

Protective Functions of Coastal Forests and Trees Against Wind and Salt Spray

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Abstract

Tropical cyclones and monsoons are the major causes of winds of sufficient speed to lead to coastal damage due to high winds and onshore transport of salt due to sea spray.

Coastal shelterbelts and forests can provide protection against destructive winds and sea-salt transport. Design factors for establishing shelterbelts are derived from numerical models and observations and provide guidance on choices of planting configurations and species that will tolerate high-salt coastal environments and provide protection from winds and salt spray. Numerous species native to the Southeast Asian region are candidates for use in coastal shelters.