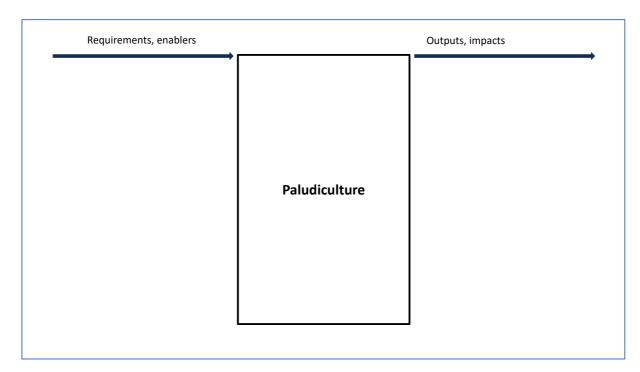
Peatland Programme conference 2023 workshop summary: Principles of sustainable peatland paludiculture

Context and aims

Paludiculture is a farming system modelled on the profitable production of wetland crops. In fact, this is not new: reeds, mosses and sedges have been harvested from wetlands for household and commercial uses for centuries. However, paludiculture could provide a new opportunity to meet the challenges of the 21st century (climate change, biodiversity loss, food/fibre/energy security), particularly for farmers on marginal land, by enabling the profitable production of fibre and food crops suited to wetland whilst better managing carbon stocks and enhancing biodiversity. One recommendation of the Lowland Agricultural Peat Task Force (published Thursday 29th June 2023) was the adoption of a roadmap that sets out how the widescale adoption of paludiculture might become a commercial reality. The Paludiculture Exploration Fund is delivering an integrated series of projects and engagement activity to help overcome barriers to adoption of paludiculture in practice. But paludiculture is not a panacea. In this workshop we will explore how the benefits and risks of paludiculture should be considered and addressed within the landscape context. Is paludiculture good for natural lowland peat habitats or does it bring new threats?

Workshop activities

To begin the workshop, small groups identified and discussed the requirements and enablers for paludiculture together with the potential outputs and impacts.



Summary of feedback (grouped, but in no particular order)

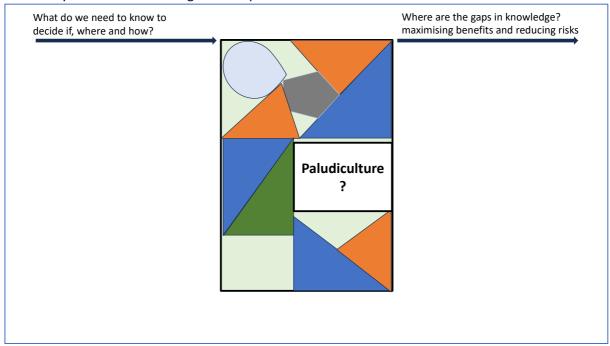
Requirements, enablers

- Water management structures
- Abstraction regulations allowing:
 More water
 Stable / manageable high-water table
 Irrigation
- Peat or other water-holding soil
- Market for goods
- Commercial business models
- Sustainable reliable seed / transplanting materials
- Accessible investment funding
- Landowner engagement
- Willingness to explore change in land management
- Proof of concept at field scale
- Grower training
- Community engagement
- Enabling government policies
- Government incentives
- Public funding for priming action
- Funding for R&D and innovation
- Biodiversity

Outputs, impacts

- Novel products
- Low carbon products
- Developing markets
- Materials to develop peat-free growing media (e.g., harvested Sphagnum, typha fibre)
- Profit
- Diversification of farm income
- Job creation / loss +
- Reduced land-based carbon emissions
- Replacement of fossil fuels
- Peat soil preservation
- Carbon sequestration
- Stable and controllable water tables
- Flood storage
- Clean water
- Improved habitat and biodiversity ++
- More sustainable use of farmland surrounding peatland nature reserves to support those habitats

To bring together the thoughts of the workshop, we finished by collecting up reflections on the knowledge gaps both to identify the most suitable locations for paludiculture and to assess the benefits and risks associated with implementation, recognising that in lowland peat landscapes the most likely outcome is the integration of paludiculture within a wider mosaic of land uses.



Summary of feedback (grouped, but in no particular order)

What do we need to know to decide if, where and how?	What are the gaps in knowledge? Maximising benefits and reducing risks.
 What emissions savings are possible –	 Defining and understanding
in any area and with each possible	paludiculture options for blanket bogs
crop?	vs fens
 In which areas (soil, climate, crop) are the potential emissions savings highest? 	 Is there a role for paludiculture in the uplands?
 Is the overall benefit greater on peat	 Research into crops – agronomy, yields
soils in unfavourable condition?	and profitability
 What are the impacts on neighbouring	 Impact of climate change on water
land uses?	availability / crop success
 What impacts of changes for adjacent designated sites or species e.g., protection of wet grassland for lapwing 	 Ensuring that machinery development fits alongside or spearheads the move to low carbon vehicle development for agriculture
 Need better understanding of the role	 Farmer-focussed support – it would be
of livestock grazing or not? e.g., sheep	better if engagement was not only
in the uplands, lowland marshes.	through the Wildlife Trusts
 Where is the water available; how much is needed and how best to manage it across the year? 	Emissions savings data for each specific crop in each wetland type / region

 What is the water table baseline? How does that relate to water management e.g., levels in ditches 	 Long-term economic viability and management
 Can we have methods to rapidly determine whether the hydrology will work for the site / catchment in the short and longer-term? 	 What is the max. market demand for paludi-products?
 Do same benefits accrue from a perched surface water table as from an overall higher water table? 	 Engagement with the fibre / construction industry to identify barriers and consider what is needed to incentivise use of reed/typha
 What capital investment is needed in water infra-structure? Are any changes best done at field or catchment-scale? 	 Engagement with the horticulture industry to identify barriers and consider what is needed to incentivise use of Sphagnum/typha as a viable and affordable peat alternative
 Is it financially viable in this place? – needs coming together of market opportunity with supply, as well as subsidy to prime action 	 Conditions that determine financial viability – where / how
 What level of incentive is available for different paludi-crops and wider market development? 	 More information and engagement with surrounding communities to look at labour, food, and water security
 Funding availability – when, how much, for what? Many steps in implementation and hence many potential barriers to overcome, e.g., specialist harvesting machinery 	 Impacts on nearby wildlife habitats / designated sites
Is the policy environment secure?	 Can Sphagnum harvest be designed to work and be cost effective in natural environments as part of restoration?
 Is the land use change expected to be permanent or is it reversible? 	A peatland champion – a celebrity focus
 Impacts of previous land use on ease of conversion and impacts – positive and negative 	