Summary

Conversion of mangroves into ponds is one of main causes of mangrove degradation in Telang Protection Forest, South Sumatra. The objective of this study is to determine the appropriate rehabilitation method in the pond area. Trial planting is done based on empang parit model, a traditional model of silvofishery developed in Indonesia. Species planted are Rhizophora apiculata and Bruguiera gymnorrhiza. Percentage survival rate of 10 months of those species is 77.08% and 82.64% respectively. Regarding to the mangrove growth, some problems come up are the mortality of seedling caused by bagworm caterpillar, the acid soil, and drying of pond in fallow period. Another challenge is how to prove the community that silvofishery is much better than fishpond without mangrove cover in term of the milkfish yields.