



**Power to the Peatlands
's Hertogenbosch, Netherlands
September 2-4, 2026**

Wet Farming at Rewetted Dutch Peat Meadows

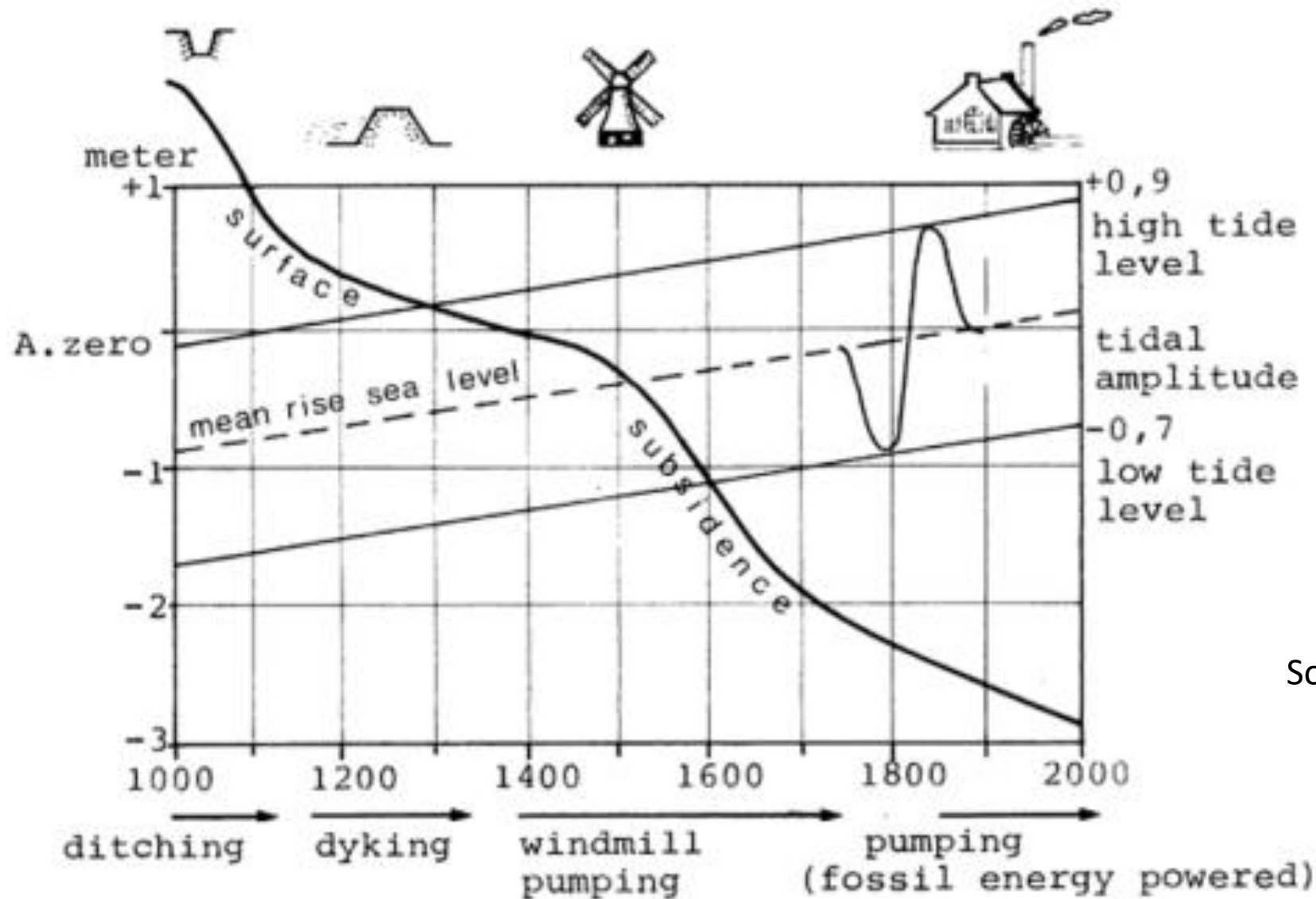
Explaining the Current Status Quo and
Identifying Conditions for Upscaling
Paludiculture as an Adaptation
Strategy to Rewetting

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Dutch peat meadows: productive landuse

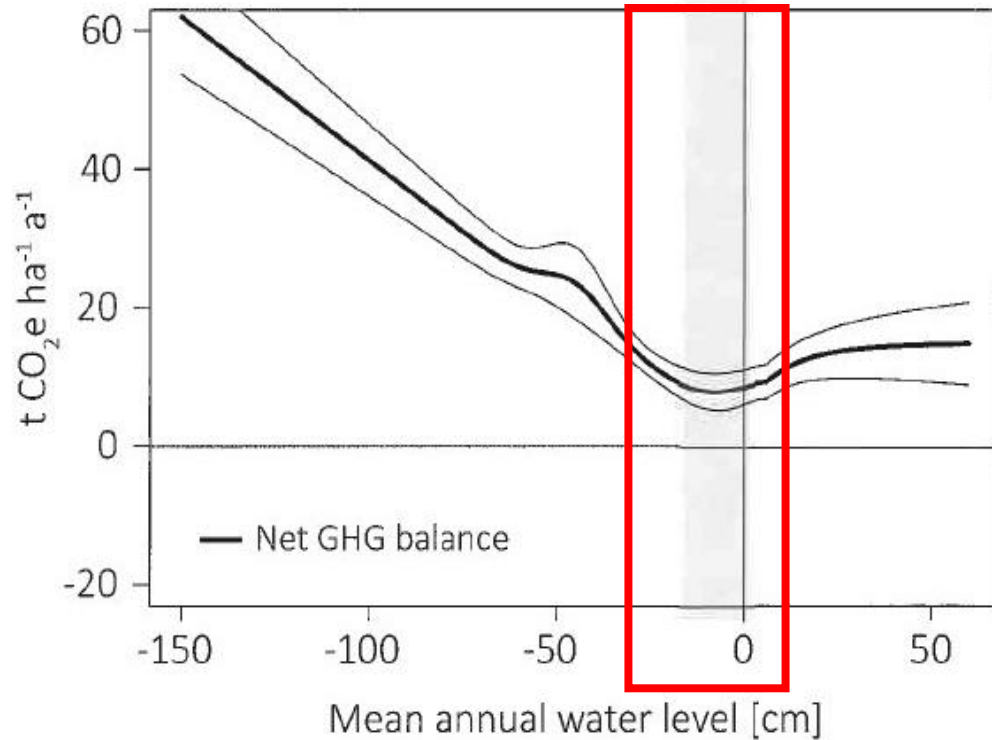


Drainage for productive landuse

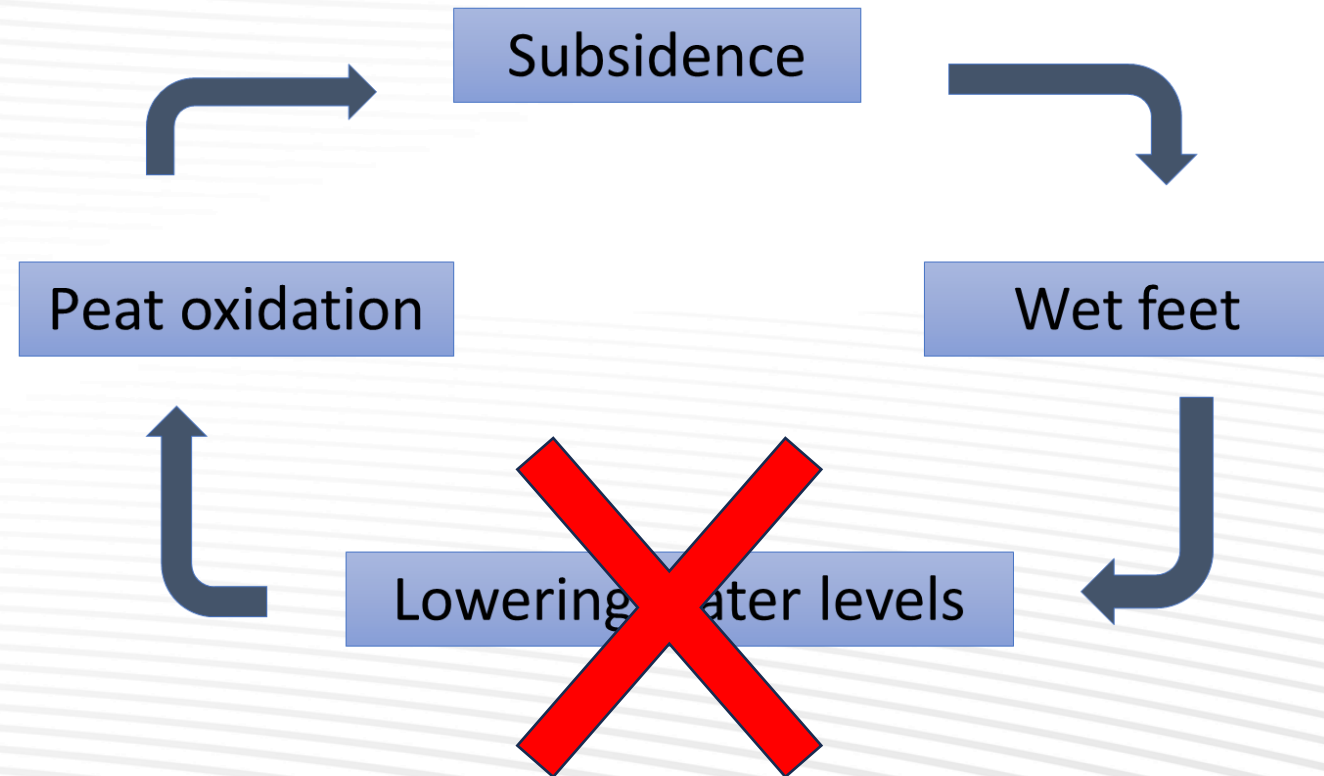


Source: Deltares

Rewetting to reduce soil subsidence and CO₂ emissions



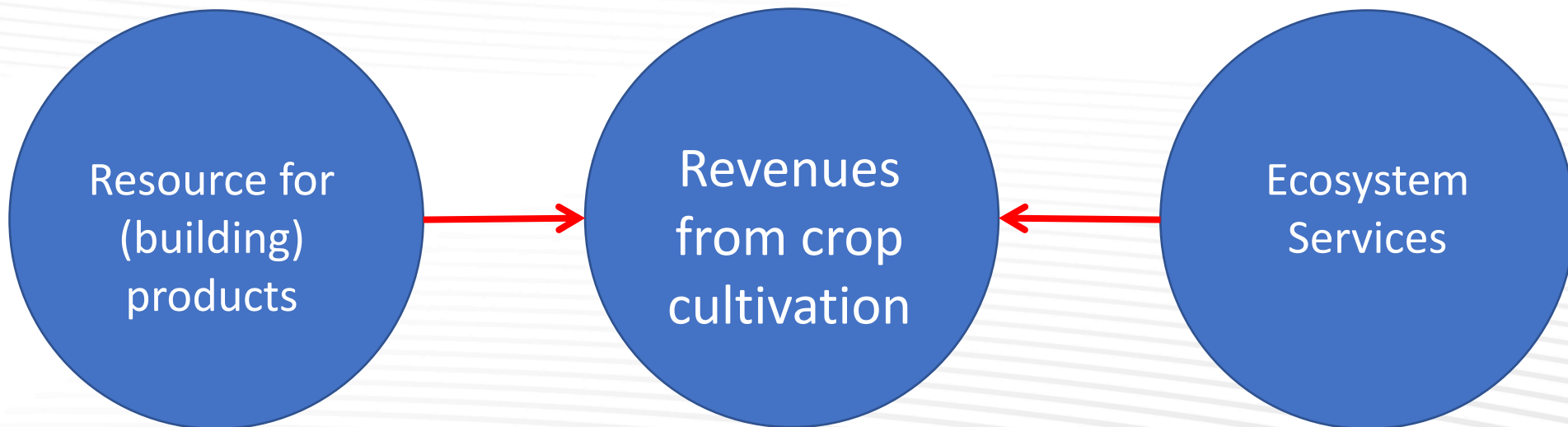
Wichtmann *et al.* 2016



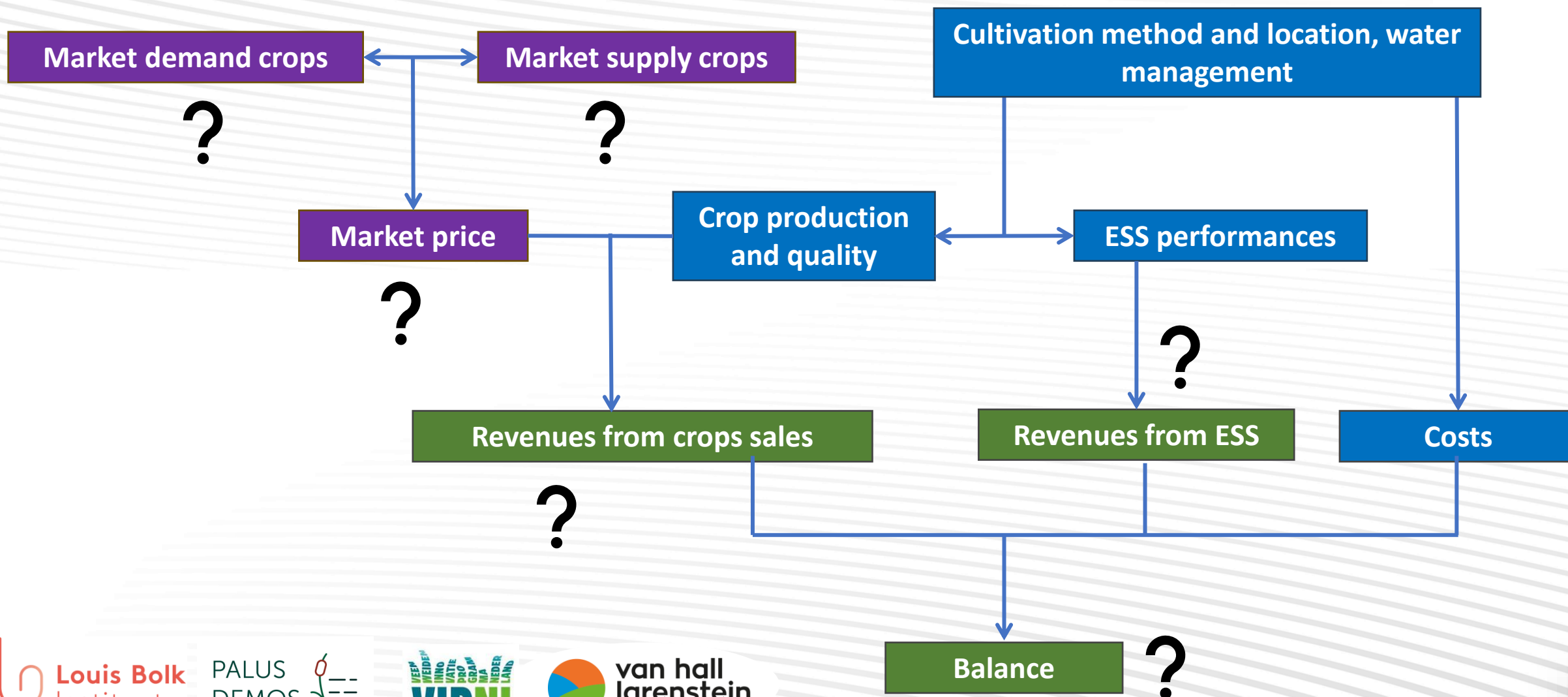
Paludiculture: productive landuse under extreme wet conditions



Hybrid earning capacity: products and services



Uncertainties, from farmers perspectives



Balance calculations Typha, 1 hectare

Saldoberekening Lisdodde (1 ha)

Saldoberekening o.b.v. vernatting perceel +10 cm (dus geen dijk aanleg en pompsysteem)

A. Opbrengsten	Jaar 1	Jaar 2	Jaar 3 e.v.
Gewasopbrengst (ton ds)	0	5,5	10
Verkoopprijs (€/ton ds)	180	180	180
Totale opbrengst gewas (€)	0	990	1800
Opbrengst GLB subsidie (2025)	158	158	158
Opbrengst ecoregeling (€ 60/€ 100/€200)*			
Opbrengst carbon credits **			
Total bruto opbrengst per ha (€)	158	1148	1958
B. Toegerekende kosten (€)			
Zaaien/poten	1250	0	0
Oogstkosten	0	800	800
Gewasverzorging / waterpeilbeheer	600	600	600
Totale toegerekende kosten per ha (€)	1850	1400	1400
Saldo per ha (€)	-1692	-252	558

* ecoregeling: bedrag/ha is afhankelijk van de totale bedrijfsopzet

** carbon credits: project moet worden geregistreerd en is alleen interessant bij grote projecten (opstartkosten bedragen meer dan € 8.000)

Carbon Credits: 1318 euro per hectare, in case of:

- **Nett crop yield: 10 tons dm/ha**
- **Water level elevation: 8 C-credits /ha**
- **C-binding in crop: 1,8 tons CO₂/ton dm**
- **30% fibers loss during processing**
- **Nett prices received by farmer: 64 euro C-credit**

Insights so far

In the current NL situation:

- **High production** (> 10 tons dm/ha), and relatively **high market prices** for fibres and **C-credits** are needed to make typha cultivation profitable for farmers.
- Market developments are relatively uncertain.
- Thus: not chancing to paludiculture is rational from farmers perspectives.

A chicken and egg problem

Farmers (potential Typha producers) are waiting for market certainty, while processors are waiting for volume.



Fundamental mismatch: **public benefits versus private costs and risks.**

How to create a breakthrough?

Making paludiculture a rational business solution by public governance

- Long-term payment for ecosystem services.
- Supply chain development: investments/processing and long-term off-take agreements.
- Clarity regarding future water levels and land use.
- Temporary public support for the transition phase.



Conclusions

- Rewetting changes land use.
- Landowners need a credible perspective under wet conditions.
- Paludiculture can provide part of that perspective, but only if public benefits are translated into viable business models.





Thank you!

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