

An Ecological Study of Habitat of Mangrove Forest of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT The present paper aims to stress the types, spatial distribution, spatial associations, human interaction, and ecosystem of mangrove forests of Bangladesh. The study demonstrated that two fairly distinct regions can be demarcated; i.e. “saltwater”, and “freshwater” zone. The complex ecosystems are found in the mangrove forests of the study area, where mangroves live in two worlds at once, acting as the interface between land and sea. Mangroves help to protect the coastlines from erosion, storm damage, and wave action. In this view, an attempt has been taken to know the spatial relationship between distribution, physical landscape and humans. The findings highlight that affects mangroves over the long term in sea level and its fluctuations. Humans have traditionally altered the natural character of the Bangladesh coastal zone through their exploitation of its natural resources. The type and scale of human modifications have changed dramatically during the past 4 decades as traditional Bengali practices have given way to modern technologies. The coastal region, particularly the northern part of the *Bay of Bengal* is largely influenced by the freshwater of the rivers. On the basis of findings the possible suggestions are made to preserve the existing mangrove forests of Bangladesh.

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