



# A review on the biodiversity and conservation of mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia

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## Abstract

This study was conducted to analyze the biodiversity of mangrove species and fauna in Indonesia as well as the management strategies for its preservation. The results showed that the total number of mangrove species was 240, consisting of 48 true and 192 associated mangrove. This number also comprised 74 trees, 36 shrubs, 52 herbs, six palms, 43 epiphytes, 23 lianas, three ferns, and three parasite species. *Aglaia mackiana* was identified as a new record in the Papua region attributed to the New Guinea Coastal Current (NGCC), while *Ceriops australis* was newly found in regions of Papua, Bali—Nusa Tenggara (Timor, Flores, Sumbawa), Java, and Sumatra (Pulau Bilinton). The diversity of marine fauna in the mangrove area consisted of 125 fish species from 47 families and 169 macro-zoobenthos from 52 families. In addition, there were 161 terrestrial faunas, consisting of 80 birds, 38 squamata, four crocodiles, six amphibians, 11 testudinate, and 21 mammal species. This high level of biodiversity was influenced by the commitment of the Indonesian government to managing mangrove ecosystems through conservation. These efforts were carried out to preserve and improve ecosystem services such as mangrove biodiversity, carbon stock potential, coastal protection, and the unique biodiversity of marine and terrestrial fauna. Based on the results, incredibly unique fauna included *Crocodilus* found in Papua, Kalimantan, Java, and Sumatra region, *Halcyon* sp. in Papua and Java region, *Anhinga* sp. in Kalimantan and Java region, as well as *Nasalis larvatus* in Kalimantan.

**Keywords** Biodiversity · *Aglaia mackiana* · *Ceriops australis* · Conservation · Ecotourism · True Mangrove

## Introduction

Mangrove ecosystems are a group of trees and shrubs thriving in habitats shaped by tides, sharing similar morphological and physiological adaptations (Kathiresan and Bingham 2001). These coastal ecosystems hold significant economic, physical, and ecological value for humans (Bengen et al. 2022; Rahman et al. 2020a).

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Indonesia has a large area of mangrove ecosystems, with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2021) reporting a coverage of 3.36 million ha, which constitutes 23.1% of the global total mangrove area and 59.8% of the area in Southeast Asia. The country also possesses a very high biodiversity of mangrove species (flora) as reported by Soemodihardjo et al. (1993) which found 157 species of mangrove consisting of 52 trees, 21 shrubs, 13 liana, seven palm, 14 grass, eight herbs, three parasites, 36 epiphytes, and three fern. Meanwhile, Kusmana (2014) stated that the number of mangrove species reached 158, consisting of 89 trees, five palms, 19 lianas, 44 herbs, and one fern.

Several studies on mangrove in Indonesia have been carried out in various places, specifically for flora and fauna diversity (Rahman et al. 2020a). Some other studies have been conducted on fauna biodiversity in Halmahera as a health bioindicator (Abubakar et al. 2022), Youtefa Bay Tourism Park, Papua (Sari et al. 2022), and in Indonesia (Zahdi 2022). However, these studies, though valuable, remain partial, and do not provide a comprehensive overview of mangrove ecosystems along the coastal areas of Indonesia.

The mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia have a high diversity of marine and terrestrial fauna distributed along the coastal areas (Yudha et al. 2021), but the types and numbers in the seven major regions, including Papua, Maluku Islands, Bali—Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Java, and Sumatra (Arifanti et al. 2021), remain unknown. To address these gaps, detailed studies should be conducted in each of these regions to produce data that can be inventoried. Each region represents unique mangrove ecosystems found in coastal areas on the mainland and small islands. Several of these areas face degradation caused by timber extraction and land conversion into fishponds, settlements, and public infrastructure (Ilman et al. 2016; Rahman et al. 2020b) resulting in reduced mangrove area, density, and diversity (Rahman et al. 2019).

Management efforts have been undertaken in various regions, one of which is conservation. Information regarding how conservation strategies are implemented and their impact on the existence of mangrove flora and fauna biodiversity is still limited. Therefore, this study aimed to determine mangrove biodiversity and its conservation in Indonesia. The results are expected to become a scientific basis for the Indonesian government in achieving sustainable management based on biodiversity conservation.

## Methods

### Literature search and review

Literature searches on mangrove species distribution were conducted within 5 years, from September 2017 to January 2023. The collected literature were related to data on the structure and distribution of mangrove communities in seven major areas within Indonesia (Fig. 1). Each region was represented by 30 to 60 mangrove habitats from the mainland and small island coastal areas. The searches were carried out on Google Scholar, Science Direct, springer, and research gate databases with the keywords “mangrove community structure”, “mangrove identification”, “mangrove ecosystem conditions”, “mangrove vegetation”, “mangrove biodiversity”, “mangrove association” and “mangrove composition”. A total of 261 articles were collected, including two books providing insights into mangrove distribution in Indonesia. The total articles obtained are classified in each region based on the year published, namely 2001–2005, 2006–2010, 2011–2015, 2016–2020, and > 2020



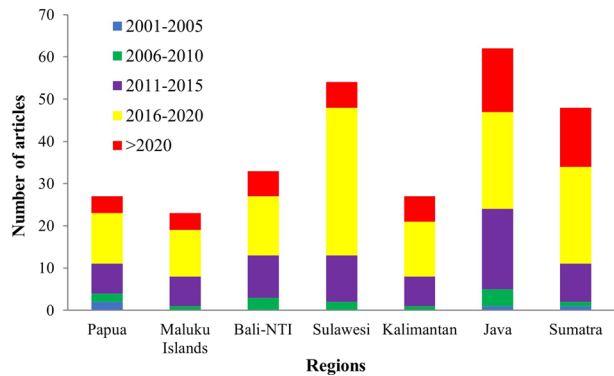
**Fig. 1** Seven major regions as representative of mangrove distribution in Indonesia

(Fig. 2). Detailed information on some of the main articles published after > 2016 is presented in Table 1.

Information about mangrove types in each literature was presented in the distribution table in each region and classified based on criteria (true or associate mangrove) and flora habitus (tree, shrubs, herbs, palm, epiphyte, lianas, fern, and parasites). According to Wang et al. (2010), true mangrove comprises halophytes (tolerant of high salt levels), while associates include glycophytes (only tolerates certain salt concentration levels).

The exploration of fauna diversity was carried out within three years, from August 2020 to February 2023. The keywords used in the search included “fish diversity in mangrove”, “macrozoobenthos diversity”, “fauna in mangrove ecosystems”, as well as other keywords tailored to the objectives of the study. A total of 50 articles were collected including one

**Fig. 2** Number of articles on mangrove diversity in 2001–2023 in Indonesia



**Table 1** Main references related to studies on mangrove diversity (2016–2023) by region in Indonesia

Regions	2016–2020	> 2020
Papua	Warpur (2016); Mayor et al. (2017); Hamuna and Tanjung (2018); Hamuna et al. (2018); Lekito and Tambing (2018); Schadow (2019); Heatubun et al. (2019); Sunami et al. (2019); Wanaputra and Poed-jirahajoe (2019); Dharmawan and Pramudji (2020); Pannell et al. (2020)	Marasabessy et al. (2021); Nurdiansah and Dharmawan (2021); Samori et al. (2021); Setyadi et al. (2021); Divinubun et al. (2022)
Maluku Island	Akbar et al. (2016); Madiama et al. (2016); Tolangara and Ahmad (2017); Akbar et al. (2017); Tahir et al. (2017); Akbar et al. (2018); Bakisir et al. (2018); Lewerissa et al. (2018); Abubakar et al. (2019); Sipahelut et al. (2020); Tuasikal (2020)	Gabi et al. (2021); Namakule and Melsasail (2021); Suyadi and Sitepu (2021); Sabar et al. (2022)
Bali Nusa Tenggara Island	Imran and Efendi (2016); Anwar and Mertha (2017); Imamsyah (2017); Palguna et al. (2017); Zamroni (2017); Andikam et al. (2019); Aminuddin and Sunarto (2019); Irwansah and Mahajoeno (2019); Japa and Santoso (2019); Rizal (2019); Seran (2019); Sani et al. (2019); Primasti et al. (2020); Ronavia et al. (2020)	Farista and Virgota (2021); Janiarta and Safnowandi (2021); BKKPN – Kupang (2022); Dewi and Maharani (2022); Lestaringsih et al. (2022); Rahmani et al. (2023)
Sulawesi	Baderan (2016); Hartati (2016); Osmar (2016); Sasauw et al. (2016); Annisa et al. (2017); Anthoni et al. (2017); Arifin (2017); Baderan (2017); Haerul (2016); Lisna and Toknok (2017); Ndede et al. (2017); Paruntu et al. (2017); Rahim et al. (2017); Saman (2017); Saru et al. (2017) Auliyah and Blongkod (2018); Djamaluddin (2018a, b); Momo and Rahayu (2018); Rahim et al. (2018); Schadow (2018); Setiawan and Mursidin (2018); Syahrial (2018); Baderan (2019); Djamaluddin et al. (2019); Jacobs et al. (2019); Opa et al. (2019); Rahman et al. (2019); Rahim and Baderan (2019); Saru et al. (2019); Asman et al. (2020); Babo et al. (2020); Naharuddin (2020); Rahman et al. (2020a); Rahman et al. (2020b)	Ruruh and Ermikawati (2021); Situmorang et al. (2021); Makawahe et al. (2022); Moha et al. (2022); Yunus et al. (2020); Daud et al. (2023)
Kalimantan	Decky and Wardoyo (2016); Khairuddin (2016); Irgan et al. (2017); Prastomo et al. (2017); Ratnasari and Dirhamsyah (2017); Wantoro et al. (2017); Warsidi and Endayyani (2017); Marini and Nurrahman (2018); Arifanti et al. (2019); Kuncoro et al. (2019); Meidiana and Apriansyah (2019); Muhamrasyah et al. (2019); Rumalean et al. (2019); Hadinata et al. (2020)	Setiawan et al. (2021); Yasser et al. (2021); Wantoro et al. (2021); Khal-iza and Abdunnur (2022); Putra et al. (2022); Rafidinal et al. (2022); Rifanjani et al. (2022); Tony et al. (2022); Zuswiryati et al. (2022)

**Table 1** (continued)

Regions	2016–2020	> 2020
Java	Agustini et al. (2016); Kusmana and Ningrum (2016); Noveliyana (2016); Renta et al. (2016); Siska (2016); Ula and Suhadi (2016); Acik and Sumardji (2017); Amaliyah (2017); Buwono (2017); Martuti (2017); Martuti et al. (2018); Poedjirahajoe et al. (2017); Pribadi et al. (2017); Setiawan and Mursidin (2018); Syahrrial et al. (2017); Ali and Sulistiono (2018); Susanto et al. (2018); Mughofar et al. (2018); Rahayu and Syuhriatin (2018); Ashari et al. (2019); Batoro (2019); Hariyanto et al. (2019); Khorimatun et al. (2019); Oni et al. (2019); Tefarani et al. (2019); Nopiana et al. (2020)	Hakim et al. (2021); Ilana and Cintamulya (2021); Kresnasari and Gitarama (2021); Rofi'i et al. (2021); Sukmarani et al. (2021); Ajiningrum and Dewangga (2022); Farid et al. (2022); Darmarini et al. (2022); Hakim (2022); Hapsari et al. (2022); Sari and Pratama (2022); Pratiwi et al. (2022); Ulyah et al. (2022); Efriyeldi et al. (2023); Kurniawansyah et al. (2022)
Sumatra	Hanggara (2016); Karmanda et al. (2016); Mariati (2016); Parmadi et al. (2016); Rizwany and Yunasfi (2016); Theresia (2016); Umroh and Sari (2016); Omrizal and Atifuddin (2016); Zamdial (2016); Awn (2017); Hutasoit and Melki (2017); Mendrofa (2017); Rivilgo et al. (2017); Sittinjak (2017); Sirringoringo et al. (2017); Febriansyah et al. (2018); Pratama (2018); Suryani (2018); Syahrrial et al. (2018); Akhrianti et al. (2019); Zamdial and Johan (2019); Alvareza and Leilani (2020); Sarnubi et al. (2020)	Eni (2021); Jufia et al. (2021); Putra et al. (2021); Wiryono et al. (2021); Anita et al. (2022); Halim et al. (2022); Komalasarini et al. (2022); Octavina et al. (2022); Siahaan et al. (2022); Hasyim et al. (2022); Syarif et al. (2022); Utami (2022); Yoswaty et al. (2022); Ardiansyah et al. (2023)

book, and family classifications were grouped into two main categories: “fishes” and “macrozoobenthos”.

The same digital databases were also used to obtain data on the management of mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia. The keywords used were “mangrove ecosystem management”, “mangrove ecosystem conservation”, “mangrove management”, and “mangrove conservation”.

The literature review also focused on how mangrove conservation efforts were carried out and the impact on biodiversity in each region. Management practices that successfully preserved biodiversity will be reconstructed as a reference for other regions.

## Result and discussions

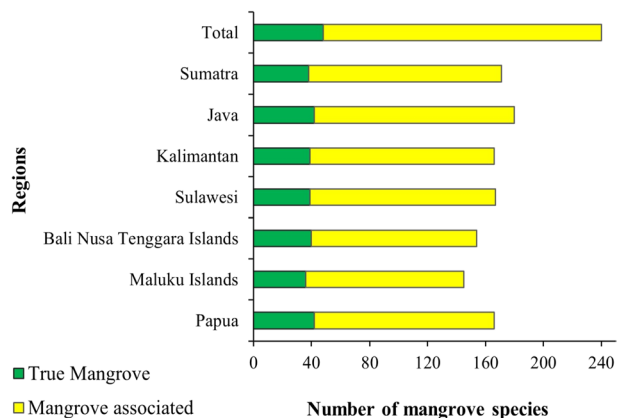
### Mangrove distribution

Indonesia has a very high diversity of mangrove flora, with the literature review results showing a total number of 240 species, consisting of 48 true and 192 associated mangrove (Fig. 3). The region with the most diverse flora was Java, with 180 species of 42 true and 138 associated mangrove. On the other hand, the region with the most minor diversity was the Maluku Islands, with 145 species of 36 true and 109 associated mangrove. These results can be attributed to the fact that mangrove exploration in Java was more intense than in eastern Indonesia, such as Papua and Maluku (Table 1). However, mangrove extent in Papua has greater potential for diversity than other regions with an area of 1.63 million hectares (50.37%), while Java has only 0.034 million hectares (1.06%) of the total mangrove area in Indonesia (MoEF 2021).

The diversity in this study was greater than that of Soemodihardjo et al. (1993) and Kusmana (2014), stating that Indonesia has 157 and 202 mangrove species. The higher value was because the data analyzed in this study covered almost all regions in Indonesia, from the mainland to the coast of remote islands.

The diversity of mangrove flora habitus on the Indonesian coast consisted of 74 trees, 36 shrubs, 52 herbs, six palms, 43 epiphytes, 23 lianas, three ferns, and three parasites (Table 2). This category differed from the report of Soemodihardjo et al. (1993), who reported species such as 52 trees, 21 shrubs, 13 lianas, seven palms, 14 grasses, eight

**Fig. 3** The number of mangrove species by type in the region of Indonesia



**Table 2** Distribution of mangrove species by region in Indonesia

Regions	Tree	Shrubs	Herbs	Palm	Epiphyte	Lianas	Fern	Parasites	Total
Papua	53	25	34	3	26	20	2	3	166
Maluku Islands	54	20	25	4	22	16	3	1	145
Bali Nusa Tenggara Islands	53	26	30	2	25	14	2	2	154
Sulawesi	57	27	39	2	23	14	3	2	167
Kalimantan	54	21	34	5	31	16	3	2	166
Jawa	60	26	43	3	29	14	2	3	180
Sumatra	56	21	35	4	30	22	2	1	171
Indonesia	74	36	52	6	43	23	3	3	240

herbs, three parasites, 36 epiphytes, and three species of fern. In addition, Kusmana (2014) stated that the number of mangrove species in Indonesia had reached 157, consisting of 89 trees, five palms, 19 liana, 44 herbs, and one fern. The distribution of mangrove species by type and classification is presented in supplementary files.

### True mangrove

The diversity of true mangrove comprised 48 species consisting of 34 trees, two herbs, four shrubs, two lianas, three parasites, two ferns, and one palm. About 42 species were found in Papua and Java, 39 in Sulawesi and Kalimantan, 40 in the Bali-Nusa Tenggara, 38 in Sumatra, and 36 in the Maluku Islands region (Table 3). The herbaceous mangrove species included *Acanthus ebracteatus* and *Acanthus ilicifolius*, while the shrubs consisted of *Aegialitis annulate*, *Kandelia candel*, *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea*, and the only palm-type species was *Nypa fruticans*.

A total of 25 true mangrove species were also found throughout the coastal areas (Table 3). In some areas, there were true mangrove, identified as new record species, including *Avicennia rumphiana* which was only found in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra (Khaliza and Abdunnur 2022; Sulmartiwi et al. 2018; Wantoro et al. 2017). This species is an endemic mangrove in tropical regions, especially Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea (Dahdouh-Guebas 2023). *Aglaia mackiana* was only identified in Papua, according to the report by Pannell et al. (2020) on a mangrove expedition in the West Papua region. On the other hand, Sheue (2009) reported that *Ceriops australis* was newly identified in the region of Papua, Bali—Nusa Tenggara (Timor, Flores, Sumbawa), Java, and Sumatra (Pulau Bilinton). It is an endemic species in Australian waters (Huang et al. 2008), and the presence in the regions can be attributed to the spread of propagules carried by currents from Australia to Papua and further to Timor, Flores, Sumbawa, Java, and Sumatra. Moreover, it is closely related to South Pacific currents that enter Papua New Guinea (New Guinea Coastal Current/NGCC) (Kuroda 2000).

Different mangrove species dominated each region in Indonesia, for example, Java was dominated by *Sonneratia alba* (Donato et al 2011). Other cases of dominance included Kalimantan (*Rhizophora* spp., *Avicennia* spp., and *Nypa fruticans*) (Arifanti et al. 2019; Murdiyarso et al. 2015), Papua (*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* and *R. apiculata*) (Murdiyarso et al. 2015), Sulawesi and Sumatra (*Rhizophora mucronata* and *Rhizophora apiculata*)

**Table 3** Distribution of true mangrove species by region in Indonesia

Species	Papua	Maluku Island	Bali NTI	Sulawesi	Kalimantan	Java	Sumatra	Types
<i>Acanthus ebrecteatus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Herbs
<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Herbs
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Fern
<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Fern
<i>Aegialitis annulata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Shrubs
<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Aegiceras froridum</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Amyema anisomeres</i>	+		+	+	+	+		Parasites
<i>Amyema gravis</i>	+	+			+	+		Parasites
<i>Amyema mackayense</i>	+		+	+		+	+	Parasites
<i>Avicennia alba</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Avicennia eucalyptifolia</i>	+			+		+	+	Tree
<i>Avicennia lanata</i>			+	+	+		+	Tree
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Avicennia officinalis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Avicennia rumphiana</i>					+	+	+	Tree
<i>Bruguiera cylindrica</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Bruguiera exaristata</i>	+	+				+	+	Tree
<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Bruguiera hainesii</i>	+			+	+		+	Tree
<i>Bruguiera parviflora</i>	+		+		+	+		Tree
<i>Bruguiera sexangula</i>	+	+		+	+	+		Tree
<i>Campostemon schultzi</i>	+	+	+		+	+		Tree
<i>Ceriops australis*</i>	+							Tree
<i>Ceriops decandra</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Ceriops tagal</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Ceriops zippeliana</i>		+	+	+		+		Tree
<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Herbs
<i>Finlaysonia maritima</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Lianas
<i>Finlaysonia obovata</i>	+		+		+		+	Lianas
<i>Kandelia candel</i>	+		+		+		+	Shrubs
<i>Lumnitzera littorea</i>	+	+		+	+		+	Tree
<i>Lumnitzera recemosa</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Nypa fruticans</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Palm
<i>Osbornia octodonta</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Pemphis acidula</i>		+	+	+		+		Tree
<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Rhizophora lamarckii</i>		+	+			+		Tree
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea</i>	+		+	+	+		+	Shrubs
<i>Sonneratia alba</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Sonneratia ovata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Xylocarpus mekogensis</i>		+			+	+		Tree
<i>Xylocarpus moluccensis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Tree
<i>Xylocarpus rumphii</i>	+		+			+		Tree

+ present; NTI Nusa Tenggara Island; \*new record species; green colors: found in all regions; blue color: only found in one region

(Murdiyarso et al. 2015). These differences were attributed to habitat characteristics such as bays, deltas, lagoons, open coasts, and estuary waters. Bay and estuary habitats were dominated by *Rhizophora* spp and *Sonneratia* spp. (Suyadi 2009; Lekitoo and Taming 2018), while the Delta was dominated by *Avicennia* spp and *Nypa fruticans* (Sidik 2010; Rahman et al. 2017). *Avicennia* spp. and *Sonneratia* spp were predominant in the lagoon (Suryono 2012), while the open coast was dominated by *Rhizophora* spp. and *Avicennia marina* (Ulyah et al. 2022).



## Diversity of mangrove fauna in Indonesia

The diversity of fauna in mangrove ecosystems can be classified into marine and terrestrial. This study classified fish, shrimp, macrozoobenthos, and other marine organisms as marine fauna, while birds, reptiles, mammals, and other species were considered terrestrial.

### Mangrove marine fauna in Indonesia

The diversity of marine fauna in the mangrove ecosystems consisted of fish species and macrozoobenthos. The results showed 125 fish species from 47 families and 169 macrozoobenthos from 52 families. The macrozoobenthos consisted of 92 Gastropods, 24 Bivalves, 48 Crustaceans, two Polychaeta, and three species of Maxillopods (Table 4). The existence of marine fauna was closely related to the ecological function of mangrove as a provider of nutrients.

According to Nordhaus et al. (2006), mangrove ecosystems provide nutrients to support marine biota's life, such as fish, shrimp, crabs, shellfish, and others. The availability of these nutrients stems from the production of litter in the form of fallen leaves or fruit deposited in the sediments (Rahman et al. 2020c). Hulopi et al (2022) also stated that the presence of gastropods in mangrove ecosystems was closely related to the availability of food and the type of substrate in the habitat. As stated by Rahman et al (2020d), gastropods are perfectly associated with mangrove ecosystems in terms of spawning, nurturing, and foraging, while other biota, such as fish and shrimp, are partially associated. Partial associations are formed when the marine biota only uses mangrove ecosystems as a feeding ground or only as a spawning ground.

### Diversity of terrestrial mangrove fauna in Indonesia

The diversity of terrestrial fauna in the mangrove ecosystems comprised 161 species, including 80 birds, 38 squamata, four crocodiles, six amphibians, 11 testudinate, and 21 mammals (Table 5). There were three species of decreasing aves classified as Least Concern (LC) according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), including *Ardea cinerea*, *Ardea purpurea*, and *Halcyon cyanoventrism*. Meanwhile, one species was classified as Near Threatened (NT), namely *Anhinga melanogaster* (BirdLife International 2016a, b). As stated in previous studies, mammal species including *Lutra sumatrana*, *Macaca fascicularis*, *Macaca ochreata*, and *Nasalis larvatus* had an Endangered (EN) status (Boonratana et al. 2021; Hansen et al. 2022; Sasaki et al. 2021), while *Lutra perspicillata* was in the Vulnerable Status (VU) (Khoo et al. 2021). *Crocodylus siamensis* and *Tomistoma schlegeli* were in the Critical Endangered (CR) and VU status, respectively (Bezuijen et al. 2012; 2014).

### Biodiversity preservation through mangrove conservation strategies

Generally, the management of mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia predominantly focuses on conservation. Most conservation areas were integrated with ecotourism to increase community participation. Institutions or agencies entrusted with the mandate of conserving mangrove, include the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF). The mandate was outlined through the Presidential

**Table 4** The diversity of mangrove marine fauna in Indonesia

Fishes		Macrozoobenthos	
Ariidae	<i>Arius maculatus</i> <i>Hexanemataichthys sagor</i>	Gastropods	<i>Assiminaea</i> sp.
Altherinidae	<i>Hypoatherina temincki</i>	Assimineidae	<i>S. miniata</i>
Apogonidae	<i>Archamia fucata</i>	Buccinidae	<i>B. bucinini</i>
Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis nalua</i>	Cassidae	<i>B. littorinoides</i>
Bagridae	<i>Mystus gulio</i> <i>M. nigriceps</i>	Cerithidae	<i>Cantharus</i> sp. <i>Phalium</i> sp. <i>Cerithium kobelti</i> <i>C. echinatum</i>
Belonidae	<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i> <i>T. leiurus</i> <i>Strongylura strongylura</i>	Clavatulidae	<i>C. coralium</i>
Caesionidae	<i>Pristipomoides multides</i>	Ellobiidae	<i>Clypeomorus pellucida</i> <i>Clypeomorus moniliferus</i>
Carangidae	<i>Blepharis indicus</i> <i>Selar boops</i> <i>Chomberoides tala</i> <i>C. tol</i> <i>Scomber cordyla</i> <i>Parastromateus niger</i> <i>Seriola dumerilli</i> <i>Serolina nigrofasciata</i> <i>Caranx hippos</i> <i>C. melampygus</i> <i>C. tille</i> <i>C. sexfasciatus</i>	Epitonidae	<i>A. elongate</i>
Centropomidae	<i>Ambassis kopsi</i>	Littorinidae	<i>Cassidula aurisfelis</i> <i>C. lutescens</i> Butot <i>C. mustelina</i> Deshayes <i>C. triparietalis</i> (Martens) <i>C. sulculosa</i> (Musson) <i>C. nucleus</i> <i>Ellobium aurisjudae</i> Linnaeus <i>E. aurismidae</i> (Linnaeus)
Chanidae	<i>Chanos chanos</i>		<i>Epitonium</i> sp
Chaetodontidae	<i>Scatophagus argu</i>		<i>Jantina janthina</i>
Cichlidae	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>		<i>Littoraria articulata</i> <i>L. carinifera</i> <i>L. philippiana</i>
Cyprinidae	<i>Rasbora tornieri</i> <i>Barbodes binotatus</i> <i>Barbonymus schwanefeldii</i>	Mitridae	<i>L. meritoides</i> <i>L. pintado</i> <i>L. Scabra</i> <i>L. nebolusa</i>
Cynoglossidae	<i>Cynoglossus arel</i> <i>C. waandersii</i>	Muricidae	<i>L. melanostoma</i> <i>Littorina</i> sp. 1 <i>Nodilittorina pyramidalis</i> <i>Domiporta filaris</i> <i>Pterygia conus</i> <i>Chicoreus capucinus</i> <i>Maculotriron serriale</i>
Clupeidae	<i>Tenualosa toli</i> <i>Ethmalosa fimbriata</i> <i>Anadontostoma chacunda</i> <i>Pellona ditchoa</i> <i>Thyrssa hamiltonii</i>		<i>Murex</i> sp. <i>Drupela margaritcola</i> <i>Cronia margaritcola</i> <i>Morula</i> sp. <i>Semiricinula muricina</i>
Eleotridae	<i>Oxyleotris marmorata</i> <i>Butis gymnopomus</i> <i>B. butis</i>	Nassaridae	<i>Alectrion taenia</i>
Elopsidae	<i>Elops hawaensis</i>		

**Table 4** (continued)

Fishes		Macrozoobenthos	
Engraulidae	<i>Engraulis grayi</i> <i>Thryssa malabarica</i> <i>T. mystax</i> <i>Setipinna melanochir</i> <i>S. taty</i> <i>Engraulis zollingeri</i> <i>Stelophorus heterolobus</i> <i>S. commersonii</i> <i>S. indicus</i>	Neritidae	<i>Hebra corticata</i> <i>Nassarius hirtus</i> <i>N. arcularius—arcularius</i> <i>N. coronatus</i> <i>N. margaritifera</i> <i>N. olivaceus</i> <i>N. venustus</i> <i>Clithon oualaniensis</i> <i>Nerita</i> sp.
Gobiidae	<i>Actinogobius ommaturus</i> <i>Glossobius biocellatus</i> <i>G. giuris</i> <i>G. brachypterus</i> <i>Gobius paganellus</i> <i>Boleophthalmus boddarti</i> <i>Pseudogobius javanicus</i> <i>Periophthalmus variabilis</i> <i>Periophthalmodon schlosseri</i> <i>Sicyopus zosterophorum</i>	Pachychilidae Potamididae	<i>N. undata</i> <i>N. planospira</i> <i>N. costata</i> <i>N. chamaeleon</i> <i>N. oualaniensis</i> <i>N. albicia</i> <i>N. axuvia</i> <i>N. balteata</i> <i>N. squamulata</i> <i>N. poliinnaeus</i> <i>Faunus ater</i> <i>Cerithidea alata</i> <i>C. cingulata</i> <i>C. djadjarensis</i> <i>C. sinensis</i> <i>C. obtusa</i> <i>C. quadrata</i>
Haemulidae	<i>Pomadasy maculates</i>		<i>C. weyersi</i> Datzjenberg
Hemiramphidae	<i>Hyporhamphus dussumieri</i> <i>Hemiramphus</i> sp.	Planaxidae Pyrenidae Spondylidae	<i>Telescopium telescopium</i>
Holocentridae	<i>Sargocentron diadema</i>	Tetraclitidae	<i>Telebralia</i> sp.
Lactariidae	<i>Pseudorhombus arsius</i>	Thiaridae	<i>T. palustris</i> <i>T. sulcata</i>
Lethrinidae	<i>Letrinus ornatus</i>	Trochidae	<i>T. mauritsi</i> Butot
Leiognathidae	<i>Gazza minuta</i> <i>Leiognathus splendens</i> <i>L. equulus</i> <i>L. dussumieri</i>	Turbinidae	<i>Quoyia decollate</i> <i>Pyrene varians</i> <i>Spondylus hystrix</i>

**Table 4** (continued)

Fishes		Macrozoobenthos	
Lutjanidae	<i>Tylosurus</i> spp. <i>Lutjanus fulvus</i> <i>L. eherenbergii</i> <i>L. johnii</i> <i>L. campechanus</i> <i>Lates Calcarifer</i>	Turritelidae	<i>Tritip (Balanomorpha</i> sp.)
		Melampidae	<i>Melanooides torulosa</i>
		Fasciolaridae	<i>Melanooides riqueti</i> (Grateloup) <i>M. tuberculata</i> (Muller) <i>Chrysostoma paradoxum</i> <i>Turbinella</i> sp. <i>Turbo mormoratus</i> <i>Turbo crassus</i> <i>Turritella duplicata</i> <i>Cassidula nucleus</i> <i>Cassidula nucleus</i> <i>Peristenia nassatula</i> <i>Chicoreus capucinus</i>
Megalopidae	<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Bivalves	<i>Anadara artiquata</i> Linnaeus
Mugillidae	<i>Mugil dussumieri</i> <i>M. troscheli</i> <i>M. cephalus</i> <i>Valamugil cunnesius</i> <i>V. speigleri</i> <i>V. seheli</i> <i>Lethrinus</i> sp.	Arcidae	<i>A. granosa</i>
		Cardiidae	<i>Scapharca pilula</i>
		Chamidae	<i>Acanthocardia tuberculata</i>
		Corbulidae	<i>Vepricardium sinense</i> <i>Chama fragum</i>
Muraenidae	<i>Thyrsoidea macrunus</i> <i>Muraena pardalis</i>	Cyrenidae	<i>Polymesoda coaxans</i> Gmelin
Nemipteridae	<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	Limidae	<i>P. expansa</i>
Platycephalidae	<i>Cociella crocodilus</i> <i>Platycephalus scaber</i> <i>P. indicus</i>	Mytilidae	<i>Corbicula javanica</i>
		Ostreidae	<i>Divarillima</i> sp.
		Placunidae	<i>Arcuatula</i> sp.
Plotosidae	<i>Plotosus canius</i> <i>Paraplotosus albabris</i>	Pteriidae	<i>Brachyodontes biloculari</i>
Pomatomidae	<i>Pomatus saltator</i>	Semelidae	<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>
Polynemidae	<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Tellinidae	<i>Placuna ephippium</i> <i>Pteria</i> sp.
Scatophagidae	<i>Scatophagus argus</i> <i>Otolithes argentus</i> <i>Otolithes lateoides</i> <i>Otolithoides brunneus</i> <i>Otolithoides microdon</i> <i>Sciaena macropterus</i>	Spondylidae	<i>Macoma bathica</i>
		Unionidae	<i>Scrobicularia plana</i>
		Verenidae	<i>Tellina donacina</i> <i>Tellina fabula</i> <i>Tellina peltitiana</i> <i>Tellina staurella</i> <i>Spondylus hystrix</i> <i>Anodonta</i> sp. <i>Gafrarium tumidum</i> Roding
Serranidae	<i>Anthias montonii</i> <i>Epiniphelus boenak</i> <i>Epiniphelus merra</i> <i>Epiniphelus sexfasciatus</i>	Crustacean	<i>Alpheus crassimanus</i> Heller
		Alpheidae	<i>A. bisincisus</i> De Man
		Balanidae	<i>Balanus</i> spp.
Siganidae	<i>Siganus javus</i> <i>Siganus guttatus</i>	Grapsidae	<i>Clibanarius</i> spp. <i>Sarmatium incidum</i> <i>S. crassum</i> <i>M. crassipes</i>
Sillaginidae	<i>Sillago sihama</i> <i>Caesio cuning</i>		

**Table 4** (continued)

Fishes		Macrozoobenthos	
Soleidae	<i>Cynoglossus billineata</i>		<i>Sesarma taeniolata</i> White
	<i>Cynoglossus brachicephalus</i>		<i>S. meinerti</i> De Man
	<i>Cynoglossus grandisquamis</i>		<i>S. edwardsii</i>
	<i>Cynoglossus kaupsi</i>		<i>S. bataviana</i> De Man
	<i>Synaptura zebra</i>		<i>S. moeschi</i>
			<i>S. cumolpe</i> De Man
			<i>S. smithi</i> H. Milne-Edwards
Syngnathidae	<i>Doryichthys boaja</i>		<i>S. bocourti</i> A. Milne-
Sphyroenidae	<i>Sphyaena jello</i>		Edwards
Stromateidae	<i>Pampus argentus</i>		<i>S. fasciata</i> Lancherter
	<i>Pampus chinensis</i>		Edwards
Tetraodontidae	<i>Arothron immaculatus</i>	Majidae	<i>S. palawensis</i>
	<i>Tetradon nigroviridis</i>		<i>S. videns</i> De Hans
Thrichiuridae	<i>Thrichiurus haumela</i>		<i>S. onychophora</i> De Man
	<i>Thrichiurus</i> sp.		<i>S. rousseauxi</i> H. Milne-Edwards
Teraponidae	<i>Terapon puta</i>		
	<i>Terapon jarbua</i>		
Zenarchopteridae	<i>Zenarchopterus buffonis</i>	Diogenidae	<i>S. erythrodeactylum</i> Hess
		Gecarcinidae	<i>S. longipes</i> (Krauss)
			<i>Metapograpsus latifrons</i>
			<i>Uca vocans</i> Linnaeus
			<i>U. lactea</i> (De Haan)
			<i>Maia squinado</i>
			<i>Clibanarius ambonensis</i>
			<i>Cardisoma carnifex</i>
			Ocypodidae
		Paguridae	<i>Ocypoda ceratophthalmus</i>
		Portunidae	<i>O. arenaria</i> De Man
			<i>O. cardimana</i>
			<i>Ilyoplax delsmanni</i> De Man
			<i>Tyloidiplax indian</i>
		Penaide	<i>Macrophtalmus convexus</i>
		Thalassinidae	<i>M. telescopicus</i> Owen
			<i>M. tridentatum</i>
			<i>M. definitus</i> Adam et White
			<i>Caenobita cavipes</i> Stimpson
			<i>Scylla paramamosain</i>
			<i>Scylla olivacea</i>
			<i>Scylla serrata</i>
			<i>Uca mjorbergi</i>
			<i>Uca perplexa</i>
			<i>Uca vomeris</i>
			<i>Penaeus indicus</i>
			<i>Penaeus monodon</i>
			<i>Thalassina anomala</i> Herbst
		Polychaetes	<i>Arenicola marina</i>
		Arenicolidae	<i>Nereis</i> sp.
		Nereidae	
		Maxillopods	<i>Balanus</i> sp.
		Balanidae	<i>Balanus perforatus</i>
			<i>Clibanarius</i> spp

**Table 5** Species of terrestrial mangrove fauna in Indonesia

No	Type of species			
	Aves	Aves	Squamata	Amphi
1	<i>Alcedo caerulescens</i>	<i>Parus major</i>	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	<i>B. melanostictus</i>
2	<i>Halcyon cyanoventris</i> (LC)	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	<i>Eublephris fasciolatus</i>	<i>R. maculatus</i>
3	<i>Todirhampus chloris</i>	<i>P. sulcirostri</i>	<i>Gecko gecko</i>	<i>R. cyanophlyctia</i>
4	<i>Todirhampus sanctus</i>	<i>Picoides macei</i>	<i>Mabuya multifasciata</i>	<i>R. limnocharis</i>
5	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	<i>Picoides maluccensis</i>	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	<i>R. tigrina</i>
6	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	<i>Chamaeleon zeylanicus</i>	<i>Microhylla ornata</i>
7	<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	<i>L. leucogastroides</i>	<i>Varanus sp.</i>	
8	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> (NT)	<i>Paser montanus</i>	<i>V. salvator</i>	<b>Testudinate</b>
9	<i>Collocalia fuciphaga</i>	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	<i>V. flavescens</i>	<i>Pelochelys bironi</i>
10	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	<i>Naja naja</i>	<i>Morenia petersi</i>
11	<i>Apus affinis</i>	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	<i>Typhlops porractus</i>	<i>Batagur baska</i>
12	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	<i>T. acutus</i>	<i>Lepidochelys olivaca</i>
13	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (LC)	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	<i>Ahaetula ahaetulla</i>	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
14	<i>Ardea purpurea</i> (LC)	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	<i>A. cyanochloris</i>	<i>Tryonix hurun</i>
15	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	<i>Porphyrio porphyria</i>	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	<i>T. gageticus</i>
16	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	<i>Natrix stolata</i>	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>
17	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	<i>Enhydris enhydris</i>	<i>Kachuga tecta</i>
18	<i>Ardeolaspeciosa</i>	<i>Prinia familiaris</i>	<i>Fordonia leucobalia</i>	<i>K. smiti</i>
19	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	<i>Prinia polychroa</i>	<i>Bungards lividus</i>	<i>K. kachuga</i>
20	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	<i>Orthotomus sepium</i>	<i>Acrochordus granulatus</i>	
21	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	<i>Hydrophis obscurus</i>	<b>Mammalia</b>
22	<i>Lalage nigra</i>	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	<i>H. nigrocinctus</i>	<i>Amblyonyx cinerea</i>
23	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	<i>M. cantoris</i>	<i>Calloscirius notatus</i>
24	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	<i>Enhydrina achistoss</i>	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
25	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	<i>Cerberas thynchops</i>	<i>Felis viverrina</i>
26	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	<i>Lutra perspicillata</i> (VU)
27	<i>Treron vernans</i>	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	<i>Spalerosophis diadema</i>	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
28	<i>Macropygia emiliana</i>	<i>Zoothera interpres</i>	<i>Vivera russeli</i>	<i>Lutra sumatrana</i> (EN)
29	<i>Geopelia sriata</i>	<i>Zosterops chloris</i>	<i>Pligodon arnensis</i>	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i> (EN)
30	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	<i>Oligodon dorsalis</i>	<i>Macaca ochreata</i> (EN)
31	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	<i>Dryophis mycterigans</i>	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i> (EN)
32	<i>Centropus nigrorufus</i>	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	<i>Lycondon aulicus</i>	<i>Orcella brevirostris</i>
33	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	<i>Gygis alba</i>	<i>Eryx conicus</i>	<i>Panthera tigris sumatranus</i>
34	<i>Dicaeum trochileum</i>	<i>Sula leucogastes</i>	<i>Psammophis condouarus</i>	<i>Pteropus vampirus</i>
35	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>		<i>Mabouya sp.</i>	<i>Presbytis melalophos</i>
36	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	<b>Crocodylia</b>	<i>Tiliqua sp.</i>	<i>Pteropus spp</i>
37	<i>Lanius schach</i>	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> (CR)	<i>Saranus salvadorii</i>	<i>Tragulus spp</i>
38	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	<i>Crocodylus novaguinea</i>	<i>Liasis sp.</i>	<i>Trachypithecus aurata</i>

**Table 5** (continued)

No	Type of species			
	Aves	Aves	Squamata	Amfibi
39	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>		<i>Tupaia javanica</i>
40	<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i>	<i>Tomistoma schlegeli</i> (VU)		<i>Ratus spp</i>
41	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>			<i>Sousa chinensis</i>
42	<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>			<i>Sus scrofa</i>
43	<i>Nectarinia calcostheta</i>			
44	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>			
45	<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>			
46	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>			

Bold words in Table 5 indicate terrestrial fauna groups

LC Least Concern, NT Near Threatened, VU Vulnerable, EN Endangered, CR Critical Endangered

Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 73 of 2012 concerning the national strategy for the management of mangrove ecosystems. This was further detailed in the ministerial regulations through various policies such as conservation and environment, rehabilitation, silvofishery, protected forests, and ecotourism. MMAF designates conservation areas as part of the coastal and small islands zoning plan (RZWP3K), while MoEF adopts the policy of the Directorate of Conservation Areas. The mandate aims to improve community welfare by conserving and rehabilitating mangrove ecosystems.

MMAF plays a crucial role in the protection, management, restoration, and utilization of mangrove ecosystems. These functions are carried out through the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Indonesia No. 24 of 2016 concerning procedures for rehabilitating coastal areas and small islands. Meanwhile, MoEF has the function of formulating policies related to mangrove protection, establishing conservation areas, granting permits, supervising utilization by the community, and conducting investigations for further development. These functions are supported by Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management, as well as MoEF Minister Regulation Number P.23 of 2021 concerning forest and land rehabilitation.

In 2010, the mangrove conservation areas in Indonesia reached 22%, or the equivalent of 758,472 ha (Sidik et al. 2018). The conservation efforts aimed to preserve and enhance ecosystem services such as mangrove biodiversity, potential carbon stocks, coastal protection, and the biodiversity of marine and terrestrial fauna (Sievers et al. 2023). The government initiates mangrove conservation through MoEF and MMAF by indulging various parties such as communities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. Efforts to conserve mangrove ecosystems and their fauna are supported by several regulations, including Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning the conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems, Government Regulation No. 68 of 1998 regarding nature reserves and conservation, as well as Minister of Environment Regulation No. P106 of 2018 concerning protected plant and animal species. The implementation and enforcement of these regulations have not been optimal in recent decades. This was reflected in the existence of several species included in the endangered category by the IUCN, as presented in Table 5.

Several unique faunas are protected in conservation areas and have become icons in ecotourism activities (Hadinata et al. 2020; Manihuruk et al. 2021). In each region,

ecotourism-based conservation was implemented to maintain the unique diversity of fauna. According to previous studies, *Crocodylus* was protected in the regions of Papua, Kalimantan, Java, and Sumatra. The *Halcyon* sp. species were preserved in Papua and Java (Kusmana 2014); *Anhinga* sp. was protected in Kalimantan and Java (Kusmana 2014); while the proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) was only found and conserved in the Kalimantan region (Kusmana 2014; Noorhidayah and Ma'ruf 2007; Sawitri et al. 2013; Widyastuti and Erianto 2017) (Table 6). Based on the results, ecotourism-based conservation and the protection of unique fauna were the main factors contributing to the high biodiversity in Indonesia. This action could also improve the economy of the community, triggering their active participation in managing the mangrove ecosystems (Wardhani 2011).

**Table 6** Protected mangrove fauna species by region in Indonesia through ecotourism-based conservation

Region	Location	Species	Sources	
Papua	Dolok Island	<i>Crocodylus</i> sp.	Kusmana (2014)	
	Gunung Lorentz	<i>Crocodylus</i> sp.	Sari et al (2022)	
	Youtefa Bay, Tourism Park	<i>Halcyon</i> sp.		
	Jayapura	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>		
		<i>Gecko-gecko</i>		
		<i>Liasis</i> sp.		
		<i>Varanus salvadorii</i>		
Maluku Island	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Bali–NTI	Bali Barat	<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	Kusmana (2014)	
Sulawesi	Malili–Bone Bay	<i>Macaca ochreata</i>	Anwar and Gunawan (2006)	
Kalimantan	Wain River, Samarinda	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Noorhidayah and Ma'ruf (2007)	
	PT. Makmur Abadi Permai	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Ripai and Kamarubayana (2016)	
	Tarakan, North Kalimantan	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Sawitri et al (2013)	
	Batu Ampar	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Widyastuti and Erianto (2017)	
	Teluk Kalumpang	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Kusmana (2014)	
	Muara Kendawangan	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Rabiati et al (2016)	
	Pamuka	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>		
	Muara Kahayan	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>		
	Tanjung Putting	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>		
Teluk Adeng	<i>Anhinga</i> sp			
Jawa	Kuala Lupak	<i>Crocodylus</i> sp		
		<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>		
	Muara Angke, Jakarta	<i>Egretta</i> spp.	Kusmana (2014)	
	Semarang, Central Java	<i>Halcyon</i> spp.	Setyowati et al (2019)	
	Ujung Kulon, Banten	<i>Anhinga</i> spp.	Kusmana (2014)	
		<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>		
		<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>		
Sumatra	Berbak	<i>Crocodylus</i> sp.	Kusmana (2014)	
	Pulau Tengah, Waitambi, and	<i>Calloscirus notatus</i>	Zahdi (2022)	
	Mudo	<i>Cervus unicorn</i>	Cahyo (2007)	
	Berbak National Park-Jambi		<i>Lutra perspicillata</i>	
			<i>Lutra lutra</i>	
			<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	
			<i>Tupaia javanica</i>	
			<i>Ratus</i> spp.	
	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			
	<i>P. tigris sumatranus</i>			

Notes: NTI (Nusa Tenggara Island); n.a (not available)



In 2010–2020, about 78% of mangrove without a conservation status was found to be experiencing damage threat, triggering the degradation of *Bruguiera hainesii* and *Heritiera globosa* with Critically Endangered (CE) and Endangered status, according to the IUCN (Duke et al. 2010; Sukardjo 2010). In the above-mentioned decade, the mangrove deforestation rate was estimated at 182,091 ha, with a deforestation rate of 18,209 ha per year (Arifanti et al. 2021). To address this, the Indonesian government increased its commitment to conservation and restoration programs. The President assigned the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) to restore 600,000 mangrove ecosystems by 2020–2024. BRGM collaborates with MoEF and MMAF to carry out mangrove ecosystem restoration, resulting in the achievement of 52,853 ha restored area in 2021 (Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2021). The restoration target is aimed at achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 14 to increase marine biodiversity. However, the target has serious challenges, specifically related to the suitability of rehabilitation land (Sasmito et al. 2023). Despite these challenges, there is optimism that strong collaboration between stakeholders, specifically with the participation of the community will lead to successful mangrove restoration, resulting in increased protection of biodiversity.

According to Nurhati and Murdiyarso (2022), crucial steps that must be taken by both the government and other stakeholders in the mangrove conservation program include (1) Strengthening the regulatory, policy, and institutional framework; (2) Enhancing data and information management as well as the use of cutting-edge science and technology; (3) Increasing the role and capacity of the community as partners; (4) Law enforcement; (5) Encouraging funding mechanisms that support conservation as a profit rather than a cost center. Optimally implementing these steps will help maintain the biodiversity of the mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia and provide many benefits for the welfare of the community.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia were found to have high biodiversity, including mangrove species as well as marine and terrestrial fauna. This was attributed to the Indonesian government's commitment expressed through conservation efforts. Conservation was carried out to preserve and improve ecosystem services including mangrove biodiversity, carbon stock potential, coastal protection, as well as the biodiversity of marine and terrestrial fauna. Based on the results, incredibly unique fauna included *Crocodylus* found in Papua, Kalimantan, Java, and Sumatra region, *Halcyon* sp in Papua and Java region, *Anhinga* sp in Kalimantan and Java region, as well as *Nasalis larvatus* in Kalimantan. However, in many unconserved mangrove areas, deforestation occurred in 2010–2020, triggering degradation evident in species such as *Bruguiera hainesii* and *Heritiera globosa* with Critically Endangered (CE) and Endangered status. There were three species of declining aves classified as Least Concern (LC) according to the IUCN, including *Ardea cinerea*, *Ardea purpurea*, and *Halcyon cyanoventrism*, along with one species in the Near Threatened (NT) status, namely *Anhinga melanogaster*. Mammal species such as *Lutra sumatrana*, *Macaca fascicularis*, *Macaca ochreata*, and *Nasalis larvatus* were found to be in the Endangered (EN) status while *Lutra perspicillata* was in the Vulnerable status (VU). In addition, *Crocodylus siamensis* and *Tomistoma schlegeli* were classified as Critical Endangered (CR) and VU, respectively. Based on the results, the Indonesian government should continue to add mangrove conservation areas and optimize regulatory

enforcement on the protection of unique and rare fauna, specifically those included in the IUCN Redlist Status.

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