

The Peatland Climate Action Scheme

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Bord na Móna ends all peat harvesting

Company suspended the activity last year following a 2019 High Court decision

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Colin Gleeson



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Peatland Climate Action Scheme

Why?

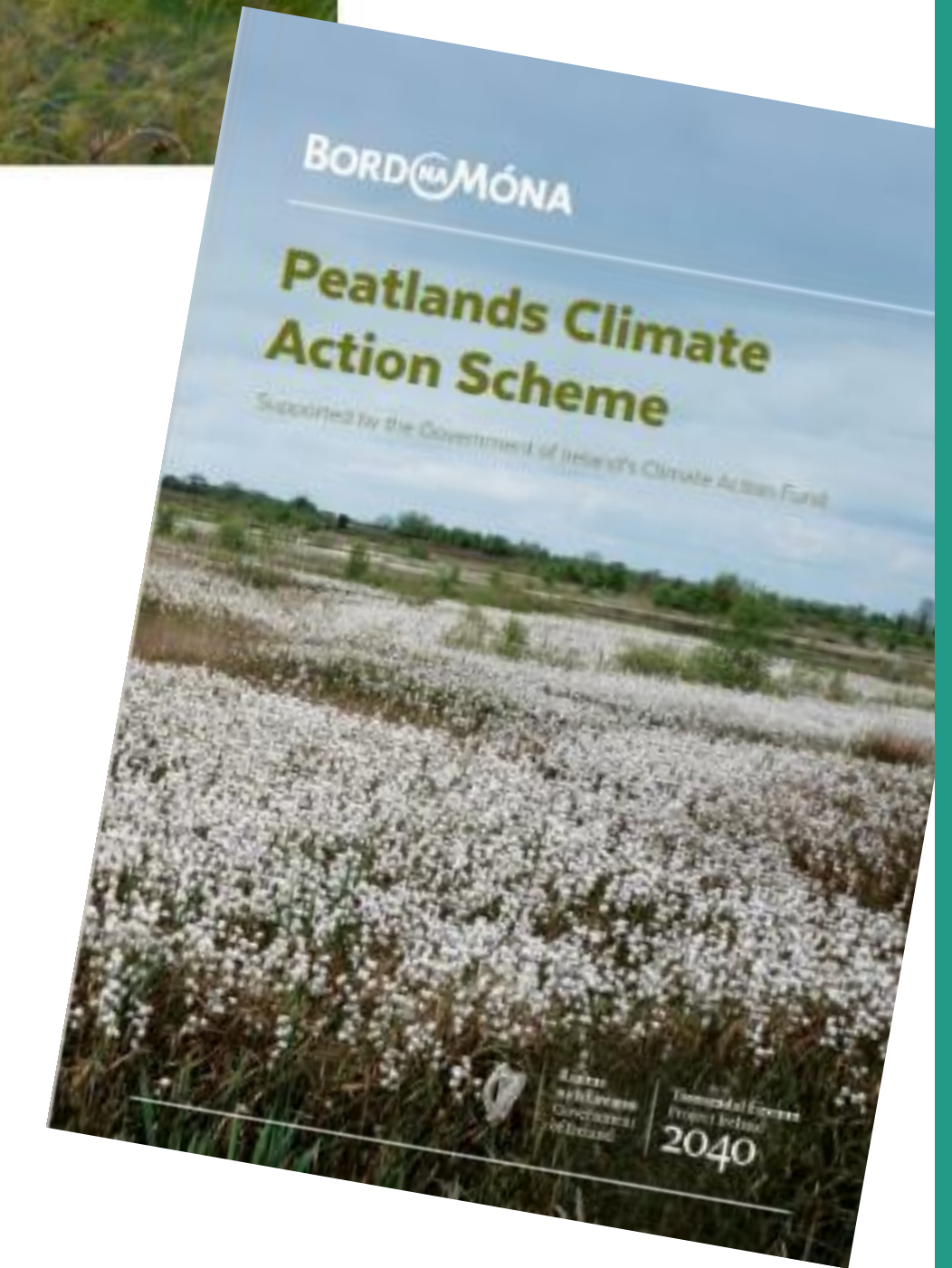
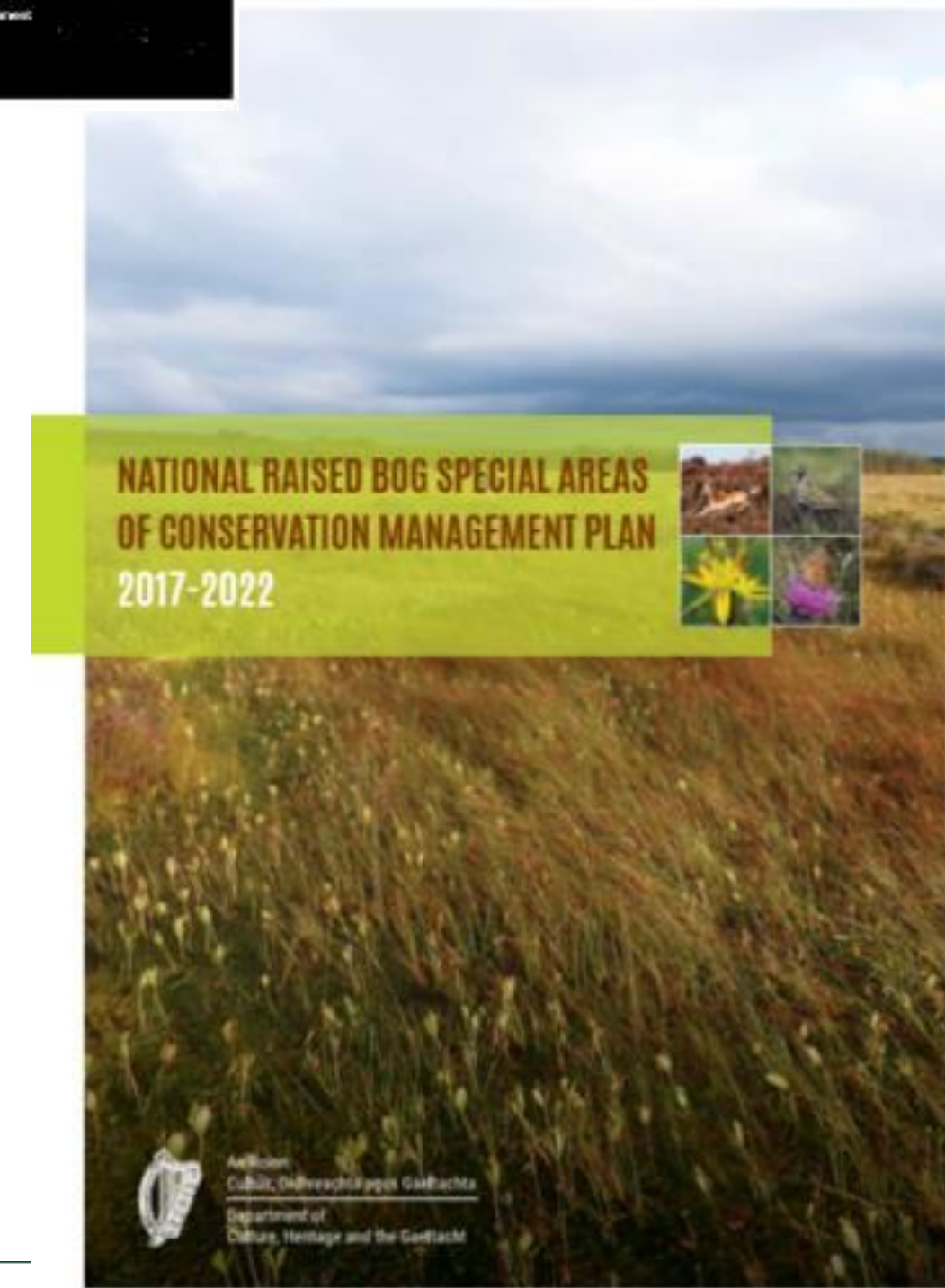
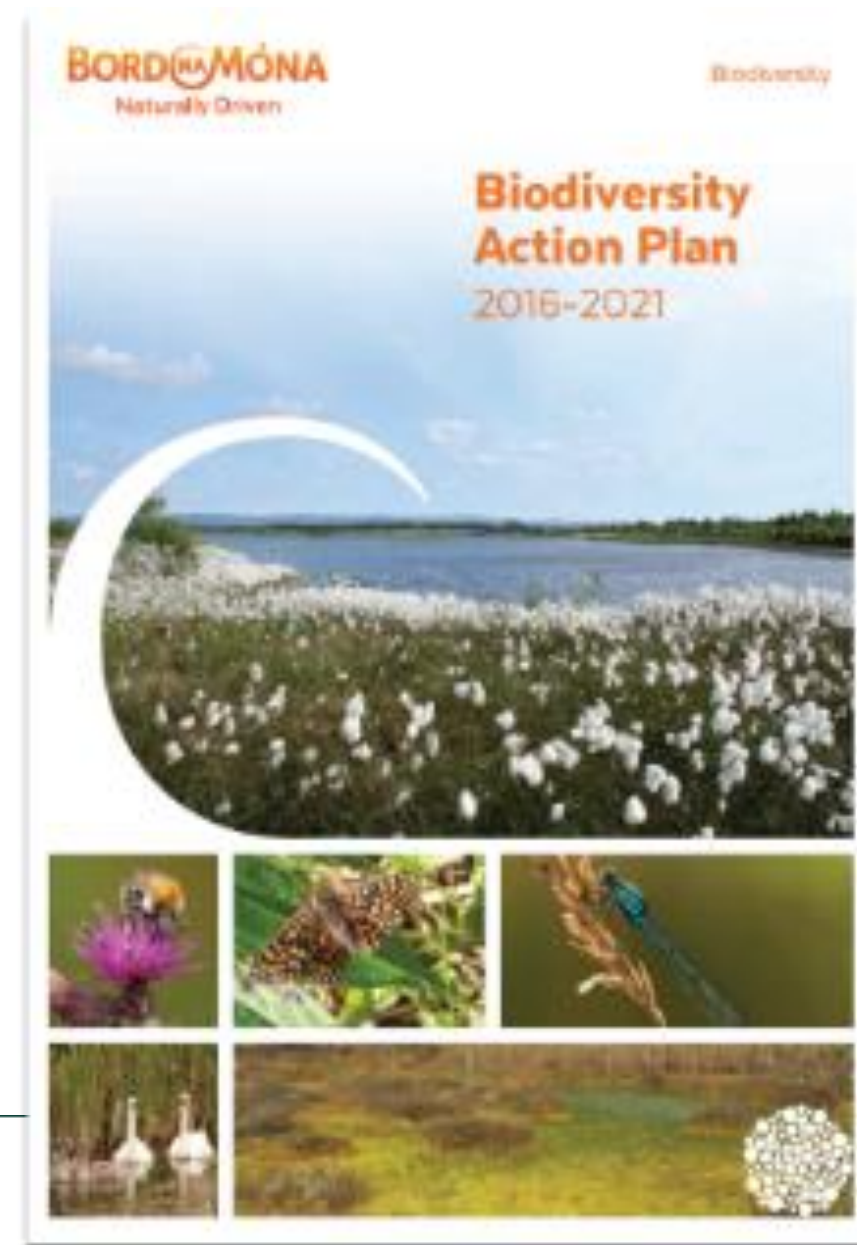
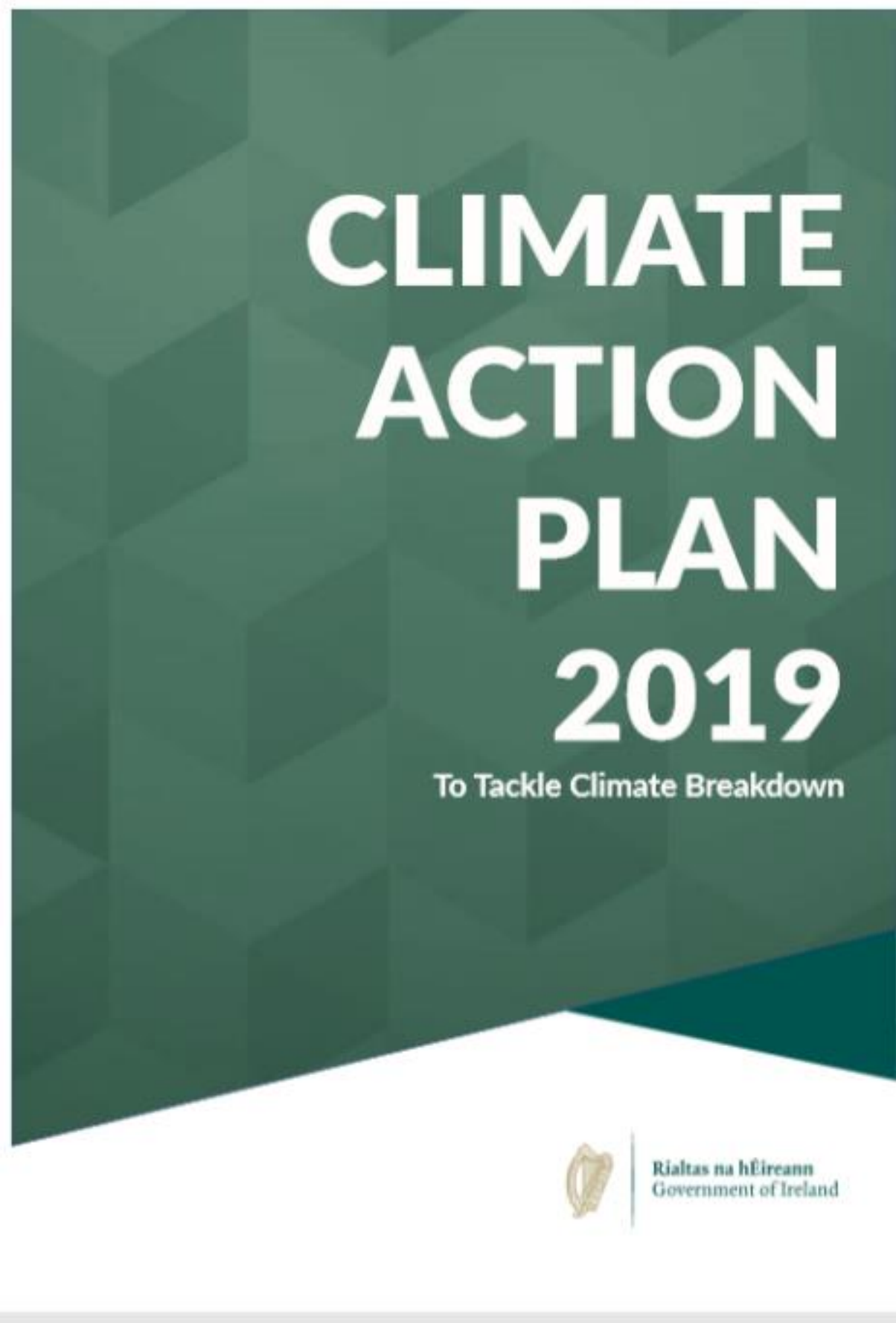
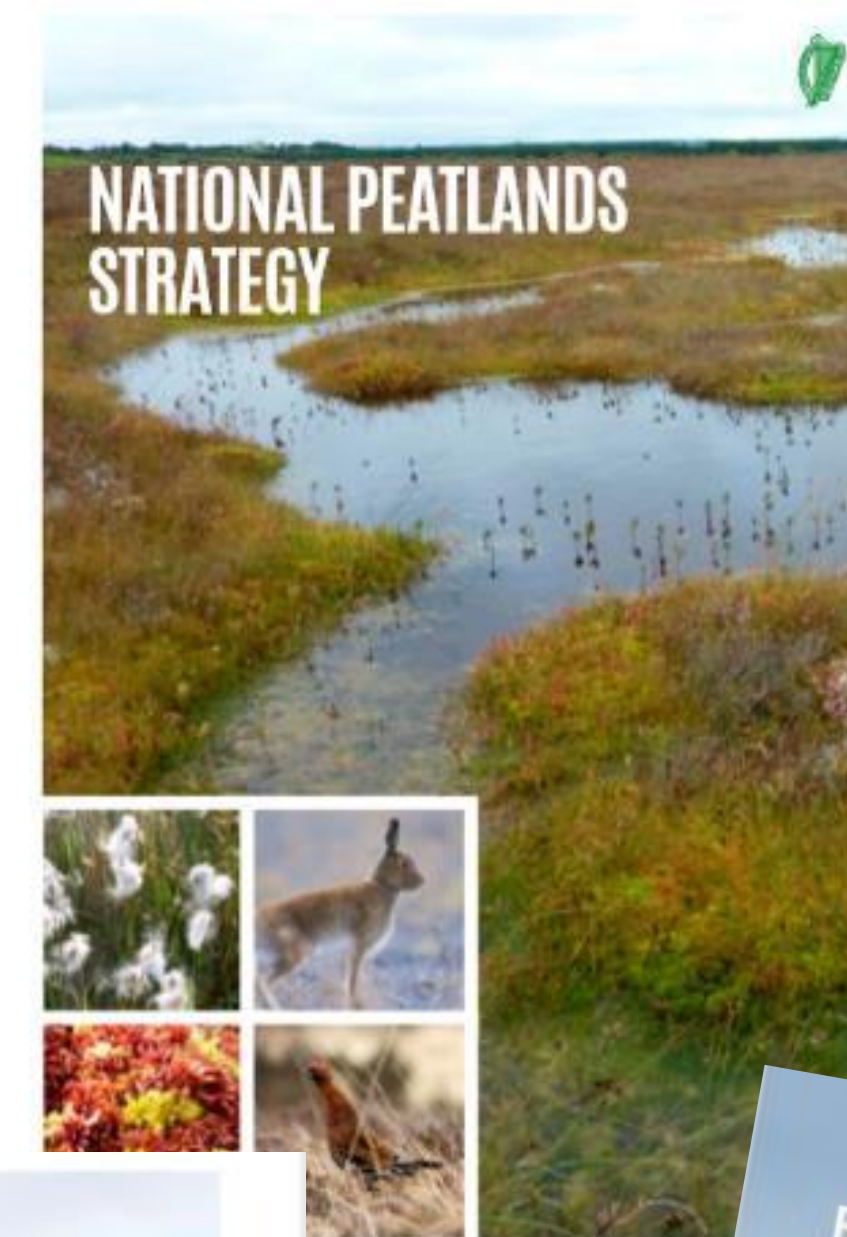
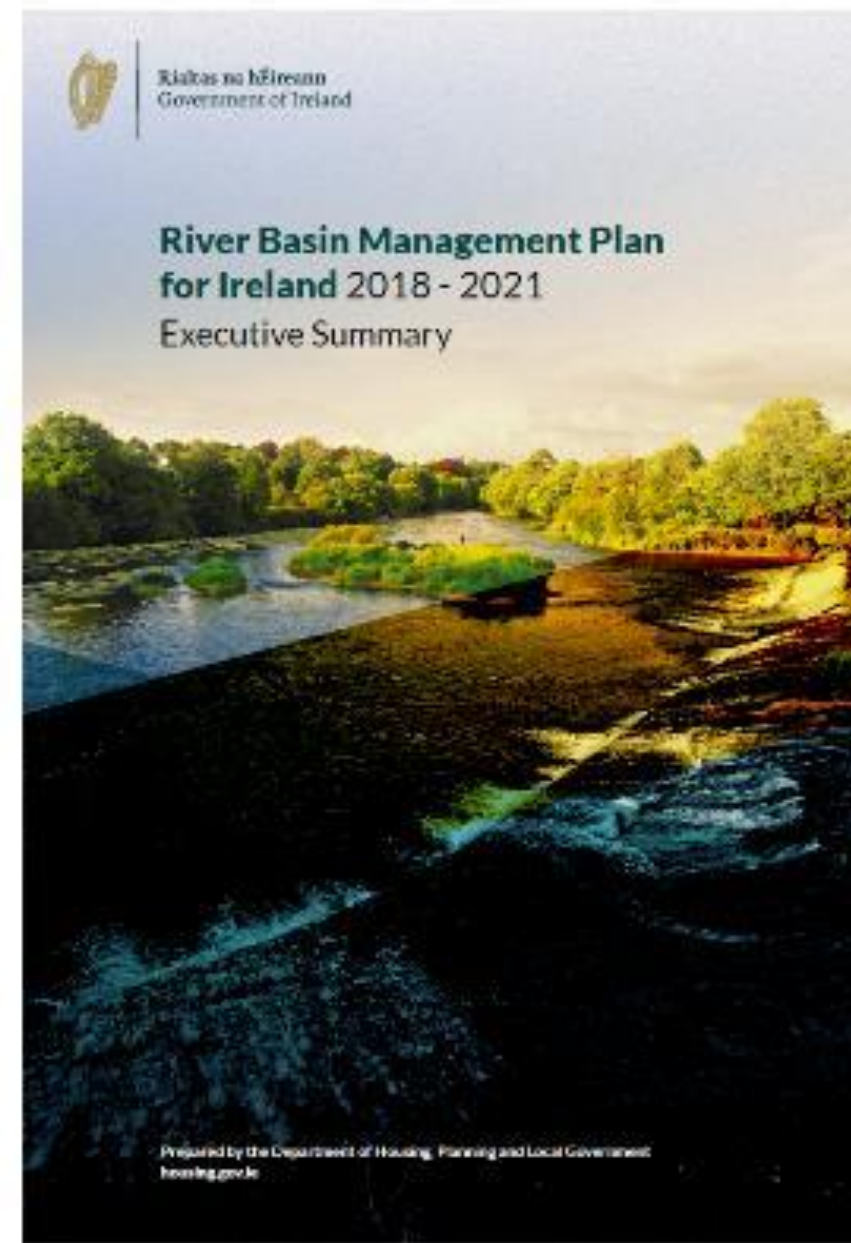
Peatland Climate Action Scheme – Why?

- 109 Million Euro investment
- Supported by the Government's Climate Action Fund
- Supports Bord na Mona/midlands Just Transition – 350 jobs
- Climate Action benefits (carbon storage – residual peat, avoided emissions via new trajectory)
- Other ecosystem service benefits – biodiversity, water, landscape, communities

Objective – re-wetting 33,000 ha, optimising suitable hydrology for climate action benefits

Maximising the wet residual peat footprint





PCAS – impact on carbon storage and avoided emissions benefit

- NPWS recently estimated that restoring about 6000 ha of raised bog (intact and cutover) would lock 28 million T of carbon in the ground.
- PCAS – 33,000 ha
- Would lock **70 million T of carbon** in the ground (based on estimate of residual peat)
- Analysis suggests a reduction of **3.3 MT carbon CO₂eq** over 30 year period across the PCAS footprint (33,000 ha)
- Avoidance of emissions by re-wetting and reducing the emissions factors

Targets – deep peat cutaway



Creation of soggy conditions, **water levels at peat surface**, re-wetting residual deep peat, accelerating Sphagnum-rich vegetation, best outcome for climate action – GHG sink

Timahoe North, Co. Kildare

Deep peat site



Too dry? – Heather and scrub development – carbon source

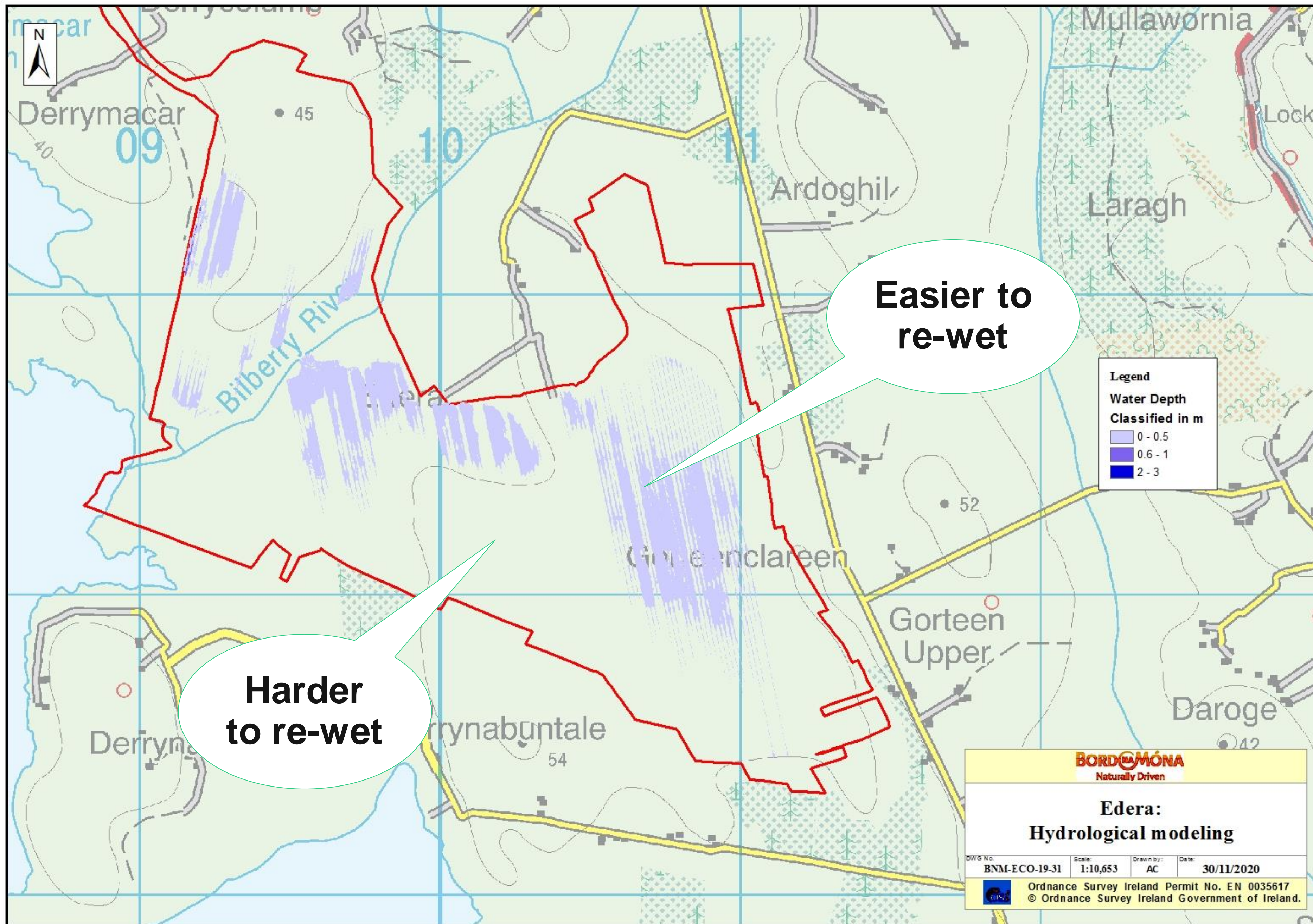


Better hydrological conditions, Bog Cotton and *Sphagnum* lawn

Targets – wetland cutaway



Wetland cutaway – creation of soggy conditions, emergent vegetation, minimising deeper water where possible, minimising dry Birch woodland – creation of fens and Reedbeds (best outcome for climate action – reduced carbon source.....)



Edera Bog

Different environmental conditions

Different rehab measures

Different outcomes & habitats

Development of Bord na Móna production bog and cutaway



Heterogeneous environment
Different starting conditions,
Different rehab approaches

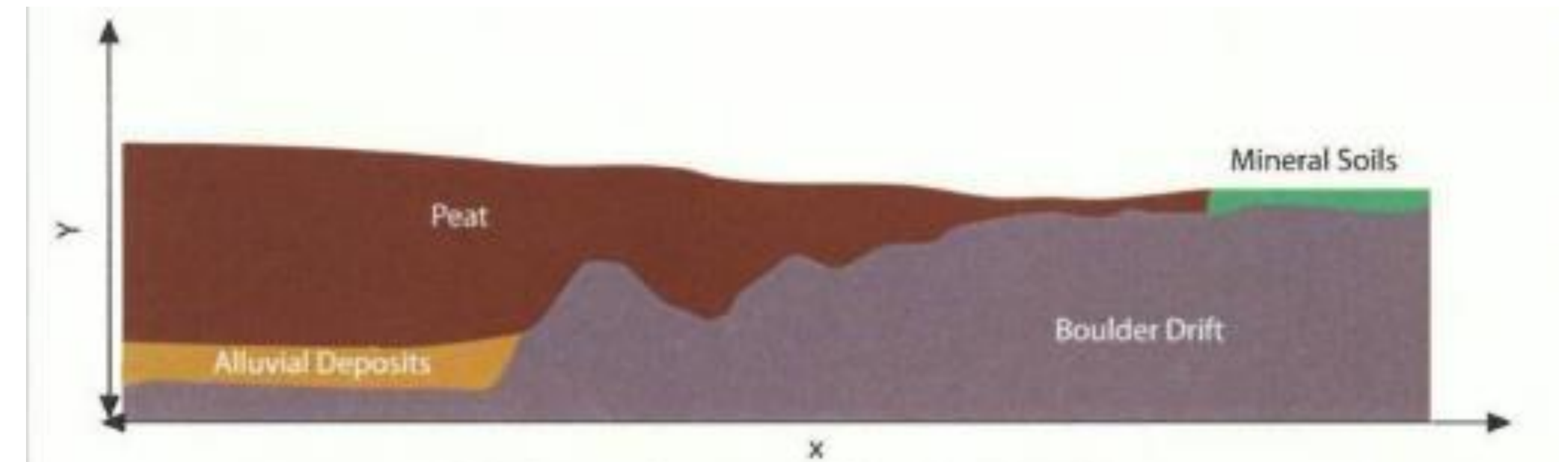
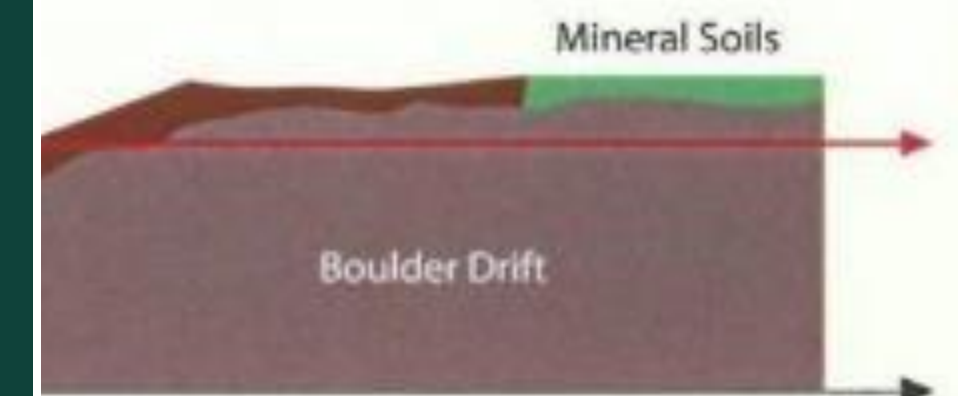


Fig. A Typical uncut raised bog (not to scale)



Approximately 25 years production (not to scale)

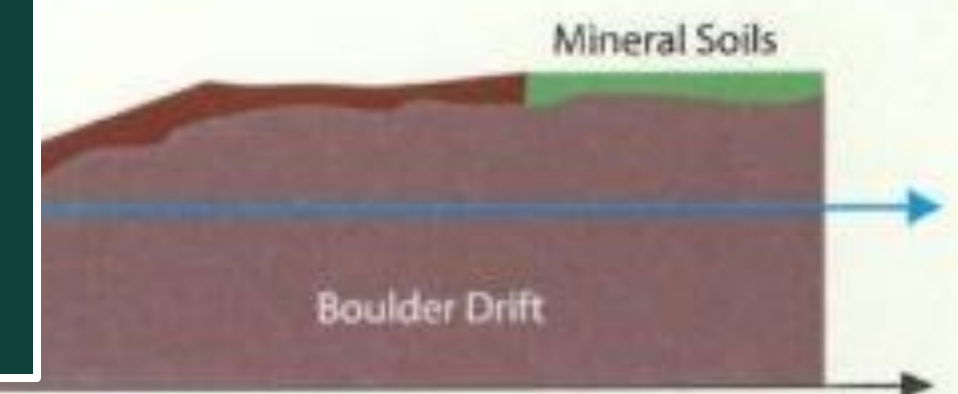
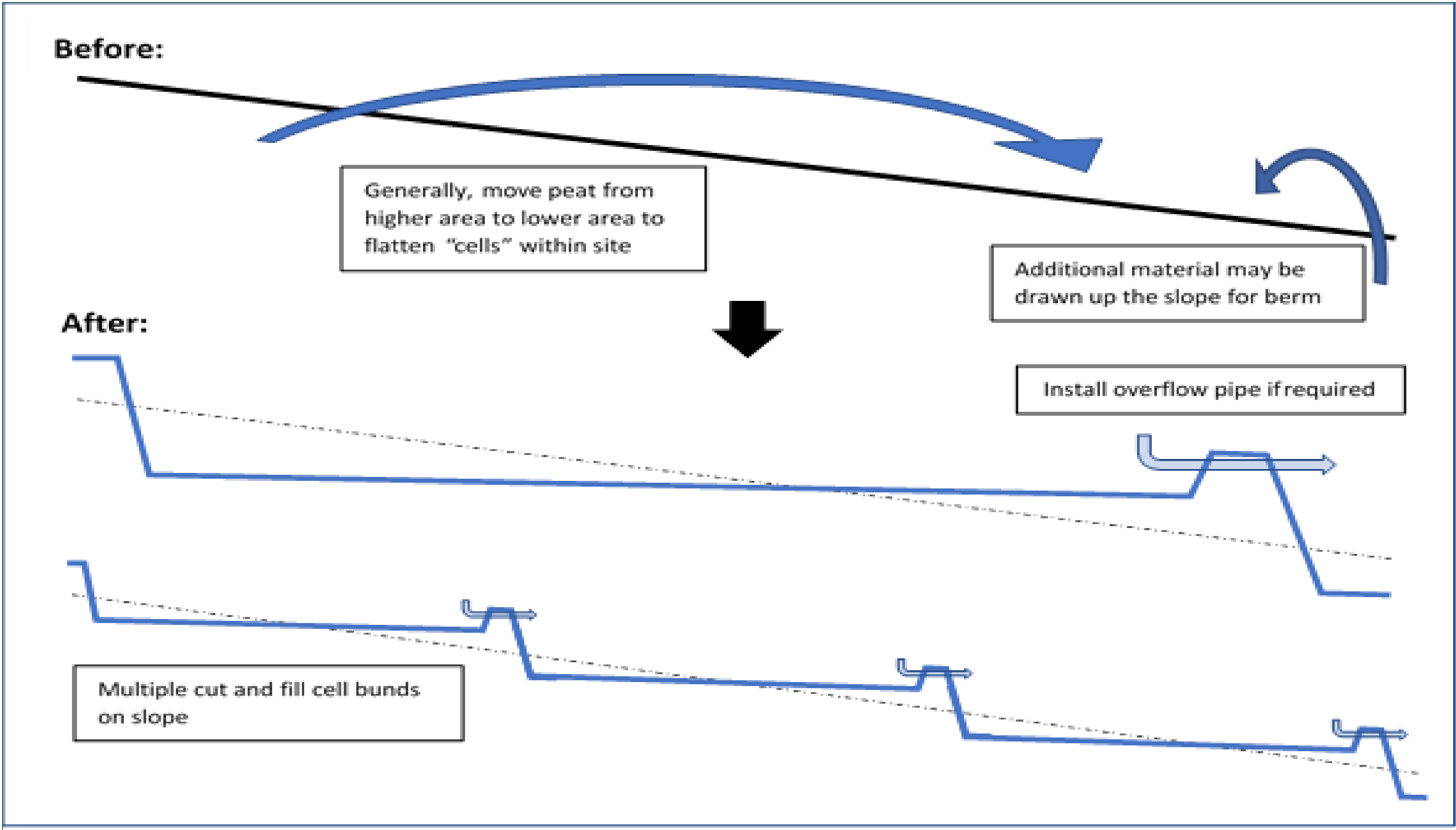


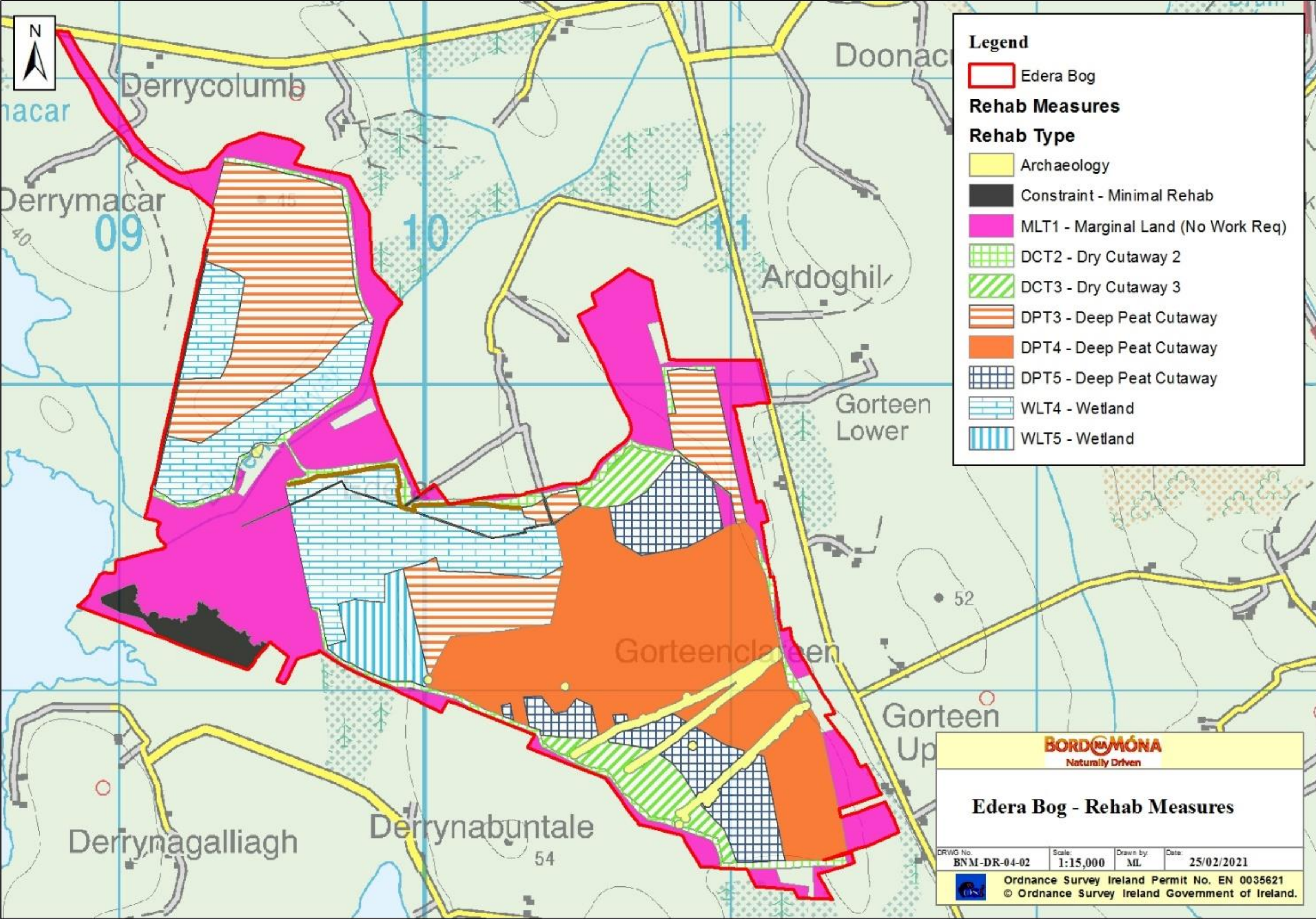
Fig. C Typical industrial raised bog following cessation of production (not to scale)

Enhanced cutaway rehab – modifying topography with bunding and re-profiling



Edera Bog

- Right of ways
- Archaeology constraints
- Hydrological constraints



PCAS Measures



Enhanced rehab measures at Castlegar Bog - PCAS







Raised bog restoration – Kellysgrove Bog - PCAS

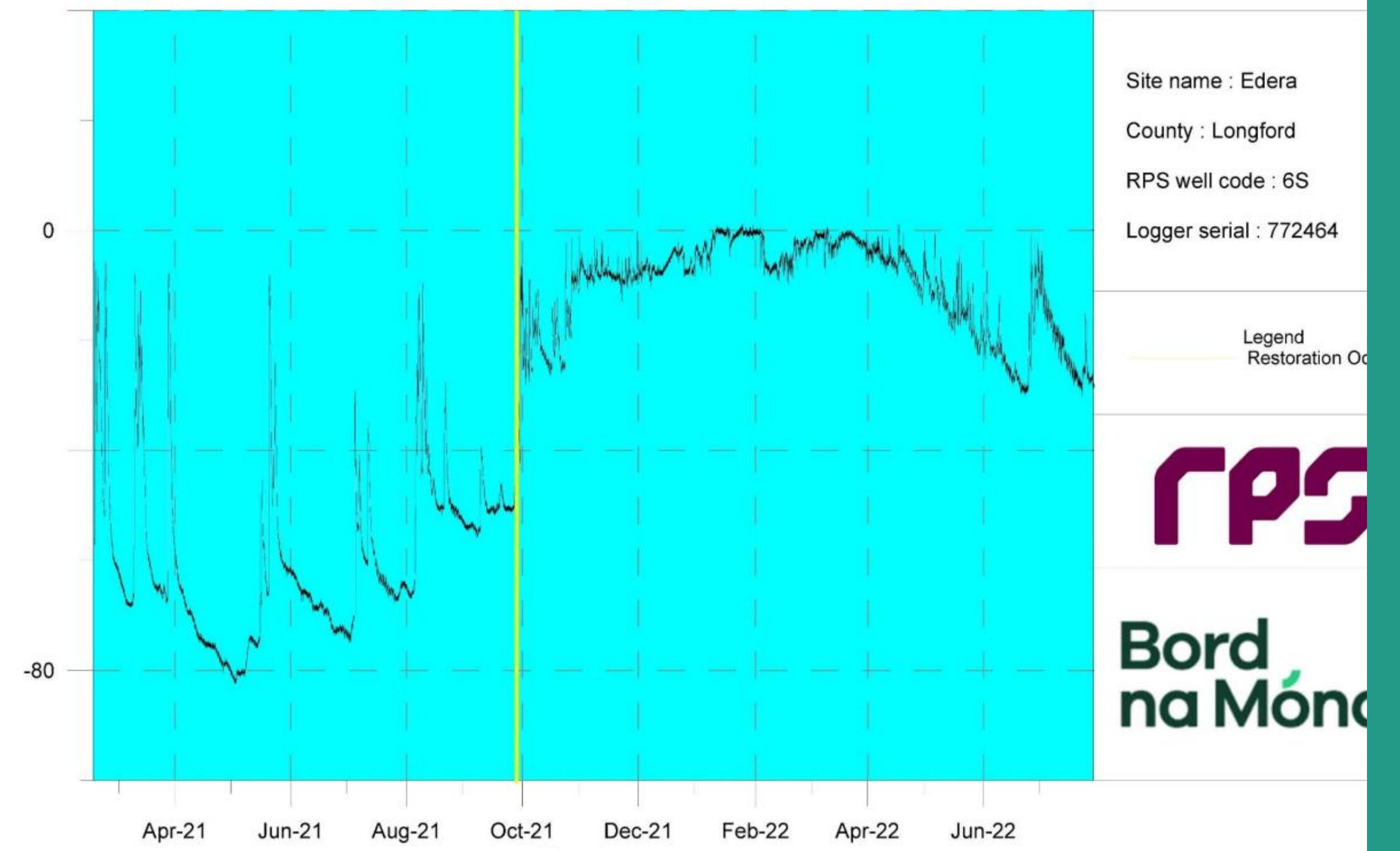
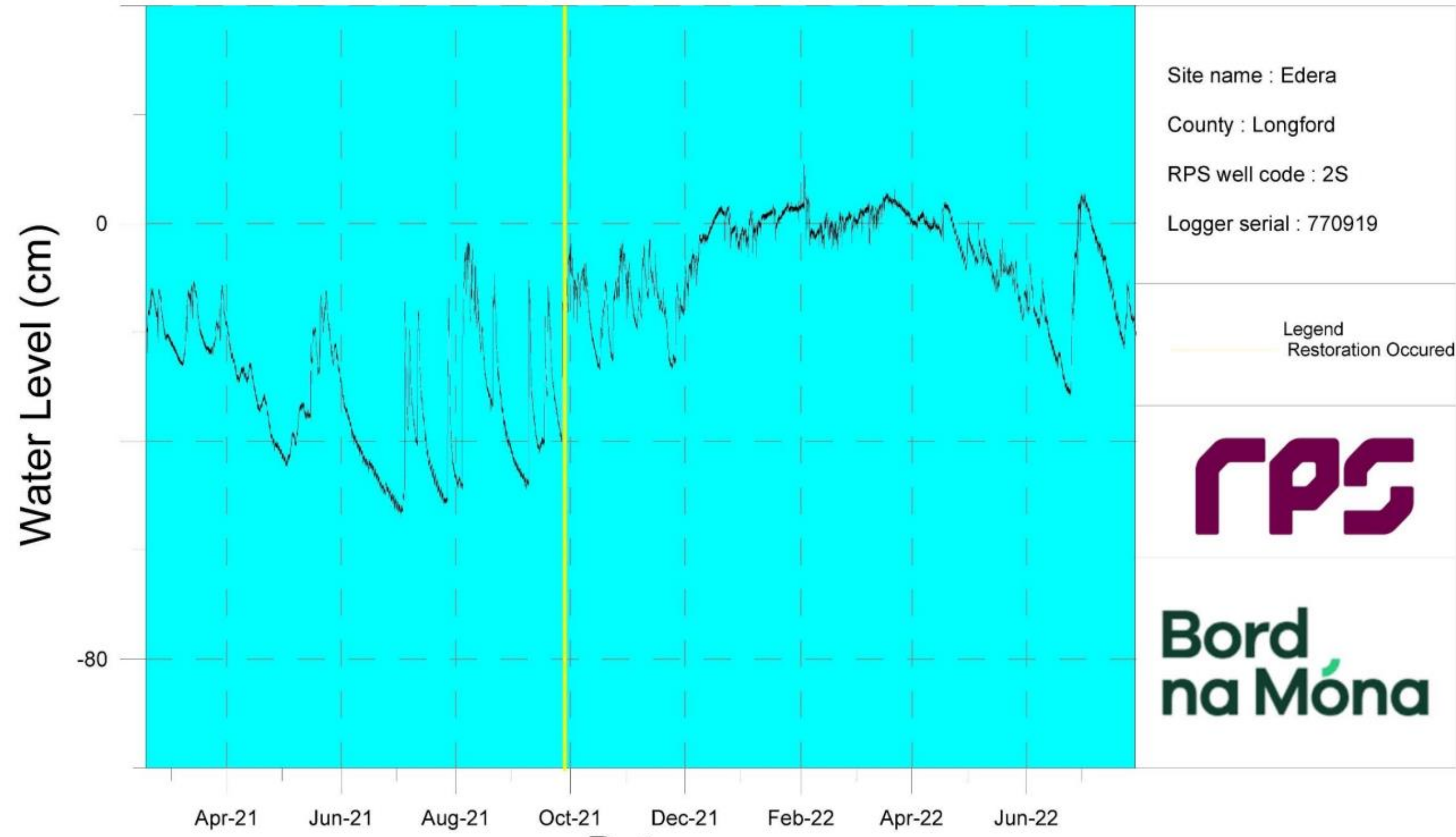


PCAS Monitoring

Monitoring includes

- Delivery of measures (Engineering surveys, aerial photography, LIDAR)
- Vegetation (Habitat mapping, permanent quadrats and indicator species)
- Bog condition (Rapid monitoring stops)
- Biodiversity (Pollinators, wintering birds, breeding birds)
- Hydrology (1363 piezometers in 51 bogs)
- Water quality (Monthly monitoring ongoing on 200 surface water outlets - pH, Suspended Solids, Total Solids, Total Phosphorus, Total Ammonia, Colour & COD)
- Water flows (Flumes and water flow measurement)
- Carbon fluxes (eddy co-variance and chambers)

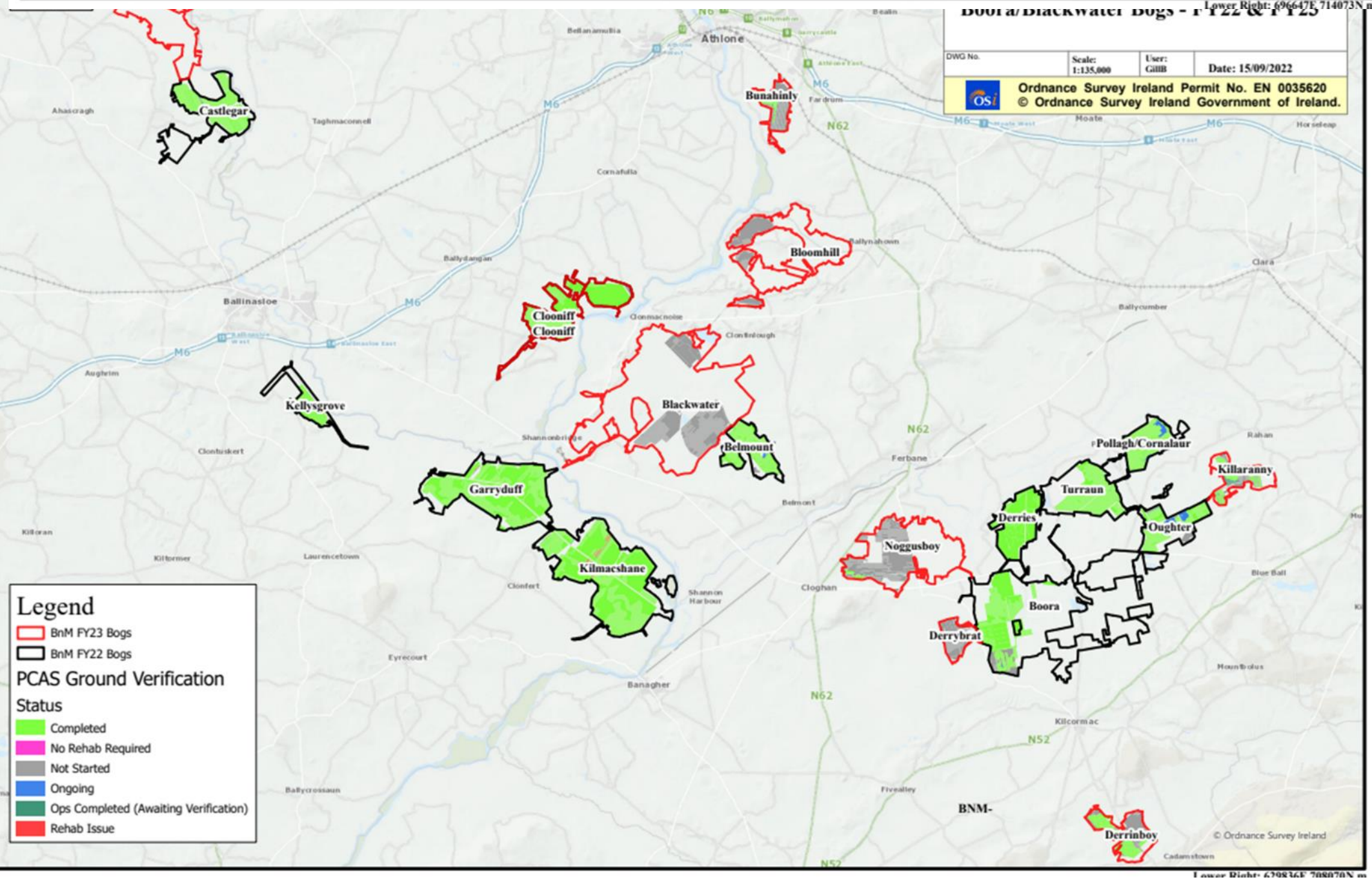
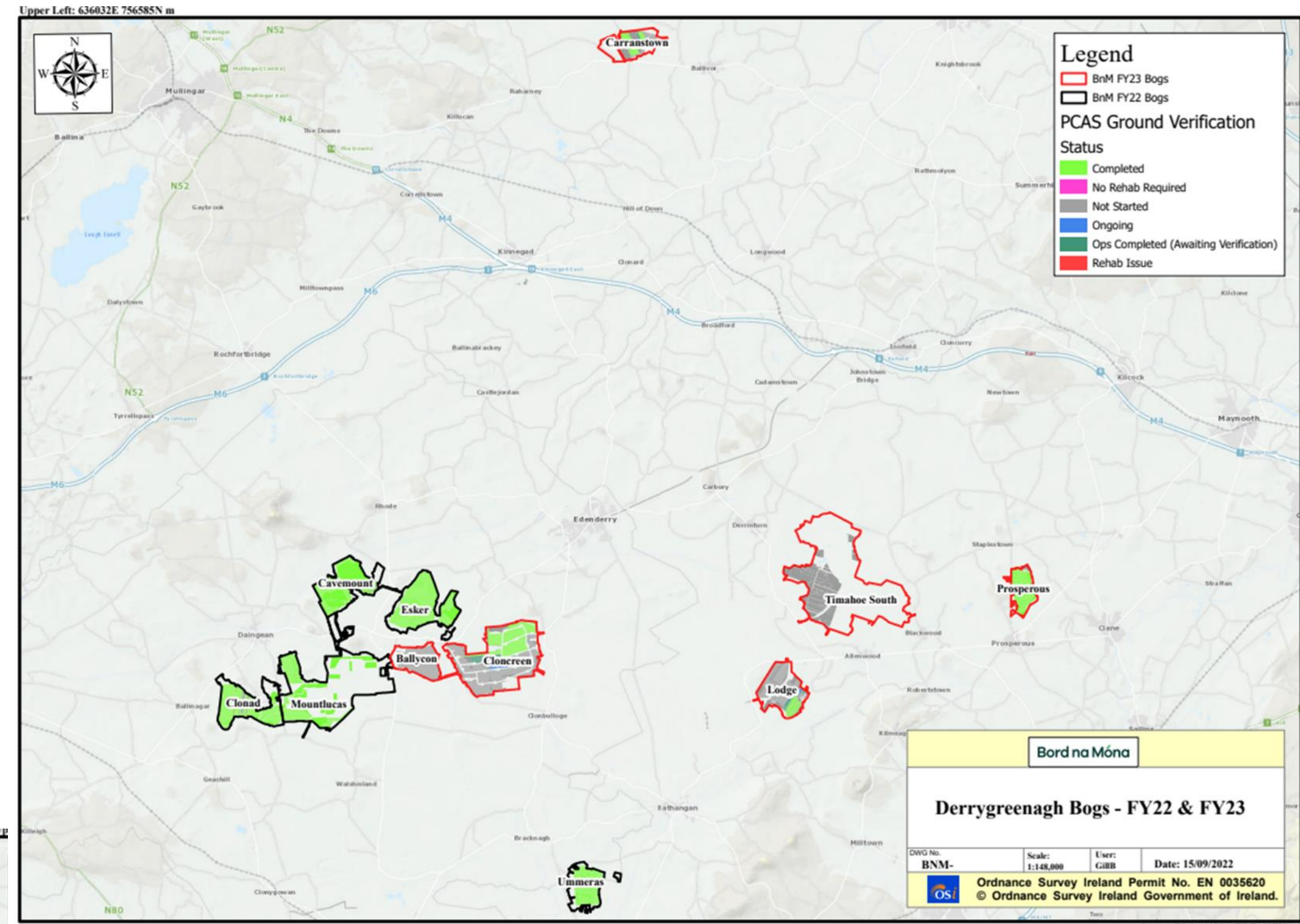
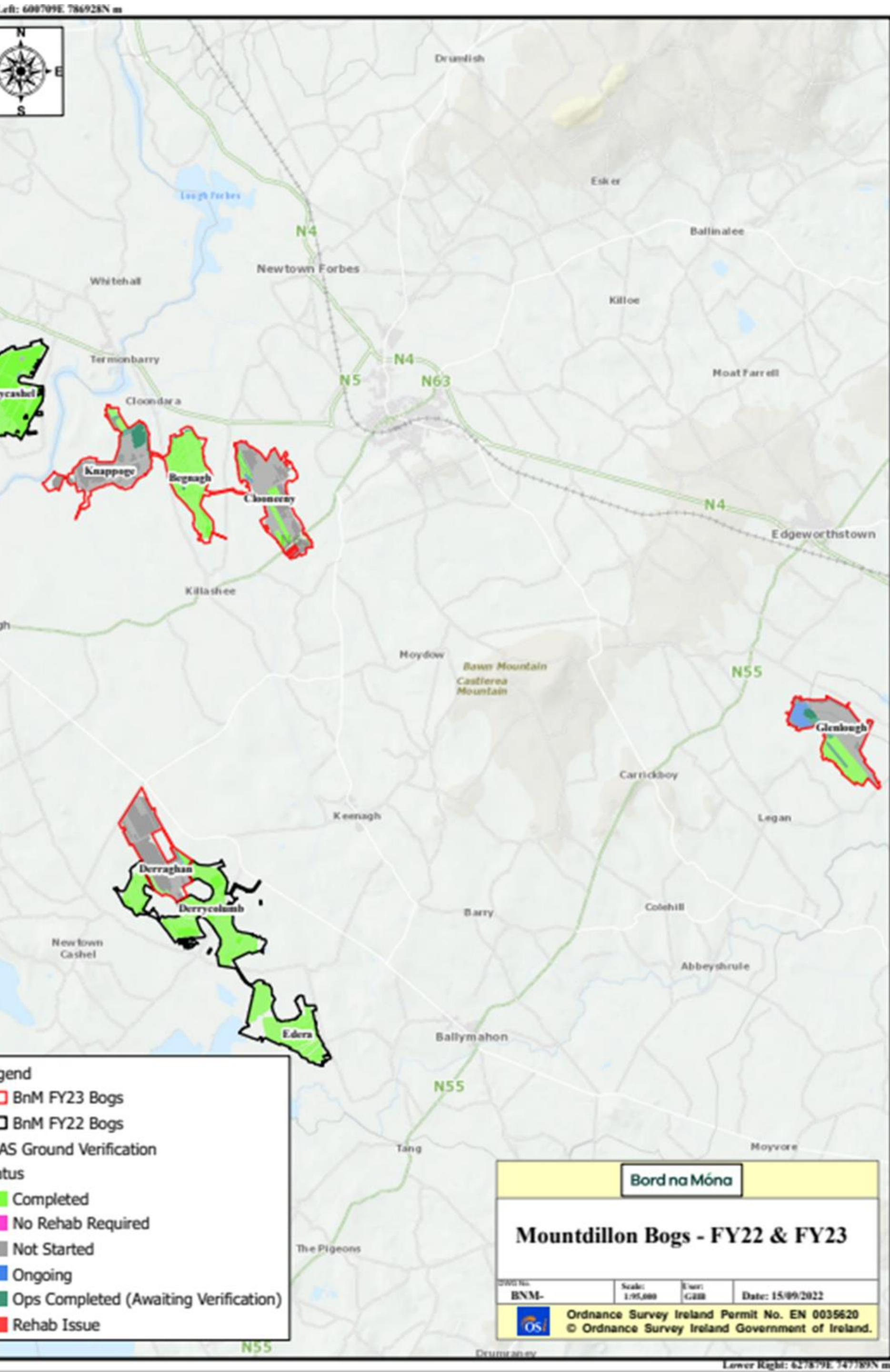






PCAS- developing sites with multiple benefits - biodiversity

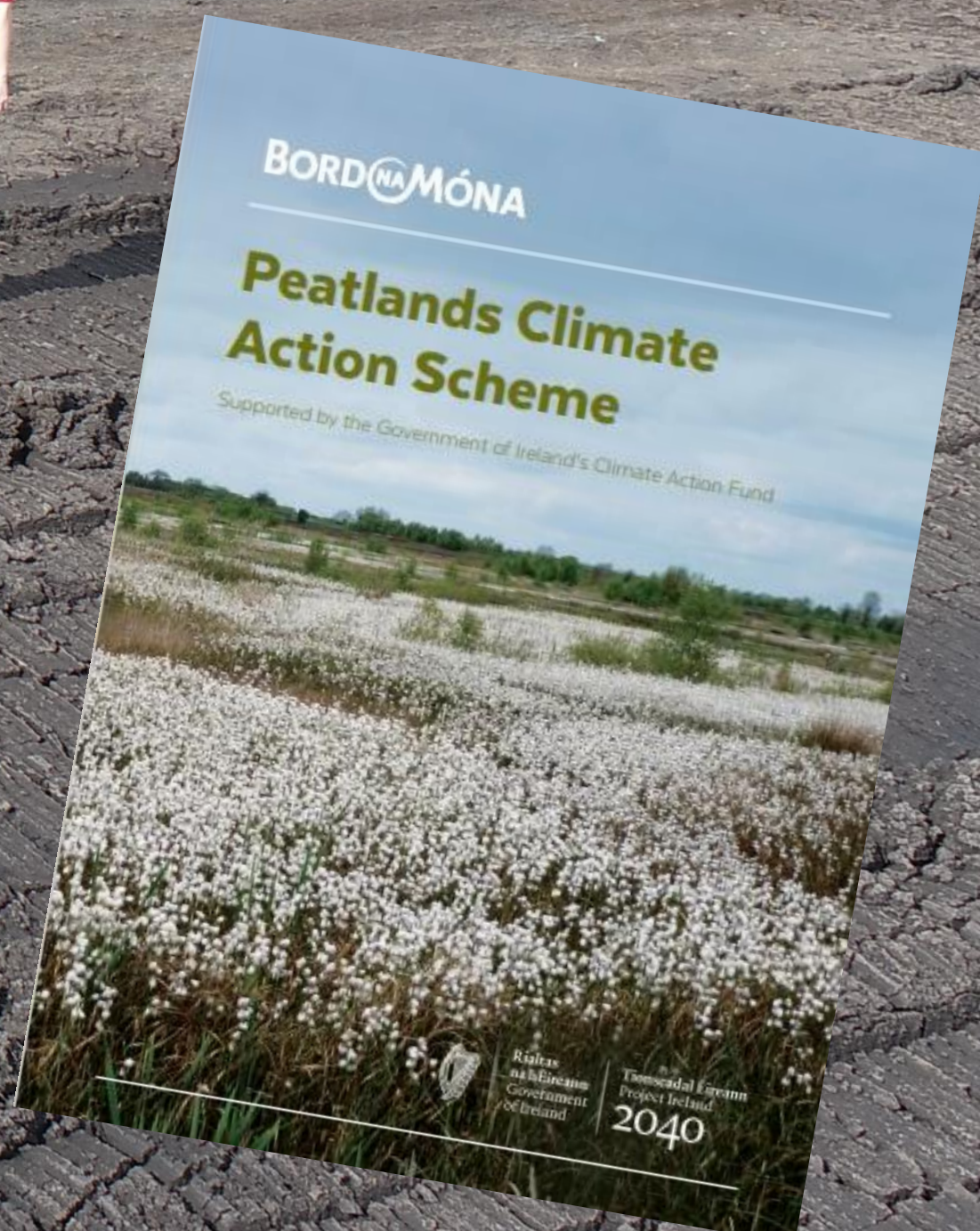






Mountlucas Windfarm

developing
sites with
multiple land-
uses



Thank-you

- For more information:
- www.bnmpcas.ie
- Contact us at pcasinfo@bnm.ie