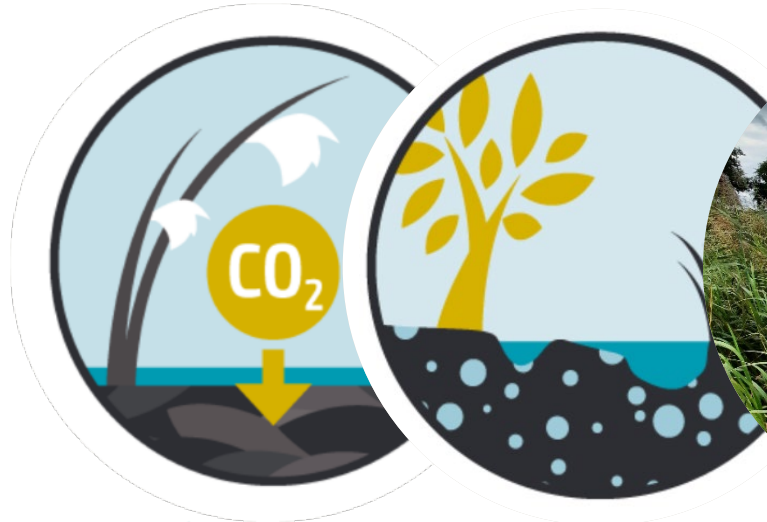


# Peatlands & rewetting - scientific issues in climate policies

## Trending Topics in Biology and Chemistry of Soil and Water

16 May 2023, Jeroen Veraart (Wageningen Environmental Research), Bart Kruijt (Wageningen University)



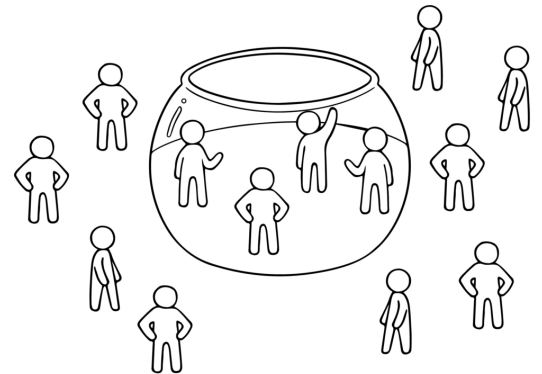
# Contents

## *Presentation*

- Introduction (Jeroen Veraart, Wageningen Environmental Research)
- Peatland restoration for climate change mitigation (Gerald Jurasinski, Greifswald Univ.)
- CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Camphuysen/Onlanden (i.o. Bart Kruijt)
- Policy implications (Jeroen Veraart)

## *Fishbowl session:*

- Discussion



# The benefits of peatland restoration for Europe

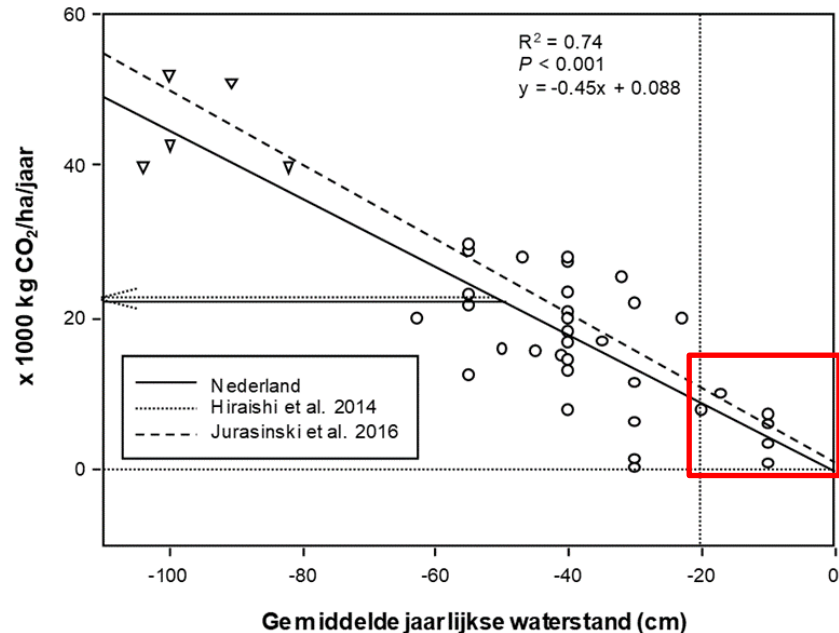
Berlin, Germany, 26-28 April 2023 Wednesday

<https://life-peat-restore.eu/>

## ■ Peatland restoration for climate change mitigation

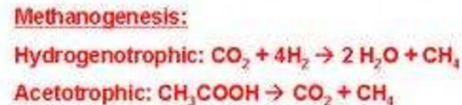
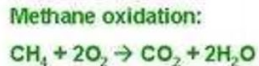
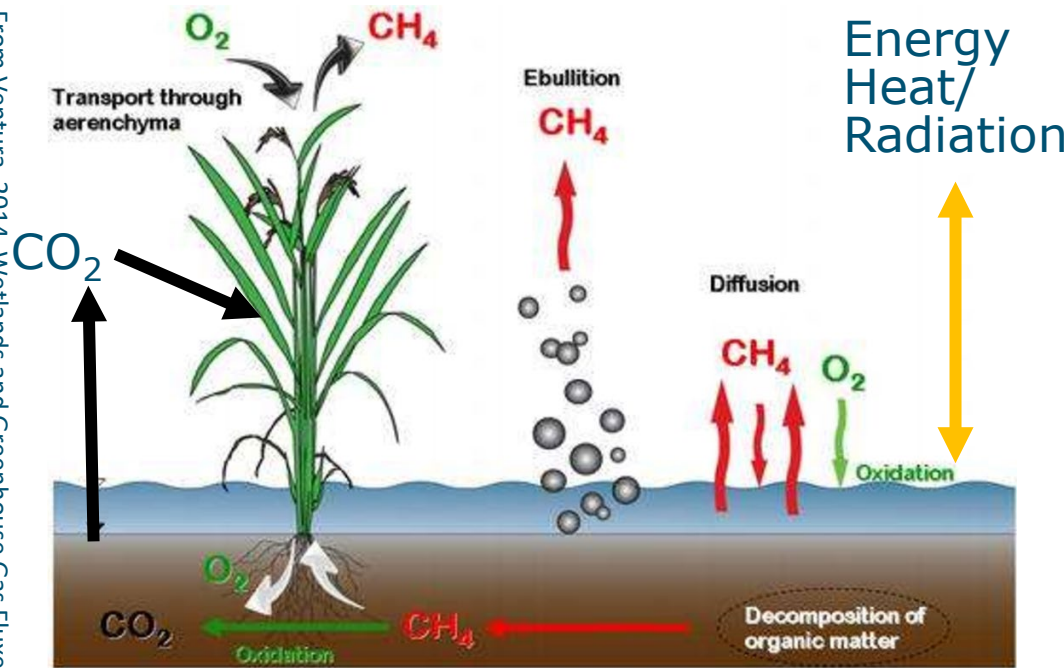
Prof. Gerald Jurasinski

University Greifswald, Germany



# Basics GHG emissions in peat & wetlands

From Ventura, 2014, Wetlands and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes: Causes and Effects of Climate Change – A Meta-Analysis



- *CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are complex and show high variability*
- *CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from wetlands are better understood*

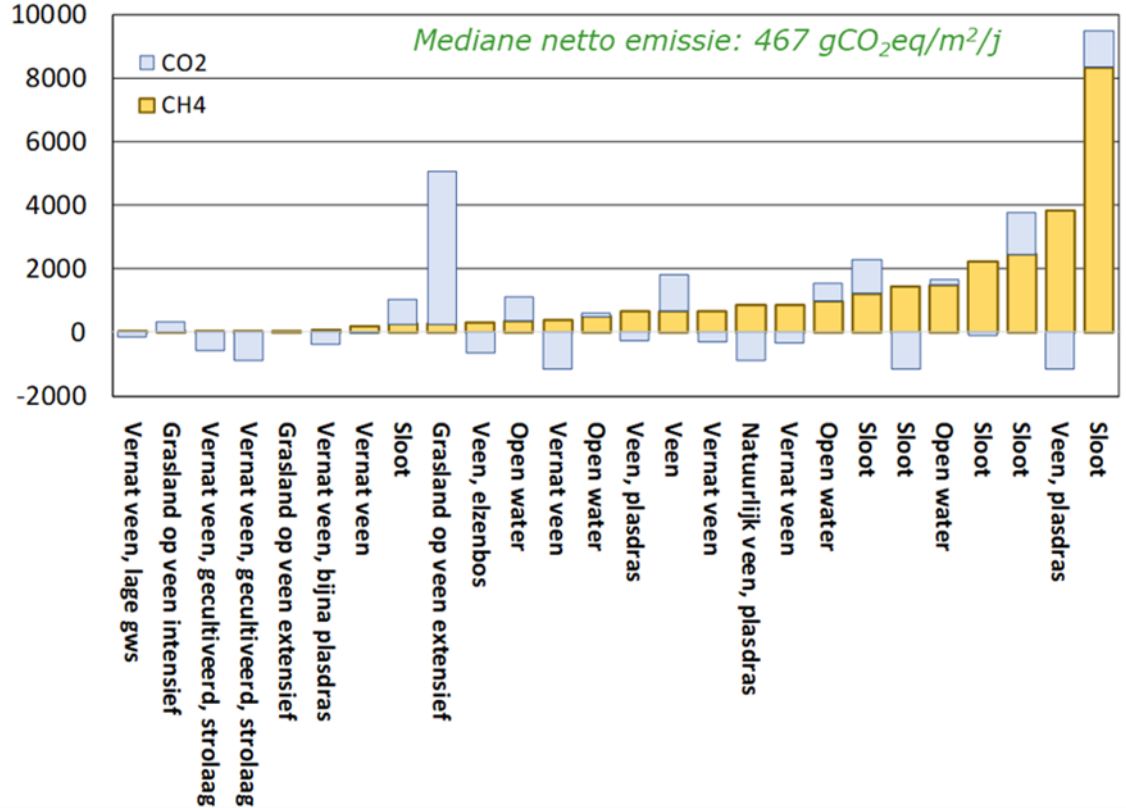
# Methane emissions as measured in NL, B en DE



## Meetlocaties:

CH<sub>4</sub> en CO<sub>2</sub> tegelijkertijd gemeten  
Kamermetingen en/of EC

Jaarlijkse uitstoot of opname (gCO<sub>2</sub>eq/m<sup>2</sup>)



# Methane Global Warming Potential (GWP)

- Methane disappears faster in the atmosphere than CO<sub>2</sub>
- Methane is stronger GHG than CO<sub>2</sub>

## Policy question:

*Creating new wetlands result in an increase of GWP?*

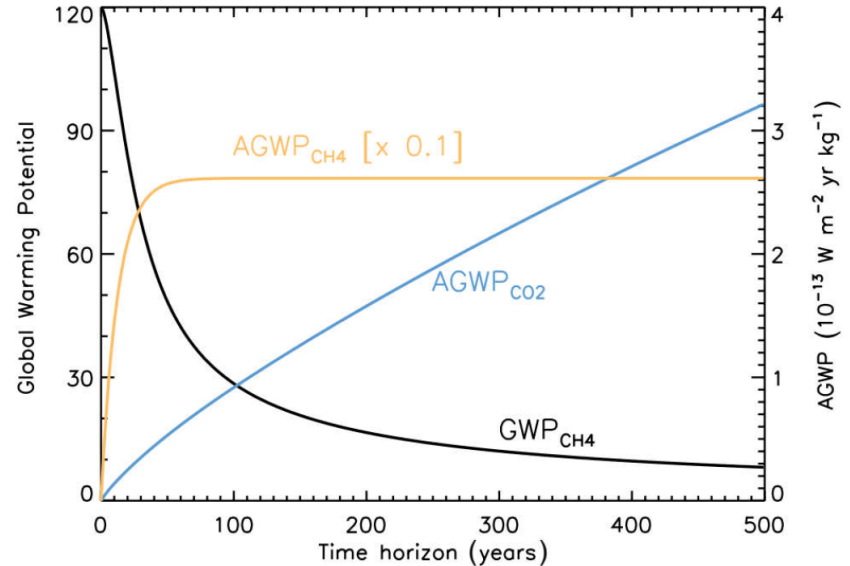
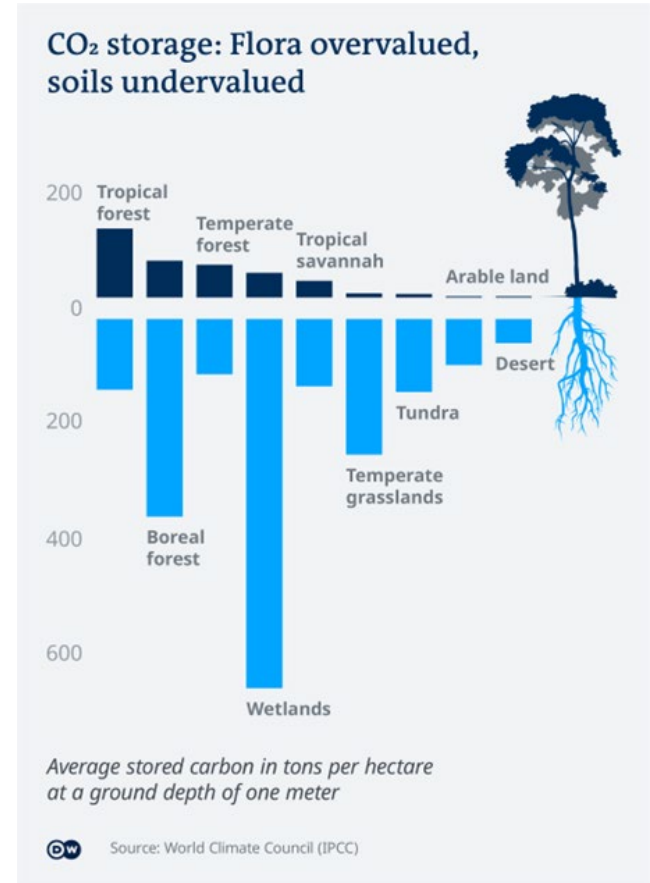


Figure 1: Time Horizon Impact on Methane AGWP and GWP (Figure 8.29 in Myhre et al. 2013<sup>4</sup>).



# Wetlands and climate policies

- Dutch climate agreement:
  - Wet nature (mineral, organic soils)
  - Forests
  - Organic soils (agriculture)
- Uncertainty: Wetlands are a sink for CO<sub>2</sub> but also CH<sub>4</sub> source

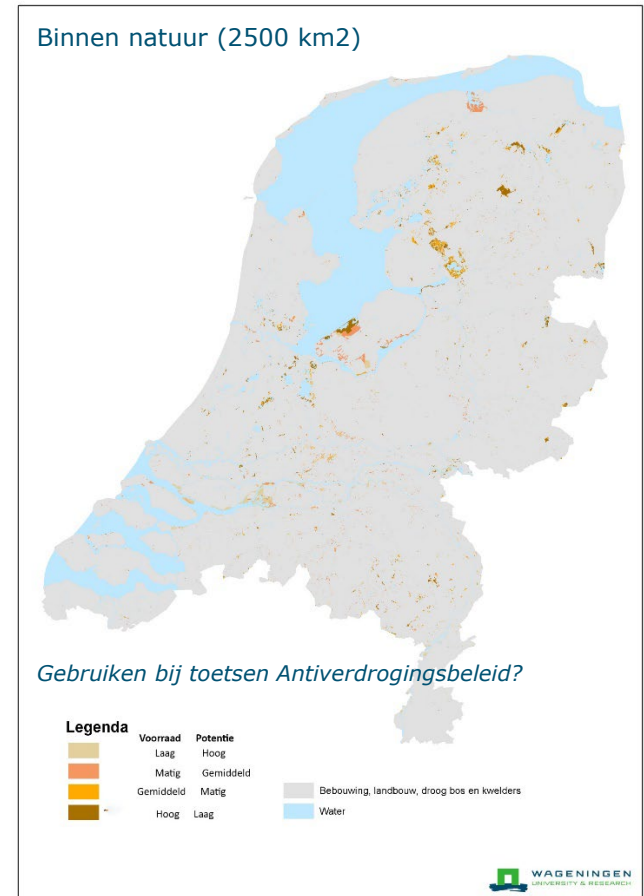
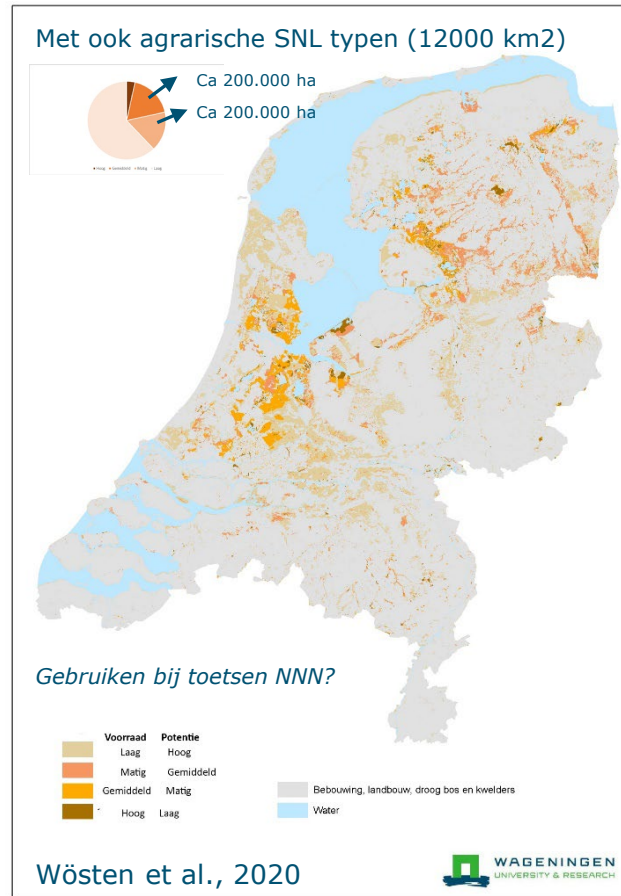




Een heel simpel  
liedje over best  
wel ingewikkeld  
onderwerp!



# Rewetting in existing natural areas or elsewhere?



# Definition of wetlands in LULUCF

## WATER EN NATURE policies



- Sea, Salt marshes
- Hoogveen, trilveen, veenmosrietland en vennen
- Moeras beheertypen bij o.a. beek en rivier , moerassig bos
- Laagveen/grasland
- Open water

## LULUCF

	Bos	Grasland	Wetland
		×	×
			×
	×		×
		×	
			×



# LULUCF Methodiek - Wetlands

- Land use change
- Emissiefactoren per land use type
- *Management*
  - *Natural* ↔ *managed wetland*
  - *Hydrology*
  - *Water Quality*
  - *Vegetation*



# Dutch experiences: Onlanden & Camphuys





# Locations



Onlanden



Polder  
Camphuys



# Vegetation





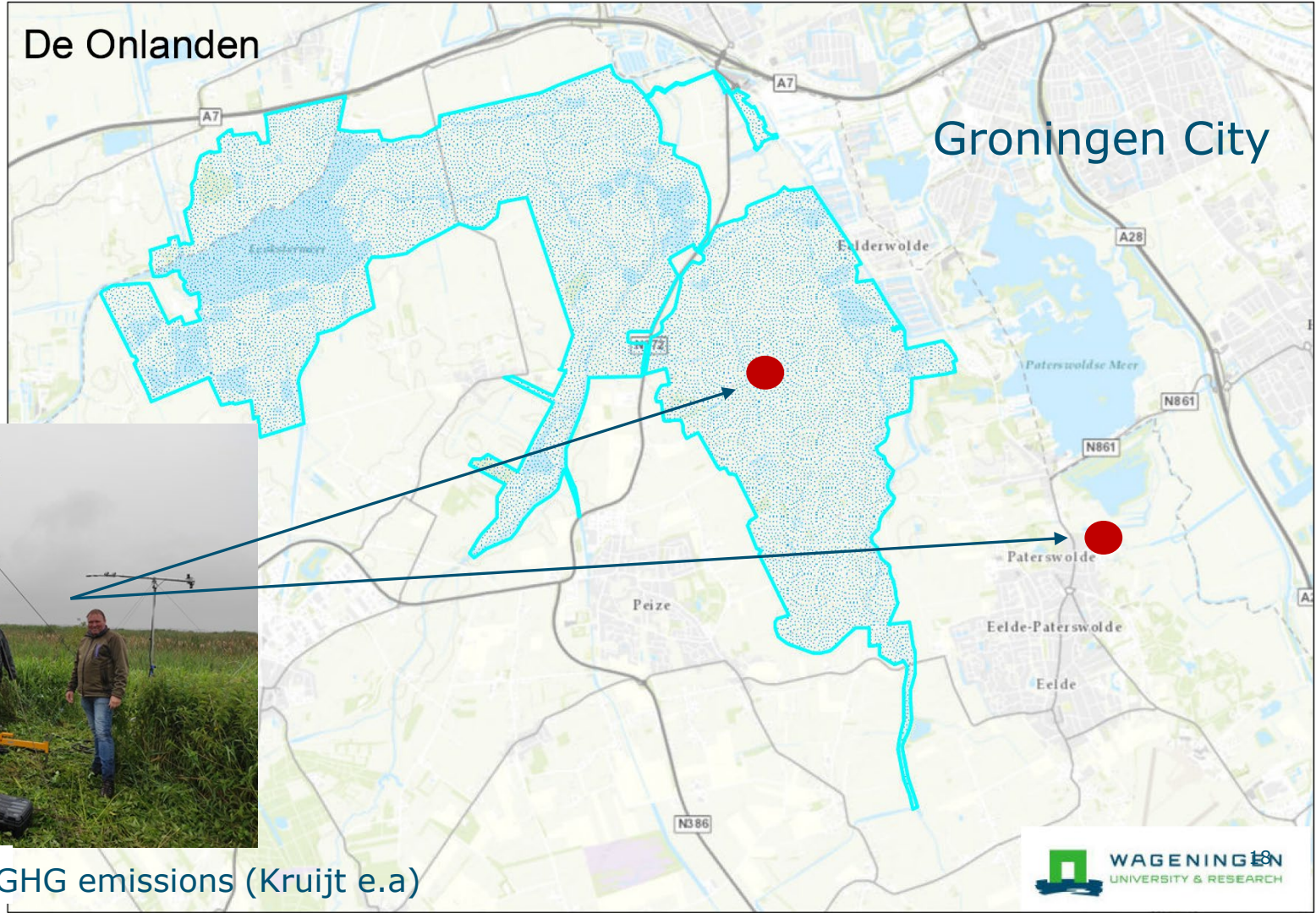
# Climate policies in this area

- >5 million m<sup>3</sup> Water retention capacity (surface water) to protect city Groningen for water nuisance
- Restoration of 1100ha peat bog nature (In Dutch: laagveenmoeras)
- Reduced GHG emissions (in CO<sub>2</sub>-eq ha<sup>-1</sup>yr<sup>-1</sup>) compared to agricultural areas (*proven*), on the long-term a netto GHG sink? (*in research*)



[Veraart et al, 2019](#); [Zingstra & Vertegaal, 2021](#)

De Onlanden



Groningen City



Monitor locations GHG emissions (Kruijt e.a)

# What do we measure at this location?

- $\text{CO}_2$  flux = netto  $\text{CO}_2$  exchange of entire ecosystem  
**NEE = GPP (opname) – Reco (uitstoot)**
- $\text{CH}_4$  flux = see  $\text{CO}_2$  flux
- *Heath flux & evaporation*
- Radiation energy
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (groenheid)' & webcam foto's
- Basics meteorology (wind, air/soil temperature, etc.)

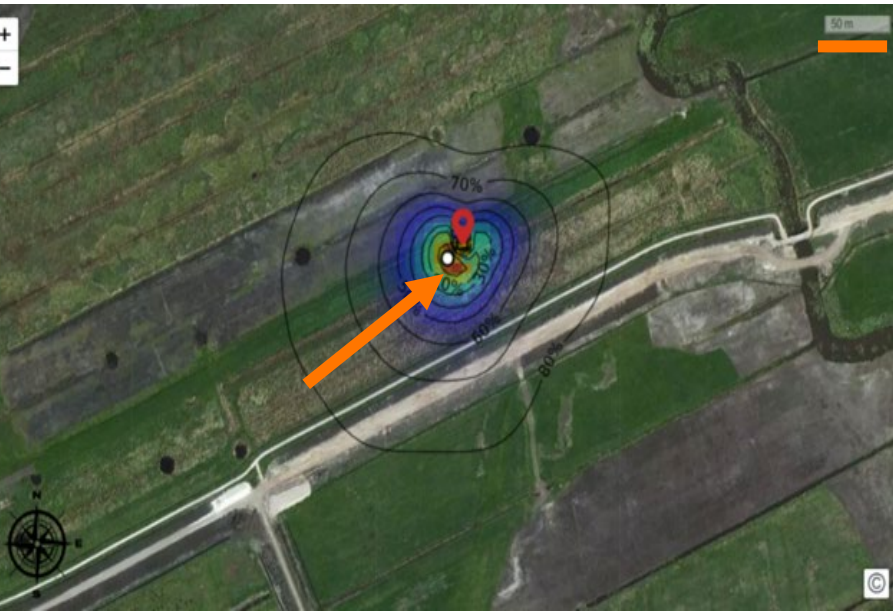


# Monitoring at two locations



# The footprint of the measurements

Onlanden

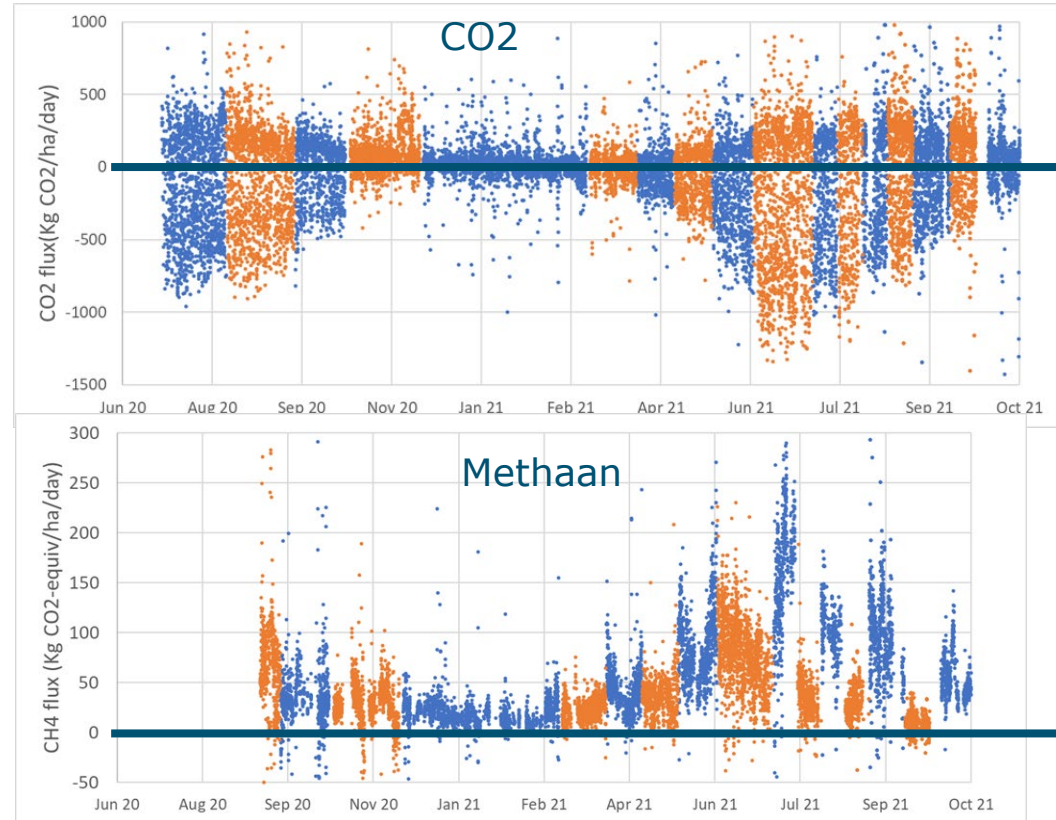


Polder Camphuys, Paterswolde

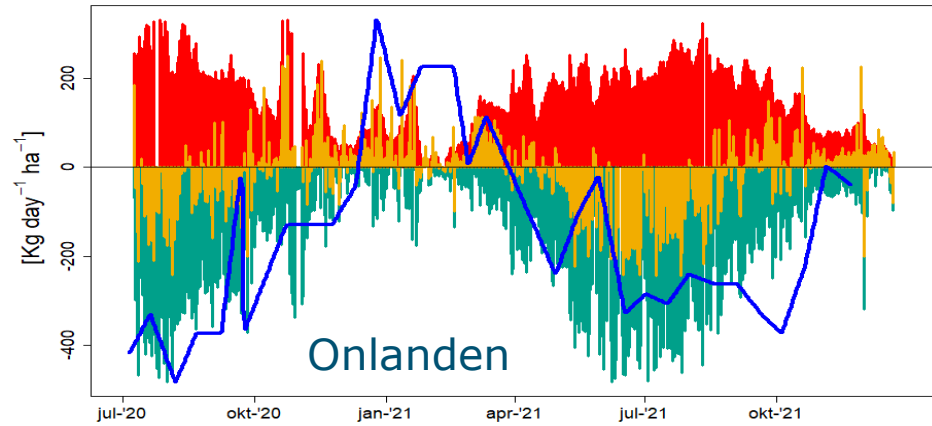


# Measurements in the Onlanden region

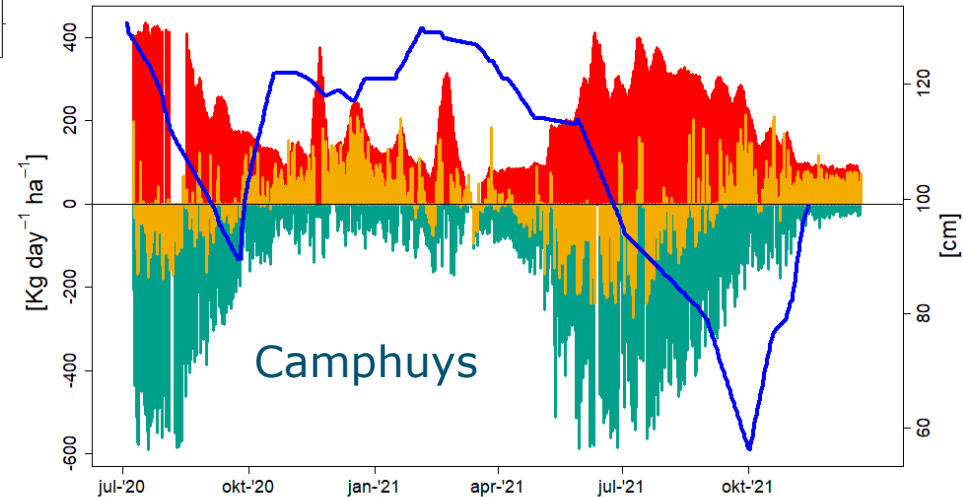
- Polder Camphuys/Onlanden  
(BO Klimaatenvelophe)



# CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes

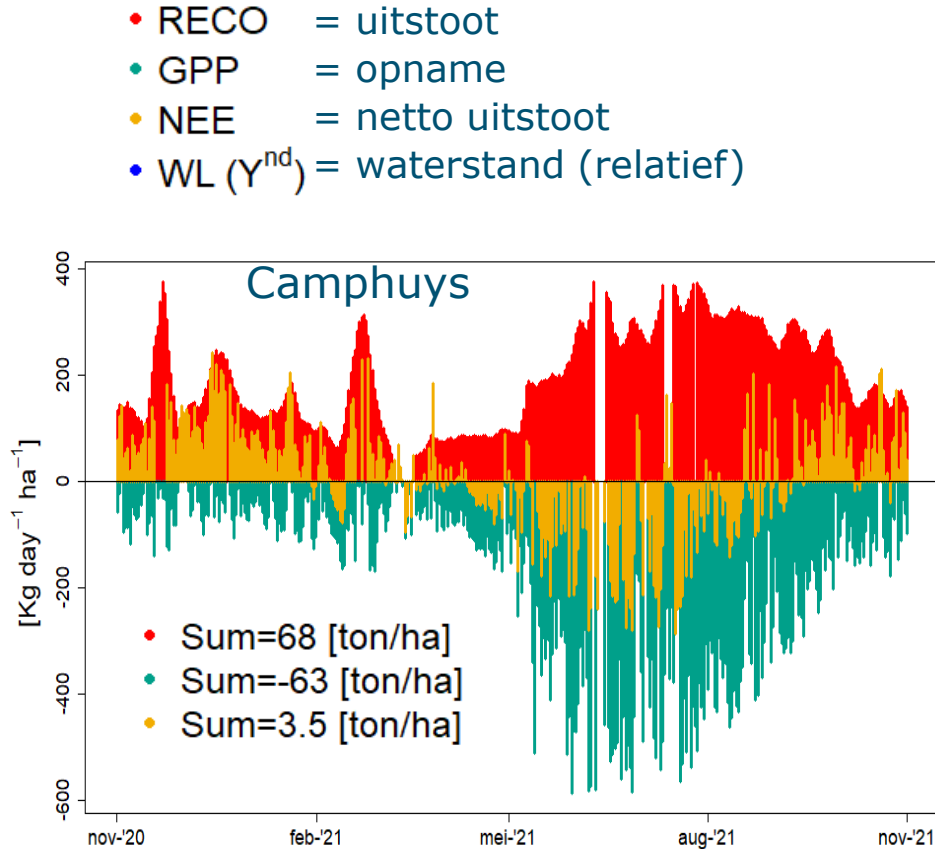
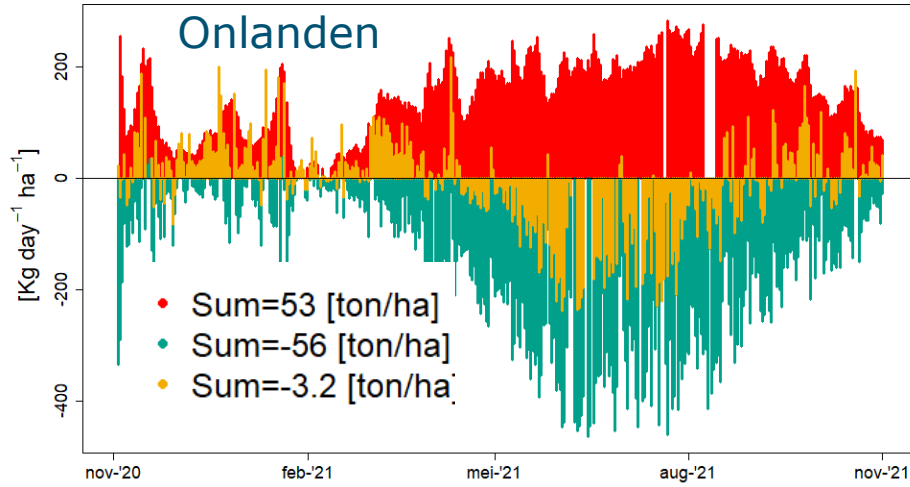


- RECO = uitstoot
- GPP = opname
- NEE = netto uitstoot
- WL (Y<sup>nd</sup>) = waterpeil (relatief)



More information: [Kruijt e.a., 2023](#)

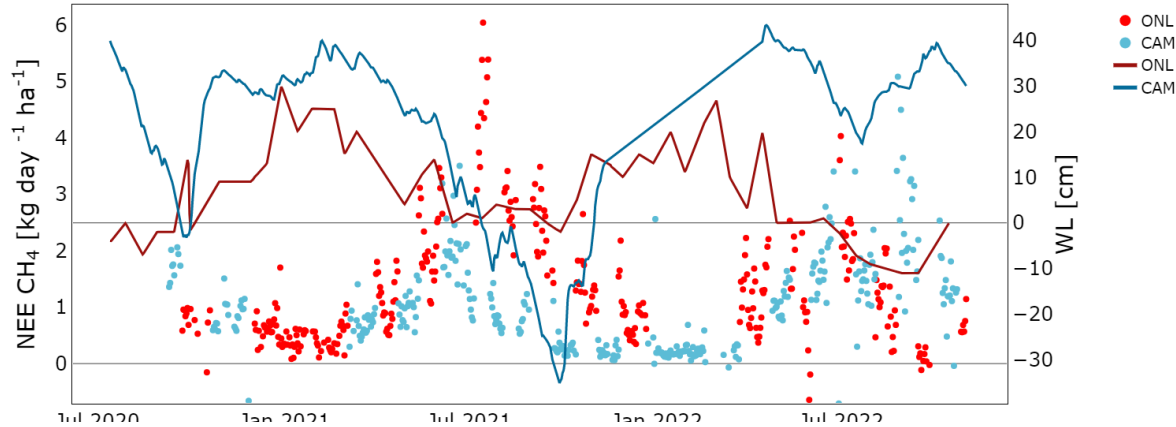
# CO<sub>2</sub> year balance (2020-2021)



More information: [Kruijt e.a., 2023](#)



# Methane fluxes and water levels (up to 2023)



## Onlanden

CO<sub>2</sub> : sink

CH<sub>4</sub>: source

CO<sub>2</sub>-eq: source

## Camphuys

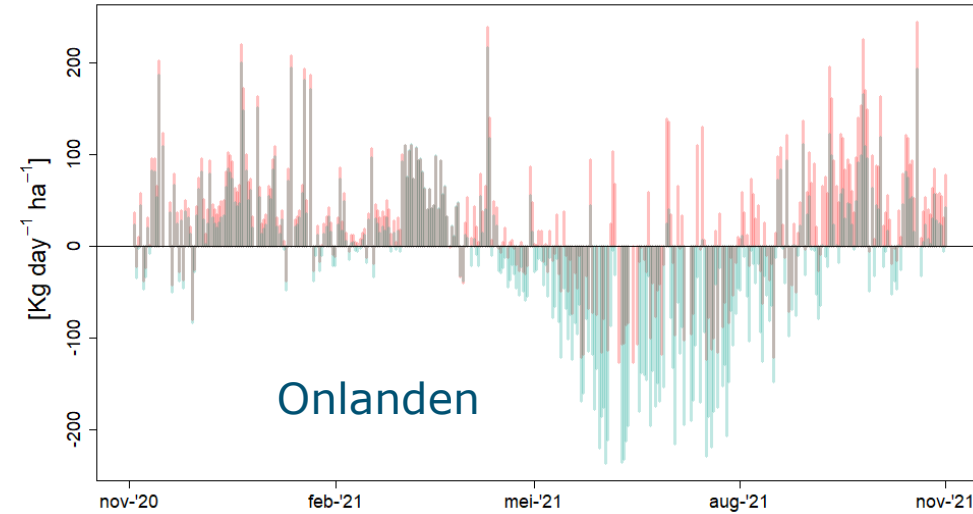
CO<sub>2</sub> : sink

CH<sub>4</sub>: source

CO<sub>2</sub>-eq: sink

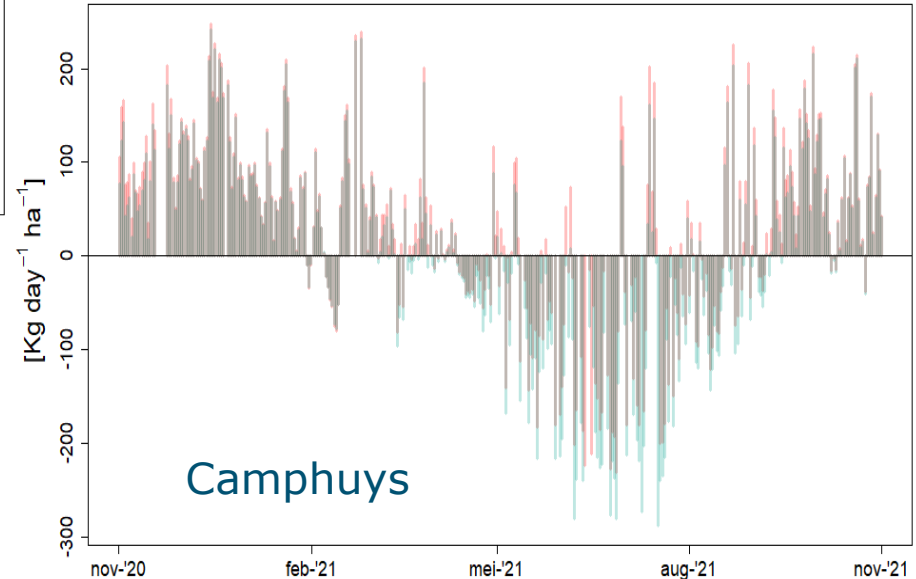
More information: [Kruijt e.a., 2023](#)

# GWP budget in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents



- GWP (CO<sub>2</sub>+CH<sub>4</sub>)
- Sum=10 [ton/ha]
- NEE (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Sum=-3.2 [ton/ha]

- GWP (CO<sub>2</sub>+CH<sub>4</sub>)
- Sum=9.5 [ton/ha]
- NEE (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Sum=3.5 [ton/ha]



# First conclusions (from example)

- Monitoring 2020-2022 included 2 dry years
- Both sites are a small source of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq, but significant lower emissions compared to peat in agricultural use . At least 5 years are necessary to calculate reliable year budgets.
- CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are dependent of water tables, so manageable?
- CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes are reasonable predictive at these sites thanks to monitoring
- The wetland is also a buffer for heat (learnt from summer 2020)



# Fishbowl

## *Start*

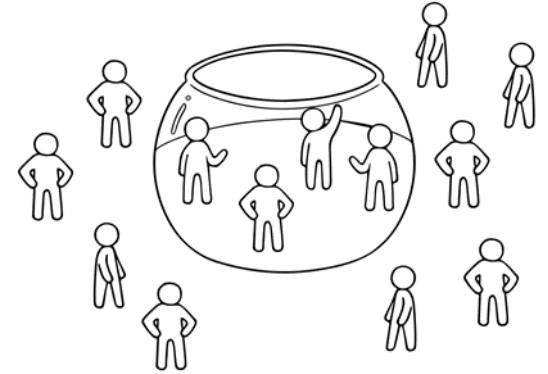
- 5 persons

## *Kick off discussion point*

- Methane emissions are a limitation for rewetting peatlands

## *Progress*

- Do you want to join the current discussion or introduce a new discussion point: tap the shoulder of 1 of the people in the fishbowl



# Thank for your attention

## More information?

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[Bart.kruijt@wur.nl](mailto:Bart.kruijt@wur.nl)

## See also:

- [www.klimaatbuffers.nl](http://www.klimaatbuffers.nl)
- [Kansenkaart klimaatbuffers](#)
- [www.waterlandschappen.nl](http://www.waterlandschappen.nl)
- [Follow the fluxes in Onlanden live](#)
- [Klimaatenvolpe Natte natuur](#)
- [Nature-based Solutions for Climate Resilient and Circular Food Systems](#)

## Acknowledgements

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