

Black Mangrove

(*Avicennia germinans*)

What is a Black Mangrove?

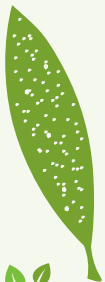
Getting their name from the darker colour of their bark, the Black Mangrove is one of the many species of mangrove prominent in the Caribbean and parts of the Americas. As one of the more salt tolerant trees amongst the species, Black Mangroves are typically found further inland, in salty tidal areas.

The leaves of the black mangrove are light green with a silvery underside and can have salt crystals on the surface of the leaf

Black mangroves have small seed pods called propagules

The roots of the Black Mangrove (pneumatophores) are sometimes called snorkel roots as they stick up out of the ground to help the tree access the air

All of the pneumatophores are connected underground by a cable root connecting them to the mother tree




Black Mangrove leaves can have salt crystals on them. This is because these trees are usually found in very salty areas and can use salt water for photosynthesis, the tree then expels the salt through glands on the leaf.

1. Safe habitat for crustaceans and many species of birds.



2. Help filter pollutants from inland run off



Black Mangroves are found in countries all around the Caribbean, Central America and the tropical regions of North and South America