White Mangrove
(Laguncularia racemosa)

What is a White Mangrove?
The White Mangrove may not have many stand out features like red or black mangroves, but they are still a key species of mangrove found all over the world. White Mangroves are typically found further inland and can also tolerate salty environments.

White Mangroves produce small, white, fragrant flowers throughout most of the year. They also produce small, bell-shaped seeds called propagules.

The leaves of a white mangrove are rounded on the top and bottom and have a smooth, leathery texture.

Getting their name from the colour of their bark, white mangroves have a smooth, light grey outer bark.

The white mangrove’s roots remain mostly underground but they can develop stubby, snorkel-like roots called pneumatophores in oxygen deprived soil.

White Mangrove leaves have two tiny glands at the base of the leaf called nectarines. These glands excrete sugar (glucose).

Insects feed on the sugar excreted from nectarines.

Large root systems help stabilize sediment.

White Mangroves can be found in tropical regions all over the world including North and South America, Australia, Asia, Africa and some islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

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