

LETTERS

Since 2016, when this photo was taken, much of Kuldhuffushi island's small mangrove patch has been destroyed.

Edited by **Jennifer Sills**

The value of small mangrove patches

Mangroves provide crucial services to humanity, including food, coastal protection, fisheries support, and carbon sequestration (1). However, up to 35% of mangrove area has been lost since the 1980s, primarily due to coastal development (2). Mangroves are protected under a plethora of international agreements, and they are key to meeting commitments of the Paris Climate Agreement and mitigating the impacts of a changing climate on coastal communities (3). Despite warnings about the ramifications of losing mangroves (4), conversion and degradation still occur (5), especially for smaller mangrove patches.

The global disdain for small mangrove patches is exemplified by the 2017 decision by the Maldivian government to construct a new local airport on the regionally significant mangrove patch (12 ha) on Kuldhuffushi island (6). This decision was made despite the socioeconomic importance of the mangrove to the local community, the viable alternative solutions that were identified (6), the island's high risk for cyclones and tsunamis (6), and the substantial funding the Maldives received for climate change mitigation and adaptation [e.g., (7)]. Despite assurances that only 30% of the mangrove would be directly affected by this project, nearly 70% may have already been destroyed (8).

The loss of relatively small patches of mangrove may seem less concerning than large-scale deforestation. However, these patches are especially important to low-lying island nations vulnerable to climate change and sea-level rise (1). Their interconnectedness with adjacent habitats, such as coral reefs, allows them to provide substantial ecosystem services relative to their size (9). The continued loss of mangrove patches further fragments mangrove habitat, which creates barriers to species movement and dispersal (10). The loss also drastically erodes local coastal resilience and pushes key mangrove ecosystems toward collapse.

Given the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's projections (11), we simply cannot afford to lose more mangrove forests, irrespective of their size. We call on governments to move away from policy decisions that prioritize large areas and short-term local political gains and instead adopt a more holistic long-term vision (12), whereby the value of smaller mangrove patches is better appreciated and safeguarded.

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