

Peat and Carbon



Peatland Programme

© Tom Barrett, Broads Authority

Establishing carbon monitoring in the Falkland Islands



Katy Ross







Peatland distribution

-  peatland distribution
-  peat in soil mosaic

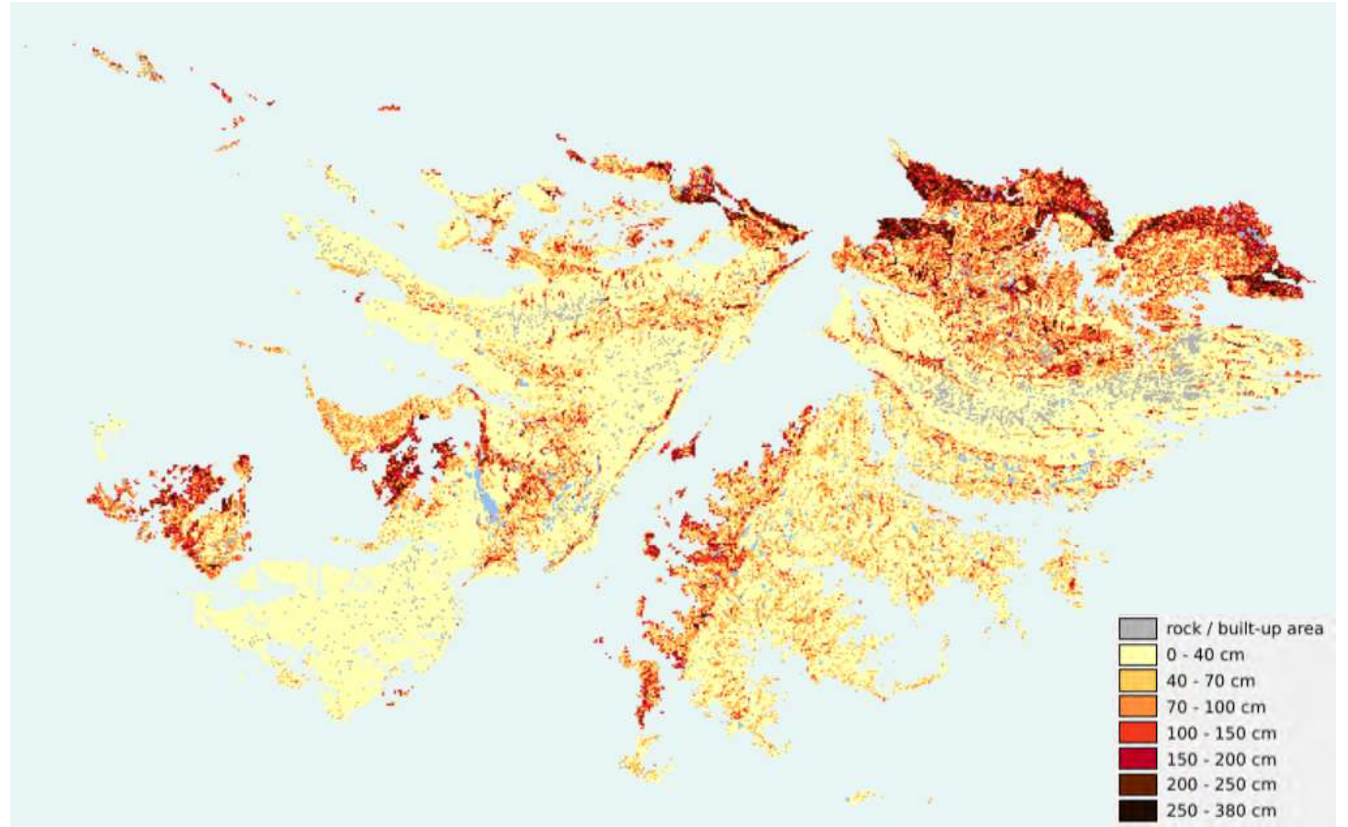
Boundaries: United Nations Geospatial, 2021. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Peatland distribution: Global Peatland Database, 2022.
 Elevation: Jarvis et al, 2008. SRTM for the globe version 4.



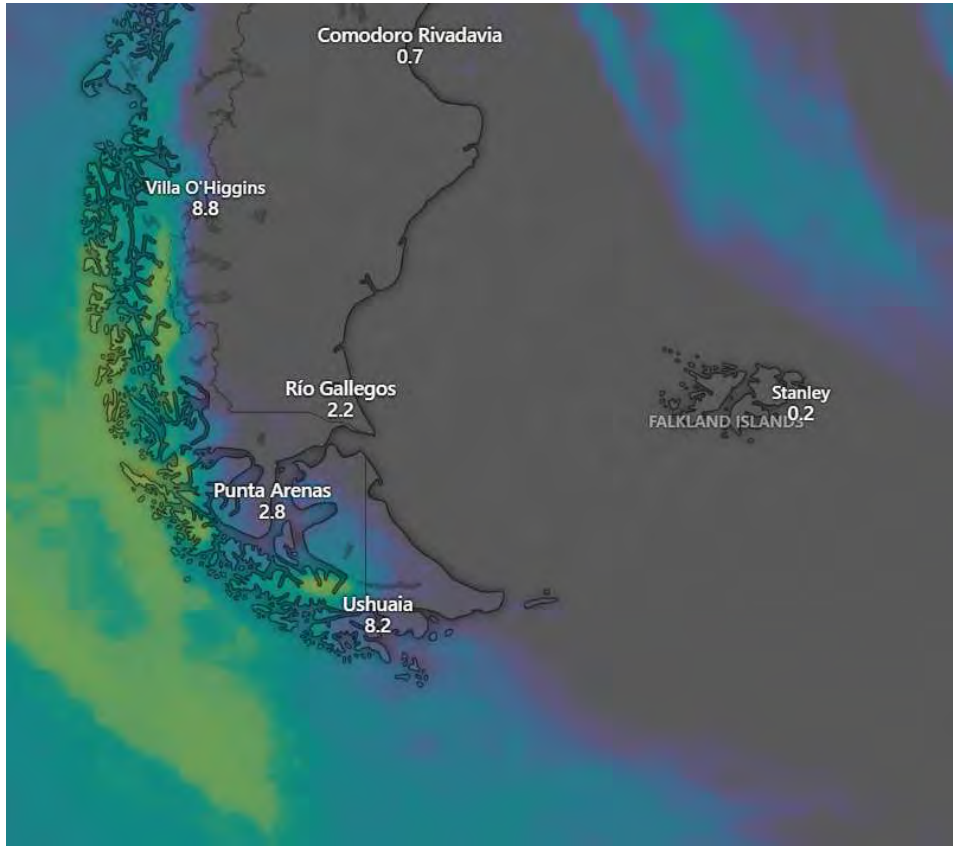
Supported by:
 Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection



Based on a decision of the German Bundestag



Phillips 2005, Carter 2019



5 day rainfall accumulation (mm) www.windy.com

Cortaderia egmontiana



2.6 g m⁻² yr⁻¹





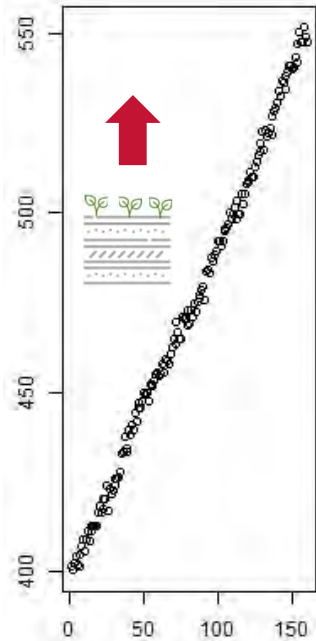
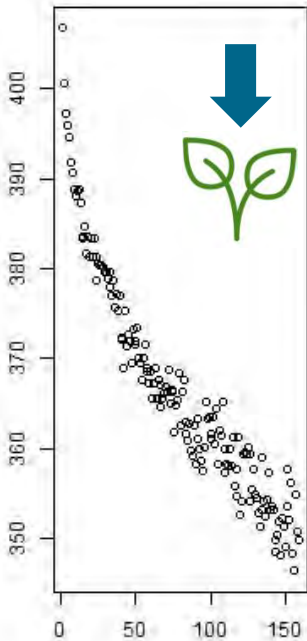
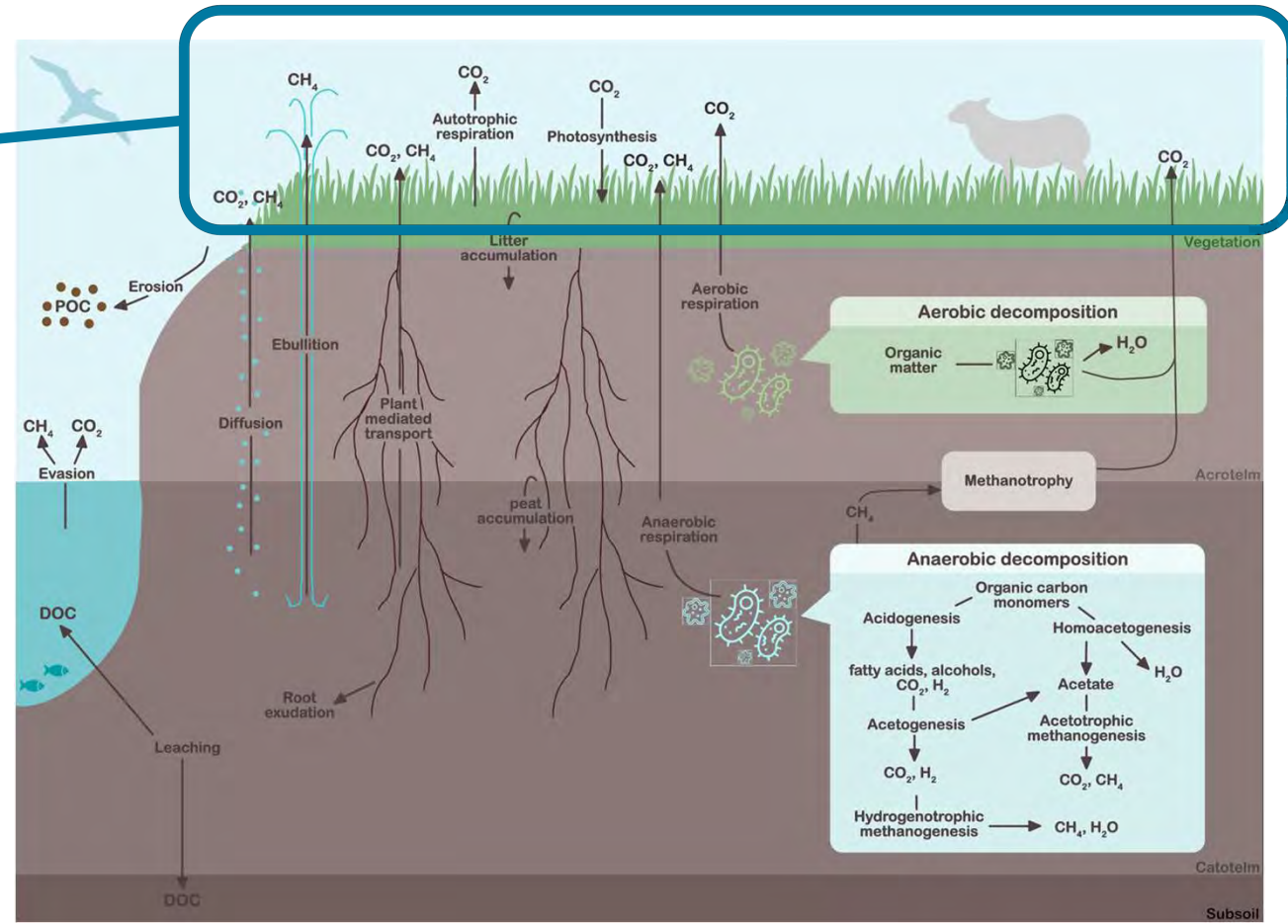


FIG 2023, Payne 2019, Otley 2008



- Set stocked
- Holistically grazed
- Rotationally grazed
- Not grazed
- Bare peat
- Vegetation communities
- Non-native species

Gould 2022

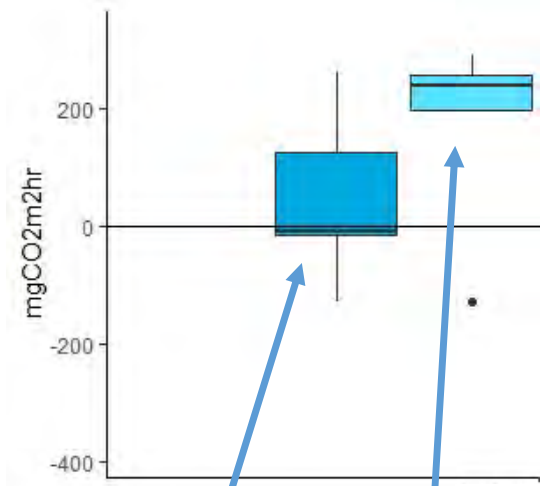




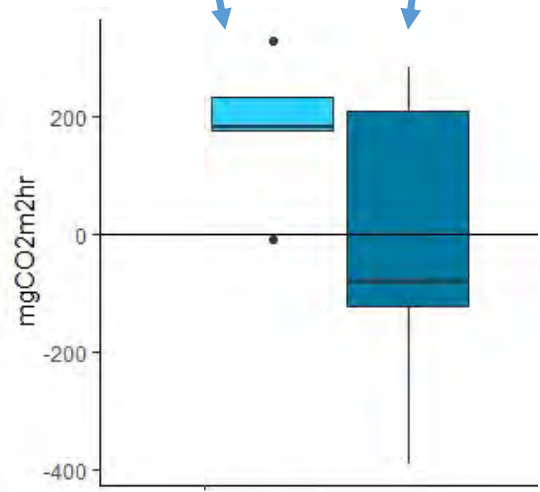
0.08
tonnes of CO₂
per hectare

(-1.68 to 0.68)

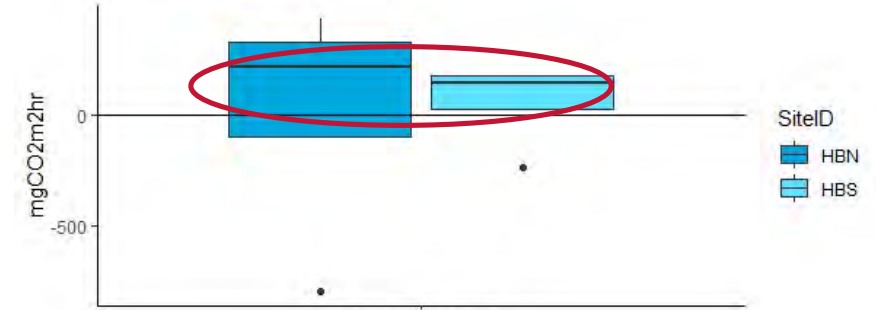
Eroded Modified Bog	Drained	0.85
	Undrained	
Heather Dominated Modified bog	Drained	-0.14
	Undrained	
Grass Dominated Modified bog	Drained	-0.14
	Undrained	



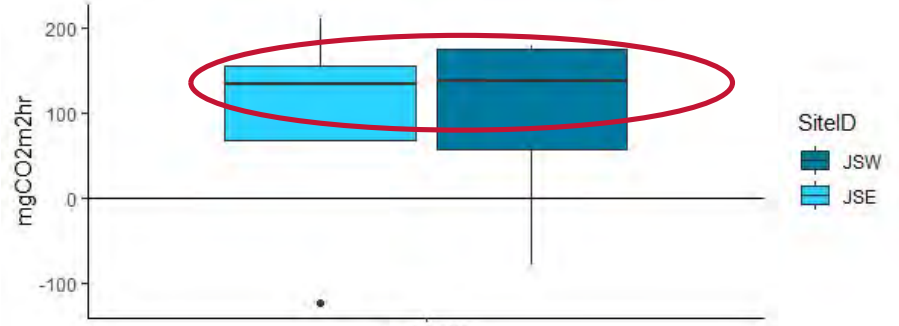
September



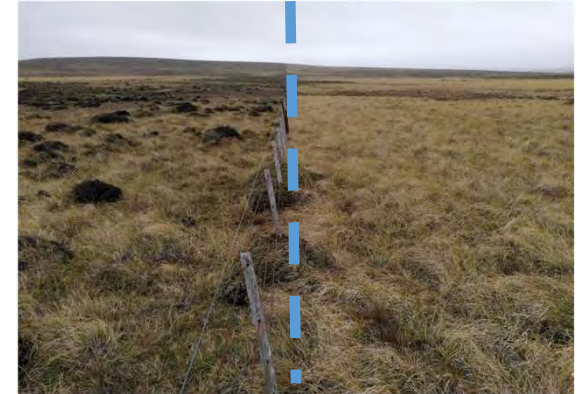
September



December



December

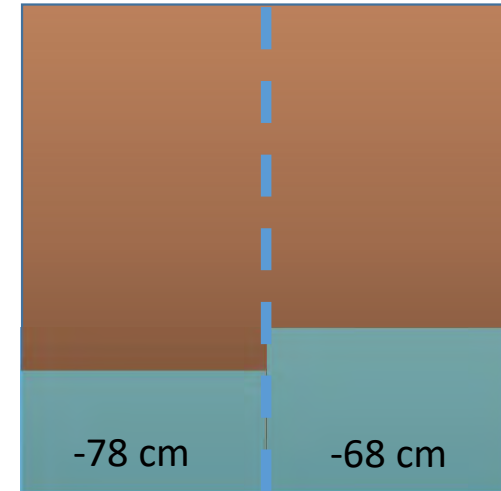
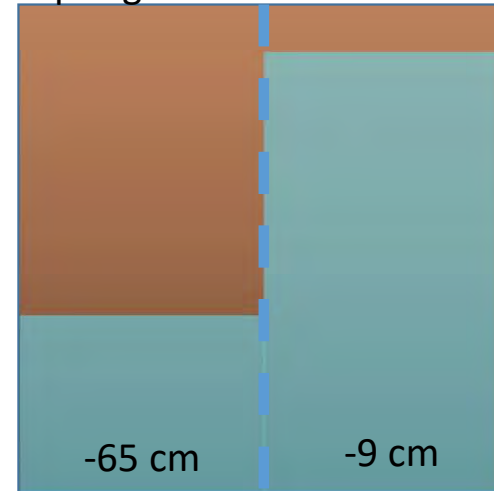
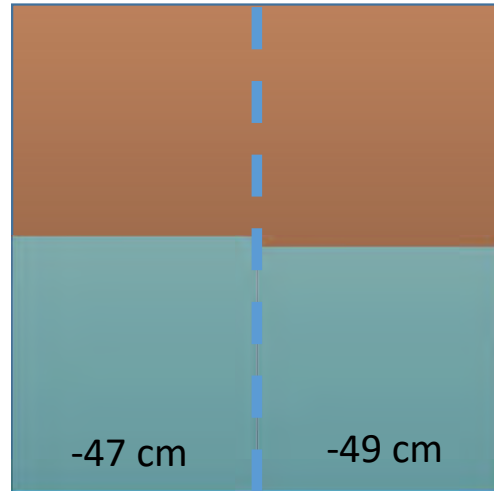
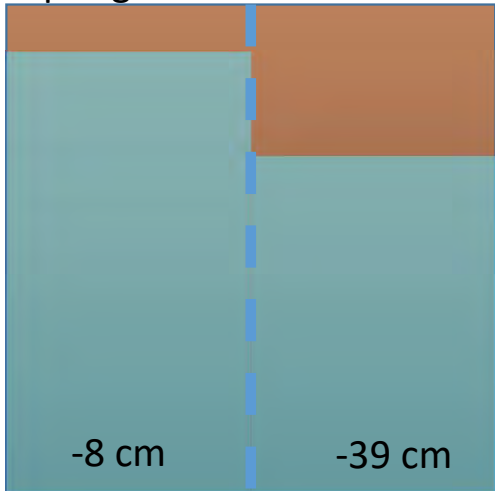


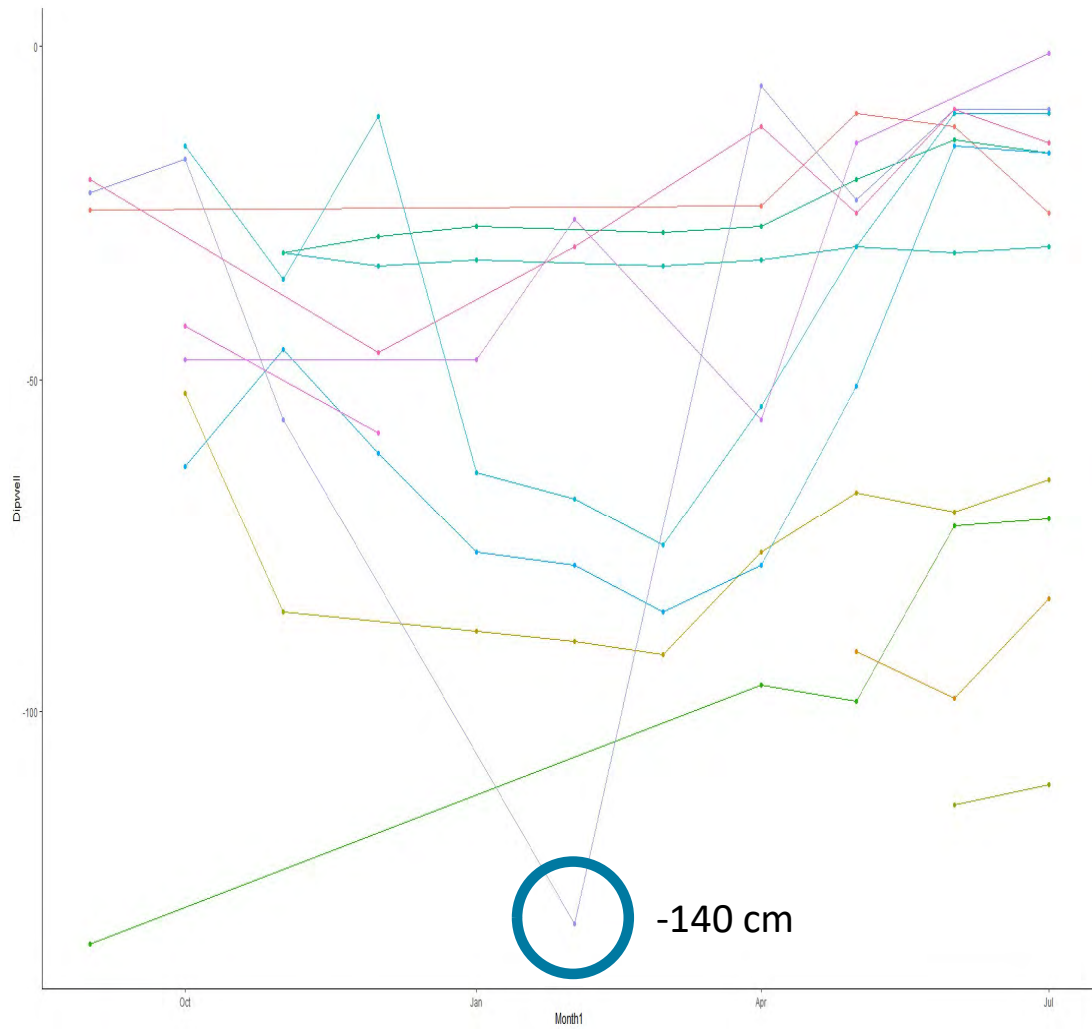
Spring

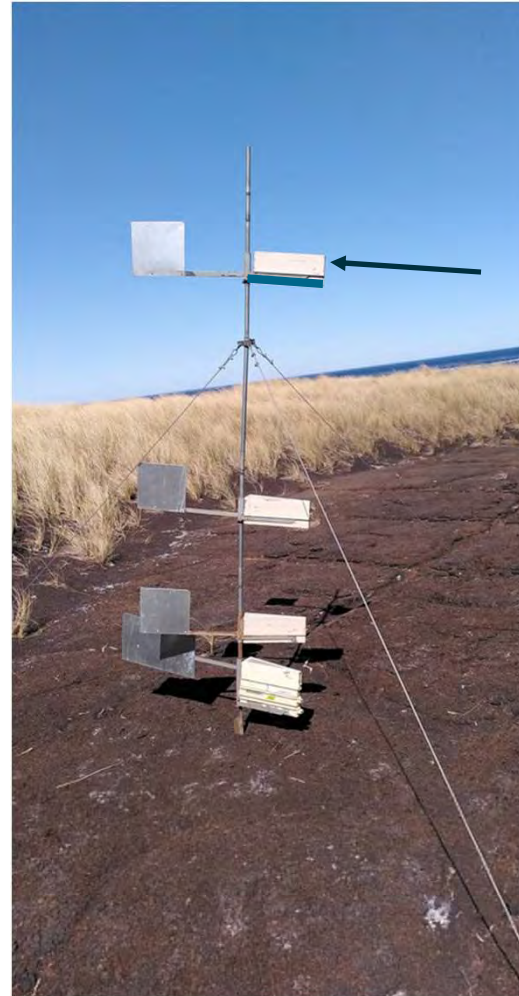
Summer

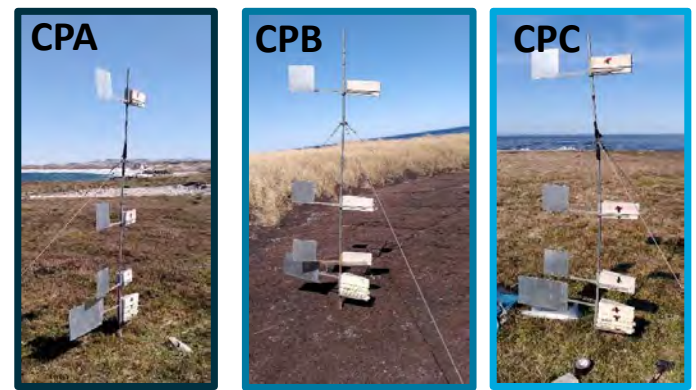
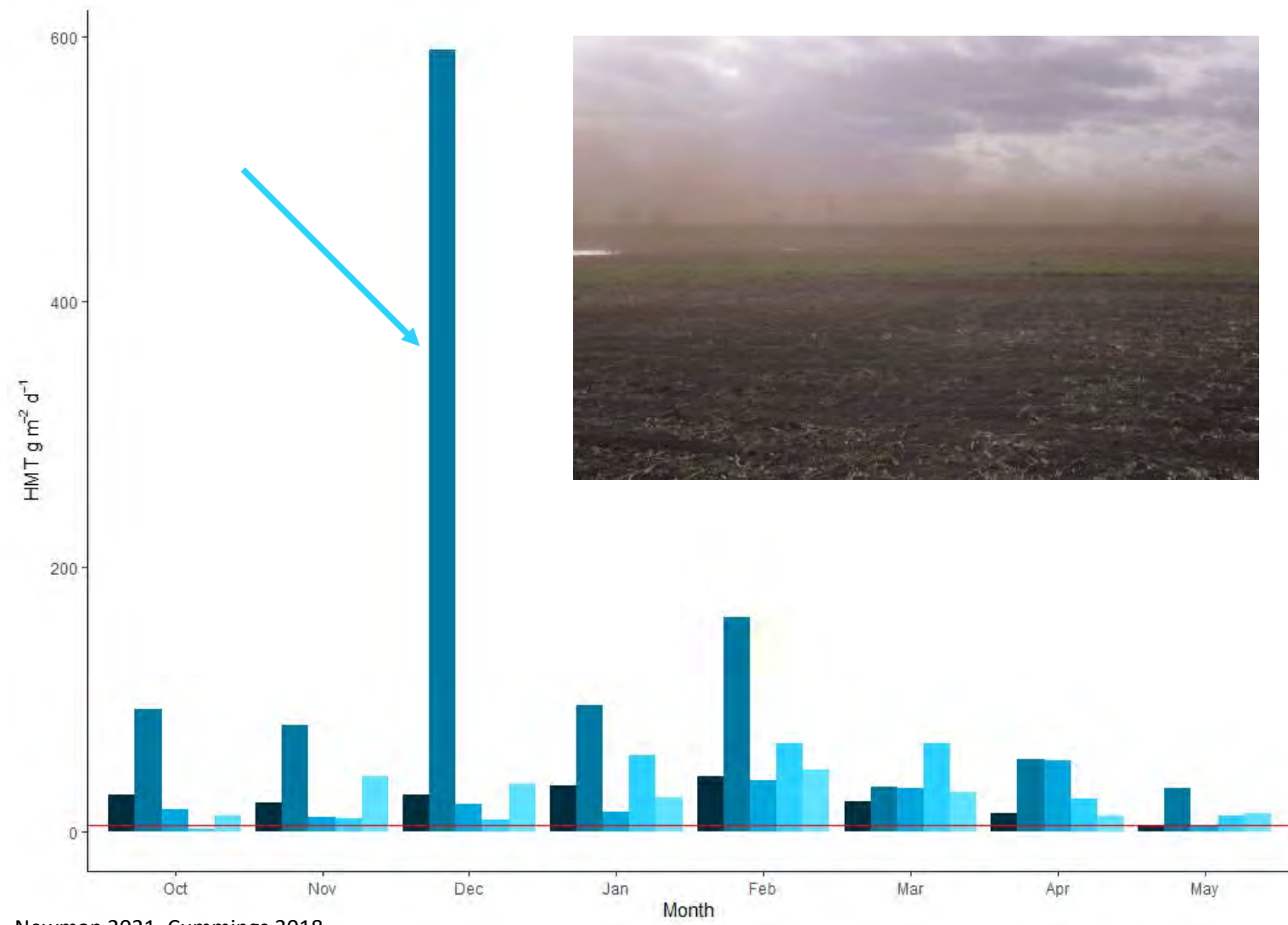
Spring

Summer









Newman 2021, Cummings 2018



0.008 Mt CO₂e yr⁻²

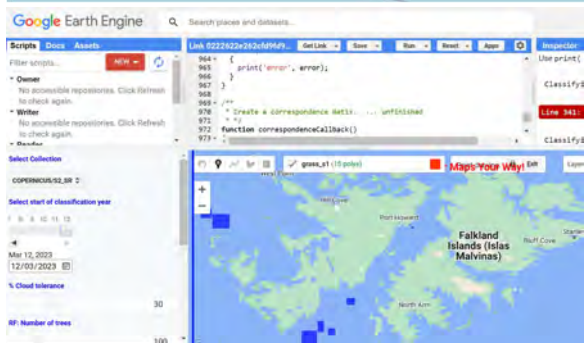
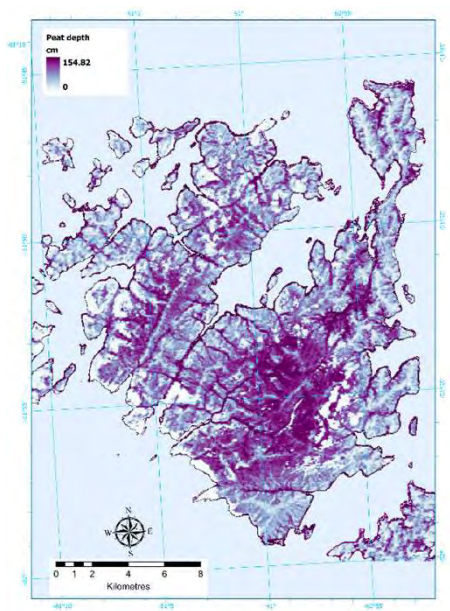


FIG 2023, TOMST 2018



May 2013



Mary 2013, Hazell 2023, JHI 2023



Thank you

Supervised by: Chris Evans, Steffi Carter,
Susan Page, Arnoud Boom, Anne Jungblut,
Ross Morrison

✉ katros@ceh.ac.uk

✂ [@girl_in_a_bog](https://twitter.com/girl_in_a_bog)

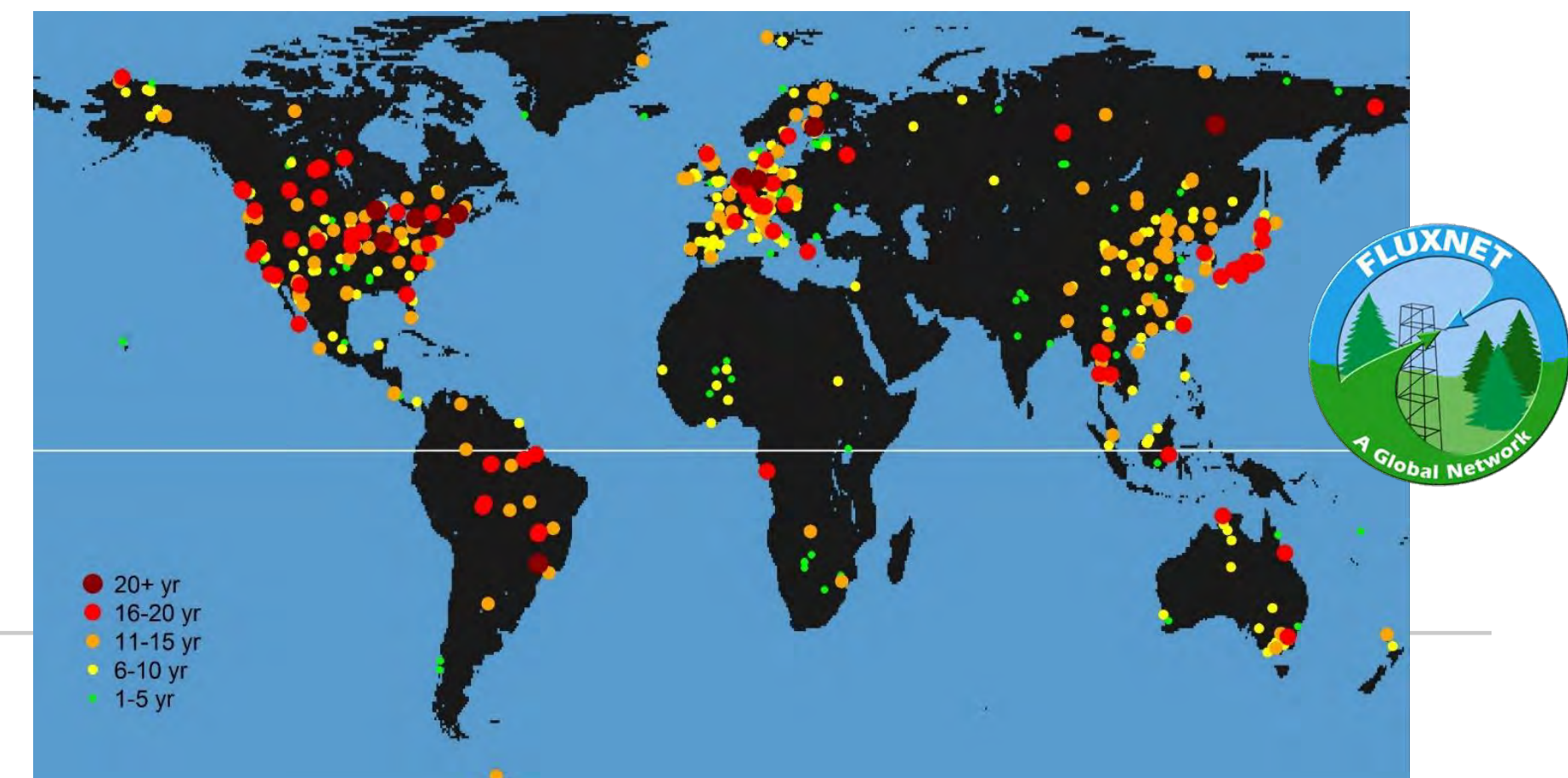
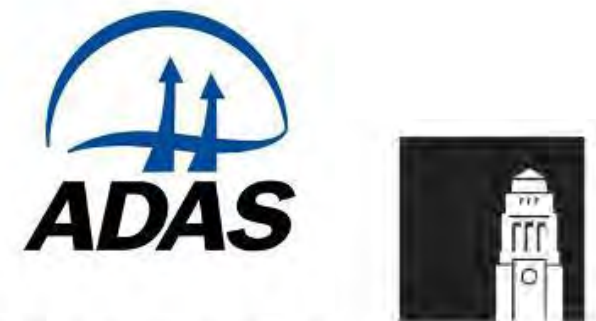


UK Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology

UK-FLUX: monitoring the carbon balance of UK peatlands

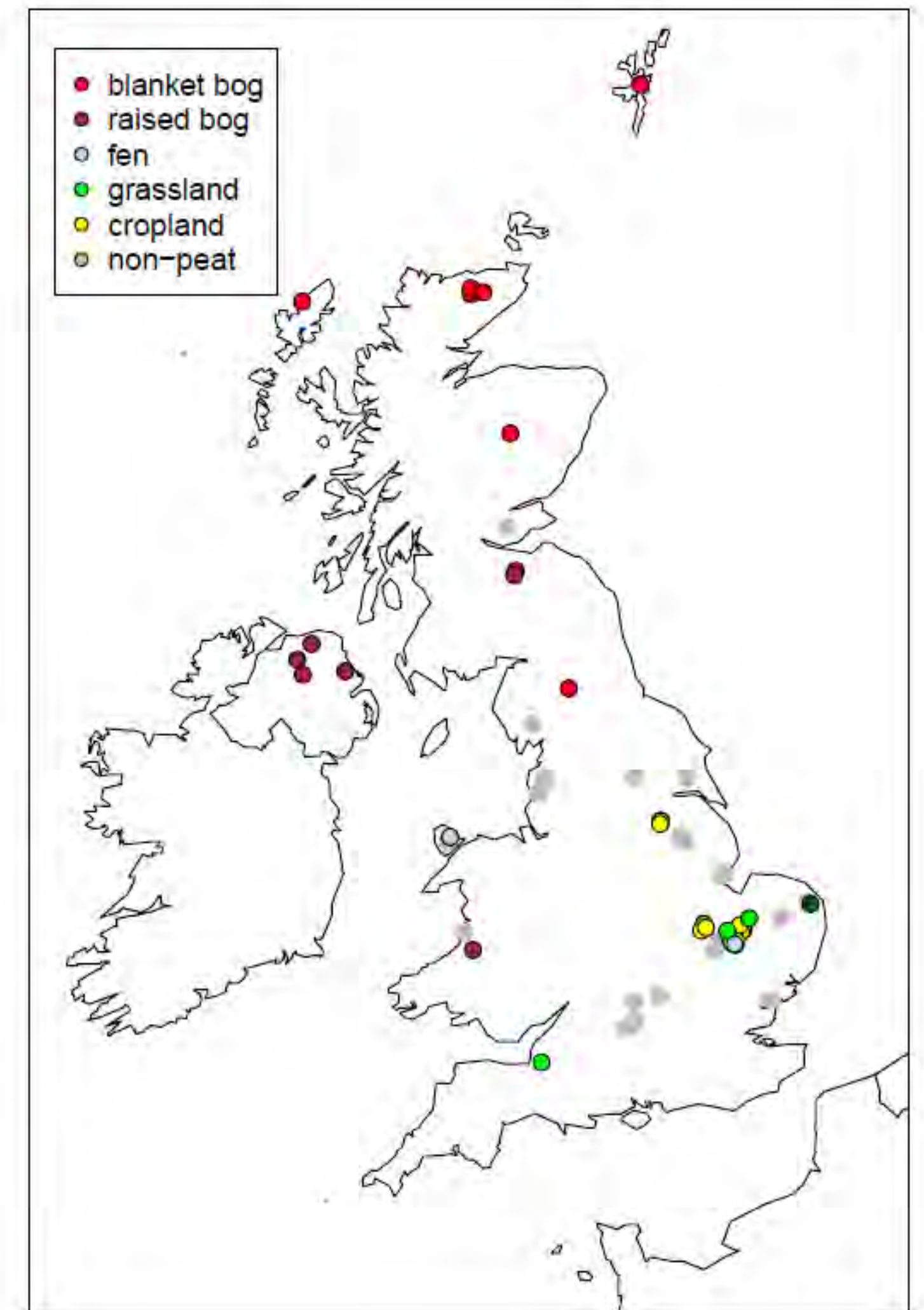
Ross Morrison, Chris Evans, Niall McNamara, Richard Pywell, Alex Cumming, Dan Rylett, Nick Cowan, Annette Burden, Hollie Cooper, Simon Oakley, Alanna Bodo, Brenda D'Achuna, Kate Blake, Jenny Rhymes, Dafydd Crabtree, Jonay Jovani, Jenny Williamson & others

UK-FLUX community

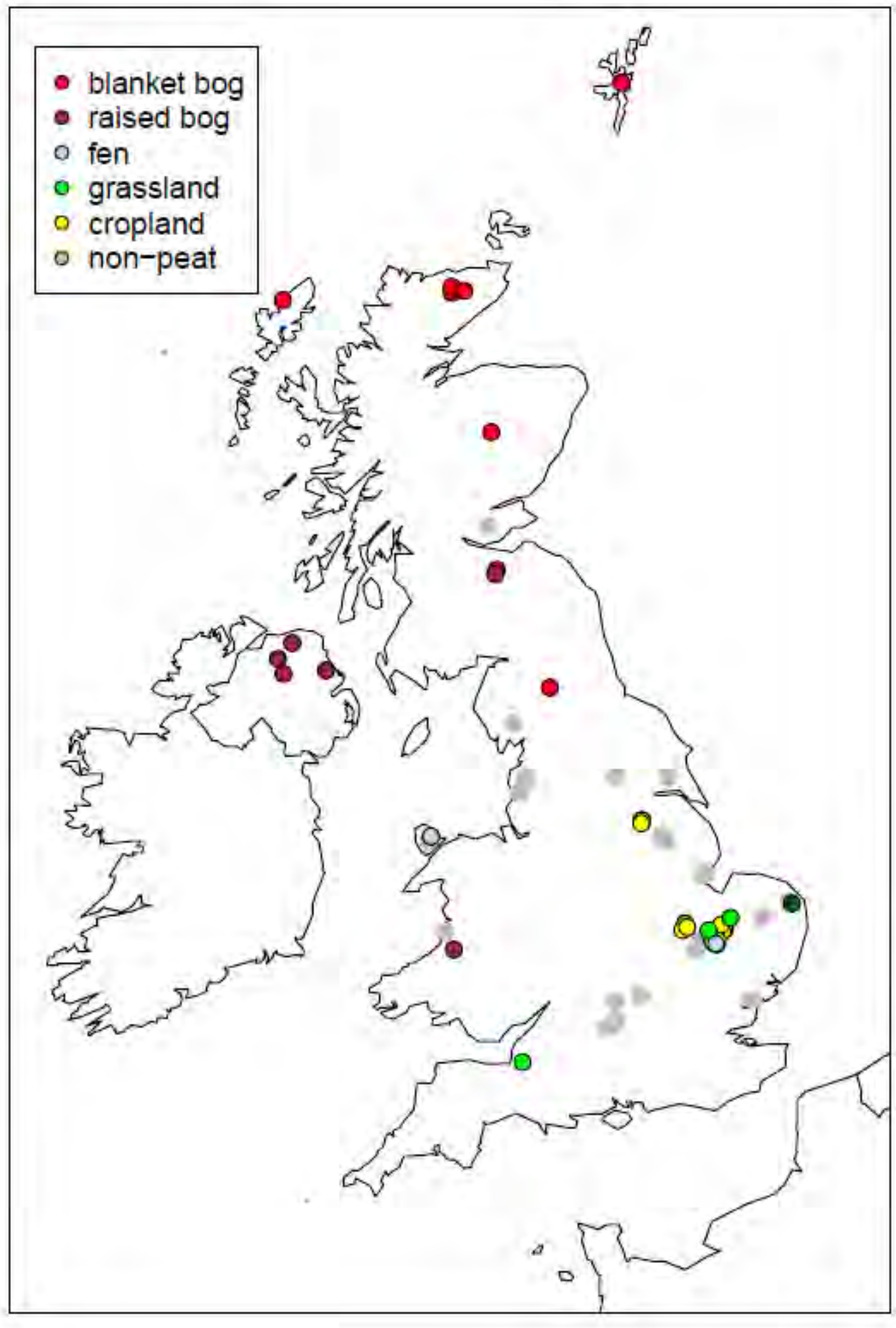
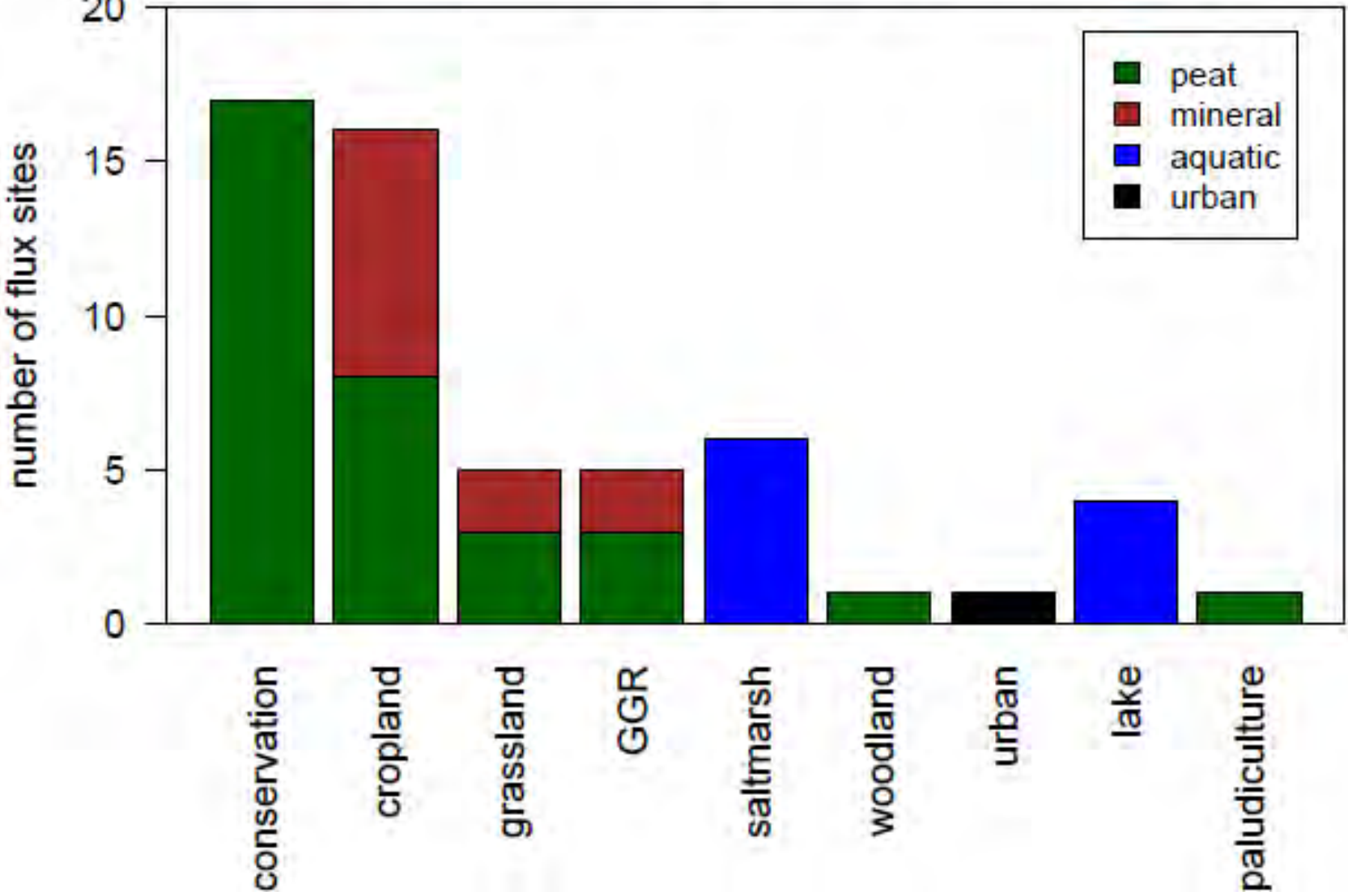
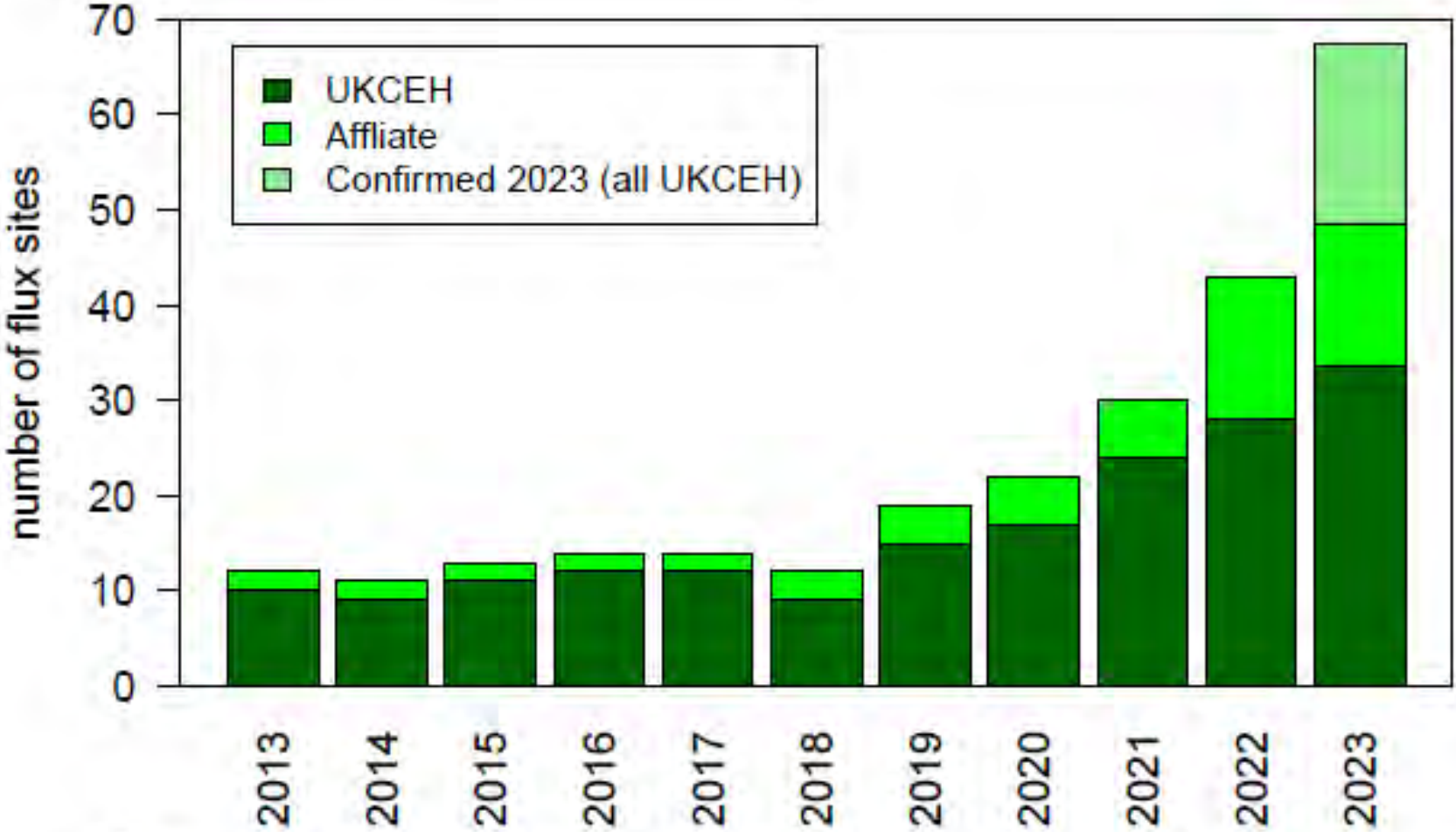


UK-FLUX: eddy covariance network

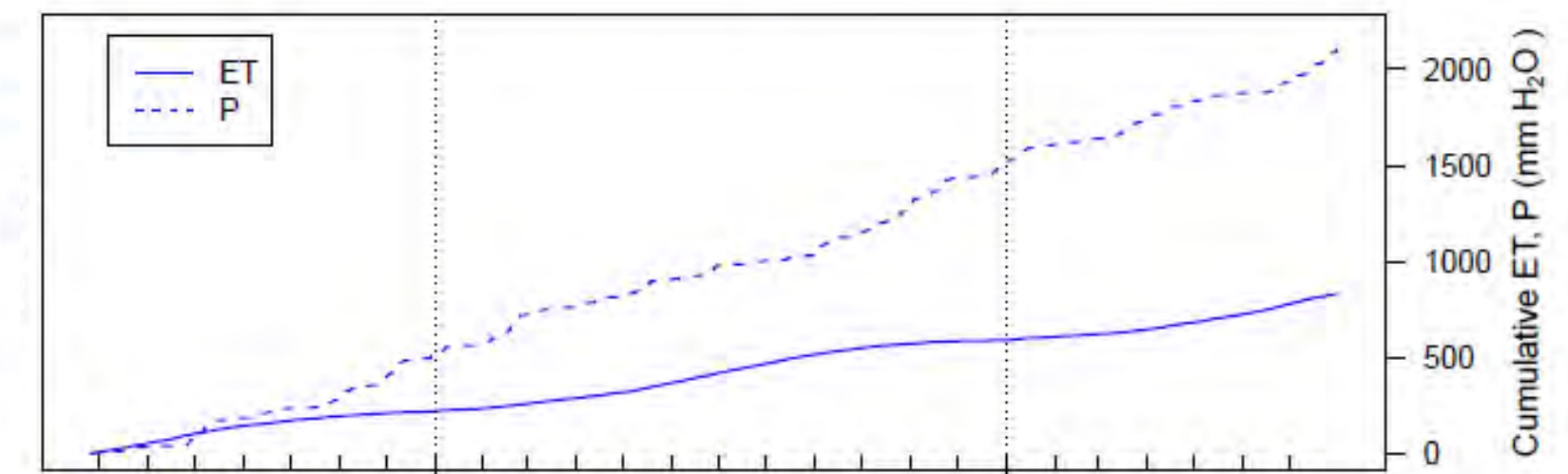
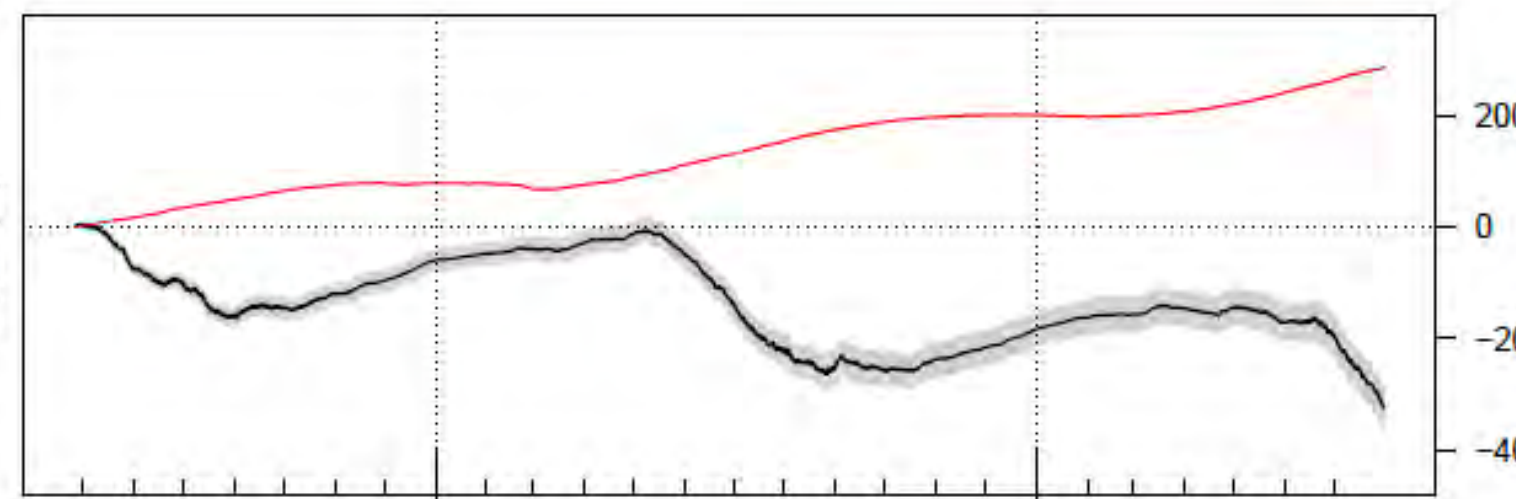
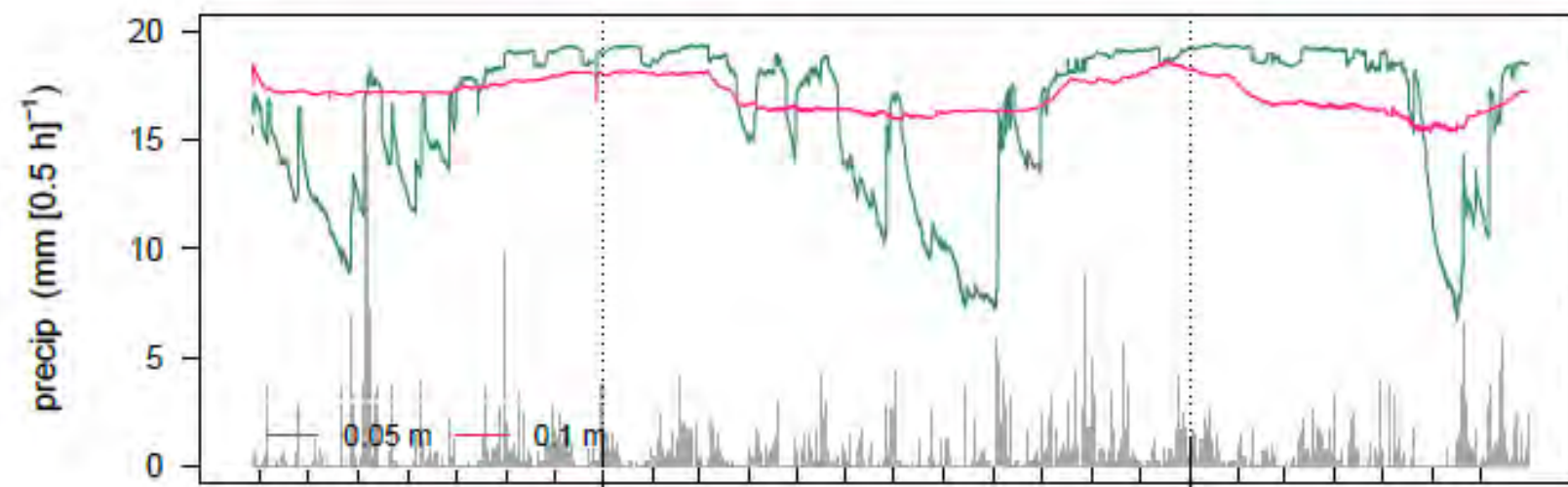
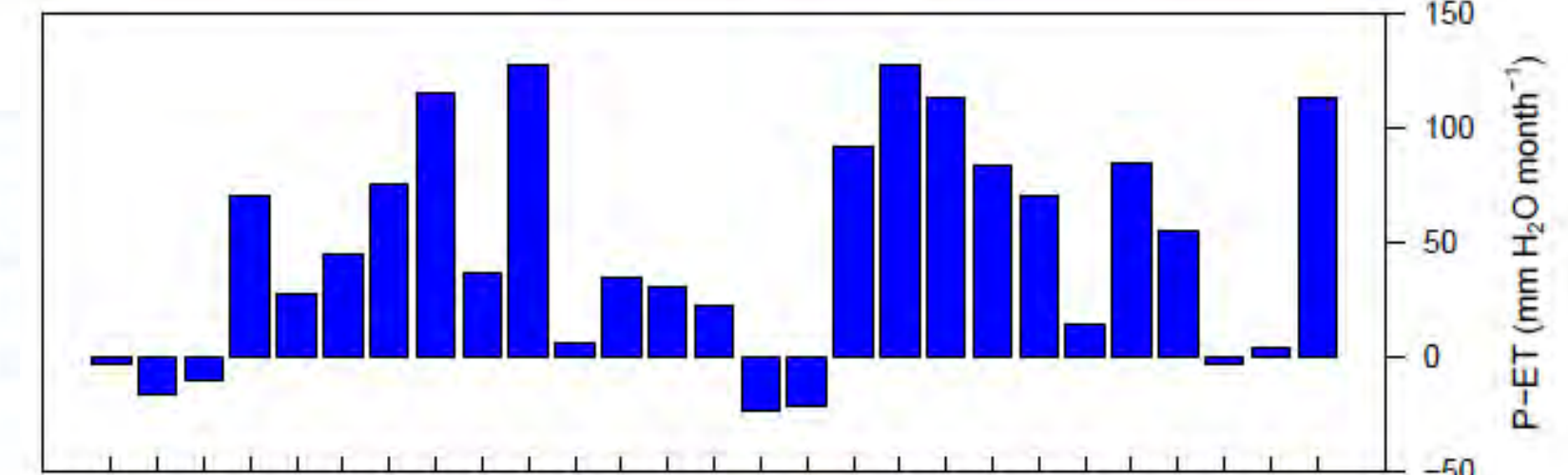
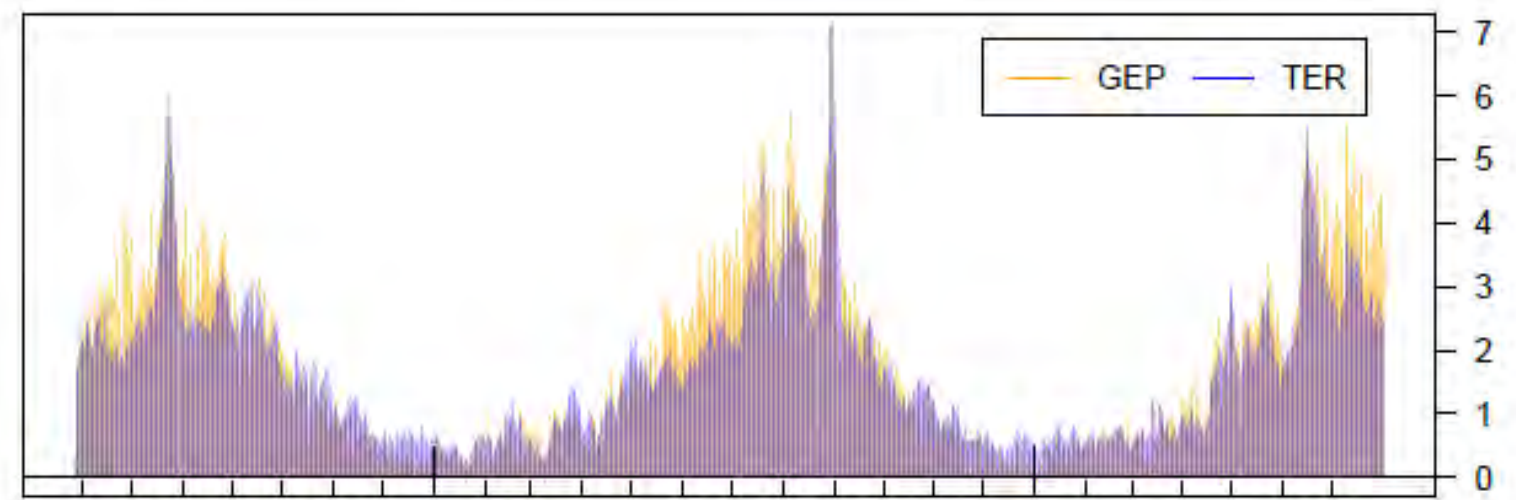
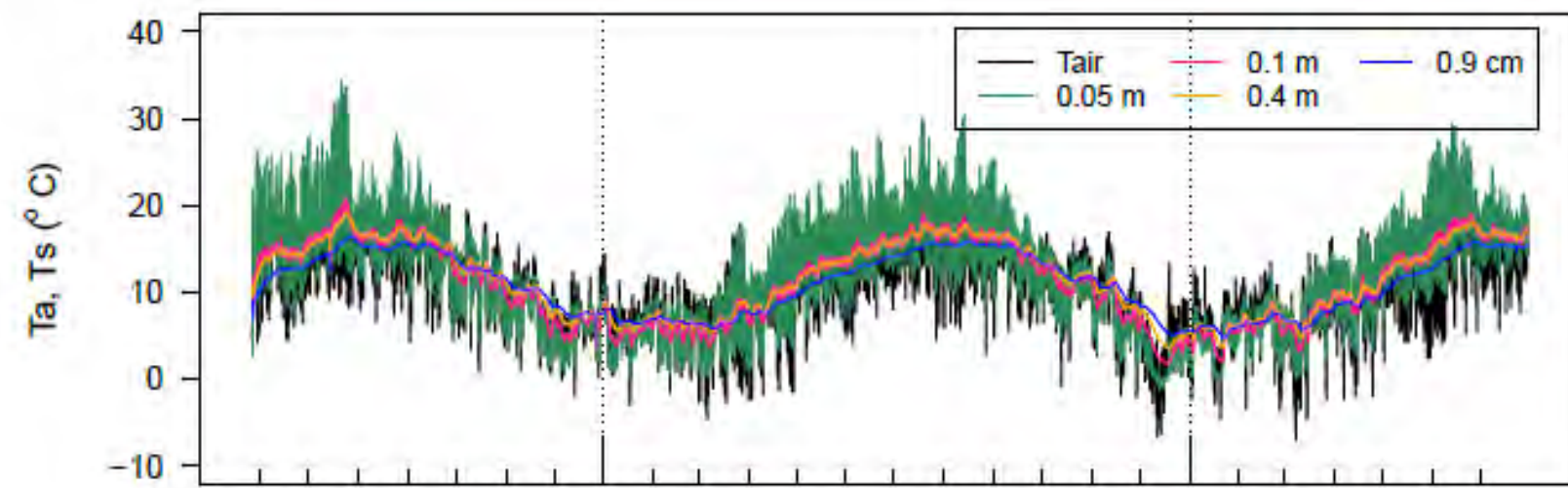
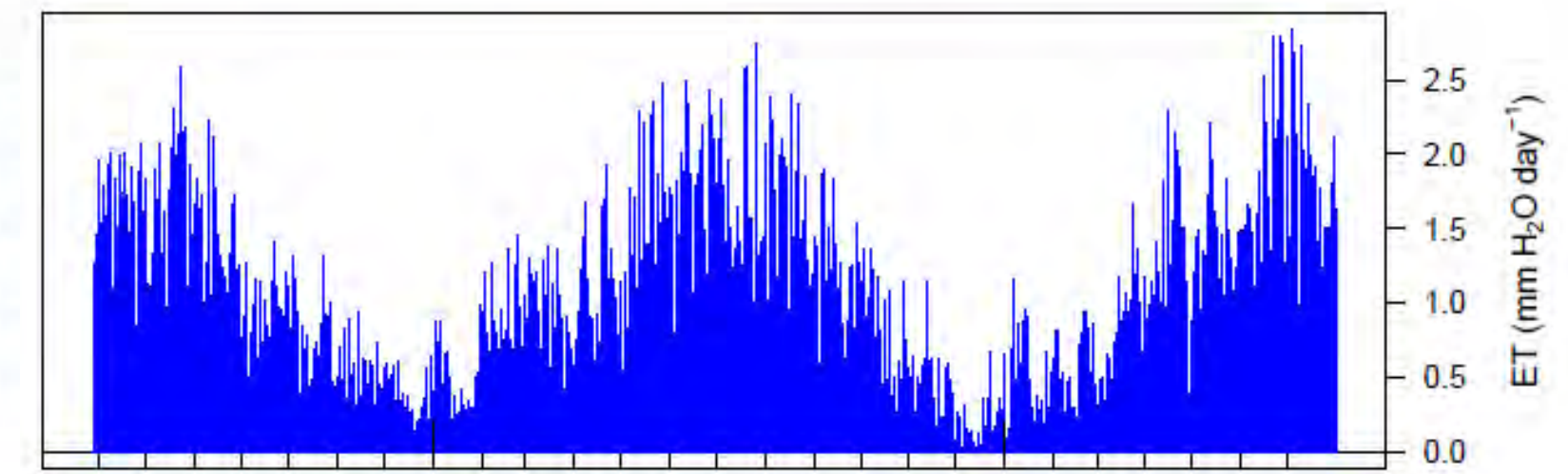
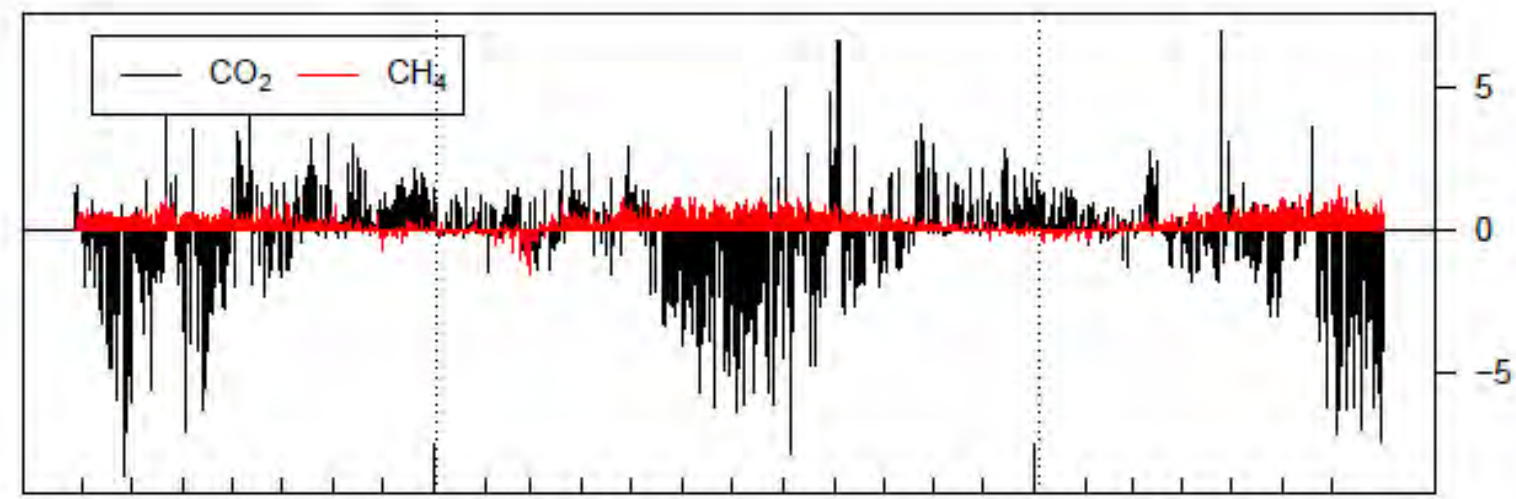
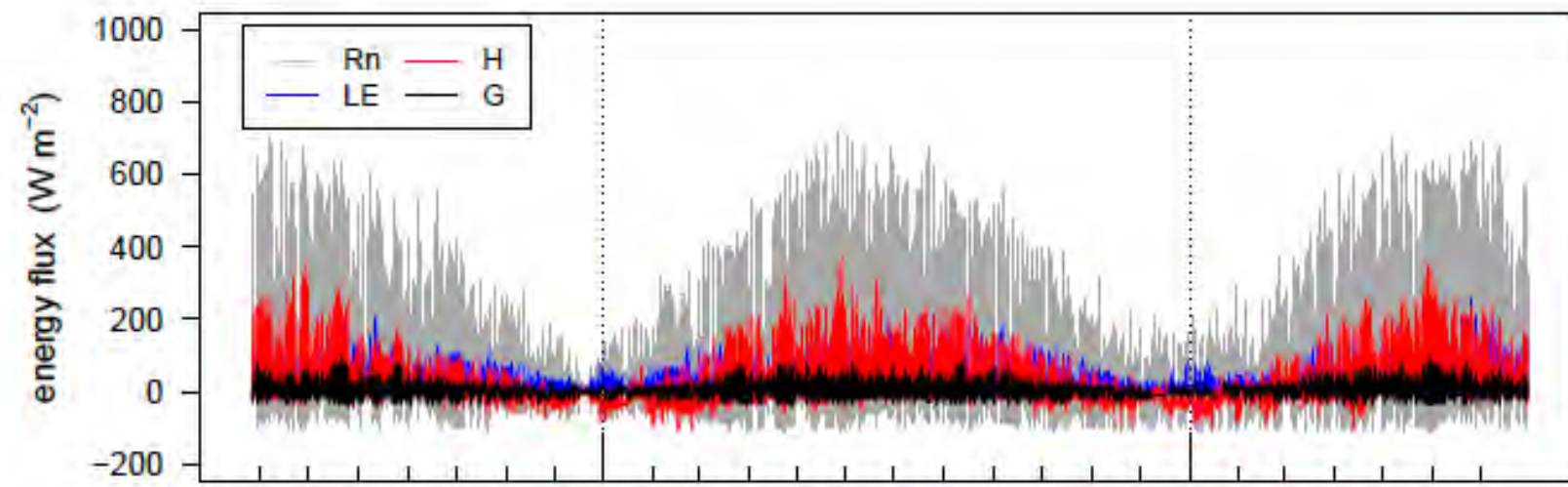
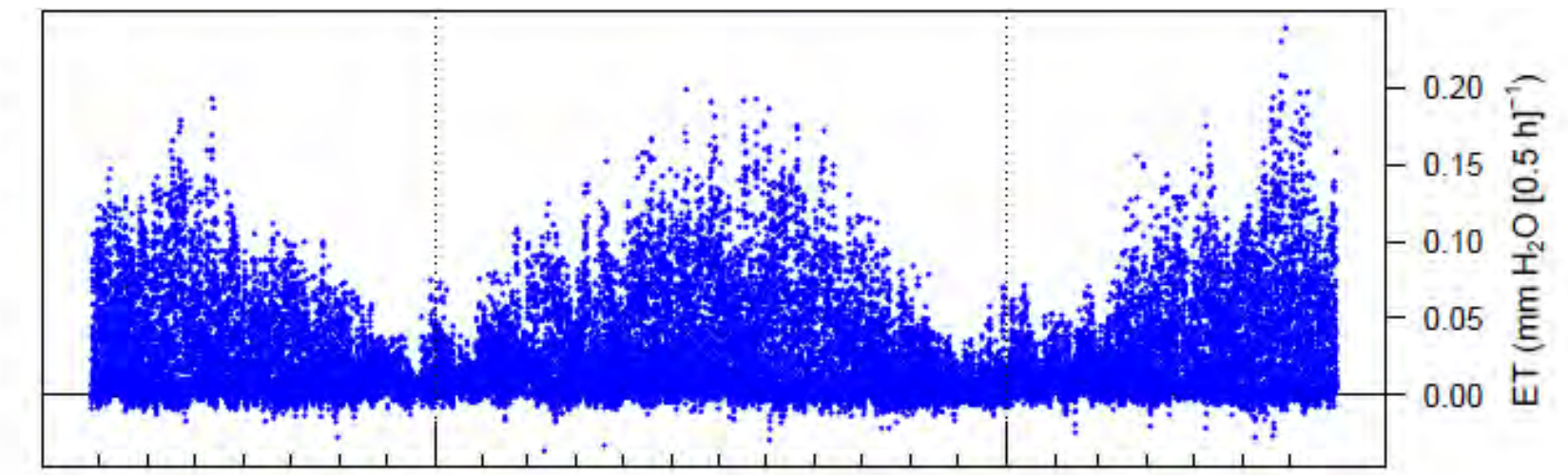
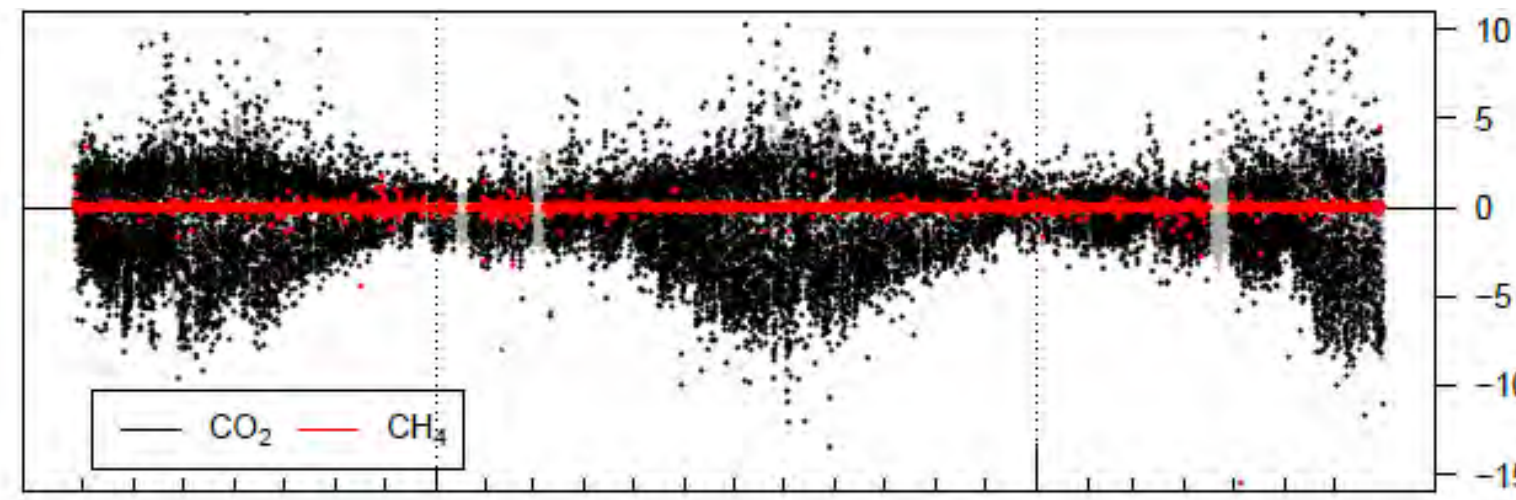
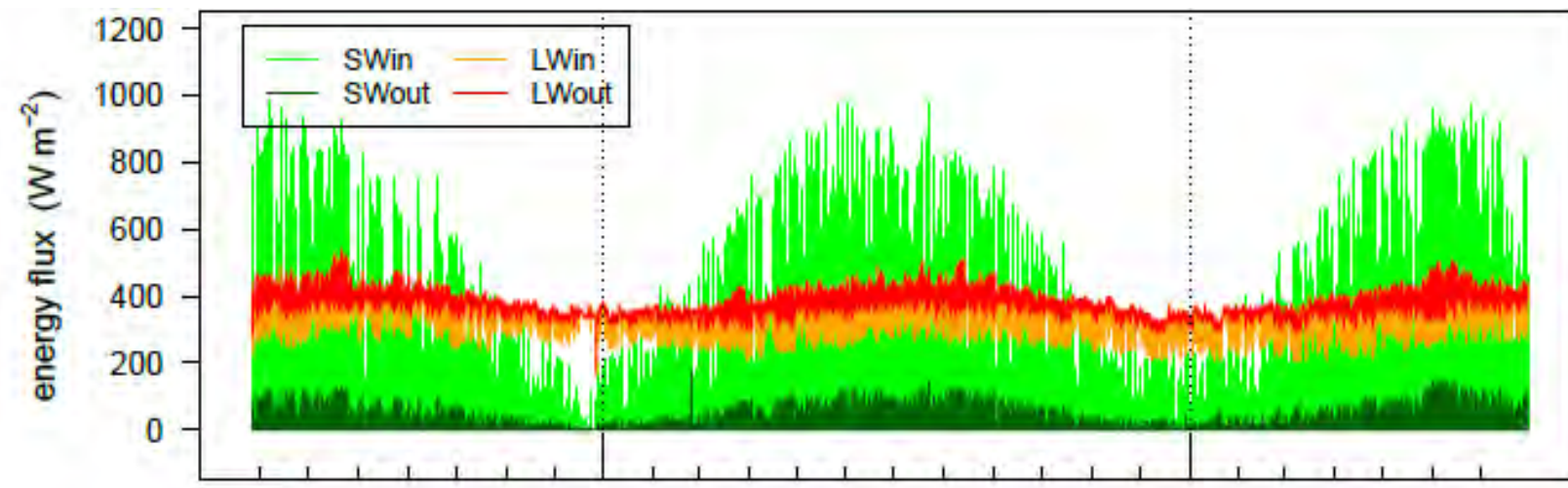
- What is the GHG balance of the land & water surface, how is it changing, what are the drivers?
- Can land system be managed for enhanced C storage and/or decreased GHG emission? What are the co-benefits and trade-offs?
- How permanent are C stocks under environmental and/or socio-economic change?
- Measurable, reportable, verifiable (MRV) for SFI, ELMS, Peatland Code, etc.



UK-FLUX: eddy covariance network



Ballynahone, NI



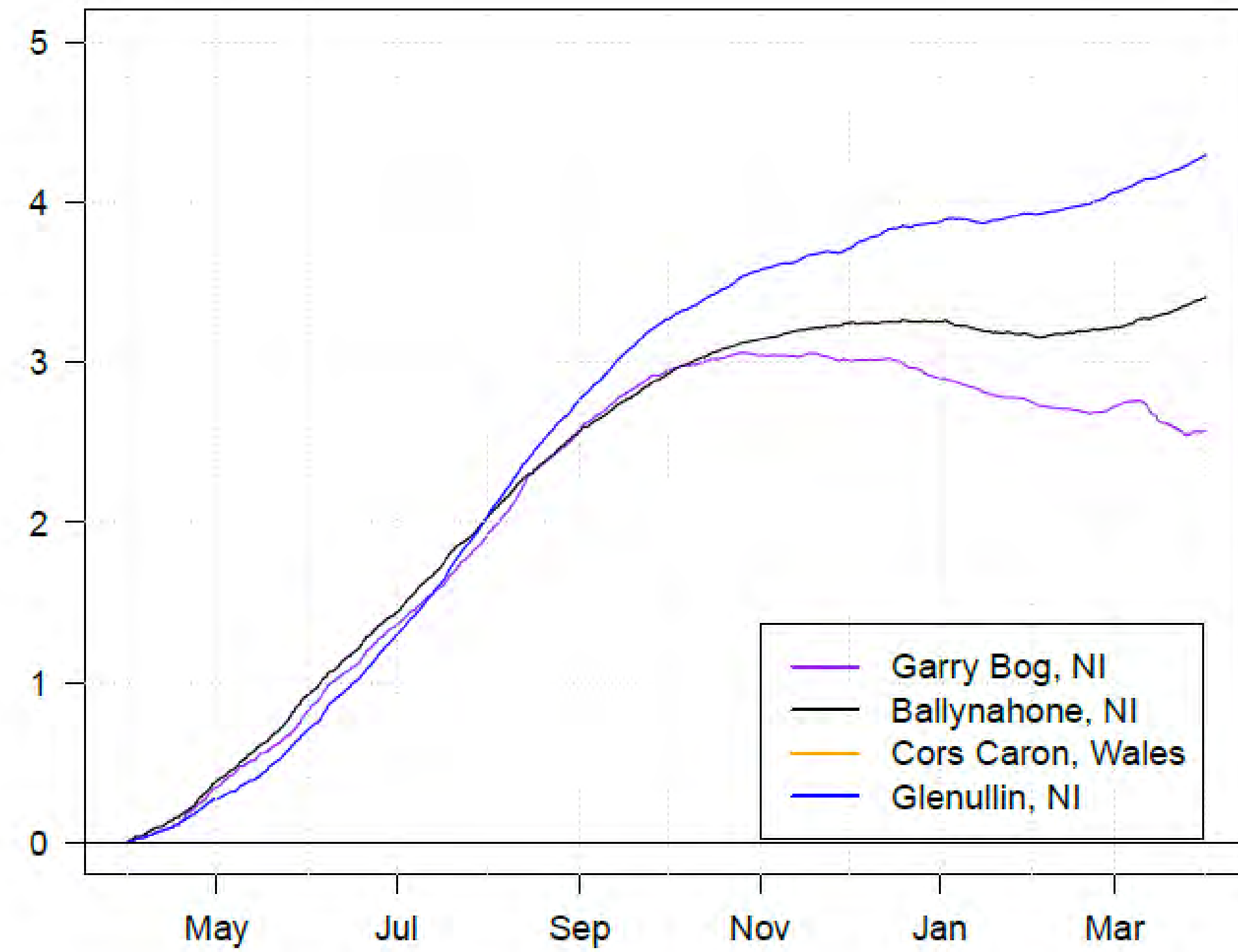
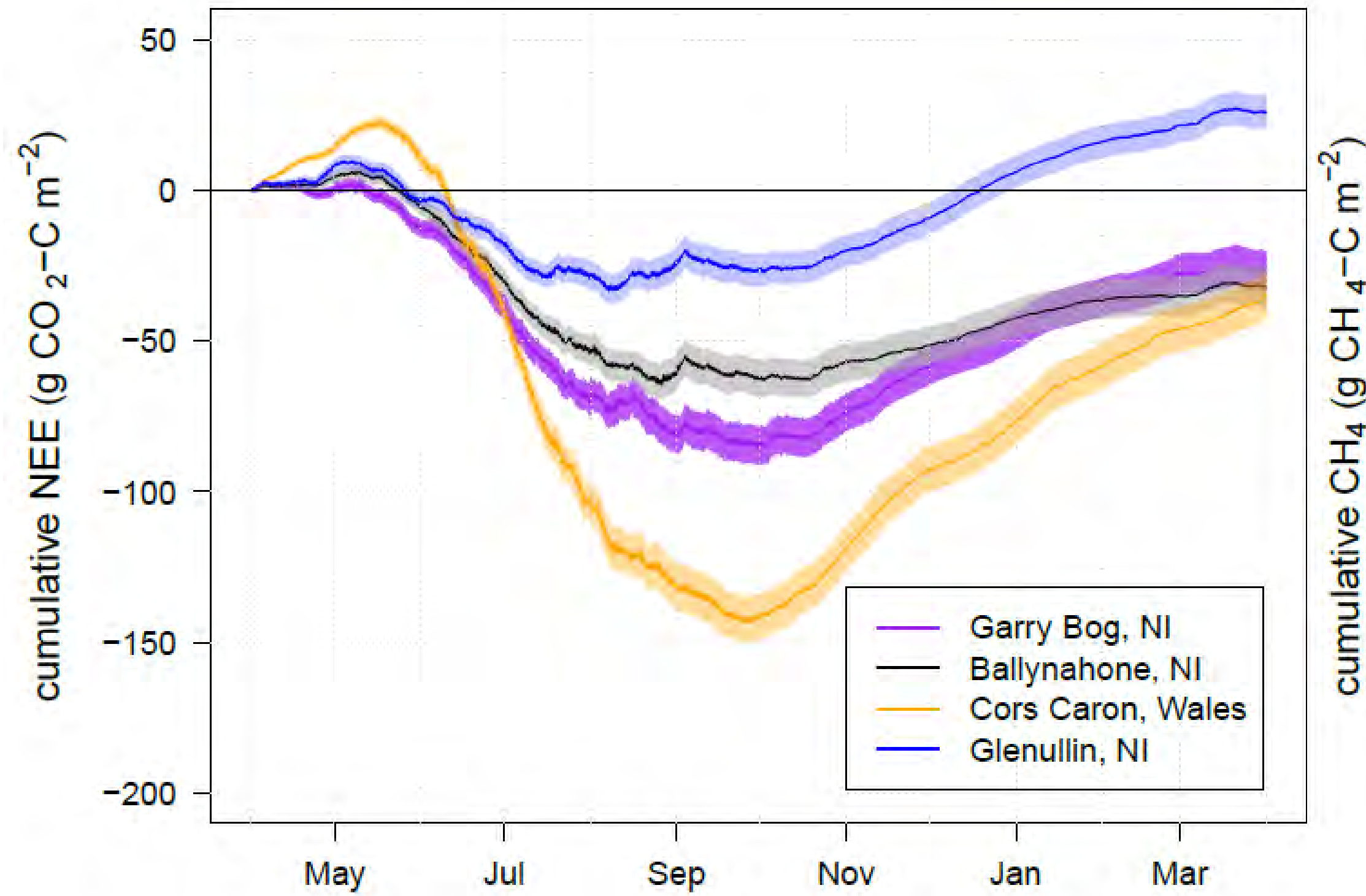
Raised bogs (2022)



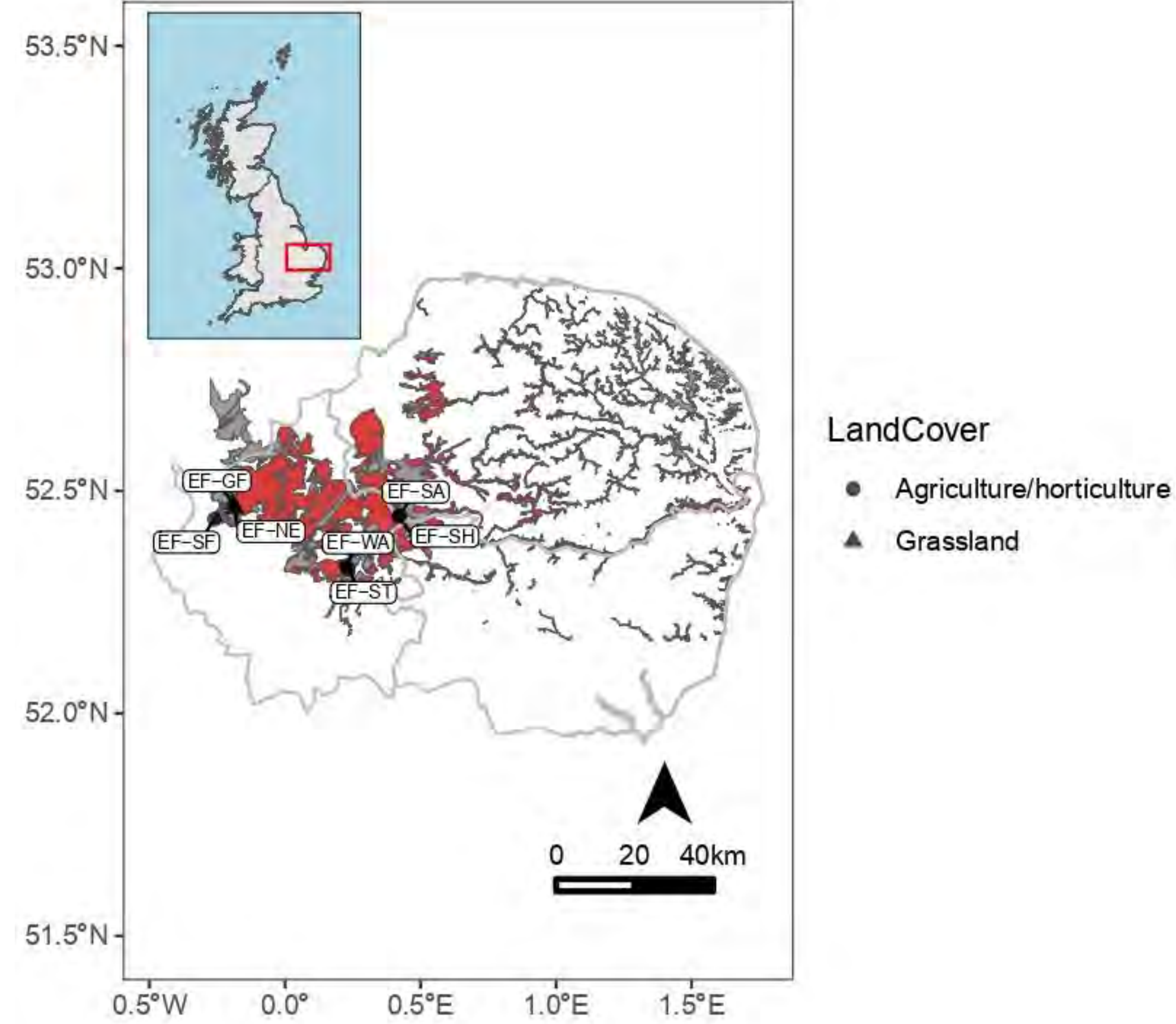
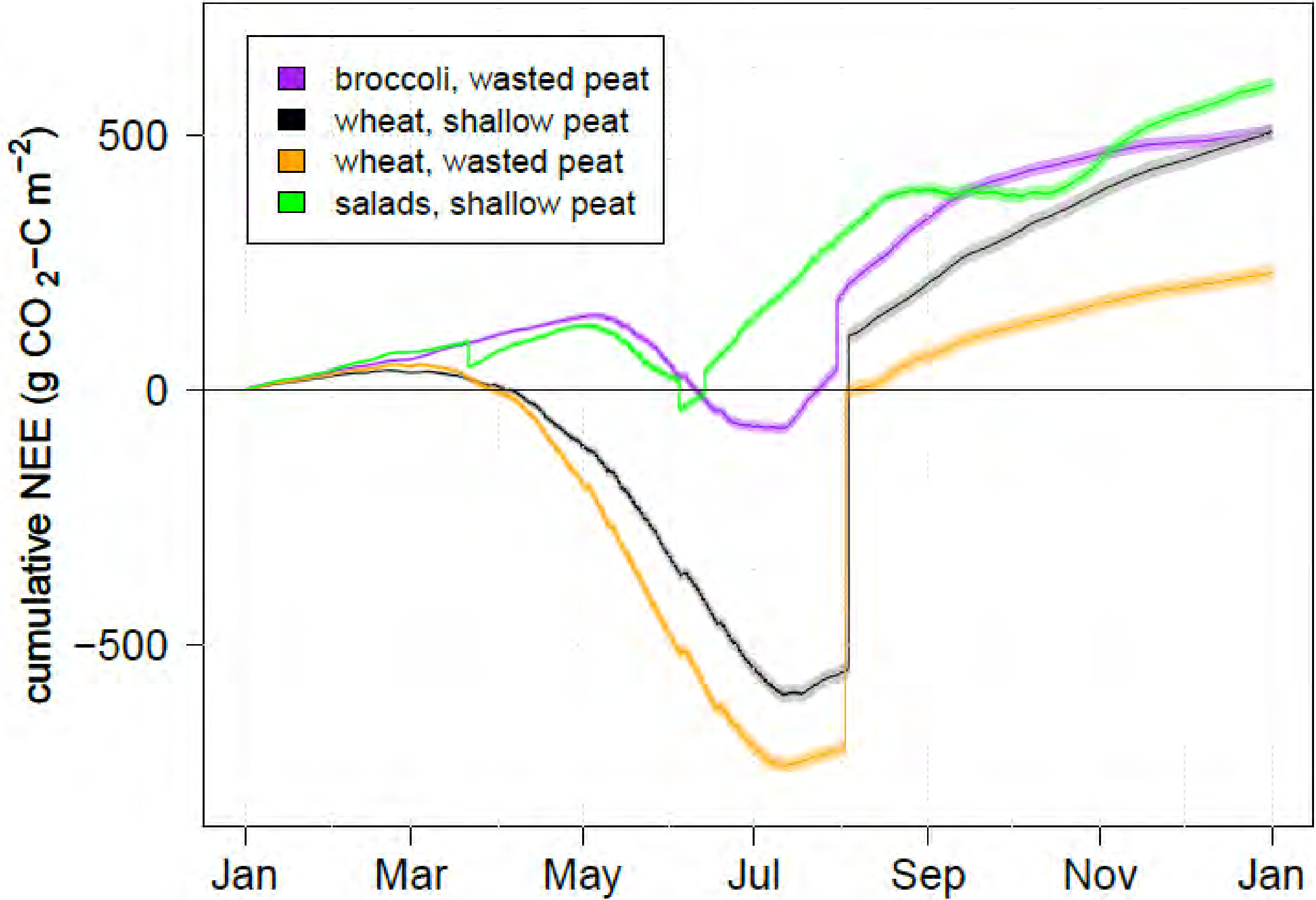
Department of
Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs



UK-SCAPE
UK Status, Change and Projections of the Environment



New data: Croplands on lowland peat (2022)



Overriding water table control on managed peatland greenhouse gas emissions

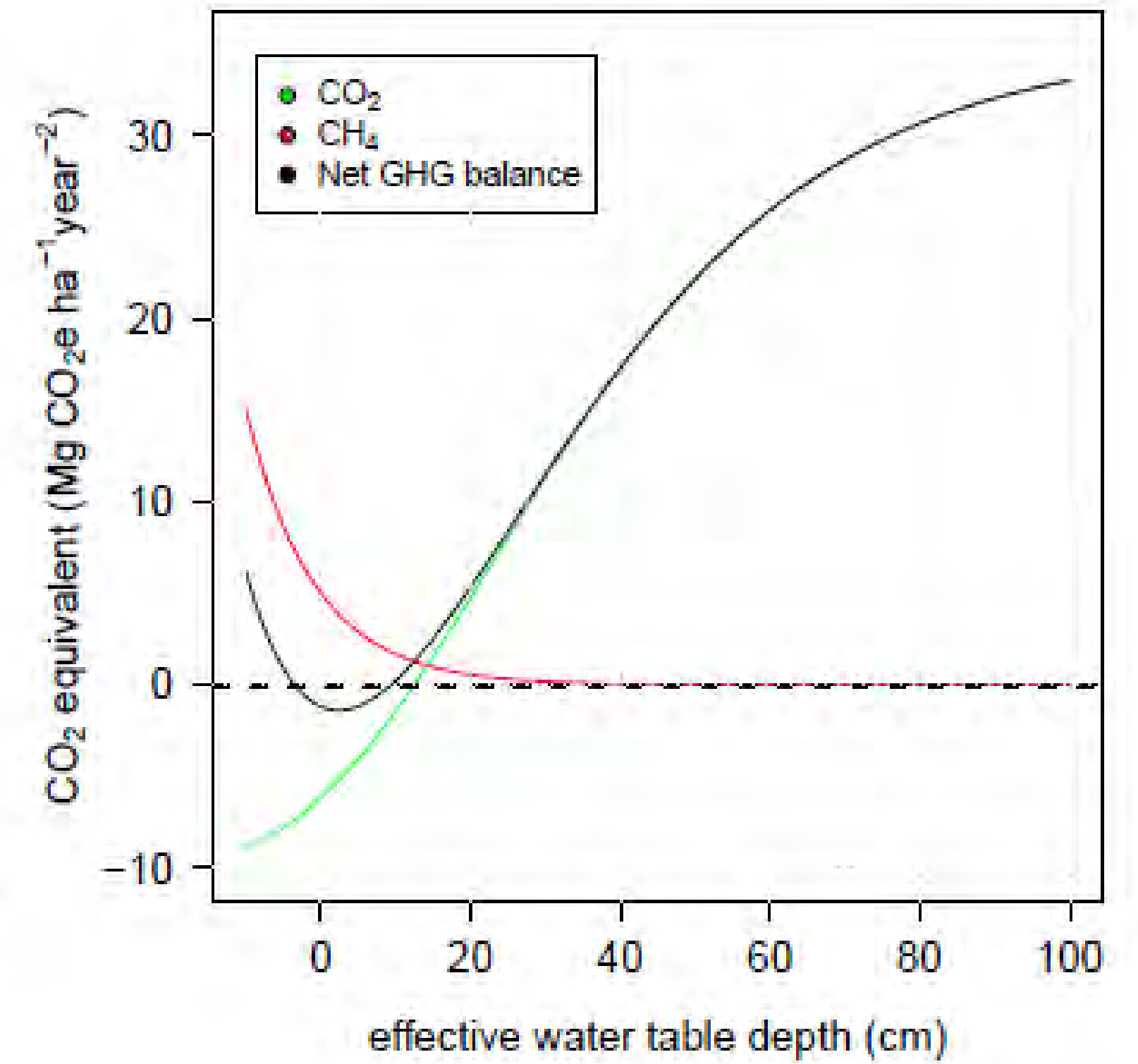
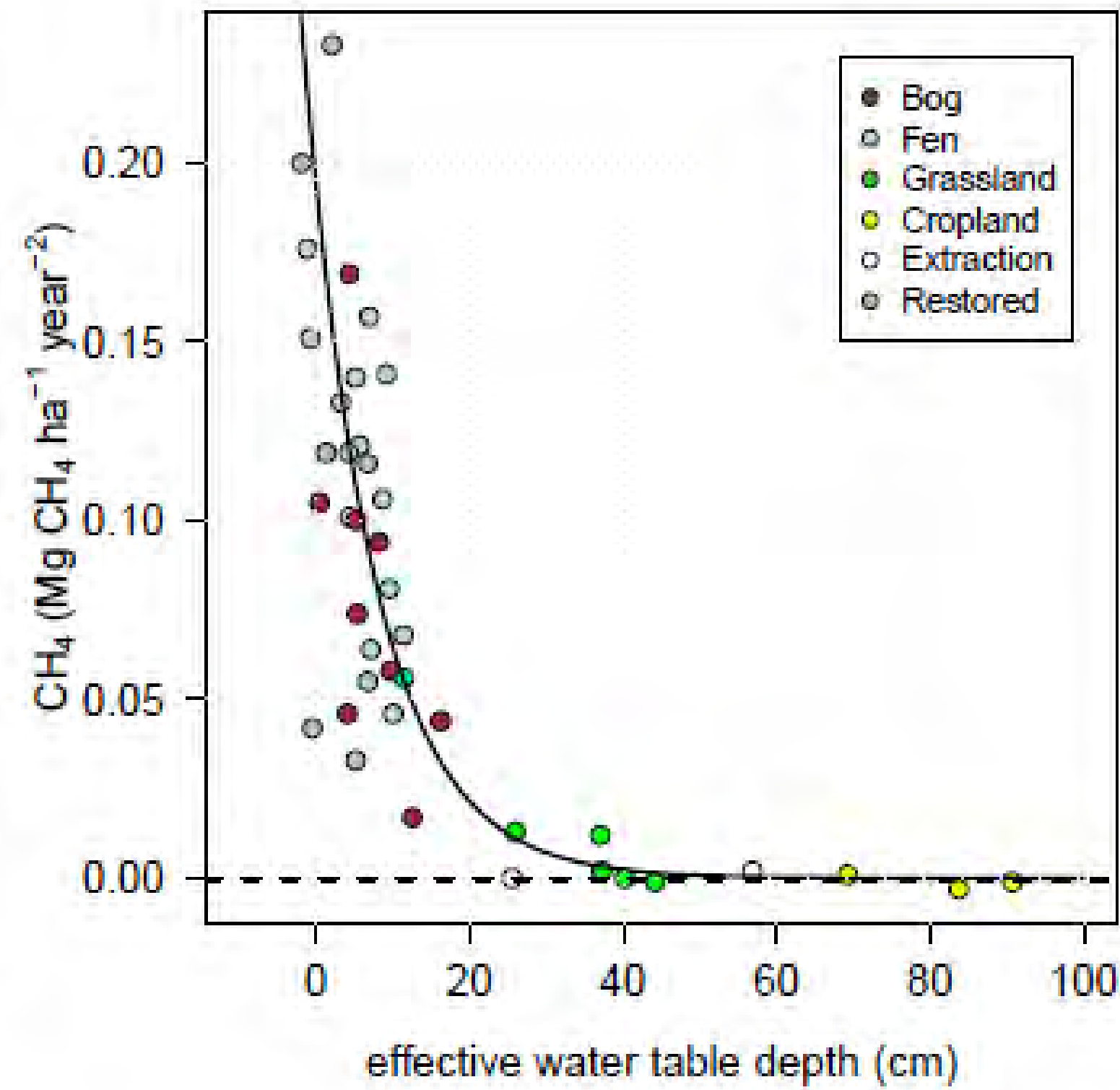
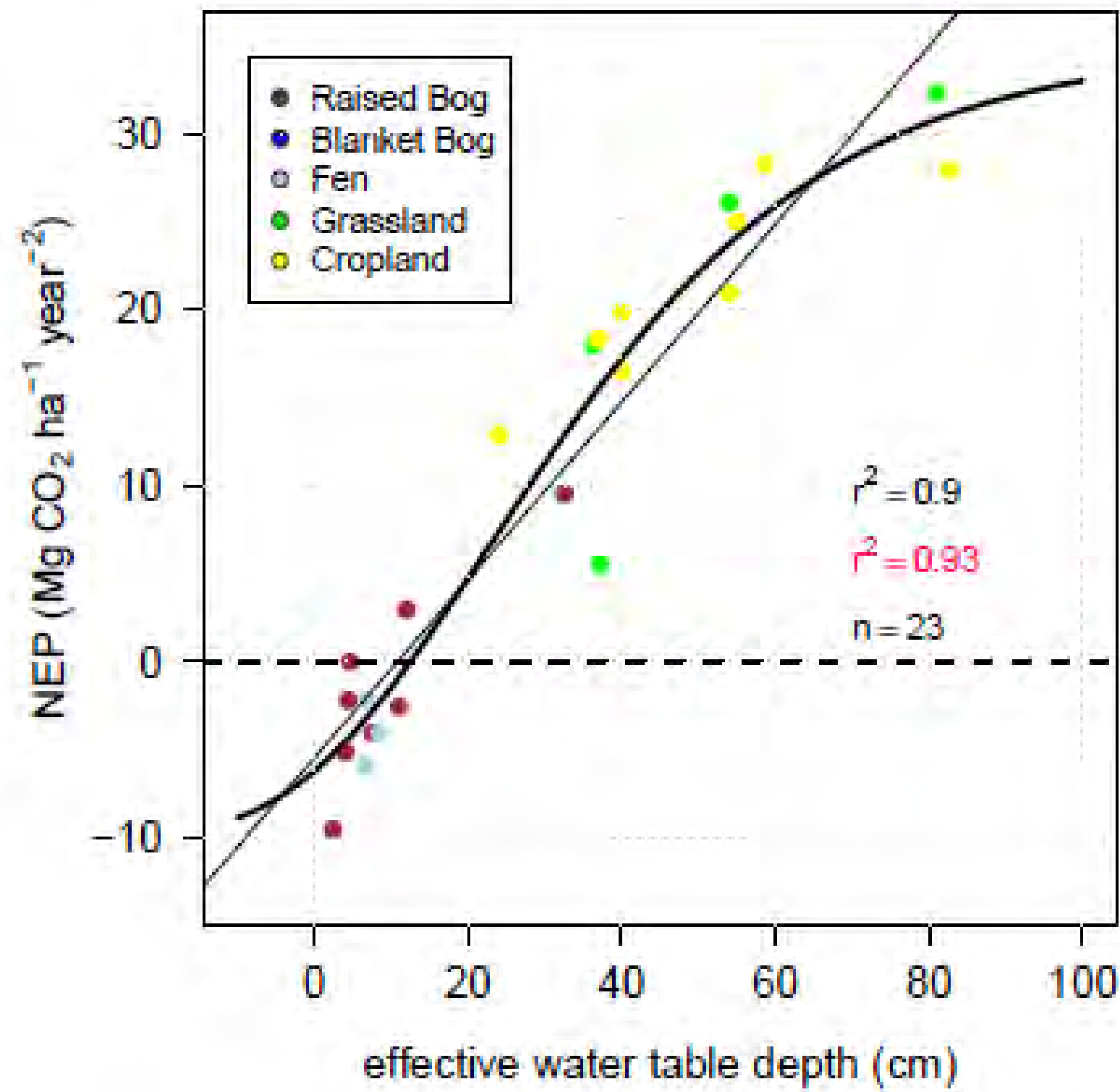
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03523-1>

Received: 6 November 2020

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Published online: 21 April 2021

C. D. Evans^{1,2,3}, M. Peacock², A. J. Baird², R. R. E. Artz¹, A. Burden¹, N. Callaghan¹, P. J. Chapman², H. M. Cooper², M. Coyle^{4,5}, E. Craig^{1,7}, A. Cumming², S. Dixon², V. Gauci², R. P. Grayson², C. Helfter⁴, C. M. Heppell¹⁰, J. Holden², D. L. Jones^{7,11,12}, J. Kaduk¹³, P. Levy², R. Matthews¹⁴, N. P. McNamara², T. Misselbrook¹⁴, S. Oakley¹⁵, S. E. Page¹², M. Rayment², L. M. Ridley⁷, K. M. Stanley¹⁶, J. L. Williamson¹, F. Worrall² & R. Morrison²



Overriding water table control on managed peatland greenhouse gas emissions

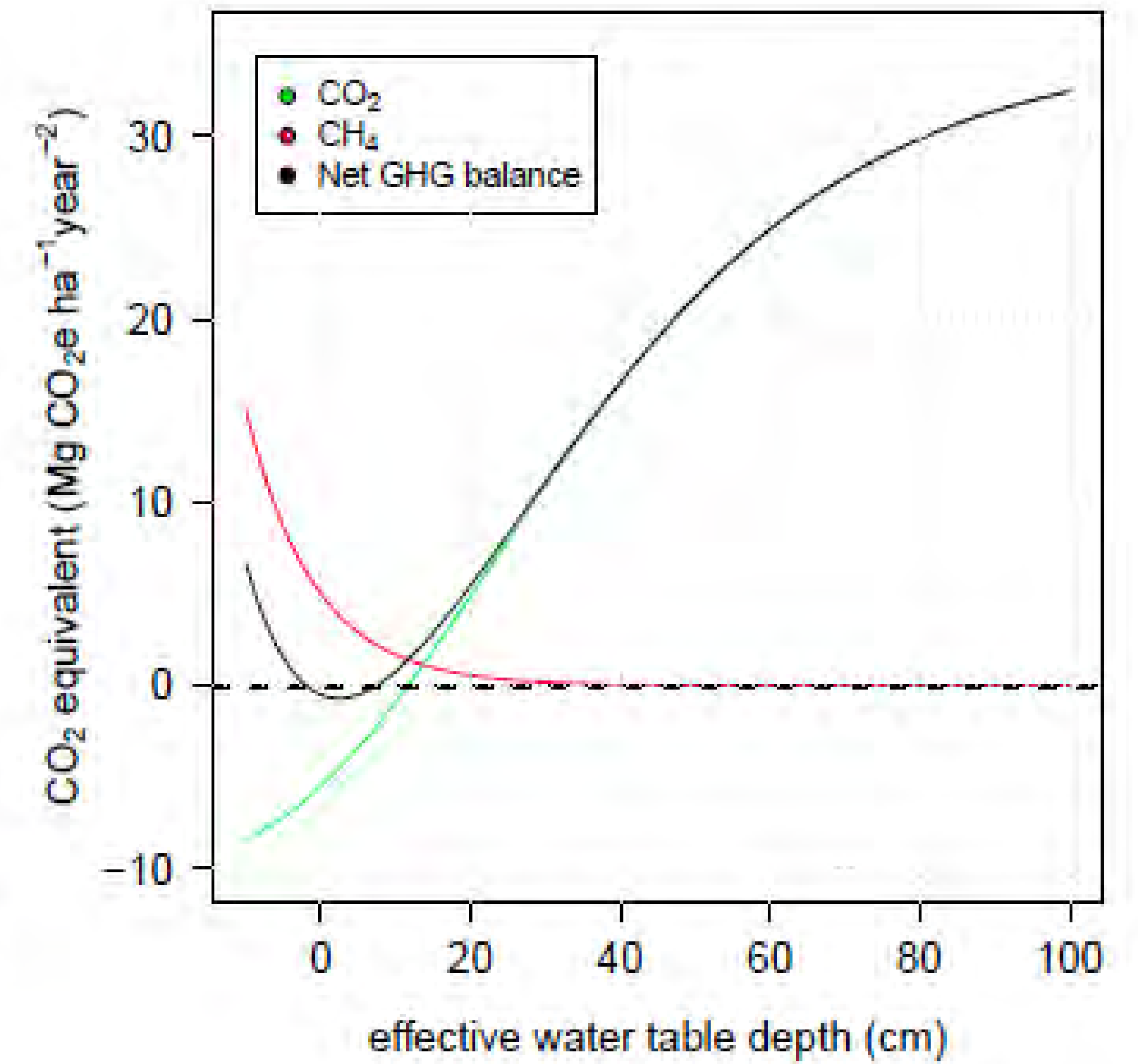
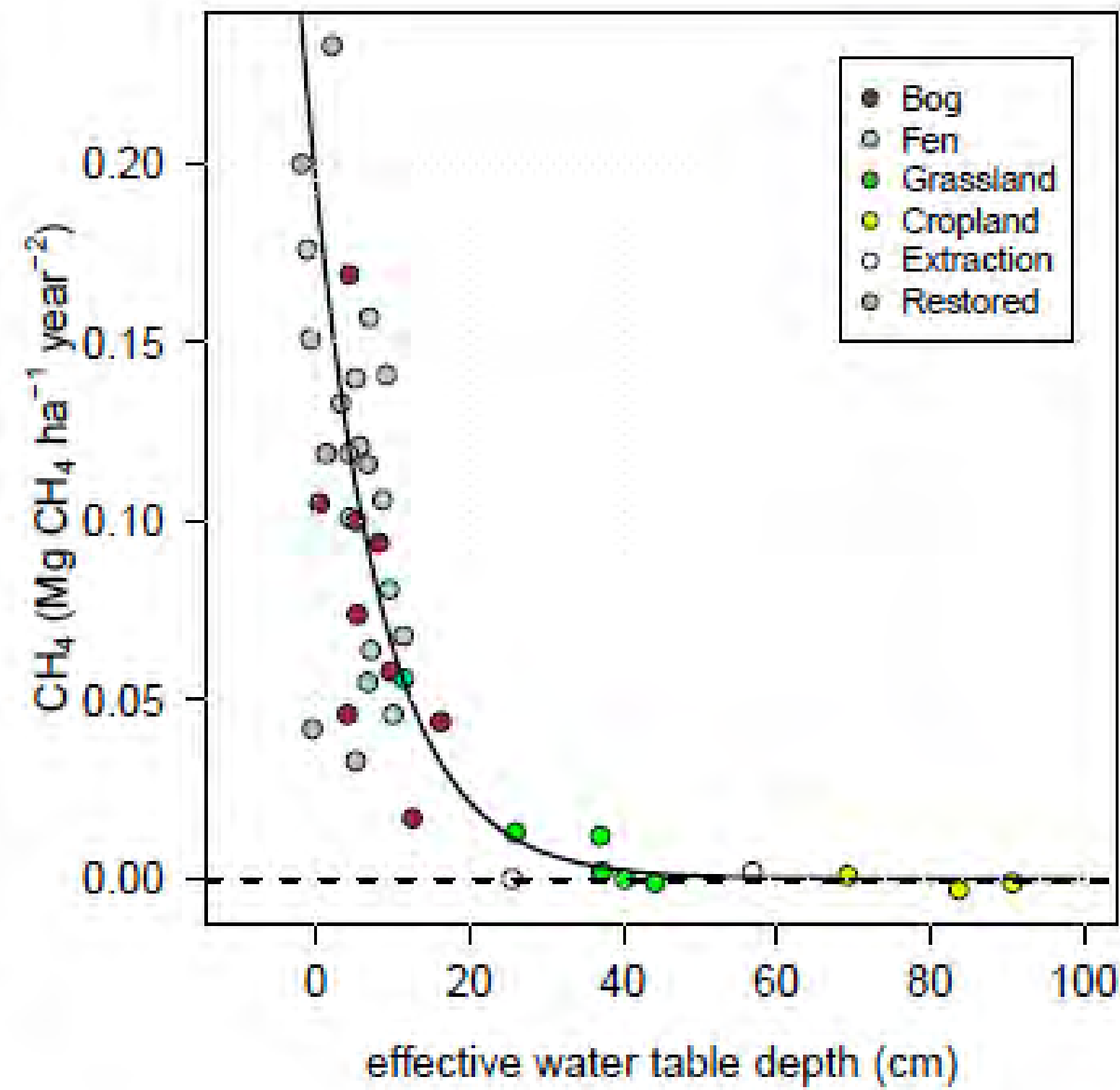
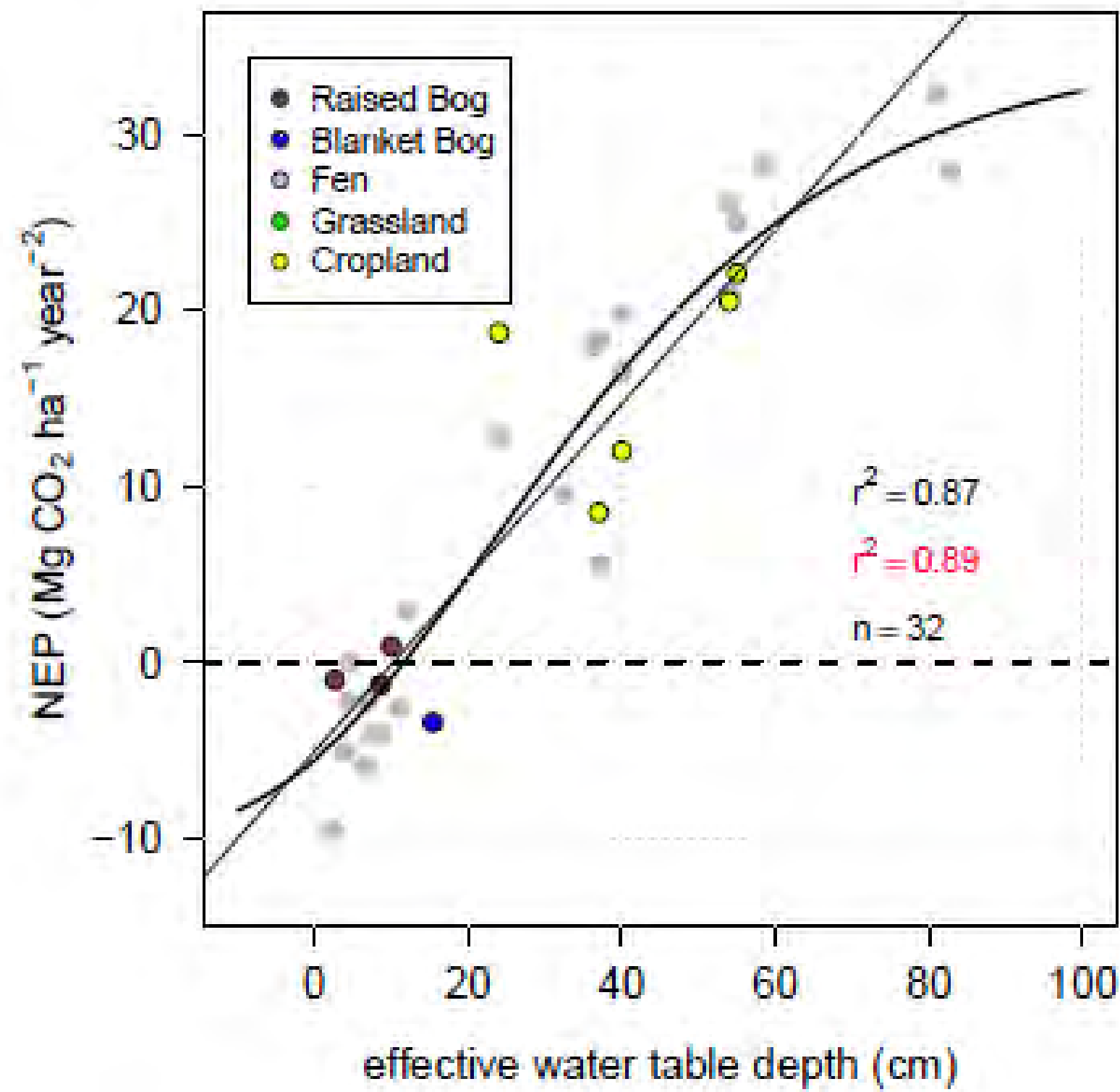
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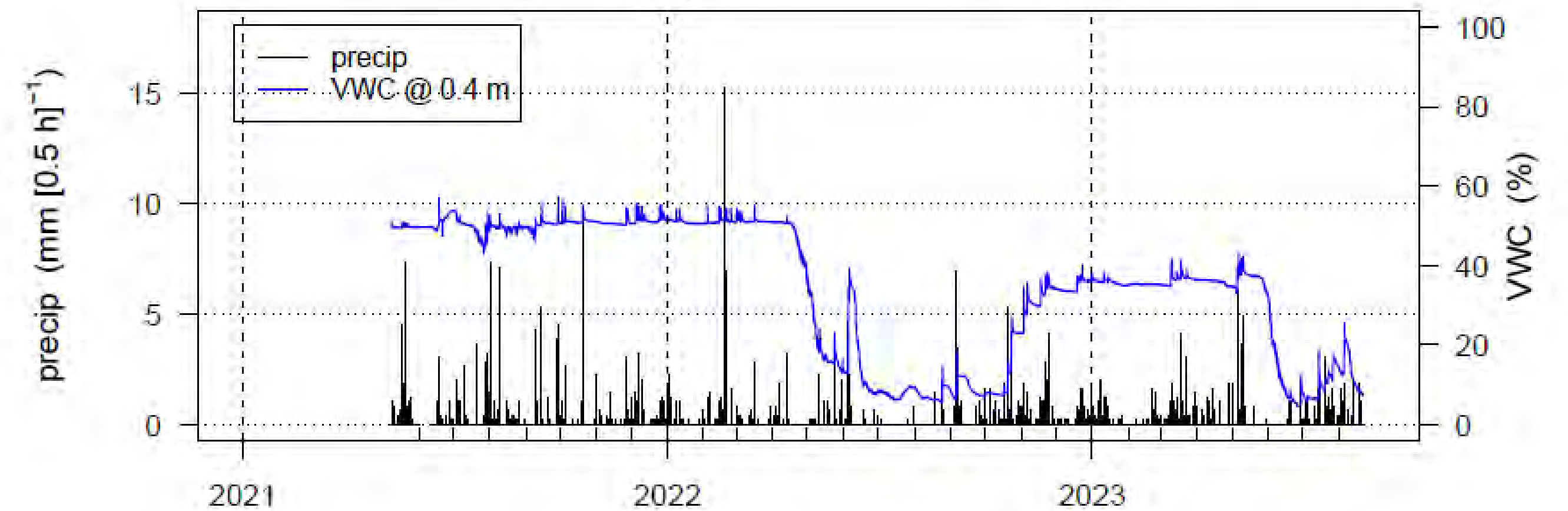
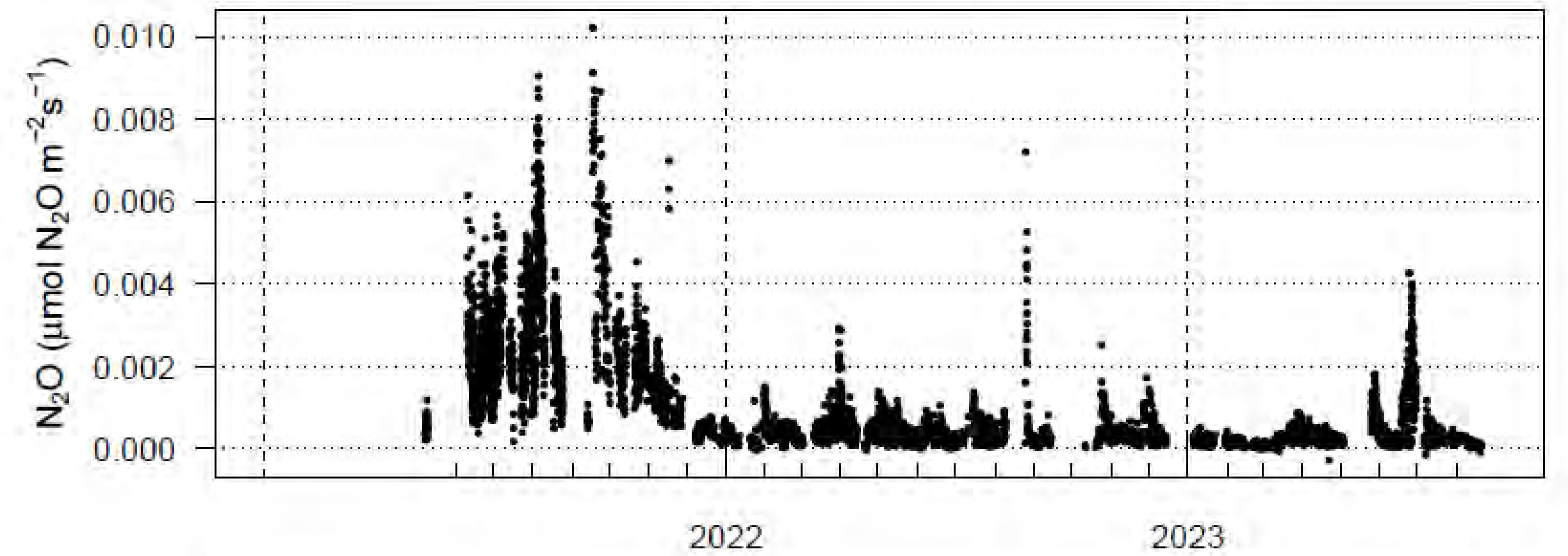
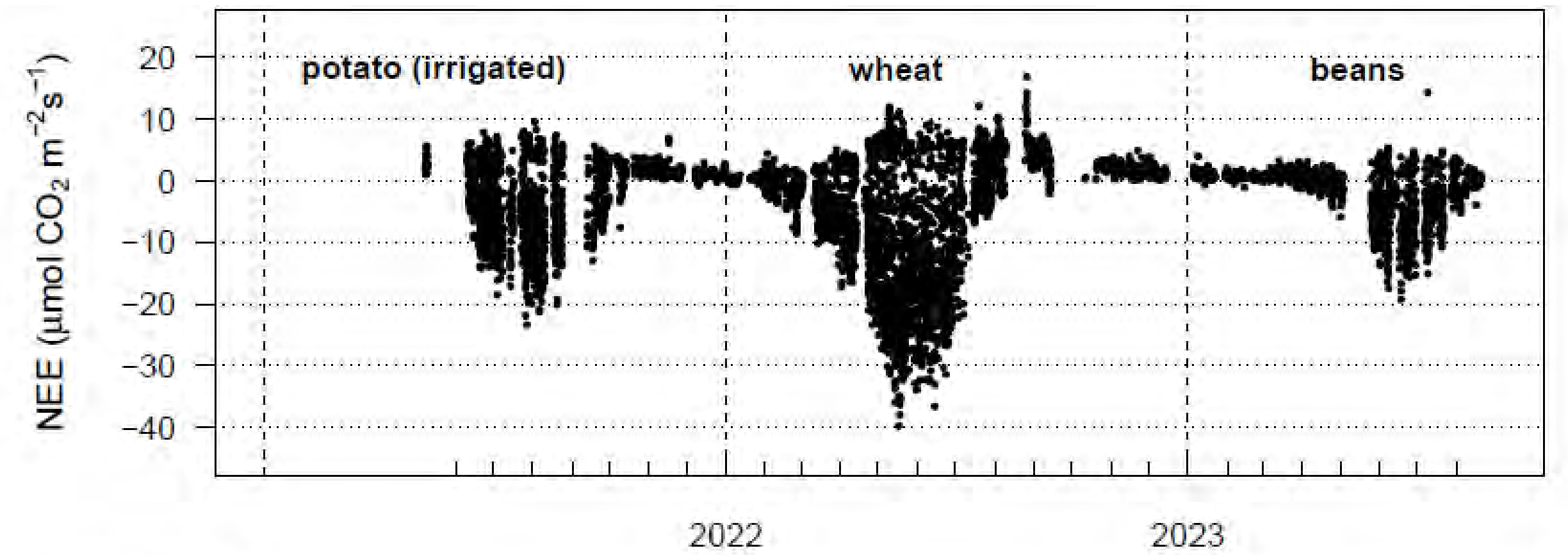
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What about N₂O?



Solutions: Pymoor Re-wetting Field Trials & Demonstration



Aim: Assess a wide range of possible native vegetation and crop endpoints for peatland re-wetting in terms of GHG emissions, carbon capture, biodiversity and food production

Three sites (replicates)

Each site c.150m × 20m

Peat lined with PVC liner to ensure re-wetting

Water table +/- 10cm below surface

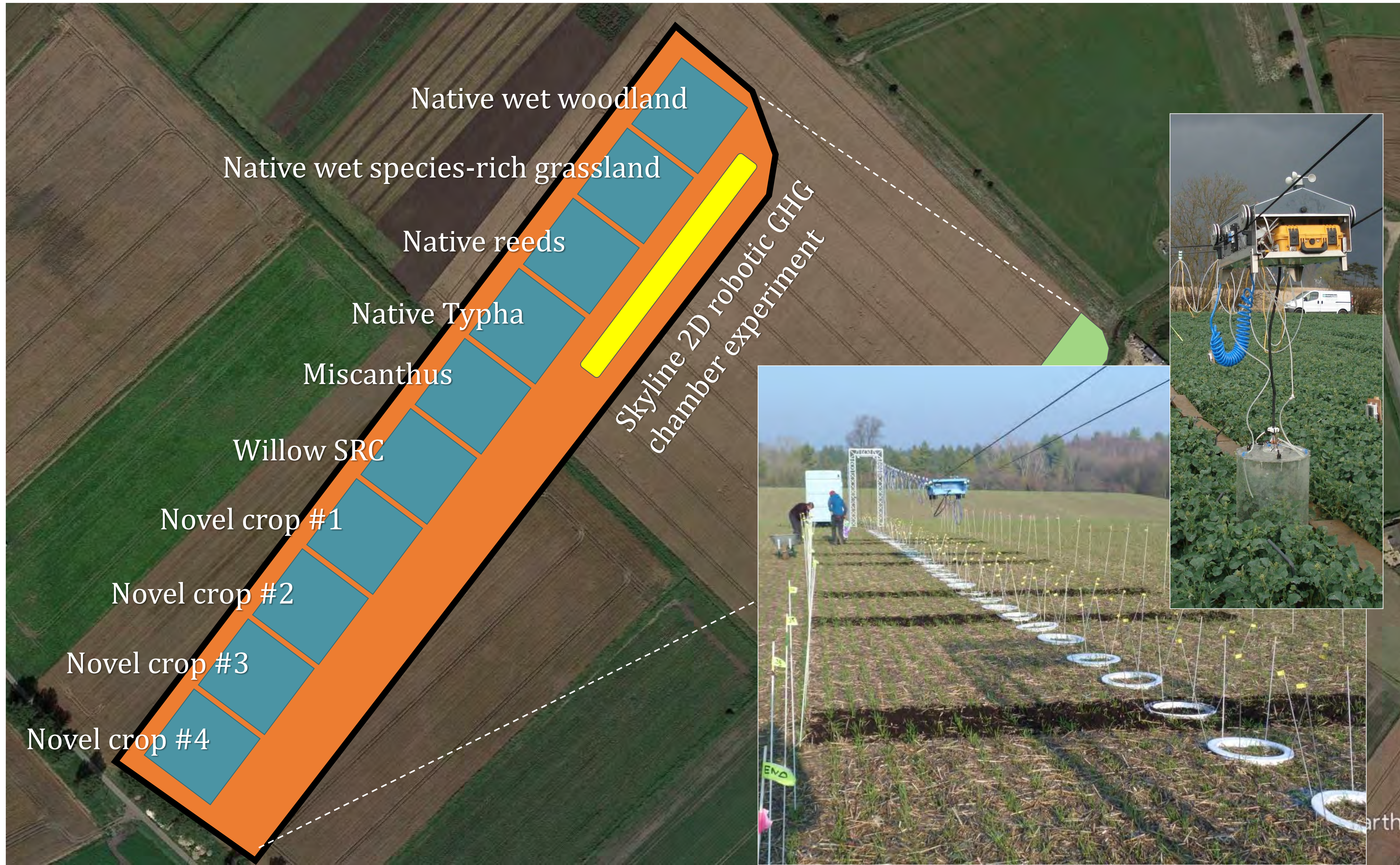
Seasonal draw down (TBC)

Manual GHG measures using chambers all plots

SKYLINE 2D robotic chamber experiment for high temporal frequency GHG measures (Site 1)



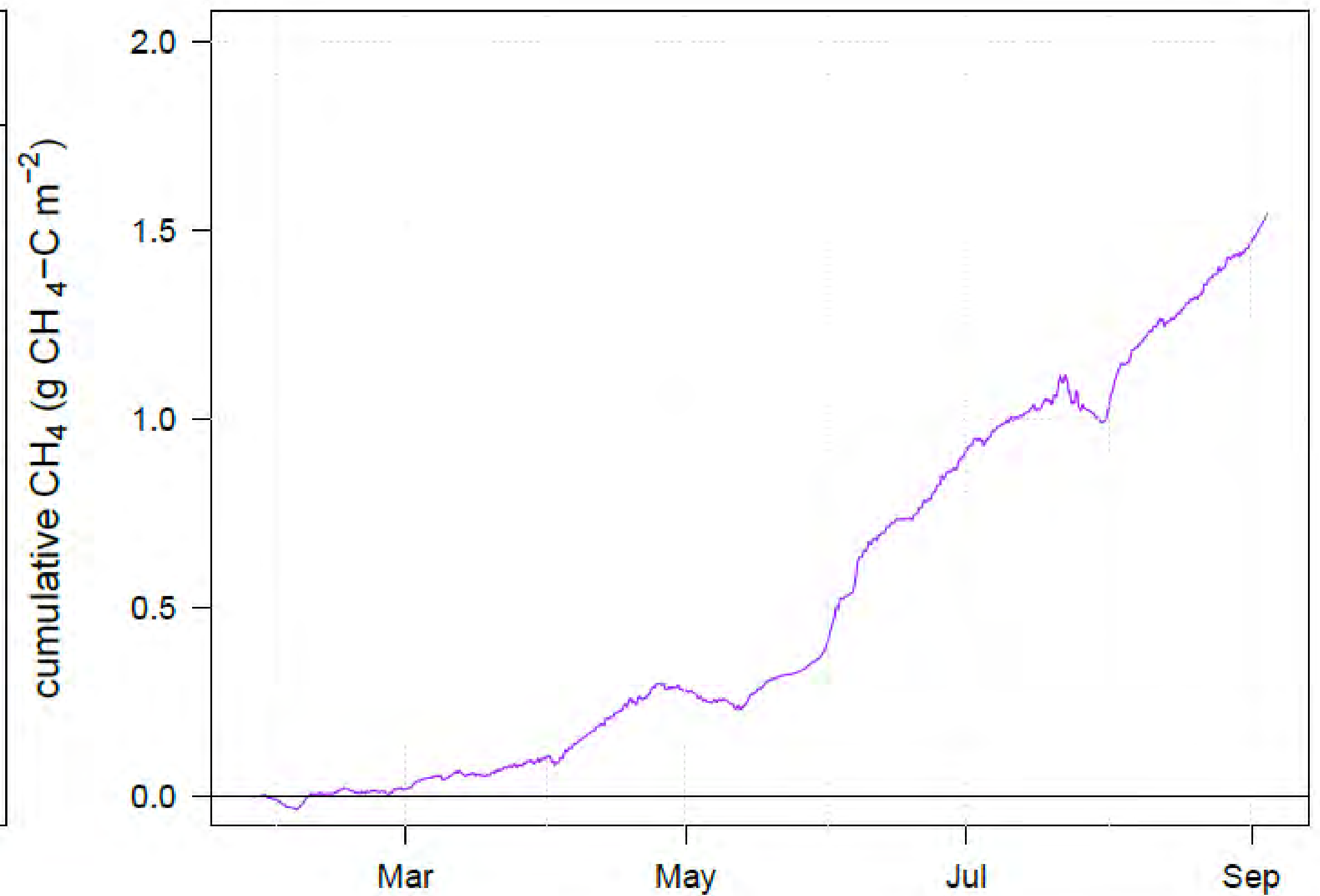
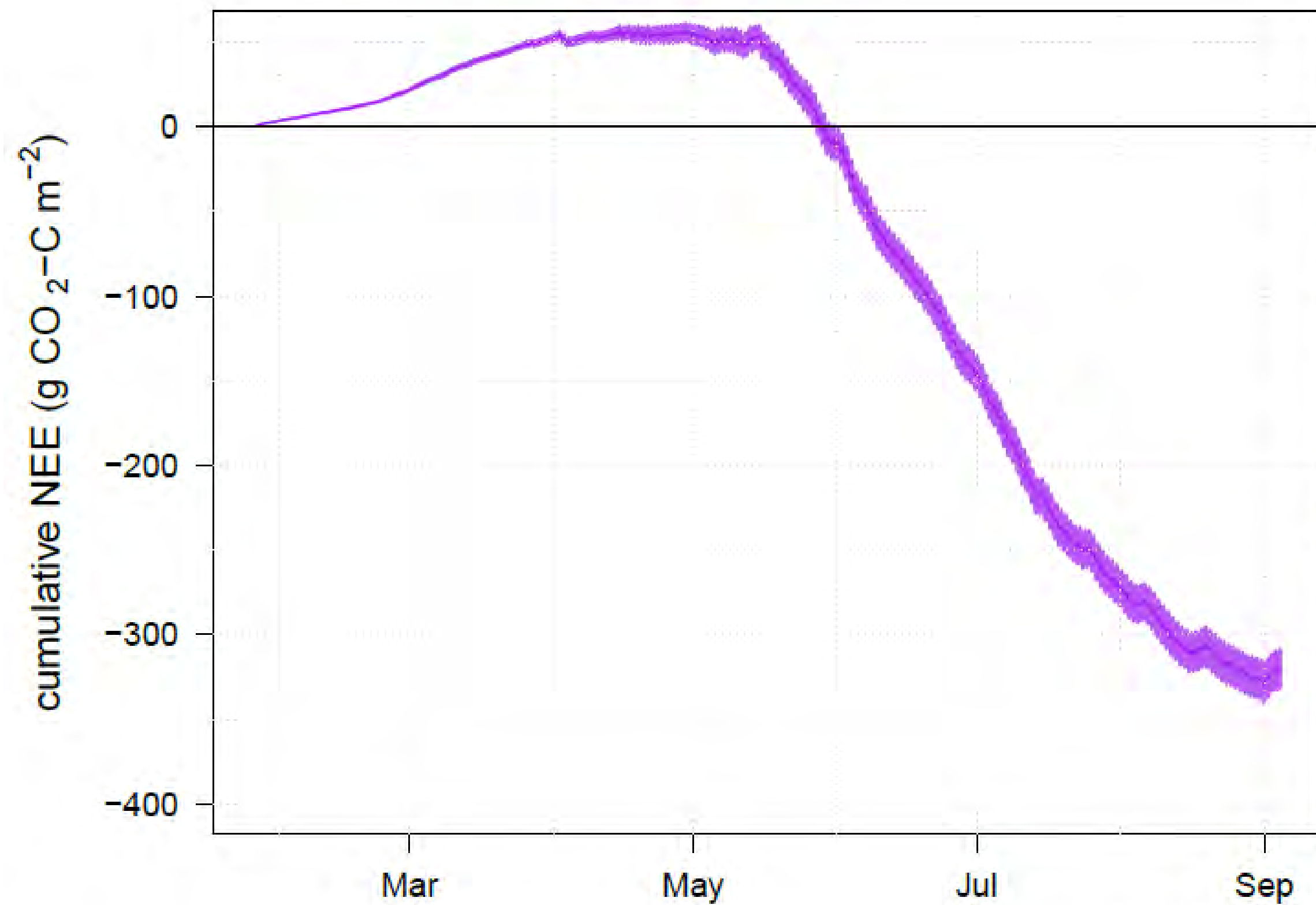
Solutions: Pymoor Re-wetting Field Trials: Potential Treatments



Peatland GGR: Gravel pit restoration - Paludification?

HOUSE FEN

Peatland GGR Gravel pit restoration - Paludification?



Summary

- UK-FLUX network continues to grow, particularly for peatlands
- New data from a range of sites, including N₂O from lowland agricultural peatlands
- Relationship between water levels and C GHG emissions seems robust
- Establishment of trials focusing on lowland peatlands, including wetter farming and paludiculture

Peatlands and Methane

Hans Joosten,
Greifswald Mire Centre





The case for enhancing carbon storage in peatlands

Thanks to: Julian Small, Emily Fearn-Nicol

Date:
Sept 26, 2023



Peatland Code – Data Gaps

Quick summary of data requests
for Paludiculture and Forest to Bog

**Garance Wood-Moulin, Peatland Code
Development Manager, IUCN UK Peatland
Programme**

iucn-uk-peatlandprogramme.org





Peatland Code Ambitions

Paludiculture
Forest to Bog
Fens

At the moment Paludiculture and Forest to Bog are not eligible as a condition category under the Peatland Code.

Paludiculture Data Needs



Our call for evidence includes:

Water Table depths

We need water table depth measurements pre and post baseline

Site History

Site location, details of site preparation and planting method

Specific Crop

We need to know the success of establishment, crop harvest, productivity

GHG Fluxes

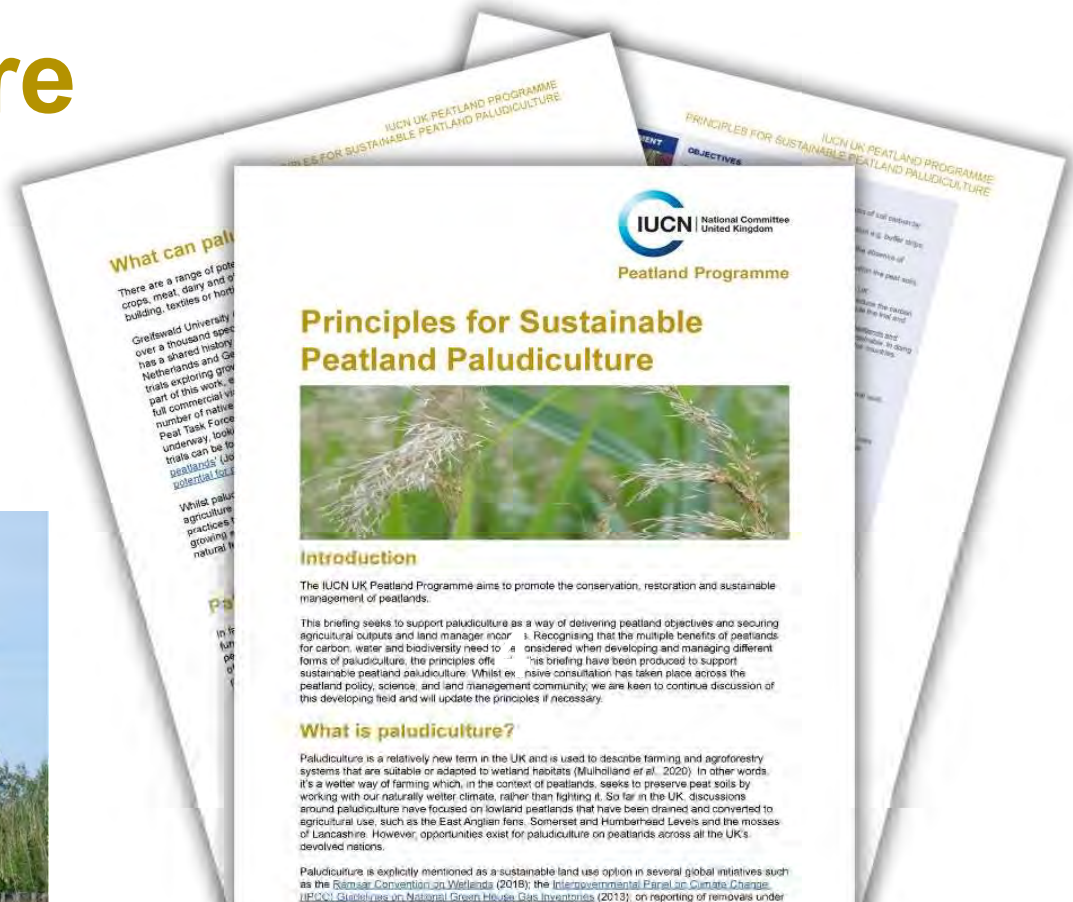
We need to measure the GHG flux before and after harvest

Principles for Sustainable Paludiculture

Paludiculture is one of the tools to help deliver peatland objectives

We set out five principles which should be considered, in the UK context, for sustainable paludiculture:

1. Strategic
2. Rewetting
3. Catchment
4. Value
5. Nature





Fens

- Water table depth to help define condition categories
- We need more data for Modified Fen as don't have enough data for category emission factors.

Forest to Bog ambitions

Co-ordinated Research

Further build data sets on forest to bog restoration under different management prescriptions across the UK.

Policy Alignment

Overcome some of the policy challenges in the way forestry and peatland restoration is accounted for in the LULUCF inventory



Conclusion



Data, Data, Data

We need more data

Get in Touch



Contact us:



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www.iucn-uk-peatlandprogramme.org



Peatscapes

Knowledge Controversies in Peat Restoration

Dr James Palmer

Aneurin Merrill-Glover



Dr Kärg Kama

Roosa Rytönen



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Questions

1. How do emergent peatland restoration efforts interact with pre-existing knowledges and lived experiences of peatlands?
2. How does knowledge about peatlands circulate, and how is it integrated with new techniques of measuring and restoring peatlands?



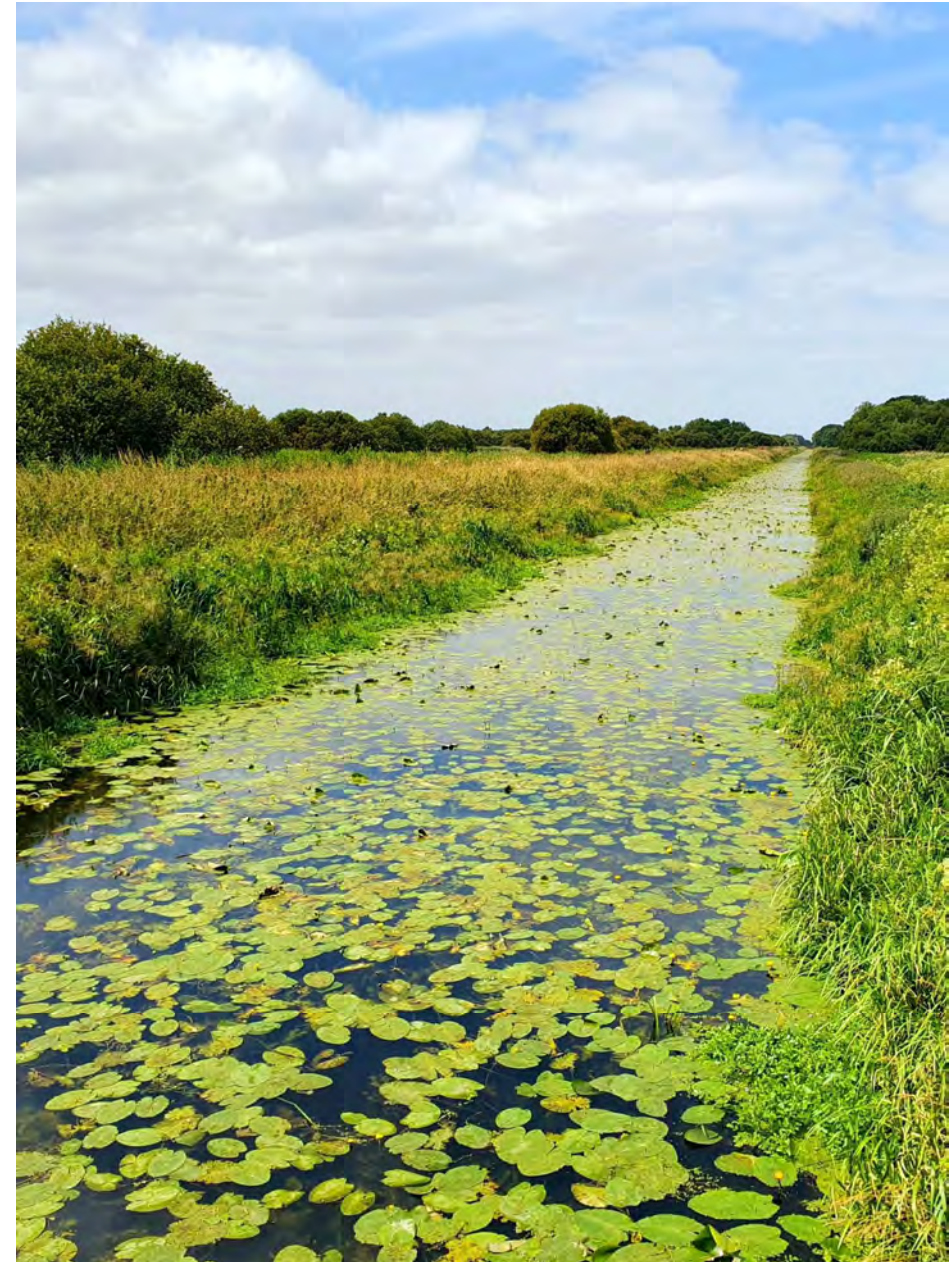
Study Areas

Two study sites in the UK:

1. Honeygar Nature Reserve
2. The Great Fen

Two study sites in Estonia:

1. Lavassaare Peatlands
2. Kolga-Jaani Peatlands



Methods

Walking Interviews

Desk-based Interviews

Photovoice

Grey Literature

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Outputs

Four peer-reviewed articles in human geography or social science

Guidelines for scaling-up peatland restoration

Project Website, Interview Archive and Photovoice Gallery

Interdisciplinary Symposium

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Thank you for listening!

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