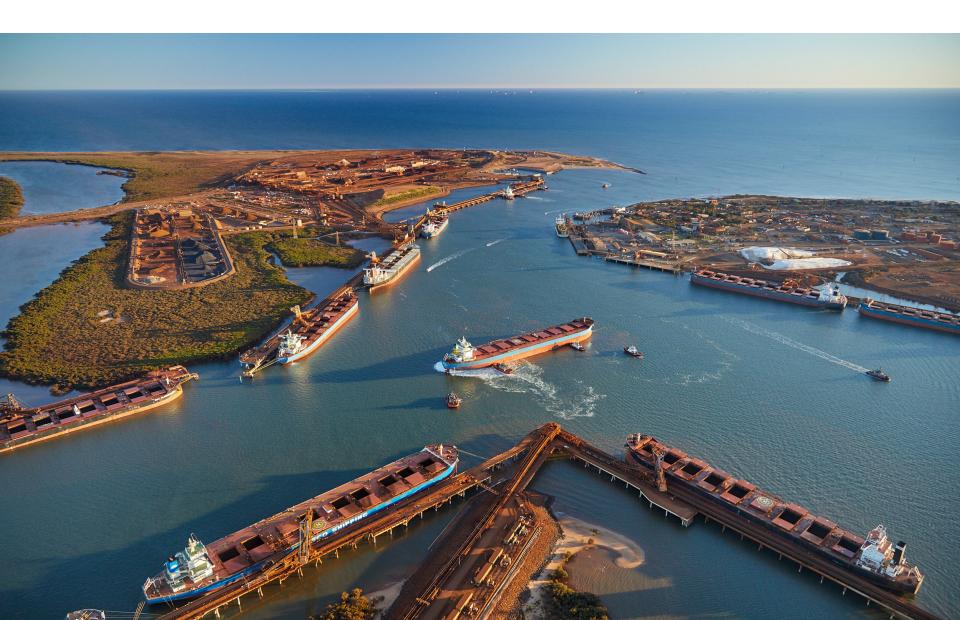
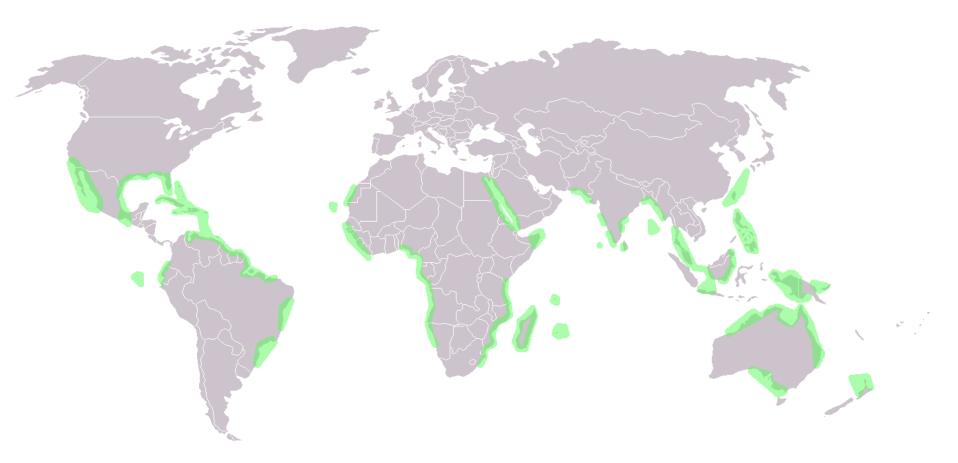
PHIC - Community Industry Forum PPA Environmental Initiatives – Mangrove Program





Worldwide mangrove distribution

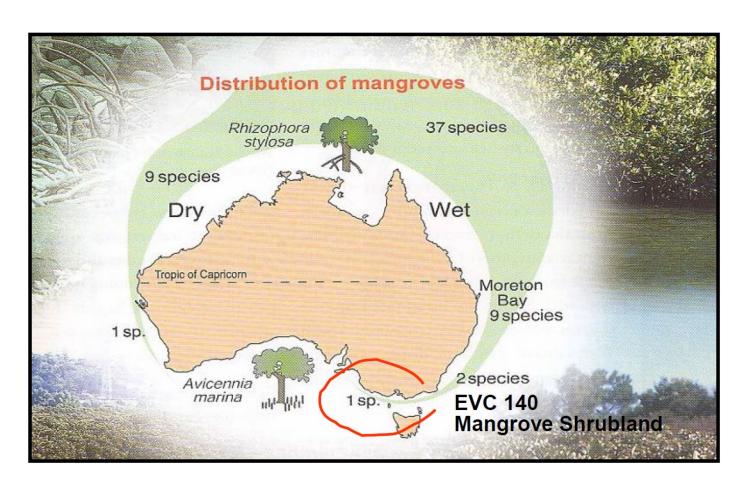




Australia has the third largest area of mangroves in the world after Indonesia and Brazil, totalling around 11,500 km2 representing approximately 6.4% of the world's total mangrove area.

Mangrove species in Australia

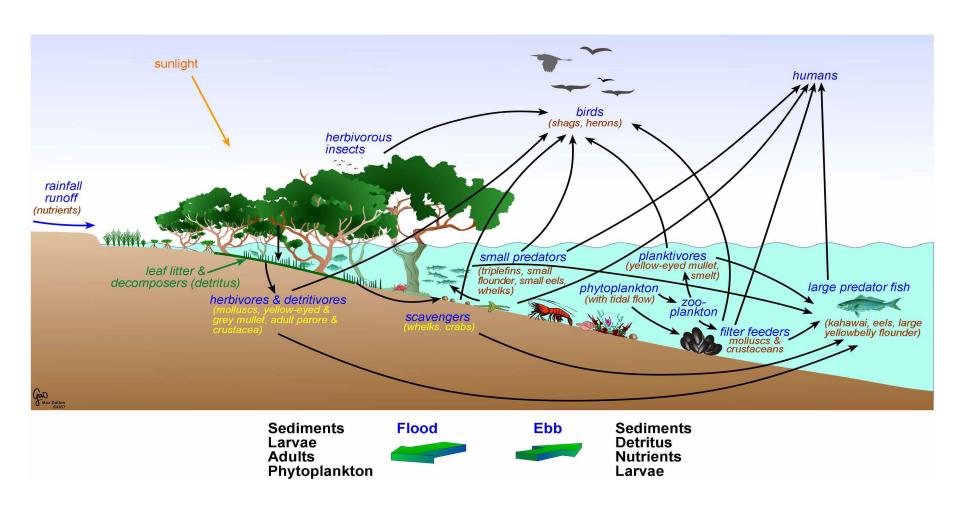




- 60 Species throughout the world (17 species in WA).
- We have 7 species here in Port Hedland.

Mangrove food web





Mangrove Mates Program



Mangrove Mates promotes environmental awareness to the younger members of the communities in which PPA operates.

- The program involves an education session run by the PPA Environment team followed by an interactive activity of potting a mangrove seedling.
- Since commencing in 2012, 2310 students from 13 schools across the Pilbara have been part of the program.

Overview

✓ Locally, Port Hedland Primary School, South Hedland Primary School, Cassia Primary, Baler Primary, Port Hedland School of the air and St Cecilia's Catholic Primary School are involved.









Mangrove Nursery



In 2010, PPA embarked on an ambitious mangrove propagation program (the first of its kind in an arid zone) in Australia.

- The mangrove nursery contains approximately 3000 mangrove seedlings across three different species (including those potted by our Mangrove Mates).
- PPA has also developed nursery techniques specific to the housing of mangroves and documented these in a Mangrove Nursery Manual.
- PPA maintains the nursery for rehabilitation projects.





Rehabilitation Projects











Redbank Mangrove Rehabilitation Trial: Results of 3 Years Post-Planting Monitoring





Technical Report, Rev. 1

Client: Pilbara Ports Authority

Author: Dr. Paul L.A. Erftemeijer

Perth, October 2016



Successful mangrove establishment along an artificially created tidal creek at Port Hedland, Western Australia

Paul L. A. Erftemeijer A.D., Nicole Wylie and Garnet J. Hooper C.

^ASchool of Biological Sciences and Oceans Institute, University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling

Abstract. There is growing interest in innovative ways to minimise the environmental footprint of port developments. Herein we present results of a mangrove planting trial along an artificial tidal creek at Port Hedland, Western Australia. A 75 m-long tidal creek with exposed sloping and terraced banks was constructed, creating —1000 m² of intertidal area in which 800 nursery-raised seedlings of four mangrove species (Avicenuia marina, Rhizophora stylosa, Ceriops australis and Angicerus corniculatum) were transplanted. Planting followed a randomised block design to test seedling performance against tidal elevation, bank design and erosion protection. After 3 years, 142 seedlings (18%) had survived. Another 1171 mangrove seedlings, dominated by A. corniculatum (75%) and Angitialis annulata (15%), had recruited naturally into the site. Performance and survival of planted and recruited seedlings was significantly affected by tidal elevation (P = 0.002), but not by bank design or erosion protection. A. marina showed highest survival (46%), followed by R. stylosa (18%). These results demonstrate that by creating appropriate environmental conditions conducive to mangrove growth, seedlings will recruit and establish naturally. Owing to the slow growth typical of semi-arid mangroves, it may take well over a decade before vegetation at this site is comparable to adjacent natural creeks.

Additional keywords: monitoring, natural recruitment, seedling performance, tidal hydrology.

Received 16 May 17, accepted 2 August 17, published online 8 September 2017

Introduction

Over the past decade there has been a growing interest in exploring innovative ways to minimise the environmental footprint of coastal construction and port developments worldwide through environmental enhancement of navigation infrastructure and the creation of new areas of (intertidal) habitat as compensatory mitigation for unavoidable adverse effects (Chapman and Blockley 2009; Borsje et al. 2011; Fredette et al. 2012).

Herein we describe and evaluate the monitoring results of a mangrove planting trial conducted by the Pilhara Ports Authority at Redbank (South East Creek) in Port Hedland, Western Australia, as part of a proactive approach to protecting the mangrove environment in the vicinity of port activities. Redbank provided an ideal location and opportunity to test, as a pilot, the viability of creating artificial (new) tidal creek habitats, gain experience with mangrove nursery, planting and monitoring techniques and to determine some of the critical physical and environmental conditions for success. The aim of the trial was to establish the appropriate environmental conditions to achieve acceptable levels of seedling survival for four selected mangrove species in the local environment of Port Hedland. The trial followed an experimental approach, involving the planting of

nursery-raised mangrove seedlings along a range of different environmental (micro) settings along an artificially created channel, including a gradient of tidal imundation, comparison of landscaped creek bank surfaces (sloping v. terraced) and the effect of erosion-prevention measures (coir mesh-protected v. unprotected surfaces).

The following criteria were used to evaluate success of the trial: (1) that significant seedling survival be achieved beyond the first year; (2) that practical experience be gained with mangrove planting and monitoring techniques; (3) that sufficient understanding be gathered for the mangrove species studied to inform future mangrove rehabilitation works on site selection, design and conditioning; and (4) that the creek at Redhank be developed into an easily accessible demonstration site to showcase lessons learnt and for use in further experiments.

Materials and methods

Study area

The port of Port Hedland, located in the Pilhara region of Western Australia, is one of the world's largest export ports within which development continues to expand. The Port

Journal compilation © CSIRO 2018 www.publish.csiro.au/journals/mfr

Highway, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia.

⁸Pilbara Ports Authority, The Esplanade, Port Hedland, WA 6721, Australia.

CMarine Ecological Services (MES), 2/59 Tamar Street, Palmyra Perth, WA 6157, Australia.

^DCorresponding author. Email: paul.erftemeijer@uwa.edu.au

