The fishpond area is only the chance for mangrove rehabilitation, because this area is still as permanent forest areas belongs to the government under the management of Agriculture and Marine Services of DKI Jakarta. Nevertheless without subject to technology for planting mangrove in this kind of fishpond is rather difficult because of the deep water column (range 1 to 2.5 m). In order to solve this constraint, a simple technique was applied to planted mangrove seedlings in those fishponds, it called guludan.

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