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| ***Andrew Davidson:***  | ***Sphagnum for peatland restoration: Planting Sphagnum to revegetate is a vital part of peatland restoration*** |

Re-building an active acrotelm of approx 20cm can typically store carbon per Ha equivalent to forest. Sphagnum plays a key role on damaged/poor condition sites by stopping carbon emissions and additionally converts sites back to carbon sequestering sinks. Sphagnum is also important for biodiversity, for mitigating floods and helping to prevent wildfires and overall creates the environment for proliferation of other peatland species to bring sites back to a healthy, peat forming bog habitat. At BeadaMoss® we can help meet the scale of this challenge by supplying sustainably produced Sphagnum.

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| ***Sadie Manning:***  | ***Sphagnum Farming: At BeadaMoss®*** |

Sphagnum Farming: At BeadaMoss®, to support action for peat-free, we are developing BeadaGro®, a sustainable Sphagnum growing media constituent for use as a peat alternative.  Sphagnum gives the critical physical and chemical structure demanded by horticultural  growing media, and is easy to use with other peat-free constituents.  We are using our sustainably micropropagated Sphagnum to develop commercially viable techniques for scaling up our initial trials to a farm scale

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| ***Kathryn Birch:***  | ***Mapping the jewels in the crown of Welsh peatlands: Tales from the Lowland Peatland Survey of Wales 2005-2022.*** |

The primary objective of the Lowland Peatland Survey of Wales is to characterise and evaluate the vegetation cover of lowland peatlands, based upon a programme of detailed plant community level sampling and mapping. It is needed to ensure the identification, protection and management of important peatland sites. The survey provides standardised definitive descriptive and evaluative accounts of the best surviving examples of the lowland peatland habitat resource of Wales.

About 300 priority lowland peatland sites have been surveyed to-date, with some highlight outputs being:
- Many important new sites have been discovered or re-evaluated – for example the survey has more than doubled the number of lowland raised bog sites in Wales (a priority Annex 1 habitat) to c. 55 sites.
 - Survey evidence has established the justification for at least 10 new notified SSSIs.
- Had a critical function in guiding restoration effort, notably on the Anglesey & Llŷn Fens, New LIFE for Welsh Raised Bogs and LIFE Quake LIFE projects.
 - Served as the cornerstone for Article 17 reporting and SoNaRR (State of Nature) Report, and underpins statutory monitoring programmes.
 - Informed the development of key strategy documents, notably the Snowdonia Peatland Strategy and the National Action Programme for Welsh Peatlands.
 - The development of priority habitat inventories for ‘red-list’ Welsh peatland habitats.

This talk give a brief outline of the survey methodology, but the main focus will look at some of the plant communities encountered in the survey and interesting discoveries.

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| ***Kirsten Lees:***  | ***Visions of the future: stakeholder and public perceptions of changing peatland management in the Yorkshire Dales*** |

Changes to peatland management impact a wide range of people, from gamekeepers and farmers through to members of the public who visit these landscapes. A research collaboration between the University of Derby, the University of East Anglia, Yorkshire Peat Partnership, and the Heather Trust initially used social science methods to explore the values different land managers hold in relation to peatland management in the Yorkshire Dales. The four viewpoints this research revealed were then passed to artists at Dekko comics to produce illustrations of the differing visions of the future of the Dales, and a comic presenting the main issues in a fun and engaging way. The comic was designed to open up the conversation around peatland management for both people and nature, and invited readers to think about what their vision for the future of the Yorkshire Dales might look like. The research group also ran a competition for school children alongside the comic, in partnership with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, asking for drawings of participants’ wishes for the future of the area. The outcomes of this work clearly illustrate the importance of social science and public engagement around peatland management.

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| ***Sam Dixon:***  | ***England Peat Map: A focus on extent and depth of peat*** |

England Peat Map: National mapping of grips, gullies and haggs The England Peat Map will produce a set of accessible, online maps describing peat extent, depth and condition. As part of our outputs on peat condition, we will be publishing national maps of grips, gullies and peat haggs (we have termed these ‘surface features’). We are currently developing deep learning models to identify these surface features from LiDAR and aerial photography. We are also engaging with stakeholders to understand end user requirements so we can produce outputs that are fit for purpose. The poster will present interim mapped surface feature outputs for a small test area. We hope this will instigate discussion regarding use cases for the outputs and if any additional attribute information (e.g. width, depth etc.) would be beneficial.

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| ***Russell Anderson:***  | ***England Trees and Peat Guidance and Forest-to-Peatland Opportunity Mapping Tool*** |

With ambitious targets for woodland creation and peatland restoration, evidence-based guidance was needed to ensure effective alignment of the England Trees and England Peat Action Plans. Its purpose is to minimise tension between these goals and to improve the speed and consistency of decision making. It deals with protection of peatland in relation to the establishment of new woodland and the re-establishment of existing woodland on peatland. Forest Research has produced an England-scale opportunity mapping tool to predict relative suitability of wooded peatland for peatland restoration. This poster outlines the guidance and alongside it we provide an opportunity for anyone interested to try out the tool.

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| ***Alex Hamer:***  | ***Data standards for encouraging peatland data sharing*** |

The England Peat Map aims to quantify the extent, depth and condition of peatlands across England using new and existing data ranging from in-situ field data to Earth observation. The quality of peat data across the UK varies greatly, caused in part by the lack of consistency during collection and sharing. Greater standardisation and sharing across the community will be invaluable for monitoring and restoring our peatlands. Further discussions around best practice for data collection and standardisation will aid the dissemination of this work and prompt wider discussion within the community. The outputs from the England Peat Map will only improve with access to more data across a range of sites. Do you think you have any data that could be used to inform our work or want to discuss data standards? If so, come and chat with us about the data you have!

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| ***Anna Keightley:***  | ***Care-Peat restoration of degraded peat in NW England*** |

The Care-Peat Project aims to restore the carbon storage capacity of peatlands, using a range of innovative techniques in diverse scenarios across NW Europe (funding through Interreg NW Europe). The two UK pilot sites in NW England use techniques based on established restoration practices. ‘Companion planting’ post-extraction on Little Woolden Moss rapidly covered bare peat, and promoted an initially high uptake of CO2 as plants grew vigorously, before settling to a mature phase of variable carbon GHG flux. At Winmarleigh ‘carbon farm’ a recently acquired grazed pasture adjacent to Winmarleigh Moss SSSI was stripped, re-wetted and planted with BeadaMoss® Sphagnum plugs, which promoted an immediate reduction in Carbon GHG emissions compared to existing pasture. However, drought conditions throughout the growing season of 2022 hampered progress on both sites, and highlight the urgent need for improving resilience to climate change in peatland restoration projects.

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| ***Andrew Bradley:***  | ***The use of InSAR satellite data to improve peat landslide hazard assessment*** |

We demonstrate the use of satellite InSAR surface motion data to map potential locations of peatland instability. We show how peatland motion behaved before a peat slide and illustrate how this understanding can be used to map areas of high potential for instability with examples across Ireland and the UK. Consistent measurement by satellite can add to existing landslide hazard risk assessments potentially revealing hidden unstable areas which will help to focus field assessments more strategically. These results in combination with current field assessment procedures may lead to more cost effective and relevant hazard risk management strategies, reducing landscape degradation, saving carbon stores, clean-up costs and livelihoods.

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| ***Robert Duff:***  | ***Restoration action - Marches Mosses BogLIFE Project*** |

The Marches Mosses BogLIFE project is a six year project running from 1 October 2016 to 31 December 2022. The project aims to restore Britain’s 3rd largest lowland raised bog within the Fenn’s, Whixall & Bettisfield Mosses and Wem Moss NNRs near Whitchurch, Shropshire and Wrexham in Wales. The LIFE project is led by Natural England working in partnership with Natural Resources Wales and the Shropshire Wildlife Trust.

Actions taken to restore peatland habitats include comprehensive rewetting works linear ‘cell’ and contour bunding; forest to bog restoration, pasture to bog trials and dealing with pollution and contamination issues including the remediation and rewilding of a former scrapyard. New visitor facilities have been provided to help engage visitors with the bog habitat including a new viewing platform and accessible bird hide. The project has been nominated for the 2022 Institute of Engineers People’s choice award.

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| ***Matthew Cooke:***  | ***The Future Forest Company - Integrated Land Management*** |

The Future Forest Company are restoring peatland across their own estates and in partnership with other landowners. We take an integrated land management approach, focussing on planting native trees, improving biodiversity, restoring habitats and encouraging access for locals and visitors.

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| ***Emma Craig:***  | ***Nature for Climate Peatland Grant Scheme*** |

The Nature for Climate Peatland Grant Scheme is delivering the UK Government’s ambition to bring 35,000 ha of degraded peatland in England under restoration by March 2025. Natural England is delivering the competitive grant scheme which has two strands: (1) Restoration Grants provide funding to carry out capital restoration works; (2) Discovery Grants fund activities to overcome barriers to restoration. To date, over £30 million is allocated to bring 15,000 ha under restoration and investigate the restoration potential of another 40,000 ha. Restoration projects are working on degraded fens, raised bogs and blanket bog across the entirety of England. Partnerships are delivering landscape-scale projects which integrate benefits for the climate with biodiversity and water benefits and protecting the historic environment. Discovery Grant projects are developing new peatland partnerships, particularly in lowland areas. A wide range of site investigations are being done to produce evidence-based restoration plans. Projects are also exploring a variety of private funding mechanisms. This will support the wider shift towards blended public and private finance for habitat restoration. The latest progress of the NCPGS is presented including key findings of projects to date.

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| ***Justin Lyons:***  | ***SSSI Single Species Feature Monitoring on Cors Fochno SAC/SSSI/NNR*** |

The lowland raised bog SAC/SSSI of Cors Fochno is home to many specialist species and a number of these are SSSI feature species in their own right. It is important to not only monitor the relative successes of restoration of the raised bog SAC habitat but also the impact (as well as other influences) on those special SSSI designated species. At Cors Fochno a number of these have been monitored for several decades including the Rosy Marsh Moth, Large Heath Butterfly, Bog Bush-Cricket, Pallavicinia lyellii and Sphagnum austinii and beothuk. More recently we have been working with specialist contractors to develop novel ways to develop repeatable monitoring of spiders including Heliophanus dampfi. The poster provides a summary of the monitoring to date for these species.

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| ***Lucy Ellif & Joe Bullard:***  | ***Building evidence for peatland restoration: Our data in action*** |

Peatland Action captures a broad range of data as part of the work undertaken, such as peat depth and condition and restoration features as well as hydrology and vegetation data. This data serves a number of purposes, key amongst which are the support of activity monitoring - what restoration work has taken place and where? - and outcome monitoring - the building of a robust evidence base to support restoration. It also feeds into a range of other practical applications, from training and validation of remote sensing condition classification methods to peat slide risk assessments, some recent examples of these use cases are visualised on the poster.

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| ***Freddie Ryan:***  | ***Land use decisions made simple with Rethink Carbon*** |

Peatland restoration poses a significant opportunity to help fight the twin crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, however it can be difficult for a land manager to access the right data and in turn the options available to them. The Rethink Carbon app integrates industry standard carbon calculators, spatial datasets, biodiversity data and funding opportunities to help compare the environmental, financial and social impacts of any land use decision. By simply drawing onto the map, the land manager can quickly calculate the estimated CO2 reductions and potential carbon credits for any proposed peatland restoration site in the UK. Assessing additional datasets such as designations, soil, flood risk, grants etc. helps analyse whether a project might be feasible. Publishing your proposed project through Rethink Carbon allows the land manager to not only inform stakeholders and the wider community but to engage with them through public opinion polls, comments, volunteering opportunities and citizen science projects. Our aim is to build our own community on the Rethink Carbon website, allowing other land managers and members of the public to input and learn from local projects, the approaches taken and the benefits that come with this.

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| ***Gillian Donaldson:***  | ***Investigating POC fluxes on an eroding upland blanket bog, Cairngorms National Park, Scotland*** |

Peat erosion and the subsequent flux of particulate organic matter (POC) in upland streams is a significant loss of carbon from degraded peatlands. Emissions factor estimates from this loss pathway vary enormously and need to be constrained to better estimate the overall carbon balance of degraded peatlands, and the emissions savings associated with peatland restoration.

Scotland stores the majority of the UK’s peat yet understanding and estimates of POC losses from Scottish peatlands lags significantly behand the majority of the literature, particularly from English sites. We aim to measure erosion rates and POC fluxes on eroding upland blanket bog on the Cairngorms National Park, Aberdeenshire. Working adjacent to an eddy covariance tower (providing gaseous fluxes of carbon), we are deploying erosion pins, sediment traps and LiDAR surveys using a drone to combine and compare methods to estimate POC losses and gain a more complete carbon budget for this site and those like it. This work contributes more widely to the James Hutton Institute’s Scottish Government-funded project ‘Centrepeat’; large-scale remote sensing of erosion features will be used to make country-wide estimates of peatland loss and estimate the benefits of restoration.

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| ***Thomas Parker:***  | ***Peatland Carbon and Hydrology Dynamics Across Scotland*** |

Peatland restoration is at the heart of the of Scottish and UK government strategy for reaching ‘net zero’ carbon emissions as we seek to return them to effective carbon sinks. However, timeframes of carbon sequestration following restoration, its site and context-dependent effectiveness and the resilience of UK peatlands to future climate change are major sources of uncertainty. Our team, at the James Hutton Institute, runs and collates data from a network of eddy covariance towers and dip wells across Scotland. I will present an overview of our network which monitors net ecosystem exchange of CO2 and CH4 across 10 sites and water table depth at many more, representing a gradient of and restoration types and durations. These data will inform the effectiveness of peatland restoration in the UK context but also feed into wider European and global networks. Furthermore, through new funding initiatives, our data will help inform the resilience of peatland function in the face of increasing climate change extreme events

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| ***Mhairi Coyle:***  | ***Measuring CO2 Exchange over Restored and Forested Scottish Peatlands*** |

Scotland contains a large area of peatlands which have developed since the ice sheet and glaciers retreated 14-20k years ago, including the Flow Country in Caithness and Sutherland. Much of this land was left undisturbed by human activity, other than some domestic fuel extraction, limited drainage and rough grazing until the 20th century. In the 1970-80s government tax incentives led to a dramatic increase in forest planting, and large areas were drained, ploughed, fertilized and planted with fast-growing conifer plantations, despite the concern of ecologists for this sensitive habitat. With the realisation that the policy was doing more harm than good (in terms of biodiversity, subsidence and net emissions of soil carbon), incentives were stopped and the rate of new planting greatly reduced. Current policy is for no new forestry on deep peat and many sites where the forests can be harvested are being restored to their original state, although restocking is permitted in some circumstances.

As part of the network of eddy-covariance towers to measure carbon exchange over peatland in Scotland, several sites are located on either restored areas or secondary plantation, with a further site in the process of installation. The eddy-covariance method is well established as the standard for observing gas exchange, giving the net-ecosystem exchange over a footprint of 10s to 100s of metres around the measurement tower, depending on the topography and installation height. The sites and data obtained to date are presented here, representing intact forestry, restored sites and those in the process of restoration. These measurements should give us a unique perspective on the transition from forestry back to peat bog.

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| ***Richard Guy:***  | ***Border Mire Restoration in Kielder Forest, Northumberland*** |

Forestry England are continuing the long-standing efforts of the Border Mires Committee with a project funded by DEFRA’s Nature for Climate Peatland Grant Scheme (NCPGS). £1 million will fund 3 years of restoration activity across 9 raised mires adding up to nearly 900ha of deep peat habitat in Kielder Forest (West Northumberland and East Cumbria). Restoration efforts across the Border Mires span 5 decades, and are coordinated by the Border Mire partners including Forestry England (North District), Northumberland Wildlife Trust, Natural England, Northumberland National Park, University of Newcastle and the MOD. The Border Mires, made up of over 50 sites, are collectively some of the most important in the country with a suite of designations including SSSI, SAC, NNR and Ramsar sites. Restoration efforts focus on hydrological restoration through identifying and blocking drainage features, and removal of trees from deep peat; both natural regeneration of conifers on the mires themselves, or forestry crops planted historically on adjoining deep peat. The Project commenced in 2021 and will continue until March 2025. Other peatland restoration activities not funded by this project continue as part of Forestry England’s commitment to maintaining open habitats as core features of forested land.

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| ***Leticia Jurema:***  | ***LIFE Multi Peat: Reducing carbon emissions by restoring peatlands.*** |

The poster will introduce the LIFE Multi Peat project, which aims to restore peatlands to help mitigate climate change, increase our knowledge, by sharing strategies for paludiculture, peatland restoration measures, methods, and tools on how to reduce the Global Warming Potential (GWP) as well as GHG monitoring instruments and standards. LIFE Multi Peat also seeks to affect behavioural change, by implementing best practices for paludiculture and peatland restoration and management, as well as by contributing to the development of future peatland policy based on the creation of a Peatland Policy Portal. The project works towards stopping greenhouse gas emissions, with time transforming pilot sites to carbon sinks. Project partners from Poland, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, and Ireland, are doing so by reducing GHG emissions by 50% in all project areas. LIFE Multi Peat will demonstrate that agricultural use of permanently wet peatlands is possible and more climate-friendly with the help of paludiculture. Methods and results will be shared via the Peatland Policy Portal. Finally, the project will also verify the potential for selling Carbon Credits.

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| ***Mark McCorry:***  | ***The Peatland Climate Action Scheme – different outcomes expected on different Bord na Móna cutaway sites*** |

Bord na Móna announced the complete cessation of industrial peat extraction across its land-bank in 2021. These bogs formerly provided peat for the generation of electricity, for fuel and for use in growing media. The Peatland Climate Action Scheme (PCAS) (also known as The Enhanced Decommissioning, Rehabilitation, Restoration and Decommissioning Scheme – EDRRS) is an ambitious rehabilitation and restoration project being carried out in Ireland. PCAS was designed to re-wet these cutaway bogs to optimise climate action benefits. The scheme is supported by €108million of government and European funding and €18million from Bord na Móna, and regulated by the National Park’s and Wildlife Service. The overall objective is to re-wet 33,000 ha of former industrial peatlands to secure a 100million tonne carbon store, lowering greenhouse gas emissions, and setting sites on a trajectory towards developing naturally functioning peatland ecosystems again, which will provide a range of multiple ecosystem service benefits. This presentation will outline the development and planning of the peatland rehabilitation and restoration measures and the progress made on the ground since the scheme started in 2021.

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| ***Robbie Carnegie:***  | ***Bogtastic engagement*** |

Helping the public to love peat through innovative engagement and communications.

Bogtastic van – experience the sights and sounds of the moors in a van

Explore Moor – an app to identify and appreciate moorland plants and animals

Bogfest – a festival-style conference in the heart of the Peak District

Bogtastic play – a family performance to help young people and their grown-ups love the moors

Bogtastic trump cards – learning about moorland species through play

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| ***Tom Spencer:***  | ***Trajectories of ecosystem change following restoration of heavily degraded blanket bog in the South Pennines SAC.*** |

10 years after initial restoration of heavily degraded blanket bog dominated by bare peat, we observe sites approaching Favourable Condition with rising water tables, increased near-surface wetness, almost entirely halted sediment losses and significant benefits to Natural Flood Management. Since the extensive planting of Sphagnum mosses we have observed new, significantly accelerated trajectories of change with regards to biodiversity and NFM.

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| ***Katy Thorpe:***  | ***Scaling-up delivery in peatland restoration*** |

In the winter of 2020–2021 not only were Moors for the Future Partnership at the end of delivering the second largest EU Life project in the UK but were also delivering 8 other projects totalling £3 million of direct restoration work. Peatland restoration has a small pool of specialist contractors, so how did we deliver that amount in just 8 months and during a pandemic?

In this presentation we look at;
- the challenges of delivering large-scale peatland restoration across multiple projects, sites, partners and legislative boundaries;
- how we plan work around breeding birds, weather, game and agriculture, whilst ensuring statutory consents are in place;
- how we work within local government procurement laws to maximise capacity and efficiency;
- how we upskill contractors;
 - how we work collaboratively with other peatland organisations;
- the team that makes it happen and our vision to 2050

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| ***Mark Bond:***  | ***LIFEquake Project Overview*** |

A brief outline of the LIFEquake project, discussing restoration plans for the projects 7 peatland sites over the following 4 years.

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| ***Robin Cox:***  | ***Peatland restoration at a wind farm*** |

Pen y Cymoedd onshore wind farm is home to a growing investment in peatland restoration and research in South Wales. How can private sector investment be successfully deployed to support biodiversity priorities?

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| ***Elaine Halliday:***  | ***The impact of groundwater abstraction and woodland management on a lowland fen and its local community*** |

Greywell Fen is a groundwater fed peatland in Southern England, situated above a chalk aquifer that is used to provide drinking water to the area. The fen has been designated a SSSI in recognition of its important flora. However, the critical vegetation species have been declining in recent decades in favour of extensive tree growth throughout the site. New management of the area has included the reintroduction of grazing and large areas of tree clearance. Our research concerns the impacts of groundwater abstraction and woodland management on the health of the fen. Extensive water level monitoring connected to different areas of tree growth and clearance is being used to determine if tree management is affecting water levels within the fen. In addition, peat cores have been sampled in the different areas to determine if tree management and/or water level changes are impacting peat properties, as an indication of drying and decline in fen health. Greywell fen is at the heart of the local village, so its rise and decline are witnessed and felt among the community. The poster will communicate results of the research so far and incorporate the social importance of the site and the research.

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| ***Laura Hughes-Dowdle:*** | ***Peatlands and Hydrological Change: The impact of forest-to-bog restoration on the blanket bogs of the Pen y Cymoedd Wind Farm, South Wales*** |

The hydrological regime of peatlands plays a critical role in maintaining ecosystem productivity. Land use changes, including bog drainage for afforestation and other agricultural activities, result in unfavourable hydrological conditions that can reduce biodiversity, increase fire and flood risk, and even accelerate climate change if the bog transitions from a carbon sink to a carbon source. The Pen y Cymoedd Windfarm is located on the ombrotrophic (blanket) bogs of Neath Port Talbot and Rhondda Cynon Taff, which alike to many peatlands across the country, have been modified by the coniferous forestry developments during the 1950’s. Restoration projects (‘forest-to-bog’ restoration) are currently underway in attempt to re-establish peatland productivity and ecosystem functionality. Here, we will employ geophysical methodologies including Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Self-Potential (SP) surveys, which, combined with field-based hydrological monitoring, will reveal differences between afforested, felled, restored, and control sites. This data will ultimately parametrise a peatland hydrological model, using DigiBog software. The outputs of this research will not only be valuable for land use management and policymaking but for gauging the success of forest-to-bog restoration.

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| ***Ian Crosher:*** | ***Spatial Prioritisation of Land Management for Carbon in England*** |

Land use can have a significant effect on the ability of land to store and sequester carbon.

The ‘Spatial Prioritisation of Land Management for Carbon’ datasets were created in 2014, to enable the targeting of agri-environment delivery and land use policy to maintain and enhance existing carbon stocks. It was a product designed to help deliver Biodiversity 2020 Outcome 1D.

The datasets and maps were designed to enable NE advisers to identify:

High carbon habitats and land parcels where it is important to protect existing carbon stocks and keep in place management that supports continued retention of carbon in their soils and vegetation.

Sites and land parcels where a change in land management or land use would promote carbon sequestration/ abatement and storage in soils/ vegetation or reduce net carbon loss.

There is a large opportunity for land management to protect existing carbon stocks and enhance carbon storage, helping the English landscape to adapt to, and mitigate some of the effects of climate change. With the advent of the Environment Land Management scheme along with future changes to agri-environment type support to land management and a renewed emphasis on the climate crisis, NE have been funded to review and update this data set during 2022.

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| ***Emma Austin:*** | ***The Moss of Many Layers*** |

An Art, Science, Climate Change engagement collaboration on Bolton Fell Moss. Involving a partnership between Natural England, University of Cumbria, The PLACE Collective and the local community to record and connect with the journey from Industrial Peat Extraction to National Nature Reserve on this peatland in North Cumbria.

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| ***Olga Olver:*** | ***Understanding and monitoring water stress in Sphagnum*** |

Sphagnum or peat moss have the capacity to store large amounts of water relative to their biomass and consequently play a crucial role in many peatland ecosystems. These mosses lack water acquisition organs, such as roots, and also don’t have obvious physical water retention mechanisms, such as cuticles. Thus, they depend on passive acquisition of water from their local environment, that is stored, at least in part, in dead hollow hyaline cells that share some characteristics with xylem, the water transport cells of higher plants.

The poster will illustrate a method to non-destructively quantify drought responses in Sphagnum through image analysis and machine learning, based on the colour change of the hyaline cells dependent on their water content. This may provide useful insights into bog health in the future as Sphagnum can act as an early indicator of drought in peatland ecosystems.

The poster will also include investigations into the water movement within Sphagnum plants and how drought impacts uptake. Variation was found between the ability of different species to take up water when dry, which could have potential to inform species choices in future peatland restoration projects.

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| ***Mark Collar & Joel Paterson:*** | ***Strutt & Parker with eftec: Joint natural capital accounting service*** |

Outlining our joint natural capital accounting service and how this can provide quantifiable information about a businesses’ impact on nature to aid short and long-term decision making for farmers, landowners and businesses.

Also outlining the services that S&P can offer to ensure a successful peatland restoration project, including land acquisition,  project management and administration, HIS Markit and Peatland Carbon Code registration.