



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



• World
• Heritage
• Convention

UNESCO Marine World Heritage

Custodians of the globe's blue carbon assets

**Sources of data, assumptions
and calculations, references
and other materials**

References

- Adame, M.F., Kauffman, J.B., Medina, I., Gamboa, J.N., Torres, O., Caamal, J.P., et al. 2013 Carbon Stocks of Tropical Coastal Wetlands within the Karstic Landscape of the Mexican Caribbean. *PLoS ONE* 8(2): e56569. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0056569>
- Arias-Ortiz, A., Serrano, O., Masqué, P., Lavery, P.S., Mueller, U., Kendrick, G.A., Rozaimi, M., Esteban, A., Fourqurean, J.W., Marbà, N.J.N.C.C. and Mateo, M.A., 2018. A marine heatwave drives massive losses from the world's largest seagrass carbon stocks. *Nature Climate Change*, 8(4). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0096-y>
- Arnaud-Haond, S., Duarte, C.M., Diaz-Almela, E., Marbà, N., Sintes, T. and Serrão, E.A., 2012. Implications of extreme life span in clonal organisms: millenary clones in meadows of the threatened seagrass *Posidonia oceanica*. *PloS one*, 7(2). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0030454>
- Atwood, T. B., R. M. Connolly, H. Almahasheer, P. E. Carnell, C. M. Duarte, C. J. E. Lewis, X. Irigoien, J. J. Kelleway, P. S. Lavery, P. I. Macreadie, O. Serrano, C. J. Sanders, I. Santos, A. D. L. Steven, and C. E. Lovelock. 2017. Global patterns in mangrove soil carbon stocks and losses. *Nature Climate Change*, 7, pp. 523–528. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.874382>.
- Belshe, E.F., Hoeijmakers, D., Herran, N., Mtolera, M. and Teichberg, M., 2018. Seagrass community-level controls over organic carbon storage are constrained by geophysical attributes within meadows of Zanzibar, Tanzania. *Biogeosciences*, 15(14), pp. 4609–4626. <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-15-4609-2018>
- Bouza, P., Ríos, I., Rostagno, C. M., & Saín, C. 2017. Soil-geomorphology relationships and pedogenic processes in Península Valdés. In Late Cenozoic of Península Valdés, Patagonia, Argentina, pp. 161–190. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-48508-9_7
- Brenner, L., Engelbauer, M., & Job, H. 2018. Mitigating tourism-driven impacts on mangroves in Cancún and the Riviera Maya, Mexico: an evaluation of conservation policy strategies and environmental planning instruments. *Journal of Coastal Conservation*, 22(4), pp. 755–767. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11852-018-0606-0>
- Chefaoui, R.M., Duarte, C.M. and Serrão, E.A., 2018. Dramatic loss of seagrass habitat under projected climate change in the Mediterranean Sea. *Global Change Biology*, 24(10), pp. 4919–4928. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.14401>
- Christensen, J., and Jones, R. 2020. World Heritage and local change: Conflict, transformation and scale at Shark Bay, Western Australia. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 74, pp. 235–243. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2019.11.017>
- Coles, R., McKenzie, L., De'ath, G., Roelofs, A., Long, W.L. 2009. Spatial distribution of deepwater seagrass in the inter-reef lagoon of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 392, pp. 57–68. <https://doi.org/10.3354/meps08197>
- Coles, R.G., Rasheed, M.A., McKenzie, L.J., Grech, A., York, P.H., Sheaves, M., McKenna, S., Bryant, C. 2015. The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area seagrasses: managing this iconic Australian ecosystem resource for the future. *Estuar. Coast. Shelf Sci.* 153, A1–A12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2014.07.020>
- Carmen, B., Krause-Jensen, D., Alcoverro, T., Marbà, N., Duarte, C.M., Van Katwijk, M.M., Pérez, M., Romero, J., Sánchez-Lizaso, J.L., Roca, G. and Jankowska, E. 2019. Recent trend reversal for declining European seagrass meadows. *Nature communications*, 10(1), pp. 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-11340-4>
- da Motta Portillo, J. T., V. Londe, and F. W. A. Moreira. 2017. Aboveground biomass and carbon stock are related with soil humidity in a mangrove at the Piraquê-Açu River, Southeastern Brazil. *Journal of Coastal Conservation* 21, pp. 139–144. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11852-017-0528-2>.
- Dolch, T., Buschbaum, C. and Reise, K., 2013. Persisting intertidal seagrass beds in the northern Wadden Sea since the 1930s. *Journal of Sea Research*, 82, pp. 134–141. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seares.2012.04.007>
- Donato, D.C., Kauffman, J.B., Murdiyarso, D., Kurnianto, S., Stidham, M. and Kanninen, M., 2011. Mangroves among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics. *Nature geoscience*, 4(5), pp. 293–297. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo1123>
- Duarte, C.M., Dennison, W.C., Orth, R.J. and Carruthers, T.J., 2008. The charisma of coastal ecosystems: addressing the imbalance. *Estuaries and coasts*, 31(2), pp. 233–238. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12237-008-9038-7>
- Duarte, C.M., Middelburg, J.J. and Caraco, N., 2005. Major role of marine vegetation on the oceanic carbon cycle. *Biogeosciences*, 2(1), pp. 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-2-1-2005>
- Duarte, C. M., Losada, I. J., Hendriks, I. E., Mazarrasa, I., & Marbà, N. 2013. The role of coastal plant communities for climate change mitigation and adaptation. *Nature Climate Change*, 3(11), pp. 961–968. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate1970>
- Duarte, C.M., Agusti, S., Barbier, E., Britten, G.L., Castilla, J.C., Gattuso, J.P., Fulweiler, R.W., Hughes, T.P., Knowlton, N., Lovelock, C.E. and Lotze, H.K., 2020. Rebuilding marine life. *Nature*, 580(7801), pp. 39–51. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2146-7>
- Fatoyinbo, T. E., and M. Simard. 2013. Height and biomass of mangroves in Africa from ICESat/GLAS and SRTM. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 34, pp. 668–681. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01431161.2012.712224>
- Forbes, N. T., Forbes, A. T., and James, B. 2020. Restoration of Lake St Lucia, the largest estuary in South Africa: historical perceptions, exploitation, management and recent policies. *African Journal of Aquatic Science*, 45(1–2), pp. 183–197. <https://doi.org/10.2989/16085914.2020.1719816>
- Fourqurean, J.W., Duarte, C.M., Kennedy, H., Marbà, N., Holmer, M., Mateo, M.A., Apostolaki, E.T., Kendrick, G.A., Krause-Jensen, D., McGlathery, K.J. and Serrano, O., 2012. Seagrass ecosystems as a globally significant carbon stock. *Nature geoscience*, 5(7), pp. 505–509. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo1477>
- Ghosh, A., Schmidt, S., Fickert, T. and Nüsser, M., 2015. The Indian Sundarbans mangrove forests: history, utilization, conservation strategies and local perception. *Diversity*, 7(2), pp. 149–169. <https://doi.org/10.3390/d7020149>
- Giri, C., E. Ochieng, L. L. Tieszen, Z. Zhu, a. Singh, T. Loveland, J. Masek, and N. Duke. 2011. Status and distribution of mangrove forests of the world using earth observation satellite data. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 20, pp. 154–159. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2010.00584.x>
- Guerra-Santos, J. J., R. M. Cerón, J. G. Cerón, A. Alderete-Chávez, D. L. Damián-Hernández, and R. C. Sánchez-Junco. 2013. Allometric equations to estimate carbon pool in soil and above-ground biomass in mangrove forests in Southeast Mexico. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 173, pp. 125–136. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11676-014-0437-2>
- Hall, M.O., Furman, B.T., Merello, M., Durako, M.J. 2016 Recurrence of *Thalassia testudinum* seagrass die-off in Florida Bay, USA: initial observations. *Mar Ecol Prog Ser*, 560, pp. 243–249. <https://doi.org/10.3354/meps11923>
- Hamilton, S. E., and D. A. Friess. 2018. Global carbon stocks and potential emissions due to mangrove deforestation from 2000 to 2012. *Nature Climate Change*, 8, pp. 240–244. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0090-4>

- Han, X., L. Feng, C. Hu, and P. Kramer. 2018. Hurricane-induced changes in the Everglades National Park mangrove forest: Landsat observations between 1985 and 2017. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, 123, pp. 3470–3488. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JG004501>
- Howard, J., McLeod, E., Thomas, S., Eastwood, E., Fox, M., Wenzel, L. and Pidgeon, E., 2017. The potential to integrate blue carbon into MPA design and management. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*, 27, pp. 100–115. <https://doi.org/10.1002/aqc.2809>
- IUCN, Issues Brief, Blue carbon. 2017. https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/blue_carbon_issues_brief.pdf
- IPBES. IPBES Global Assessment Summary for Policymakers. 2019. <https://www.ipbes.net/news/ipbes-global-assessment-summary-policymakers-pdf>
- Jayathilake, D. R., and Costello, M. J. 2018. A modelled global distribution of the seagrass biome. *Biological Conservation*, 226, pp. 120–126. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2018.07.009>
- Jordà, G., Marbà, N. and Duarte, C.M., 2012. Mediterranean seagrass vulnerable to regional climate warming. *Nature Climate Change*, 2(11), pp. 821–824. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate1533>
- Kaviarasan, T., Dahms, H.U., Gokul, M.S. et al. 2019 Seasonal Species Variation of Sediment Organic Carbon Stocks in Salt Marshes of Tuticorin Area, Southern India. *Wetlands* 39, pp. 483–494. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13157-018-1094-6>
- Kendrick, G. A., Nowicki, R. J., Olsen, Y. S., Strydom, S., Fraser, M. W., Sinclair, E. A., ... & McMahon, K. M. 2019. A systematic review of how multiple stressors from an extreme event drove ecosystem-wide loss of resilience in an iconic seagrass community. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 6:455 <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2019.00455>
- Kloepper S., Baptist M. J., Bostelmann A., Busch J.A., Buschbaum C., Gutow L., Janssen G., Jensen K., Jørgensen H.P., de Jong F., Lüerßen G., Schwarzer K., Stremmel R. & Thielges D. 2017 *Wadden Sea Quality Status Report 2017*. Common Wadden Sea Secretariat, Wilhelmshaven, Germany. <https://qsr.waddensea-worldheritage.org>
- Krause-Jensen, D., Serrano, O., Apostolaki, E. T., Gregory, D. J., & Duarte, C. M. 2019. Seagrass sedimentary deposits as security vaults and time capsules of the human past. *Ambio*, 48(4), pp. 325–335. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-018-1083-2>
- Koch, E.W., Barbier, E.B., Silliman, B.R., Reed, D.J., Perillo, G.M., Hacker, S.D., Granek, E.F., Primavera, J.H., Muthiga, N., Polasky, S. and Halpern, B.S., 2009. Non-linearity in ecosystem services: temporal and spatial variability in coastal protection. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 7(1), pp. 29–37. <https://doi.org/10.1890/080126>
- Kuijper, M.W., 2003. Marine and coastal environmental awareness building within the context of UNESCO's activities in Asia and the Pacific. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 47(1–6), pp. 265–272. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0025-326X\(02\)00469-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0025-326X(02)00469-1)
- Lovelock, C. E., Atwood, T., Baldock, J., Duarte, C. M., Hickey, S., Lavery, P. S., ... & Steven, A. 2017a. Assessing the risk of carbon dioxide emissions from blue carbon ecosystems. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 15(5), pp. 257–265. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fee.1491>
- Lovelock, C. E., and Reef, R. 2020. Variable Impacts of Climate Change on Blue Carbon. *One Earth*, 3(2), pp. 195–211. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.07.010>
- Mcown, C. J., Weatherdon, L. V., Bochove, J. V., Sullivan, E., Blyth, S., Zockler, C., Stanwell-Smith, D., Kingston, N., Martin, C. S., Spalding, M., & Fletcher, S. 2017. A global map of saltmarshes. *Biodiversity data journal*, [5], e11764. <https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.5.e11764>
- Macreadie, P.I., Nielsen, D.A., Kelleway, J.J., Atwood, T.B., Seymour, J.R., Petrou, K., Connolly, R.M., Thomson, A.C., Trevathan-Tackett, S.M. and Ralph, P.J., 2017. Can we manage coastal ecosystems to sequester more blue carbon? *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 15(4), pp. 206–213. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fee.1484>
- Marbà, N. and Duarte, C.M., 2010. Mediterranean warming triggers seagrass (*Posidonia oceanica*) shoot mortality. *Global Change Biology*, 16(8), pp. 2366–2375. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2486.2009.02130.x>
- McKee, K. L., Cahoon, D. R., & Feller, I. C. 2007. Caribbean mangroves adjust to rising sea level through biotic controls on change in soil elevation. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 16(5), pp. 545–556. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2007.00317.x>
- McKenzie, L., Nordlund, L.M., Jones, B.L., Cullen-Unsworth, L.C., Roelfsema, C.M. and Unsworth, R., 2020. The global distribution of seagrass meadows. *Environmental Research Letters*, 15 074041, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab7d06>
- McLeod, E., Chmura, G.L., Bouillon, S., Salm, R., Björk, M., Duarte, C.M., Lovelock, C.E., Schlesinger, W.H. and Silliman, B.R., 2011. A blueprint for blue carbon: toward an improved understanding of the role of vegetated coastal habitats in sequestering CO₂. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 9(10), pp. 552–560. <https://doi.org/10.1890/110004>
- Miteva, D. A., Murray, B. C., & Pattanayak, S. K. 2015. *Do protected areas reduce blue carbon emissions? A quasi-experimental evaluation of mangroves in Indonesia*. *Ecological Economics*, 119, pp. 127–135. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2015.08.005>
- Morrison, T. H., Adger, W. N., Brown, K., Hettiarachchi, M., Huchery, C., Lemos, M. C., and Hughes, T. P. 2020. Political dynamics and governance of World Heritage ecosystems. *Nature Sustainability*, pp. 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-020-0568-8>
- Mueller, P., N. Ladiges, A. Jack, G. Schmiedl, L. Kutzbach, K. Jensen, and S. Nolte. 2019. Assessing the long-term carbon-sequestration potential of the semi-natural salt marshes in the European Wadden Sea. *Ecosphere* 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.2556>
- Nellemann, C., Corcoran, E., Duarte, C. M., Valdes, L., DeYoung, C., Fonseca, L., Grimsditch, G. . 2009. Blue Carbon. The role of healthy oceans in binding carbon. A Rapid Response Assessment. United Nations Environment Programme, GRID-Arendal. 80 p. <https://www.grida.no/publications/145>
- Oreska, M. P., McGlathery, K. J., Aoki, L. R., Berger, A. C., Berg, P., and Mullins, L. 2020. The greenhouse gas offset potential from seagrass restoration. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1), pp. 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41998-020-64094-1>
- Orth, R.J., Carruthers, T.J., Dennison, W.C., Duarte, C.M., Fourqurean, J.W., Heck, K.L., Hughes, A.R., Kendrick, G.A., Kenworthy, W.J., Olyarnik, S. and Short, F.T., 2006. A global crisis for seagrass ecosystems. *Bioscience*, 56(12), pp. 987–996. <https://doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568>
- Ouyang, X. and Lee, S. Y. 2014. Updated estimates of carbon accumulation rates in coastal marsh sediments. *Biogeosciences* 11, pp. 5057–5071. <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-11-5057-2014>
- Pendleton, L., Donato, D.C., Murray, B.C., Crooks, S., Jenkins, W.A., Sifleet, S., et al. 2012. Estimating Global "Blue Carbon" Emissions from Conversion and Degradation of Vegetated Coastal Ecosystems. *PLoS ONE* 7(9): e43542. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0043542>
- Perry, J. 2011. World Heritage hot spots: a global model identifies the 16 natural heritage properties on the World Heritage List most at risk from climate change. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 17:5, pp. 426–441. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2011.568064>
- Rezek, R. J., Furman, B. T., Jung, R. P., Hall, M. O., and Bell, S. S. 2019. Long-term performance of seagrass restoration projects in Florida, USA. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), pp. 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-51856-9>
- Rog, S. M., Clarke, R. H., and Cook, C. N. 2017. More than marine: revealing the critical importance of mangrove ecosystems for terrestrial vertebrates. *Diversity and Distributions*, 23(2), pp. 221–230. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12514>
- Rogers, K., Kelleway, J.J., Saintilan, N., Megonigal, J.P., Adams, J.B., Holmquist, J.R., Lu, M., Schile-Beers, L., Zawadzki, A., Mazumder, D. and Woodroffe, C.D., 2019. Wetland carbon storage controlled by millennial-scale variation in relative sea-level rise. *Nature*, 567(7746), pp. 91–95. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-0951-7>
- Salinas, C., Duarte, C. M., Lavery, P. S., Masque, P., Arias-Ortiz, A., Leon, J. X., ... and Serrano, O. 2020. Seagrass losses since mid-20th century

- fuelled CO₂ emissions from soil carbon stocks. *Global Change Biology*, 26(9), pp. 4772-4784. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15204>
- Sanderman, J., T. Hengl, G. Fiske, K. Solvik, M. F. Adame, L. Benson, J. J. Bukoski, P. E. Carnell, M. Cifuentes-Jara, D. C. Donato, C. Duncan, E. E. Eid, P. zu Ermgassen, C. J. E. Lewis, P. I. Macreadie, L. Glass, S. Gress, S. L. Jardine, T. G. Jones, E. N. Nsombo, M. M. Rahman, C. Sanders, M. Spalding, and E. Landis. 2018. A global map of mangrove forest soil carbon at 30 m spatial resolution. *Environmental Research Letters* 13:055002. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aabe1c>
- Sarker, A.R., Nobi, M.N., Røskift, E., Chivers, D.J. and Suza, M., 2020. Value of the Storm-Protection Function of Sundarban Mangroves in Bangladesh. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 13(3). <https://doi.org/10.5539/jsd.v13n3p128>
- Schile, L.M., Kauffman, J.B., Crooks, S., Fourqurean, J.W., Glavan, J. and Megonigal, J.P. 2017. Limits on carbon sequestration in arid blue carbon ecosystems. *Ecol Appl*, 27, pp. 859-874. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eap.1489>
- Serrano, O., Lovelock, C.E., B. Atwood, T. et al. 2019. Australian vegetated coastal ecosystems as global hotspots for climate change mitigation. *Nat Commun* 10, 4313. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-12176-8>
- Sheaves, M., Baker, R., Nagelkerken, I., and Connolly, R. M. 2015. True value of estuarine and coastal nurseries for fish: Incorporating complexity and dynamics. *Estuaries and Coasts*, 38, pp. 401-414. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12237-014-9846-x>
- Sheringham P., Richards P., Gilmour P., Kemmerer E. 2016. A systematic flora survey, floristic classification and high-resolution vegetation map of Lord Howe Island. Lord Howe Island Board, Lord Howe Island, NSW. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.17814.45123>
- Sievers, M., Brown, C. J., Tulloch, V. J., Pearson, R. M., Haig, J. A., Turschwell, M. P., and Connolly, R. M. 2019. The role of vegetated coastal wetlands for marine megafauna conservation. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 34(9), pp. 807-817. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2019.04.004>
- Sievers, M., Chowdhury, M.R., Adame, M.F., Bhadury, P., Bhargava, R., Buelow, C., Friess, D.A., Ghosh, A., Hayes, M.A., McClure, E.C. and Pearson, R.M., 2020. Indian Sundarbans mangrove forest considered endangered under Red List of Ecosystems, but there is cause for optimism. *Biological Conservation*, 251, p.108751. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2020.108751>
- Sifleet, S.D., L. Pendleton, and B.C. Murray. 2011. State of the science on coastal blue carbon: A summary for policy makers. Duke Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions. <https://nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/sites/default/files/publications/state-of-science-coastal-blue-carbon-paper.pdf>
- Simard, M., L. Fatoyinbo, C. Smetanka, V. H. Rivera-Monroy, E. Castañeda-Moya, N. Thomas, and T. Van der Stocken. 2019. Mangrove canopy height globally related to precipitation, temperature and cyclone frequency. *Nature Geoscience* 12, pp. 40-45. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-018-0279-1>
- Soto-Jiménez, M., Páez-Osuna, F., and Ruiz-Fernández, A. C. 2003. Geochemical evidences of the anthropogenic alteration of trace metal composition of the sediments of Chiricahueto marsh (SE Gulf of California). *Environmental Pollution*, 125(3), pp. 423-432. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0269-7491\(03\)00083-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0269-7491(03)00083-6)
- Stanley, S. A., 2013. REDD Feasibility study for East Rennell World Heritage Site Solomon Islands. SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project, Climate Protections Through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries. Suva, Fiji. <https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/document/redd-feasibility-study-east-rennell-world-heritage-site-solomon-islands>
- Strydom, S., Murray, K., Wilson, S., Huntley, B., Rule, M., Heithaus, M., ... and Zdunic, K. 2020. Too hot to handle: unprecedented seagrass death driven by marine heatwave in a World Heritage Area. *Global Change Biology*, 26(6), pp. 3525-3538. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15065>
- Taylor, R., Adams J.B. and Haldorsen, S. 2006. Primary habitats of the St Lucia Estuarine System, South Africa, and their responses to mouth management. *African Journal of Aquatic Science*, 31:1, pp. 31-41, <https://doi.org/10.2989/16085910609503869>
- Thanh, T.D., Lan, T.D., Nhon, D.H., Anh, N.T.K. 2004. An overview of the geological values and sedimentary environment of Ha Long Bay. Collection of works on Marine Environment and Resources, vol. XI, p.38-64. Science and Technics publishing house. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258998503_An_overview_of_the_geological_values_and_sedimentary_environment_of_Ha_Long_Bay
- Thorhaug, A.L., Poulos, H.M., López-Portillo, J., Barr, J., Lara-Domínguez, A.L., Ku, T.C., Berlyn, G.P. 2019. Gulf of Mexico estuarine blue carbon stock, extent and flux: Mangroves, marshes, and seagrasses: A North American hotspot. *Sci. Total. Environ.* 25(653), pp. 1253-1261. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.10.011>
- UNESCO. 2013. Marine World Heritage: safeguarding the crown jewel of the ocean. World Heritage Center, Paris.
- Unsworth, R.K. and Cullen, L.C., 2010. Recognising the necessity for Indo-Pacific seagrass conservation. *Conservation Letters*, 3(2), pp. 63-73. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1755-263X.2010.00101.x>
- Unsworth, R. K., McKenzie, L. J., Nordlund, L. M., and Cullen-Unsworth, L. C. 2018. A changing climate for seagrass conservation? *Current Biology*, 28(21), R1229-R1232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2018.09.027>
- Valiela, I. and Cole, M.L., 2002. Comparative evidence that salt marshes and mangroves may protect seagrass meadows from land-derived nitrogen loads. *Ecosystems*, 5(1), pp. 92-102. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10021-001-0058-4>
- Velez, M., Adlerstein, S., and Wondolleck, J. 2014. Fishers' perceptions, facilitating factors and challenges of community-based no-take zones in the Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve, Quintana Roo, Mexico. *Marine Policy*, 45, pp. 171-181. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2013.12.003>
- Walker, D., Kendrick, G. and McComb, A. 1988. The distribution of seagrass species in Shark Bay, Western Australia, with notes on their ecology. *Aquat. Bot.* 30, pp. 305-317. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-3770\(88\)90063-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-3770(88)90063-0)
- Ward, R.D. 2020. Carbon sequestration and storage in Norwegian Arctic coastal wetlands: Impacts of climate change. *Science of The Total Environment*, 748, 141343 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.141343>.
- Watson, E. B., and Hinojosa Corona, A. 2018. Assessment of blue carbon storage by Baja California (Mexico) tidal wetlands and evidence for wetland stability in the face of anthropogenic and climatic impacts. *Sensors*, 18(1), 32. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s18010032>.
- Waycott, M., Duarte, C.M., Carruthers, T.J., Orth, R.J., Dennison, W.C., Olyarnik, S., Calladine, A., Fourqurean, J.W., Heck, K.L., Hughes, A.R. and Kendrick, G.A. 2009. Accelerating loss of seagrasses across the globe threatens coastal ecosystems. *Proceedings of the national academy of sciences*. 106(30), pp. 12377-12381. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0905620106>
- Wingard, G.L., Bergstresser, S.E., Stackhouse, B.L., Jones, M.C., Marot, M.E., Hoefke, K., Daniels, A. and Keller, K., 2019. Impacts of Hurricane Irma on Florida Bay Islands, Everglades National Park, USA. *Estuaries and Coasts*, pp. 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12237-019-00638-7>
- Wolff, W. J., and Smit, C. J. 1990. The Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania, as an environment for coastal birds. *Ardea*, 78(1), 17-38. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-4001-3_154
- World Heritage Committee. 2019. Convention Concerning the Protection of Word Cultural and Natural Heritage: Item 7A of the Provisional Agenda: State of Conservation of the Properties Inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Paris.
- Zhao, Q., Stephenson, F., Lundquist, C., Kaschner, K., Jayathilake, D. and Costello, M.J., 2020. Where Marine Protected Areas would best represent 30% of ocean biodiversity. *Biological Conservation*, 244, p.108536. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2020.108536>

Appendix 1.

Sources of data, assumptions and calculations

Estimates of areas occupied by different blue carbon ecosystems were provided, where available, by the local teams of the marine World Heritage sites. Where these data were not available, the authors derived these estimates from published and unpublished papers and reports. In some cases, presence of blue carbon ecosystems was confirmed but no information regarding habitat area was available; for these sites the authors acknowledge the presence of these habitats by assigning an area of 1 ha.

In the majority of the World Heritage sites there was no estimate for soil carbon stocks. In these cases, literature values were sought for soil organic carbon content and dry bulk density. If organic matter content was only available it was converted to organic carbon using local, ecosystem or global conversion factors. When dry bulk density data was lacking conversion factors from organic carbon/organic matter, or estimates based on grain size or sediment type were used. If no data was available for either parameter for the World Heritage site, carbon density from appropriate settings in the same country, latitude or ecosystem global average was used. The authors assumed a uniform distribution of carbon density with depth if soil data to 1 m was not available. For mangroves, the authors used published, 30-m resolution models by Giri et al. (2011), Sanderman et al. (2018), and Simard et al. (2019) to derive habitat area, soil carbon stocks, and aboveground biomass, respectively, for all sites except Lord Howe Island Group, East Rennell, Banc d'Arguin National Park, Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserve, and Archipiélago de Revillagigedo, which all had too small of mangrove habitat to be detected

by remote sensing. See Table Appendix 1 for methods on how habitat area, soil carbon stocks, and aboveground biomass were estimated for these five mangrove sites.

In a number of marine World Heritage sites, the blue carbon ecosystems included in the property represent a fraction of the full extent of these ecosystems. In these cases, such as the Sundarbans mangroves, the authors included the broader extent of the ecosystem, given evidence that the declaration of the marine World Heritage site had spillover effects, leading to enhanced protection of the entire ecosystem, not just that included within the designated property. These are identified in the table summarizing the extent of blue carbon habitats at each marine World Heritage site (Table Appendix 2).

Specifically for seagrass, the assumptions around areal extent are the same as stated in the first and 3rd paragraph of this Appendix. Only five out of the 50 marine sites had site-specific estimates of soil organic carbon stocks [Ibiza Biodiversity and Culture, Great Barrier Reef, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Everglades National Park and Sian Ka'an]. When site-specific data on soil carbon stocks was not available, we assumed that average stocks for the country, nearby countries or climate regions were representative for the marine sites (Table Appendix 1).

The CO₂ equivalent of the 5,02 billion tons of blue carbon embedded within the marine World Heritage sites was calculated by multiplying with 3,67. This is a standard conversion based on the atomic weight of one carbon atom ("blue carbon") versus one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms ("CO₂ or carbon dioxide").

Table Appendix 1. N/A indicates no seagrass or tidal marsh present at the UNESCO marine World Heritage site. Blank cells in the mangrove column with an asterisk (*) indicate that the authors used published, 30-m resolution models by Giri et al. (2011), Sanderman et al. (2018), and Simard et al. (2019) to derive habitat area, soil carbon stocks, and aboveground biomass, respectively.

		Data on seagrass soil C from	Data on tidal marsh soil C from	Data on mangrove area, aboveground biomass, and soil C from
1	Aldabra Atoll	Data from Tanzania in Belshe et al., 2018	N/A	*
2	Archipiélago de Revillagigedo	Average for Mexico	N/A	Soil carbon estimated using average soil C stocks for Mexico (Atwood et al., 2017) and aboveground biomass estimates came from Guerra-Santos et al., 2013.
3	Area de Conservación Guanacaste	Average for Mexico	N/A	*
4	Banc d'Arguin National Park	West coast of Africa	Wolff & Smit 1990	Habitat area was estimated from Fatoyinbo and Simard (2003), aboveground biomass estimates were based on data from Simard et al., 2019, and soil carbon stocks were calculated using the global average for mangroves (Atwood et al., 2017)
5	Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System	Average for Mexico	Average Gulf of Mexico Thorhaug et al., 2019	*
6	Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	Patos Lagos Brazil in Fourqurean et al., 2012	N/A	Soil carbon estimates came from managers and aboveground biomass estimates from da Motta Portillo et al., 2017 for <i>L. racemosa</i>
7	Cocos Island National Park	N/A	N/A	*
8	Coiba National Park & Special Zone of Marine Protection	Average for Mexico	N/A	*
9	East Rennell	Average for tropical Australia	N/A	Soil and aboveground carbon stocks were estimated using averages from Serrano et al., 2019
10	Everglades National Park	World Heritage site specific	Thorhaug et al., 2019	*
11	French Austral Lands and Seas	Data from Tanzania in Belshe et al., 2018	N/A	*
12	Galápagos Islands	Average for Mexico	Average Mexico Adame et al., 2013	*
13	Gough and Inaccessible Islands	N/A	N/A	*
14	Great Barrier Reef	World Heritage site specific	Serrano et al., 2019	*
15	Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata, Scandola Reserve	Average for <i>P. oceanica</i> in the Mediterranean Sea	N/A	*
16	Ha Long Bay	Specific to Viet Nam	Thanh et al., 2004	*
17	Heard and McDonald Islands	Average for Tasmania	N/A	*
18	High Coast/Kvarken Archipelago	N/A	N/A	*

		Data on seagrass soil C from	Data on tidal marsh soil C from	Data on mangrove area, aboveground biomass, and soil C from
19	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	World Heritage site specific	Average for flora global Ouyong & Lee 2014	*
20	iSimangaliso Wetland Park	Average for Tanzania	Taylor et al., 2006	*
21	Islands & Protected Areas of the Gulf of California	Average from the north pacific region of Mexico	Soto-Jiménez et al., 2003	*
22	Kluane/Wrangell-St Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini-Alsek	Extrapolated from the Pacific coast of Canada	N/A	*
23	Komodo National Park	Specific to Indonesia	Interpolated based on soils from Bali in restored mangrove.	*
24	Lagoons of New Caledonia	Average for Queensland	Mean Queensland Macreadie et al., 2017	*
25	Lord Howe Island Group	Average for temperate Australia region	N/A	Habitat area was estimated using Sheringham et al. (2016), soil carbon stock were estimated using the average for mangroves in Australia (Atwood et al. 2017), and aboveground biomass estimates came from similar species of mangroves in Shark Bay, Australia (Serrano et al. 2019)
26	Macquarie Island	N/A	N/A	*
27	Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	N/A	N/A	*
28	Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	N/A	N/A	*
29	New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	N/A	N/A	*
30	Ningaloo Coast	Median for tropical seagrass in Australia	From Giralia Bay - near by Lovelock CE, unpublished data	*
31	Ogasawara Islands	N/A	N/A	*
32	Papahānaumokuākea	Average for Mexico	N/A	*
33	Peninsula Valdès	Patos Lagos Brazil in Fourqurean et al., 2012	Bouza et al., 2017	*
34	Phoenix Islands Protected Area	N/A	N/A	*
35	Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park	Specific to Philippines	N/A	*
36	Rock Islands Southern Lagoon	Specific to Philippines	N/A	*
37	Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay – Mukkawar Island Marine National Park	Average for Saudi Arabia	Median value from UAE. Schile et al., 2017	*
38	Shark Bay, Western Australia	World Heritage site specific	Serrano et al., 2019	*
39	Shiretoko	Average for E and SE Asian seagrass	N/A	*
40	Sian Ka'an	World Heritage site specific	Adame et al., 2013	*
41	Socotra Archipelago	Average for Saudi Arabia	Schile et al., 2017	*

		Data on seagrass soil C from	Data on tidal marsh soil C from	Data on mangrove area, aboveground biomass, and soil C from
42	St Kilda	N/A	N/A	*
43	Sundarbans National Park	Average for SE Asia	Kaviarasan et al., 2019	*
44	Sursey Island	Average from Greenland	N/A	*
45	The Sundarbans	Specific to Myanmar	Kaviarasan et al., 2019	*
46	The Wadden Sea	Average for Zostera in Kattegatt-Skagerrak	Average Mueller et al., 2019; Sifleet et al., 2011	*
47	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park	Specific to Philippines	N/A	*
48	Ujung Kulon National Park	Average for SE Asia	N/A	*
49	West Norwegian Fjords – Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord	Average for 3 Norwegian sites	Ward 2020	*
50	Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino	Average from the north pacific region of Mexico	Watson & Hinojosa Corona 2018	*

Appendix 2. Estimated extent and carbon stocks of blue carbon ecosystems in UNESCO marine World Heritage sites and adjoining waters.

UNESCO marine World Heritage site	Country	Tidal marsh area (ha)	Tidal marsh total C stock (Mg C)	Seagrass area (ha)	Seagrass total C stock (Mg C)	Mangroves area (ha)	Mangroves total C stock (Mg C)	Total blue carbon ecosystem area (ha)	Total blue carbon ecosystem C stock (Mg C)
Aldabra Atoll	Seychelles	0	0	7 540	255 606	1 700	785 400	9 240	1 041 006
Archipiélago de Revillagigedo	Mexico	0	0	1	129	1	384	2	513
Area de Conservación Guanacaste	Costa Rica	0	0	1	129	417	166 383	418	166 512
Banc d'Arguin National Park	Mauritania	31 000	2 585 400	781 000	109 502 448	40	11 920	812 040	112 099 768
Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System	Belize	1	177	1	129	1 882	690 694	1 884	691 000
Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	Brazil	0	0	5	1 696	1	192	6	1 888
Cocos Island National Park	Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection	Panama	0	0	1	129	1 758	850 872	1 759	851 001
East Rennell	Solomon Islands	0	0	1	48	1	423	2	471

UNESCO marine World Heritage site	Country	Tidal marsh area [ha]	Tidal marsh total C stock [Mg C]	Seagrass area [ha]	Seagrass total C stock [Mg C]	Mangroves area [ha]	Mangroves total C stock [Mg C]	Total blue carbon ecosystem area [ha]	Total blue carbon ecosystem C stock [Mg C]
Everglades National Park	United States of America	900	155 700	1 800 000	295 200 000	192 200	104 941 200	1 993 100	400 296 900
French Austral Lands and Seas	France	0	0	1	34	0	0	1	34
Galápagos Islands	Ecuador	1	168	1	129	3 690	1 752 750	3 692	1 753 047
Gough and Inaccessible Islands	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Barrier Reef	Australia	186 700	28 565 100	4 570 000	403 928 590	207 000	69 552 000	4 963 700	502 045 690
Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata, Scandola Reserve	France	0	0	1 006	377 250	0	0	1 006	377 250
Ha Long Bay	Viet Nam	0	0	30	4 784	100	24 700	130	29 484
Heard and McDonald Islands	Australia	0	0	1	114	0	0	1	114
High Coast/Kvarken Archipelago	Finland / Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Spain	1	117	55 795	41 427 788	0	0	55 796	41 427 905
iSimangaliso Wetland Park	South Africa	1 367	232 390	432	14 645	658	238 196	2 457	485 231
Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California	Mexico	32 275	4 776 700	1	193	16 463	4 132 213	48 739	8 909 106
Kluane/Wrangell-St Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini-Alsek	Canada / United States of America	0	0	1	40	0	0	1	40
Komodo National Park	Indonesia	154	18 451	3 185	799 435	1 030	425 390	4 369	1 243 276
Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems	France	1	186	40 000	2 716 360	3 156	1 142 472	43 157	3 859 018
Lord Howe Island Group	Australia	0	0	1	113	1	292	2	405
Macquarie Island	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ningaloo Coast	Australia	40	3 640	26 200	1 257 600	18	6 624	26 258	1 267 864
Ogasawara Islands	Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papahānaumokuākea	United States of America	0	0	1	129	0	0	1	129
Peninsula Valdès	Argentina	356	106 800	1	339	0	0	357	107 139
Phoenix Islands Protected Area	Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

UNESCO marine World Heritage site	Country	Tidal marsh area [ha]	Tidal marsh total C stock [Mg C]	Seagrass area [ha]	Seagrass total C stock [Mg C]	Mangroves area [ha]	Mangroves total C stock [Mg C]	Total blue carbon ecosystem area [ha]	Total blue carbon ecosystem C stock [Mg C]
Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park	Philippines	0	0	9	2 134	60	33 360	69	35 494
Rock Islands Southern Lagoon	Palau	0	0	660	165 660	180	130 860	840	296 520
Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay – Mukkawar Island Marine National Park	Sudan	350	24 850	1 180	40 120	9	2 799	1 539	67 769
Shark Bay, Western Australia	Australia	3 825	520 200	342 200	43 801 600	1 300	418 600	347 325	44 740 400
Shiretoko	Japan	0	0	1	72	0	0	1	72
Sian Ka'an	Mexico	112 640	19 937 192	14 792	2 397 325	58 837	26 829 672	186 269	49 164 188
Socotra Archipelago	Yemen	68	6 596	1	34	294	81 438	363	88 068
St Kilda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundarbans National Park	India	1	55	1	251	426 000	60 066 000	426 002	60 066 306
Surtsey	Iceland	0	0	1	41	0	0	1	41
The Sundarbans	Bangladesh	1	55	70	6 775	601 700	108 306 000	601 771	108 312 830
Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park	Philippines	0	0	1	251	0	0	1	251
Ujung Kulon National Park	Indonesia	0	0	1	251	1 912	1 305 896	1 913	1 306 147
Wadden Sea	Germany / Netherlands / Denmark	40 000	6 736 000	23 114	4 495 673	0	0	63 114	11 231 673
West Norwegian Fjords – Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord	Norway	1	32	418	23 140	0	0	419	23 172
Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino	Mexico	2 000	364 000	66 195	12 770 141	16 401	4 067 448	84 596	17 201 589
TOTAL		411 682	64 033 808	7 733 850	919 191 325	1 536 809	385 964 178	9 682 340	1 369 189 310

Appendix 3. Estimated extent and carbon stocks of mangrove habitats in non-marine natural World Heritage sites.

non-marine natural World Heritage site	Country	Mangrove area (ha)	Mangrove total carbon stock (Mg)
Alejandro de Humboldt National Park	Cuba	603	258 193
Desembarco del Granma National Park	Cuba	853	358 405
Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves	Brazil	291	116 927
Fraser Island	Australia	2 839	751 199
Kakadu National Park	Australia	10 262	3 386 255
Lorentz National Park	Indonesia	189 129	116 429 704
Paraty and Ilha Grande - Culture and Biodiversity	Brazil	246	110 700
Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve	Honduras	10 420	5 094 963
Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra	Indonesia	204	121 272
Wet Tropics of Queensland	Australia	15 459	6 092 083

Appendix 4. Mean and range (in brackets) of area and carbon density (top 1 m) of blue carbon ecosystems of UNESCO marine World Heritage sites.

Where the ecosystems extend beyond the boundaries of the property, the entire extent and stock inside and outside the boundaries were considered. In the case of mangrove biomass, both aboveground stock (abg) and soil (soil) carbon density are shown. Carbon density is expressed as megagrams of carbon per hectare. Carbon stock is expressed in teragrams.

	Tidal marshes	Seagrasses	Mangroves	Blue Carbon Ecosystems
Area (ha)	29,400 (40 – 186,700)	368,300 (10 – 4,570,000)	56,900 (1 – 601,700)	322,700 (10 – 4,963,700)
Carbon Density (Mg C ha-1)	140 (32 – 300)	159 (34 – 743)	44 (abg); 334 (soil) (abg: 1 – 142; soil: 120 – 671)	493 (34 – 978)