MANGROVES: HOPES IN THE WATERS

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In a fishery school, students are not only taught the processes or the pedagogies of fish technologies but also the ways on how to preserve the ecosystem especially in the Philippine waters. A lot of studies in conserving the coral reefs and other marine species have been conducted and among all of these what seems to be possible for students is the planting of mangroves.

As regards to the study made by Duke (2014), Mangroves are capable to thrive in salt waters; hence, making it the best plant for conserving the ecosystem. It can be depleted by storms or strong calamities; however, it can recover naturally once stress is removed. Moreover, it has a lot of benefits. They are as follows.

The intricate network of the mangrove roots can help prevent erosion.

It lessens the water current; therefore, serves as shields for coastal communities.

It can be an important cradle of minute to small marine life; for, it serves as its home.

It helps the community for livelihood; since, its parts can be used as marketable products.

It can help clean the air that we breathe, giving a cooler and fresher environment.

Planting mangroves can also uphold the sense of responsibility among the community and the school.

Wells & Ravilians (2006) states that the government should understand the essence of shoreline habitats to people using the mangroves as the best example. Underpinning the
love for the environment, Technical Livelihood Education teachers specializing Fish Capture and Culture should teach both the skills and the appreciation of the ecosystem thereby promote holistic learning. Education in the classroom can be more authentic if the teacher consider it as a microcosm of the community where the academics are taught and values are instilled.

References:
