LIFE Peat Restore

Reduction of CO_2 emissions by restoring degraded peatlands in Northern European Lowland

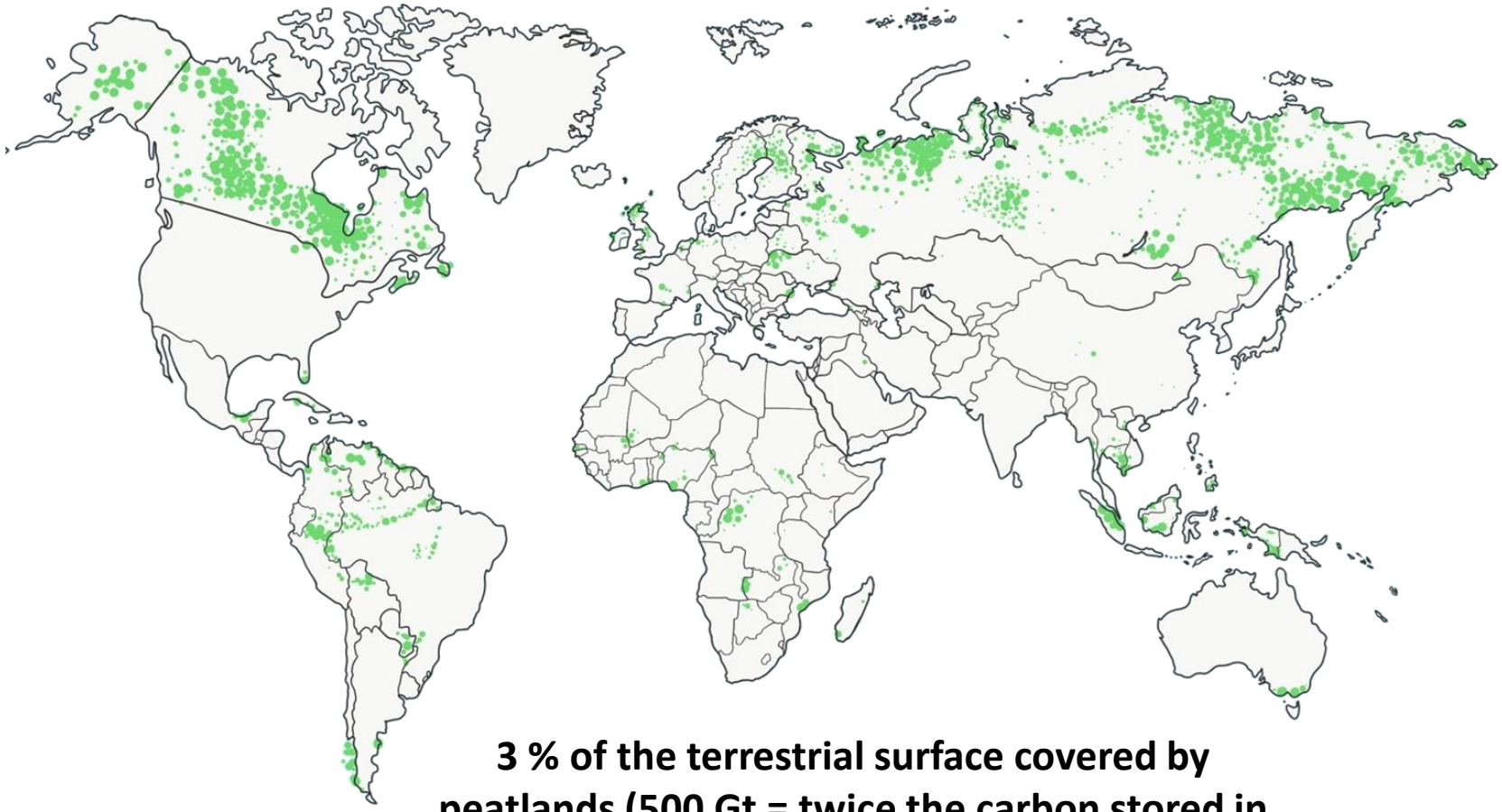
LIFE15 CCM/DE/000138

Webinar Forestry Mitigation

October 8, 2020

LIFE Peat Restore is funded by LIFE Climate Change Mitigation Programme
LIFE 15 CCM/DE/000138

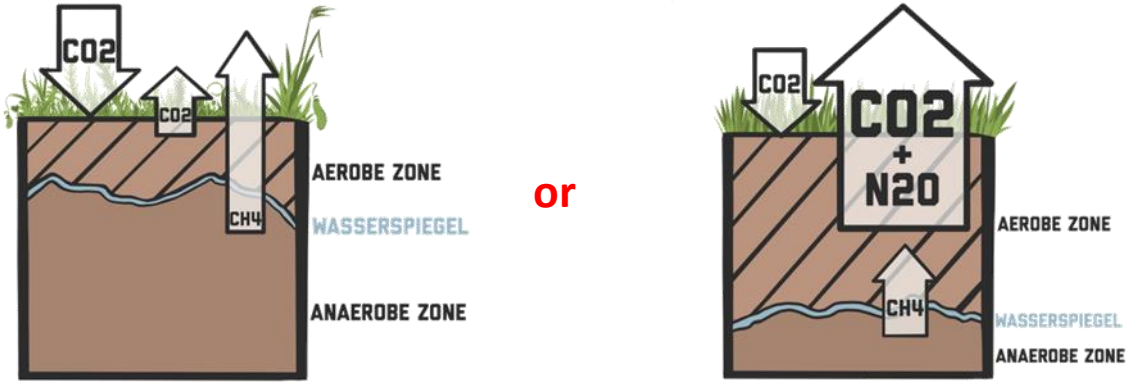
Global peatland distribution



3 % of the terrestrial surface covered by peatlands (500 Gt = twice the carbon stored in forests)

SOURCE OR SINK?

10 % of the drained/degraded peatland
(0,3 % of the terrestrial surface)
=
5 (to 15) % of the global GHG emissions (IPCC August 2019)



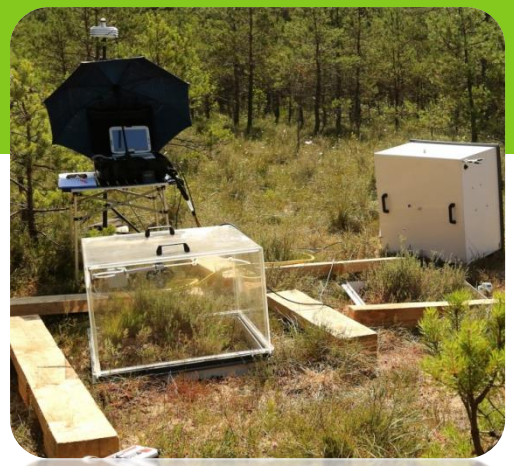
How we treat our peatlands is
of global importance!

Partners from 5 Northern European countries
Germany: NABU
Poland: Klub Przyrodników
Lithuania: Lithuanian Fund for Nature and Peat Producers Association
Latvia: University of Latvia, E-Būvvadiba, Rucka Art Foundation and Lake Engure Nature Park Fund
Estonia: Tallinn University

Project time-line:
07/2016 – 12/2021

Project-Budget:
€ 6.010.517

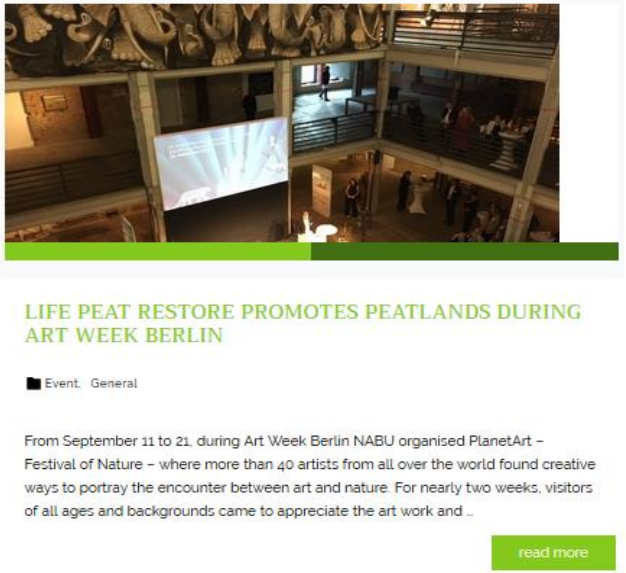
Main project activities & aims



Data collection and monitoring – water, vegetation & GHG emissions

Practical restoration – 5,300 ha

Communication – dissemination & awareness raising



LIFE PEAT RESTORE PROMOTES PEATLANDS DURING ART WEEK BERLIN

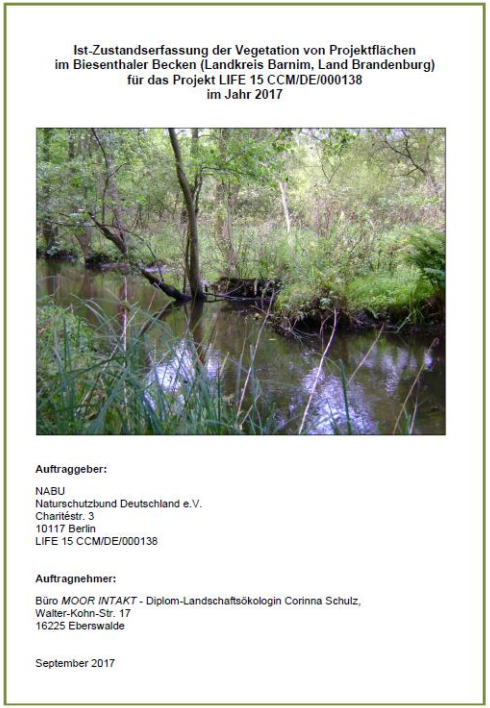
Event, General

From September 11 to 21, during Art Week Berlin NABU organised PlanetArt – Festival of Nature – where more than 40 artists from all over the world found creative ways to portray the encounter between art and nature. For nearly two weeks, visitors of all ages and backgrounds came to appreciate the art work and ..

read more

Preparatory and monitoring measures

- Data collection to record the initial state, vegetation mapping (including Greenhouse gas Emission Site Types "GEST")
- Setting up fixed plots and measuring points for vegetation, water level and gas measurements



Ist-Zustandserfassung der Vegetation von Projektflächen
im Biesenthaler Becken (Landkreis Barnim, Land Brandenburg)
für das Projekt LIFE 15 CCM/DE/000138
im Jahr 2017

Auftraggeber:

NABU
Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V.
Charitéstr. 3
10117 Berlin
LIFE 15 CCM/DE/000138

Auftragnehmer:

Büro *MOOR INTAKT* - Diplom-Landschaftsökologin Corinna Schulz,
Walter-Kohn-Str. 17
16225 Eberswalde

September 2017

GHG monitoring - 2018-2020 - and GEST projections

- Modelling the total annual values of the calculated gas flows to determine the annual balance and to assess
- What for? To illustrate scenarios of how much GHG is emitted less or bound more by measures.

Restoration measures

- Removal of woody plants to improve the peatland water balance
- Rewetting: Trench backfilling and dam construction
- Innovative restoration methods:
  - Floating islands and dams as windbreakers and initial spark for the establishment of bog vegetation on peat-cut waters (Poland)
  - Spreading of peat mosses on peat extraction areas free of vegetation (Lithuania)

Testing restoration techniques

Large-scale Sphagnum farming on bare peat in Lithuania

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2aWDjVNHWak

Reshaping open post-extraction water bodies in Słowiński National Park, Poland

Available in project website:

https://life-peat-restore.eu/en/publications/

Technical Reports and Analyses

Booklets for general public

News articles

LATVIA

CONCLUSION FROM GERMANY'S FOOD AND AGRICULTURE MINISTRY CONFERENCE: ALTERNATIVES TO PEAT PERFORM JUST AS WELL AS PEAT!

Discussion topics I

End destination of restored areas?
Carbon storage

Most project sites are publicly owned, within protected areas (National parks, Nature Reserves, etc.) and/or owned by environmental organisations

But, who maintains the restored areas afterwards? E.g dams maintained, mowing or grazing.

Restoring natural sinks for carbon sequestration – synergies and collateral benefits?
We know it improves Adaptation. E.g. flood and fire prevention, biodiversity enhancement

But, it is not being monitored!

Discussion topics II

Main barriers to implementation? Project contribution to overcoming these barriers?

Legal obstacles (e. g. Bureaucracy, lack of binding requirements)

Project contribution:

Lack of know-how to restore, lack of public and experts awareness on peatland's important role in CCM.

Potential to upscale project results at regional/national/EU level?

Huge!

But, where highest impact (i.e. Private/agricultural lands vs Protect areas), stakeholder resistance and lack of incentives)

Also, lack of political will

How to identify areas for potential implementation? What kinds of indicators would be applicable?

Areas of peatlands, water conditions (favourable – non favourable); GIS methods

Thank you!

Questions?

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Restoration measures:
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