
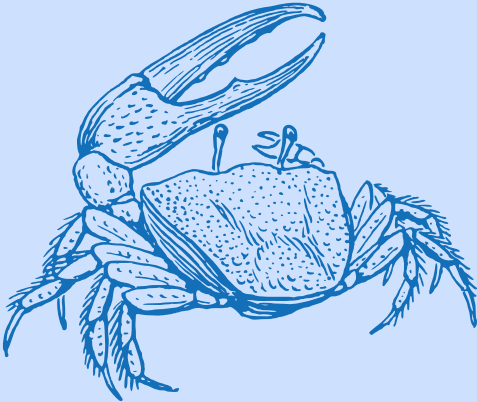
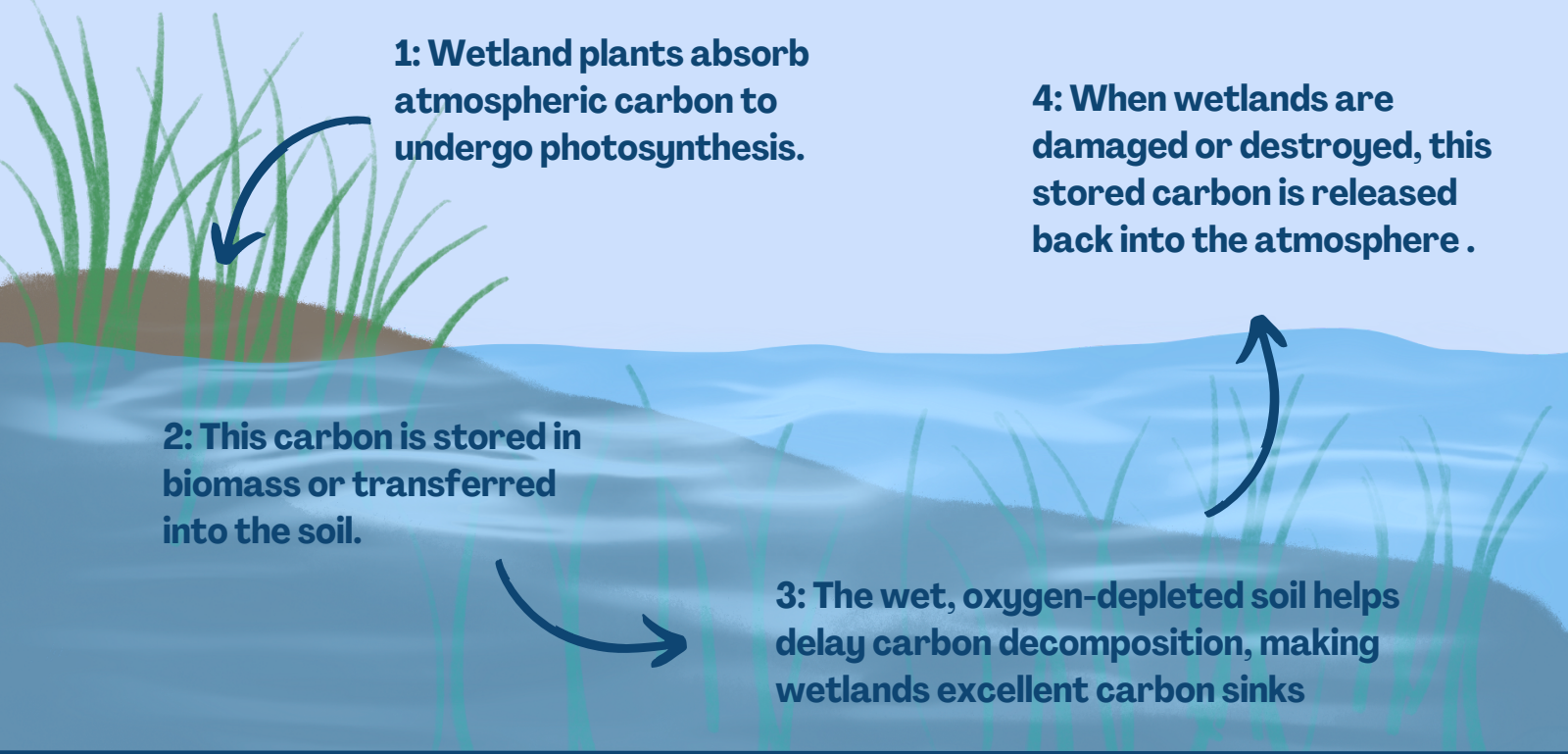


Coastal Blue Carbon

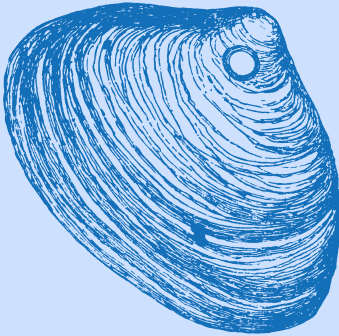

Blue carbon refers to the greenhouse gases sequestered, stored, and emitted by coastal wetlands, such as salt marshes, mangroves, and seagrass beds, helping to mitigate the effects of climate change.

	<p>Blue Carbon ecosystems capture and store atmospheric carbon in the ground at rates up to</p> <p>10x greater</p> <p>than forests on a per area basis.</p> <p>NOAA</p>
<p>Coastal wetlands in the contiguous U.S store nearly</p> <p>3 billion</p> <p>metric tons of carbon dioxide in their soils.</p> <p>EPA</p>	

So how does it work?



What's at risk?

	<p>The contiguous U.S. has lost over</p> <p>53%</p> <p>of its wetland habitat in the last 200 years.</p> <p>USFWS</p>
<p>The degradation of coastal ecosystems in the U.S. emits up to</p> <p>3.5 million</p> <p>metric tons of carbon dioxide every year.</p> <p>EPA</p>	

What can we do?

Invest! Wetland restoration offers a place-based approach to addressing rising atmospheric carbon levels while also providing many benefits for wildlife and the local community.

