

RESEARCH CENTRE

Restoring ecosystem functions & reversing land subsidence by growing *Sphagnum* on highly degraded eutrophic peat soils



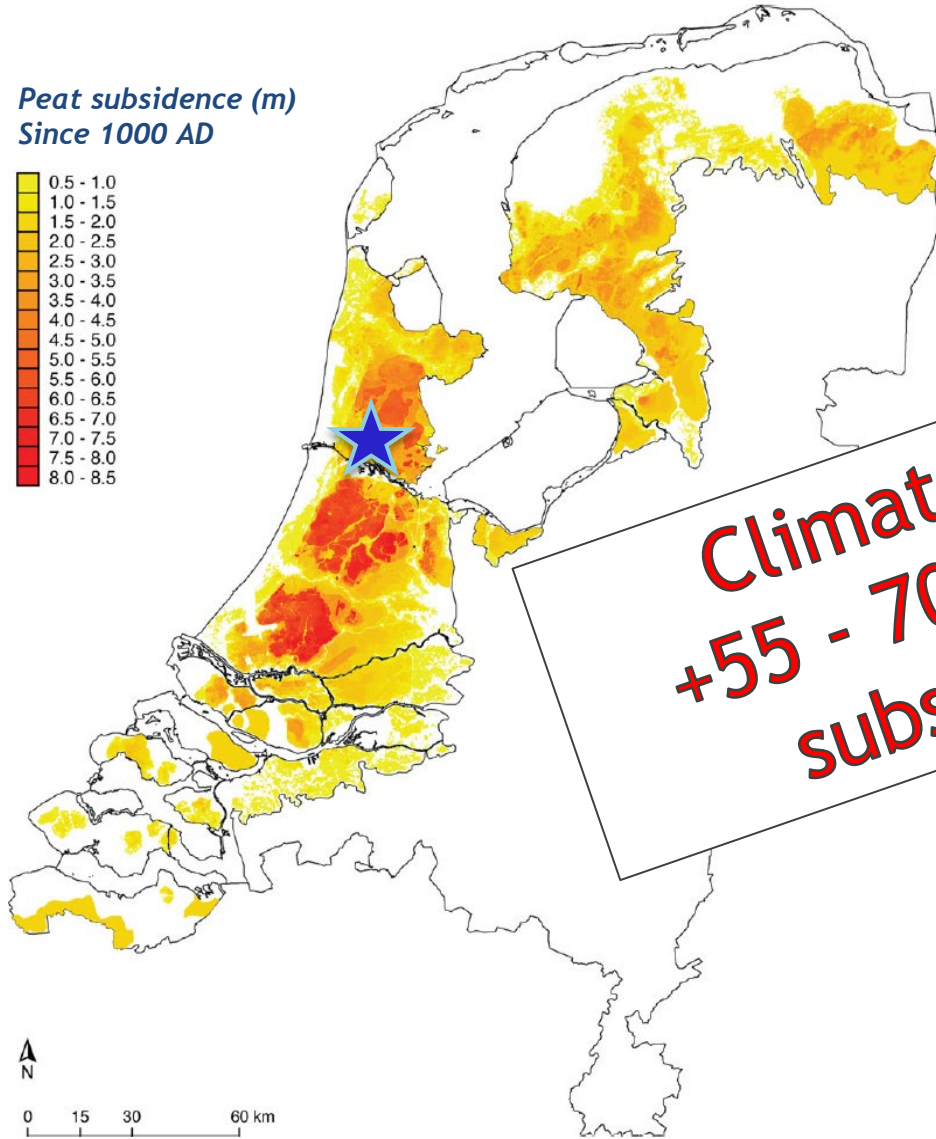
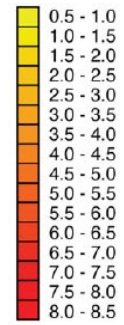
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Drainage & subsidence in the Netherlands

Peat subsidence (m)
Since 1000 AD



Climate change =
+55 - 70% increase in
subsidence rate

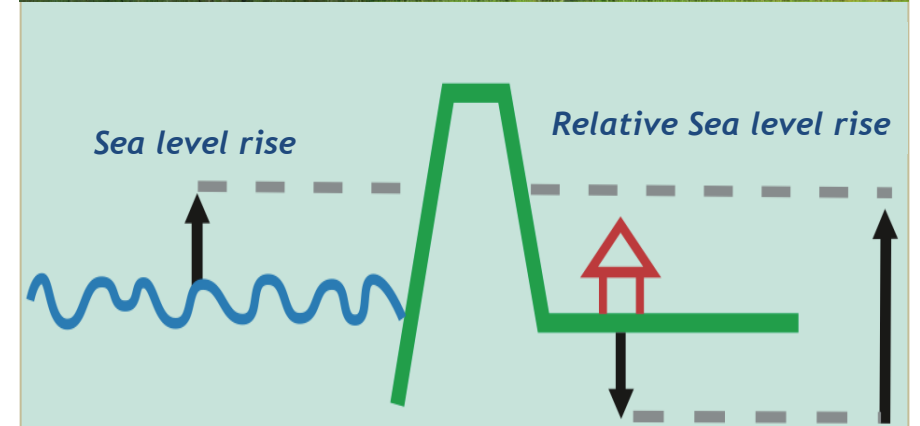
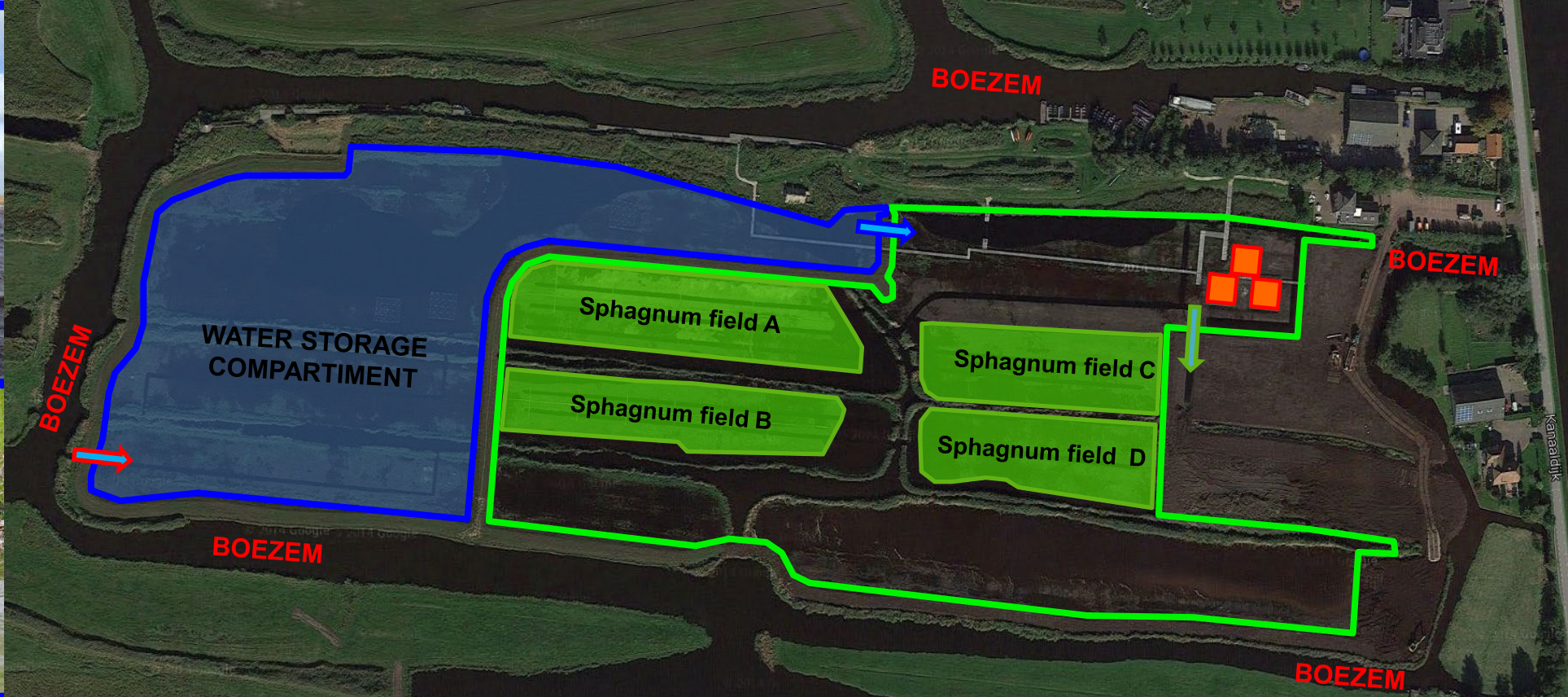


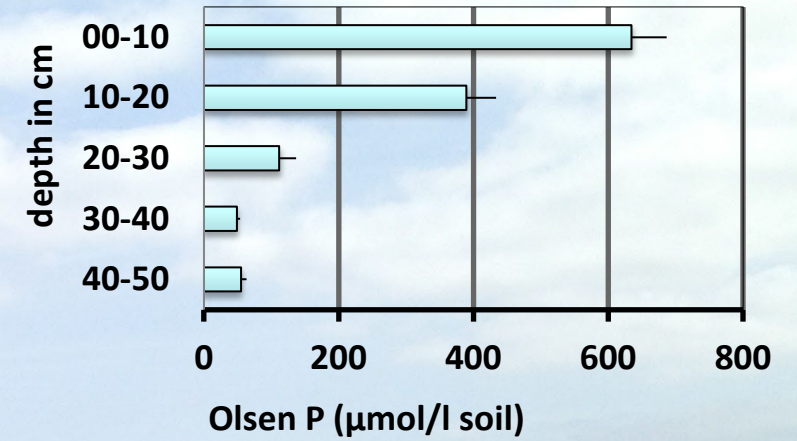
Illustration: pbl



Goals

- stop peat oxidation & restore peat forming vegetation
- compensate natural values (*Sphagnum* dominated vegetation)
- restore ecosystem services (C-sequestration, biodiversity, etc.)

Site construction: Sphagnum fields



superficially sod-cut (ca. 10 cm)

Site construction (2013): *Sphagnum* fields

Water level raised
Application of *Sphagnum* fragments



Sept-13



March-14



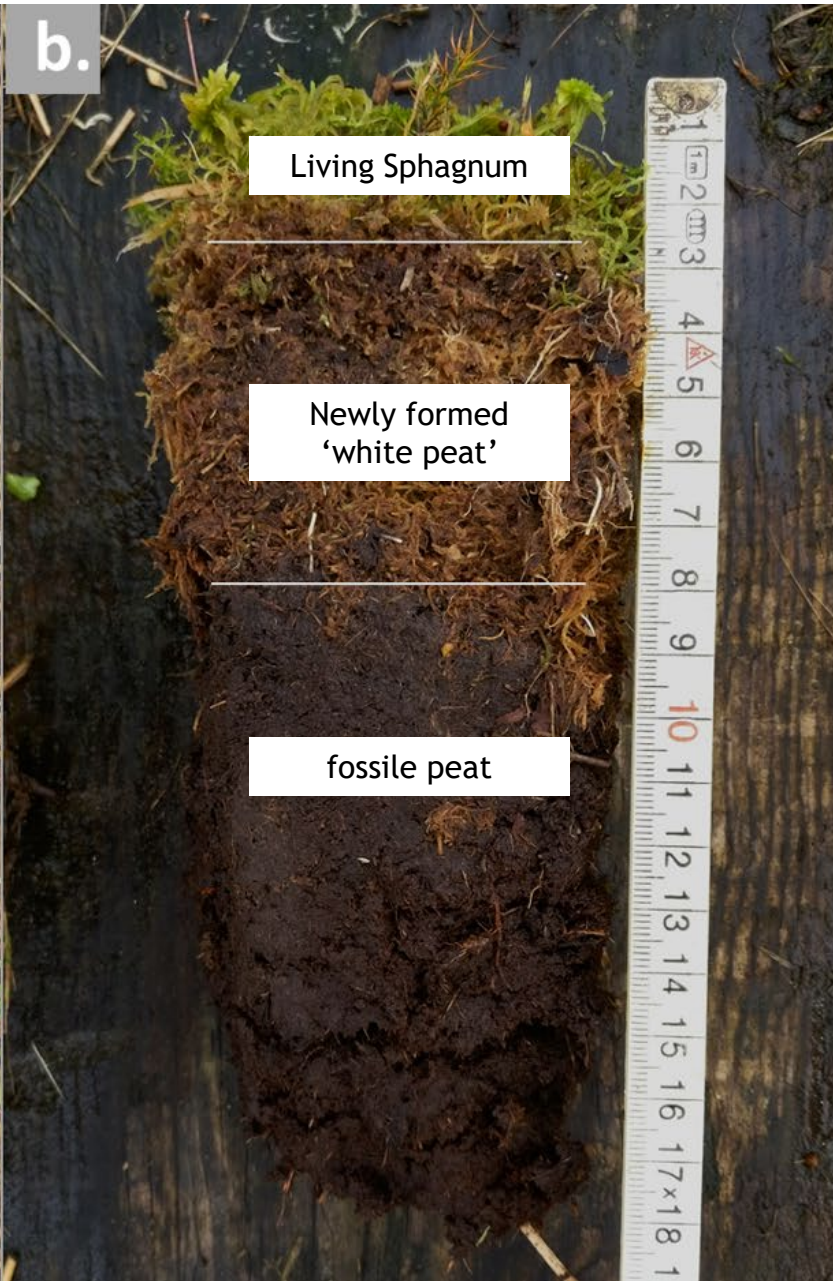
May-14



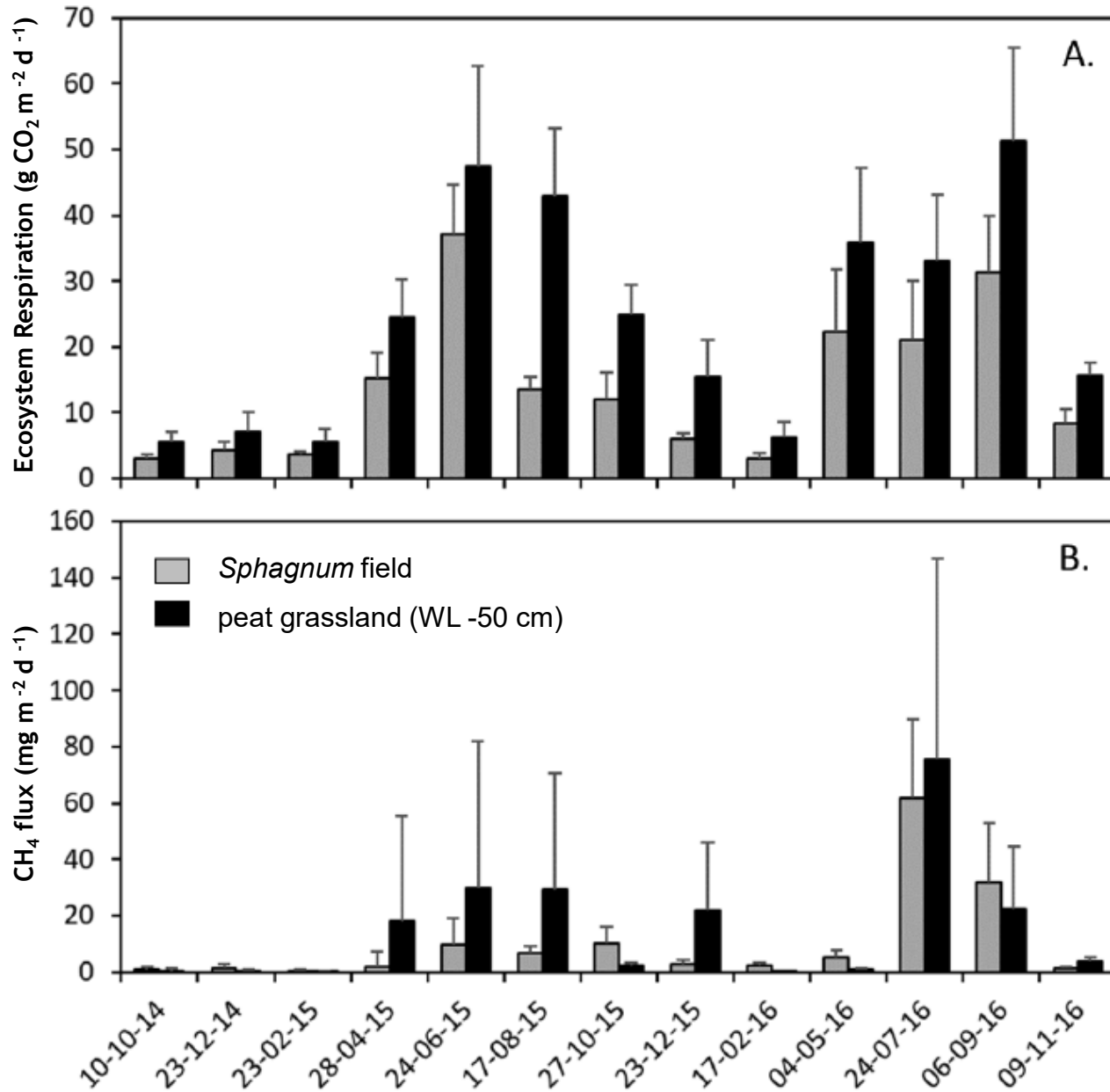
June-16



Results I : Sphagnum development = 8-10 cm in 3.5 year



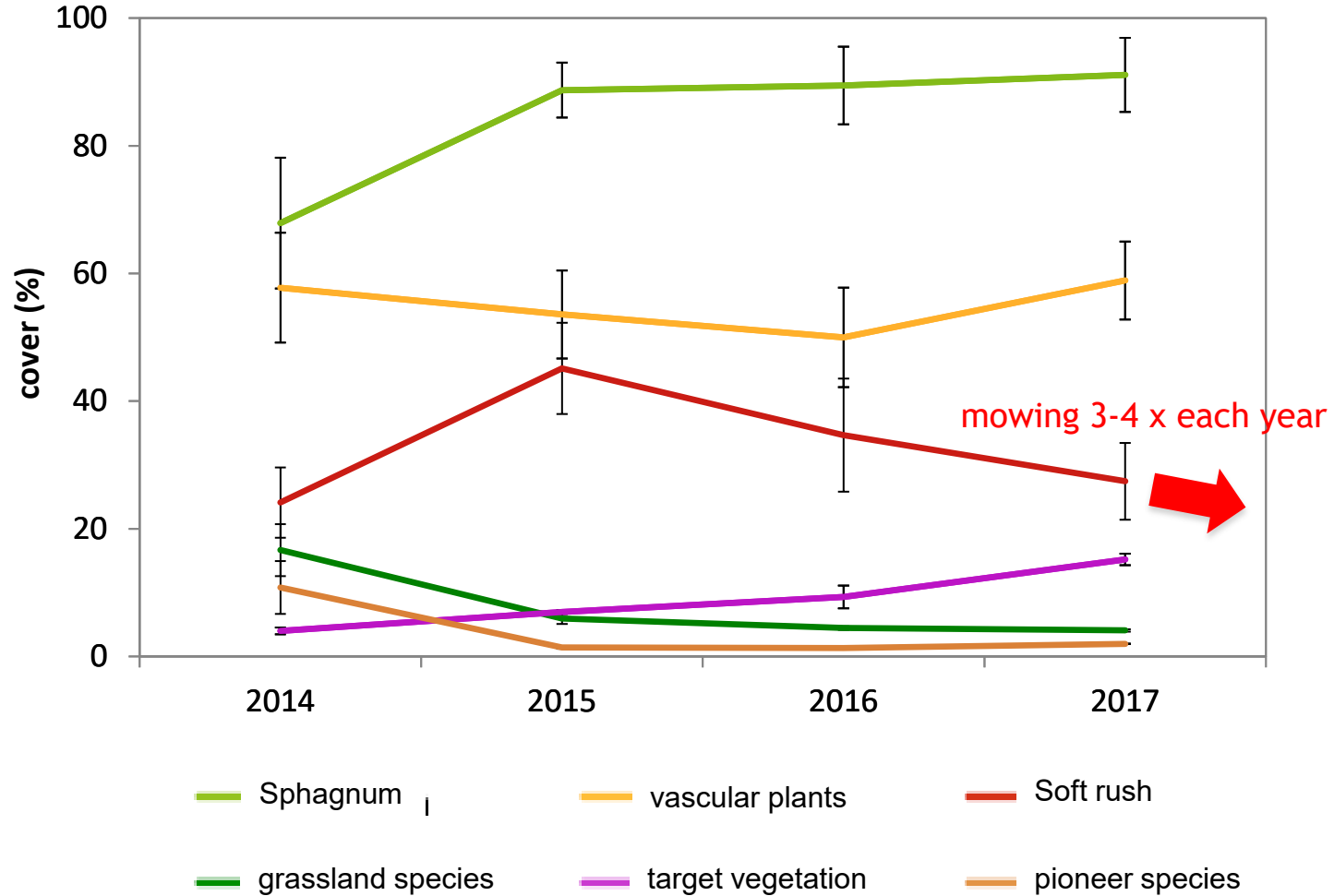
Results II: greenhouse gas emissions



Reduction in CO₂-flux of ~758 g C m⁻² y⁻¹ !
Methane fluxes remain low after rewetting!
Rewetting + Sphagnum application:
C-source -> sink



Results III: biodiversity

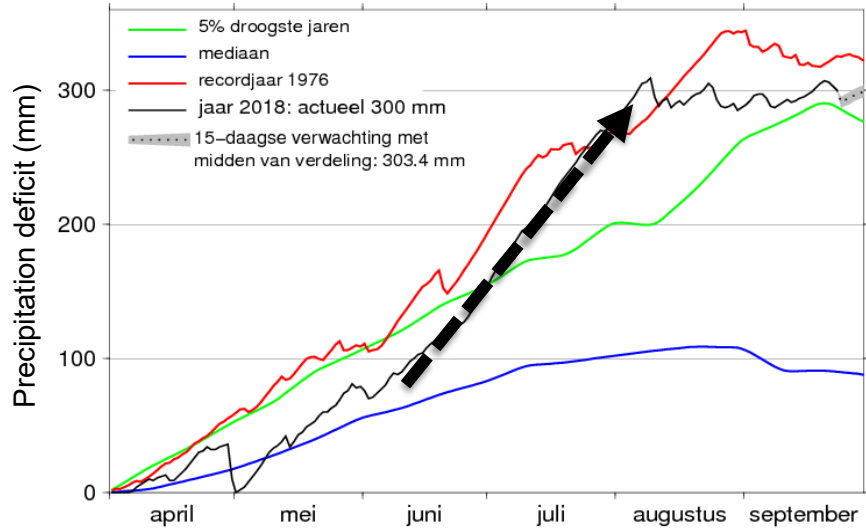


Conclusions I

Sphagnum farming in strongly degraded peat polders:

- *Sphagnum* farming is possible (!) and a suitable technique for restoring peat forming vegetation & fen habitat.
- The recently formed ‘white peat’ layer restores **hydrological properties**, supports establishment of typical fen species.
- **Methane emissions** remain low after rewetting & **total emission reduction** is approx. 28 ton CO₂-equivalents ha⁻¹ y⁻¹.
- **Water quality** management is of primary importance for *Sphagnum* development: lots of water is present, but it is too alkaline for direct application on the *Sphagnum* fields.

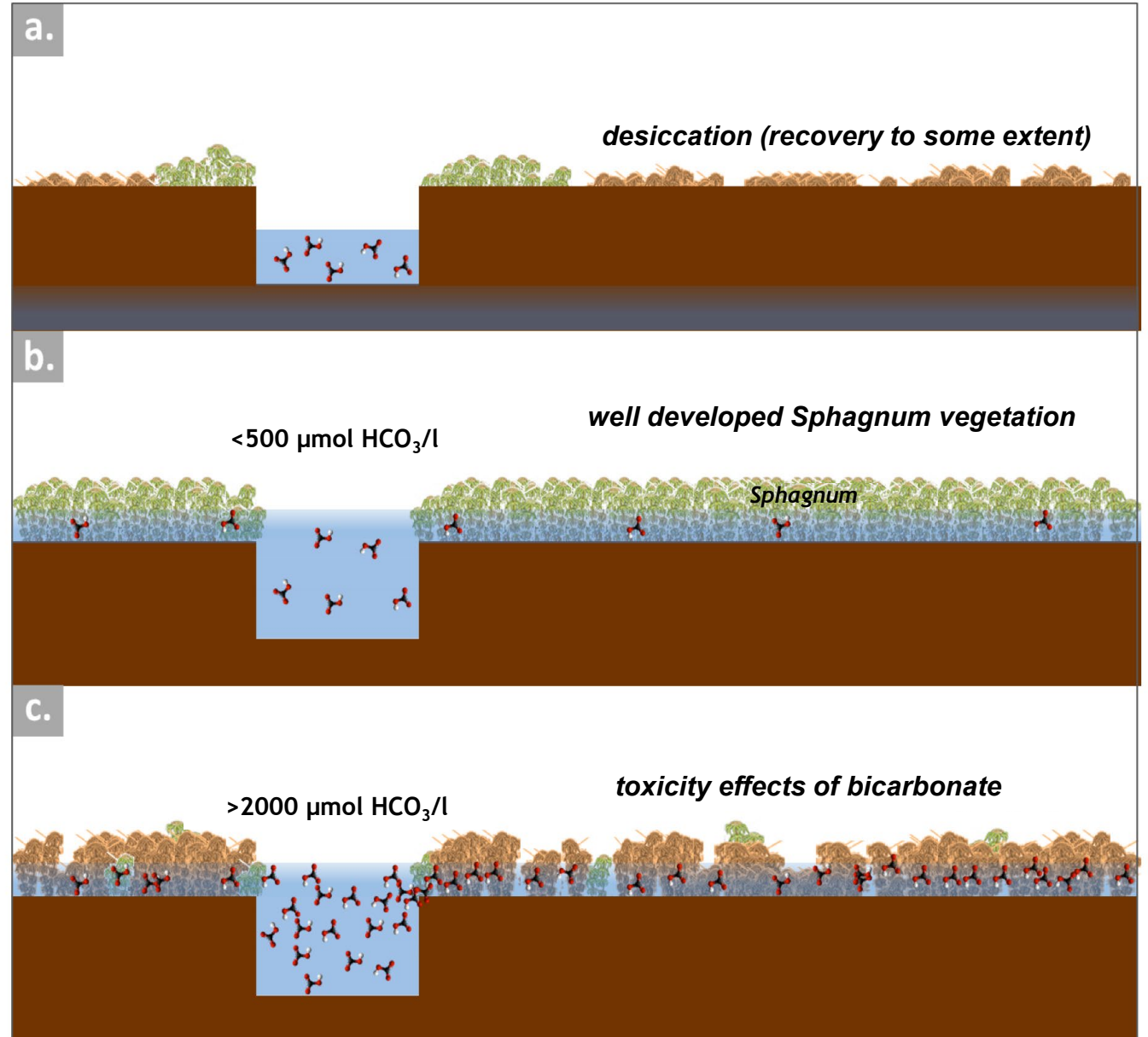
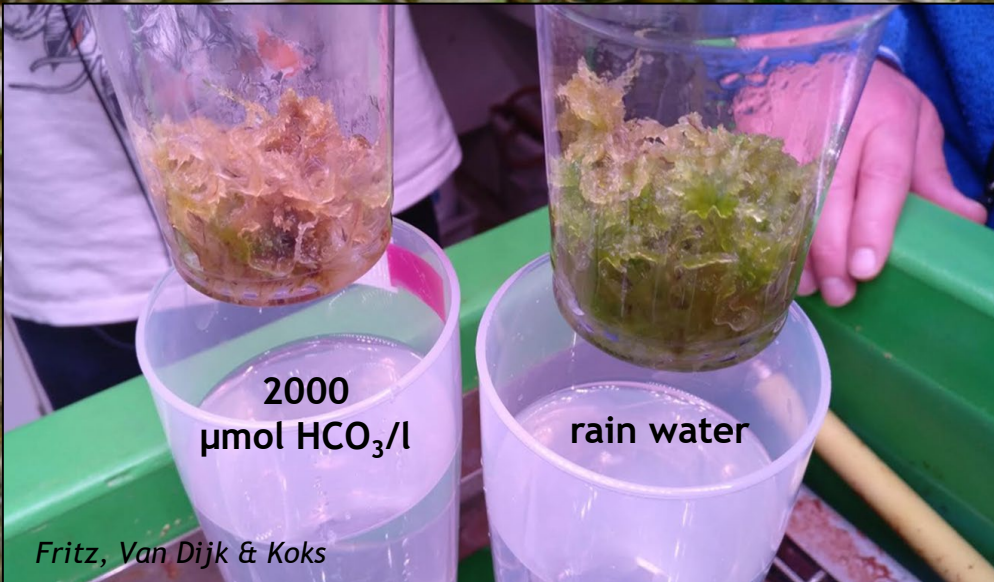
Precipitation deficit 2018



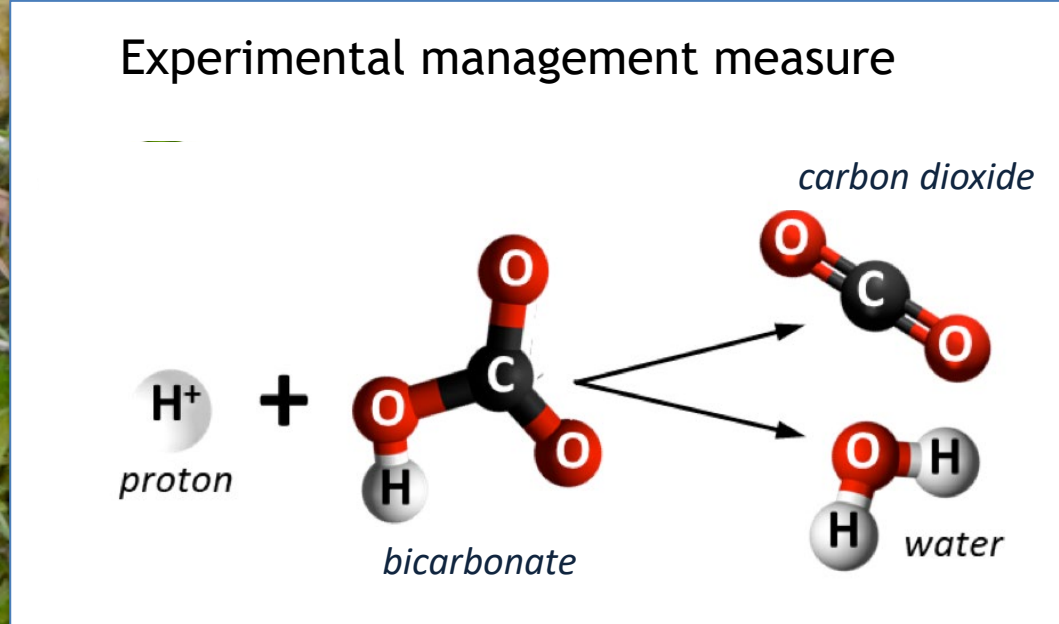
(c) KNMI, bijgewerkt 2018-09-23, 17:26 UT



Water management: the dilemma during extreme drought events

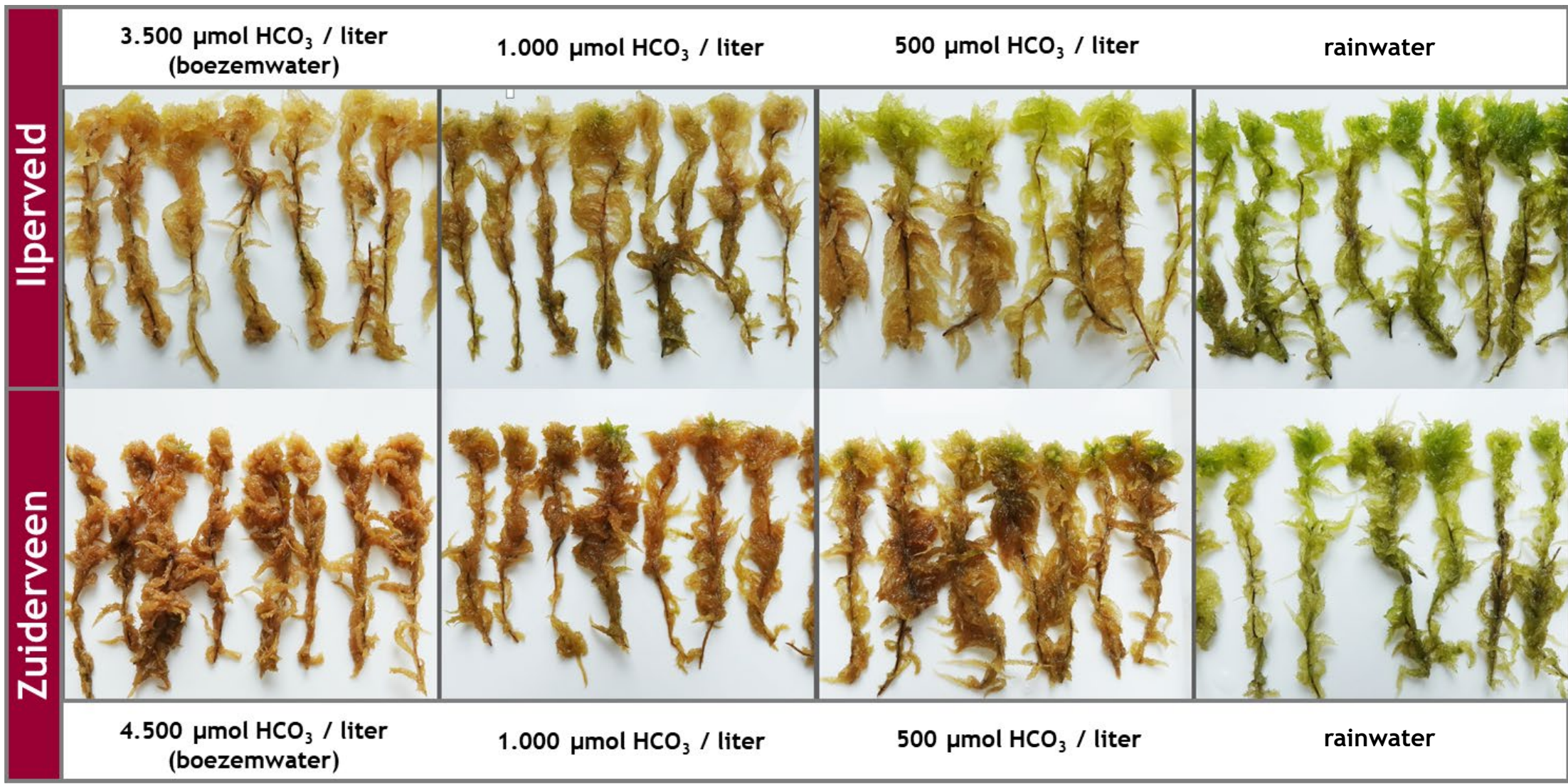


Water management: the dilemma during extreme drought events



Surface water manipulation: addition of HCl

Active surface water acidification helps to reduce the negative physiological effects of bicarbonate on Sphagnum



Conclusions II

- It is important to make *Sphagnum* farming (more) resilient to **extreme drought events**, given the climate change projections.

Field trial - Acidifying surface water:

- ✓ .. might help us making the practice of *Sphagnum* farming **more widely applicable**, e.g. in large peat polders with alkaline surface water.
- ✓ .. could be a **temporal measure** needed until the *Sphagnum* layer is self-regulating.
- ✓ To be continued..



USDA/Lance Cheung

Kwakemaak.nl



Surface water acidification
Inundation vs. irrigation

Many thanks!

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