land

Appendix

The Benefits of Combining Global and Local Data—A Showcase for Valuation and Mapping of Mangrove Climate Regulation and Food Provisioning Services within a Protected Area in Pará, North Brazil

Appendix A

Ecosystem service "Carbon stock for global climate regulation"

Species-specific average parameters of diameter at breast height (DBH), average height (H) and individuals per grid cell (Ind./Grid cell) for three different forest stands: *R. mangle-dominated, A. germinans-dominated and L. racemosa-dominated* [1]

Height values of the dominant species in a dominant stand were replaced by satellite based height data [2]

Stands / variables	*R. mangle*-dominated	*A. germinans*-dominated	*L. racemosa*-dominated
DBH_{Rz}[1]	20.7 cm	7.0 cm	No value
H_{Rz}[2]	Variable, maximum tree height in a grid cell	7.5 m	No value
$Ind./Gridcell_{Rz}$[3]	29.9	12.4	No value
DBH_{Av}[1]	32.6 cm	11.8	No value
H_{Av}[2]	14.8 m	Variable, maximum tree height in a grid cell	No value
$Ind./Gridcell_{Av}$[3]	5.1	148.2	No value
DBH_{La}[1]	13.8 cm	No value	13.1
H_{La}[2]	8.1 m	No value	Variable, maximum tree height in a grid cell
$Ind./Gridcell_{La}$[3]	3.0	No value	4.5

[1]Average diameter at breast height, [2]Maximum height in a grid cell/average height, [3]Average individuals per grid cell, Rm=*R.mangle*, Av=*A.germinans*, La=*L.racemosa* [1–2]

References

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2. Simard, M.; Fatoyinbo, L.; Smetanka, C.; Rivera-monroy, V.H.; Castaneda-Moya, E.; Thomas, N.; Van der Stocken, T. Mangrove canopy height globally related to precipitation, temperature and cyclone frequency. Nature Geoscience 2019, 12 (12), pp. 40–45. DOI: 10.1038/s41561-018-0279-1.