POTENTIALS AND CAPACITIES OF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION BY PEATLAND REWETTING AND WET AGRICULTURE ON PEATLANDS (PALUDICULTURE) IN THE BALTIC COUNTRIES



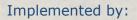






On behalf of: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety















EUKI – Paludiculture in the Baltics

Project Duration: 10.2017-08.2020

Implemented by:









On behalf of:



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety





EUKI – Paludiculture in the Baltics



Feasibility studies (GIS, legal studies)

=> Desktop analyses for Baltic paludiculture implementation potential

Knowledge transfer on paludiculture

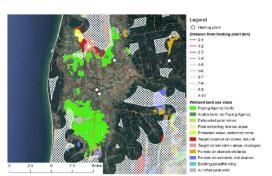
=> Stakeholder dialog and workshops, study tour

Advocacy on framework conditions and EU policies

=> Policy briefs and continuing stakeholder dialog

Project materials online:

https://www.succow-stiftung.de/en/peatlands-climate/euki-paludiculture









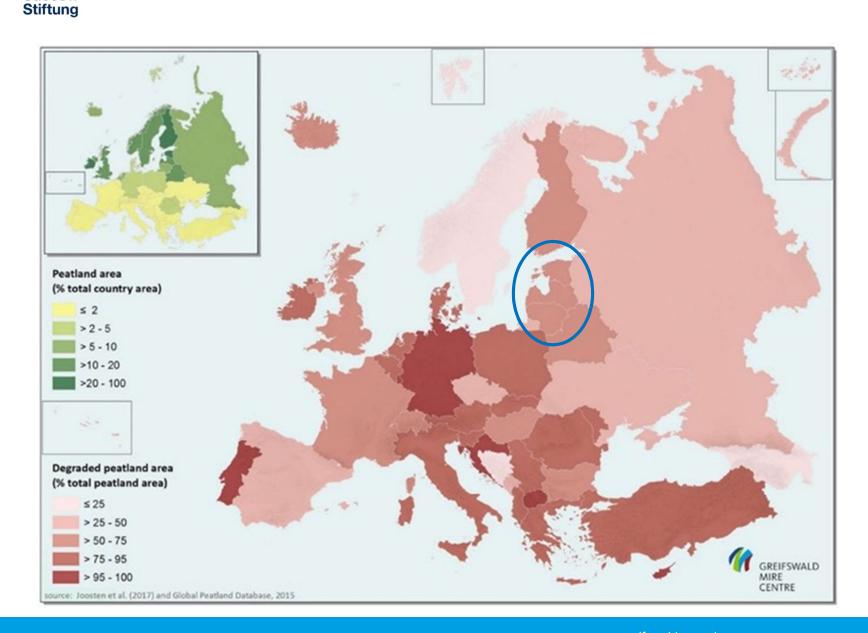






Peatlands in the Baltics



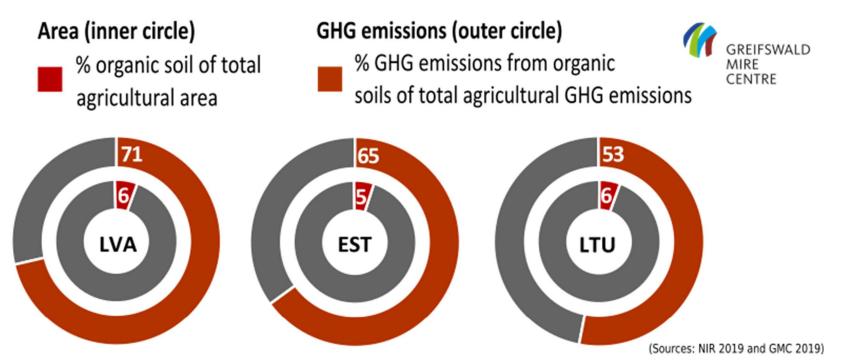


- \Rightarrow ~24 650 km² total peatland area.
- ⇒~70 % are drained and degraded (agriculture, forestry, and peat extraction).
- ⇒ Baltic countries top GHG emitters from drained peatland soils in Europe (LV 5th, EE 8th, LT 9th).



Peatlands in the Baltics



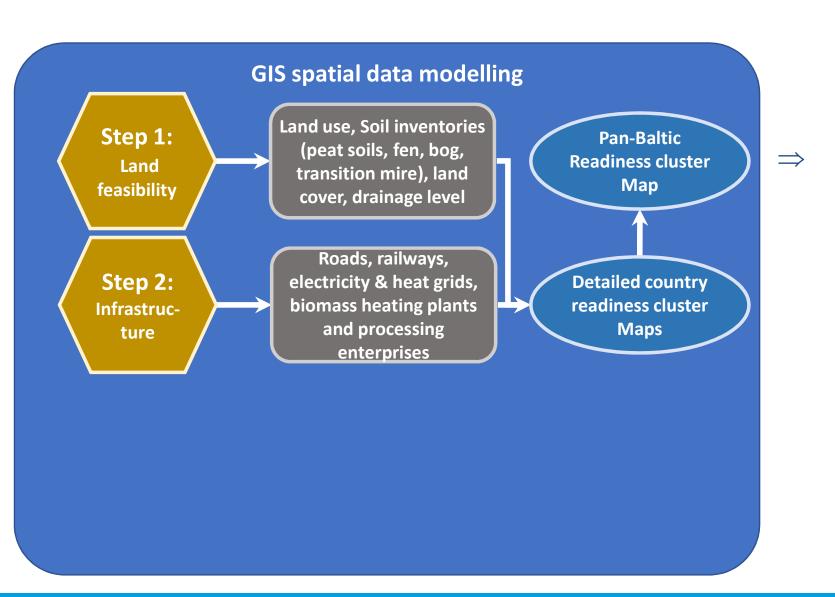


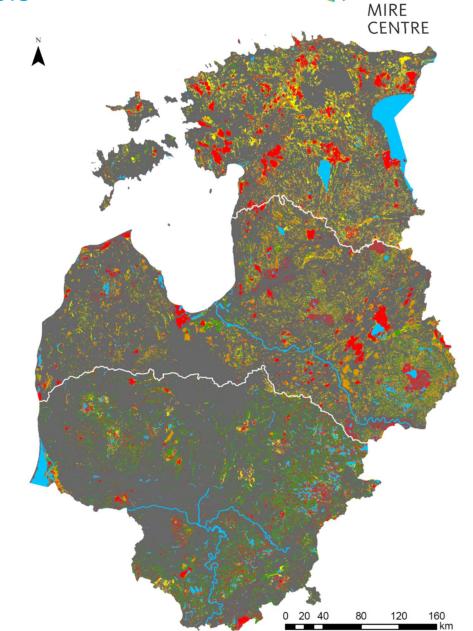
- ⇒ Agricultural GHG emissions stem largely from drained peatland soils
- ⇒Rewetting and transformation to low emission management in paludicultures is a promising CCM.

GREIFSWALD



Multistep feasibility analysis





Pan-Baltic paludiculture scenario

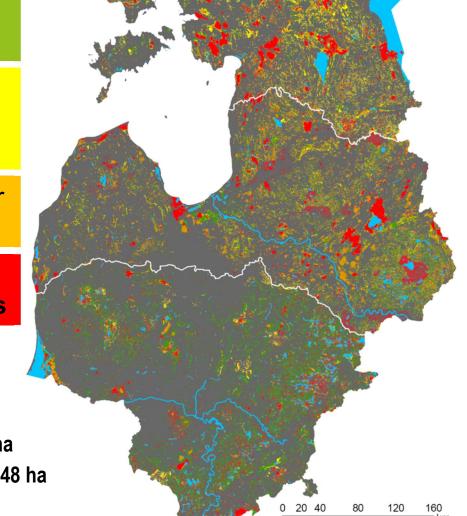
Suitability classes:

No restriction: Agricultural land **fully suitable** for near-term paludiculture implementation

Minor restriction: Management or status which can be changed to paludiculture but might **exclude some options** e.g. special plantations and restricted management in protected areas

Medium-major restrictions: Management which **strongly limits options** or need major efforts to achieve permission for paludiculture e.g. forestry

Major restrictions: Nature conservation, e.g. core zones without management or managed zones with prohibition of economic activities



Partner in the

CENTRE

Suitability class - total Baltic area

Suitable - 450 668 ha

Potentially suitable - 97 662 ha

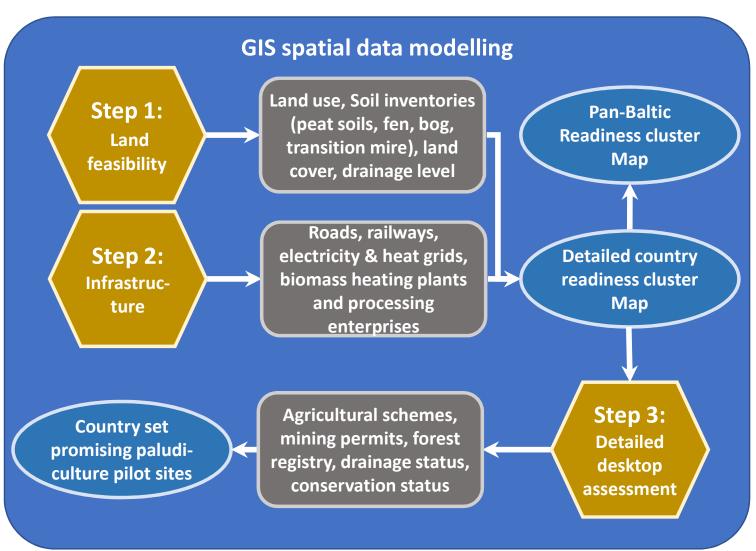
Conditionally suitable - 669 548 ha

Not suitable - 527 550 ha



Multistep feasibility analysis









Multistep feasibility analysis





- ⇒ Preplanning documents were compiled
- ⇒Implementation planning is ongoing





Next steps



Research:

Further update of Baltic peatland and GHG inventories, (e.g. OrgBalt – LIFE project).



Assessment of environmental benefits of paludicultures.

Framework:

- Priorisation for upscaling of peatland rewetting and paludiculture to emission hotspots
- Set up **incentive programmes** for peatland rewetting and paludiculture with remuneration options for provided ecosystemservices.
- Develop and Implement paludiculture training modules for practitioners.

Implementation upscaling:

- On-site activities for peatland rewetting and implementation of paludiculture.
- Off-site activities for development of paludiculture products and product valorisation chains.
- ⇒ Joint ventures between reseach, product engineering, and entrepreneurship

Conclusions



- ⇒Implementation of paludiculture pilots is initiated still a way to go for upscaling in the Baltics.
- ⇒Stakeholder interest is present further awareness raising and knowledge exchange needed.
- ⇒Training programmes for practitioners (farmers/foresters) for paludicultures are wanted.
- ⇒ Further clarification and tackling of obstacles for rewetting and paludiculture implementation on the 767 170 ha (Yellow/Orange class) is needed.

Thanks for your attention!