



PEATLANDS
for Prosperity



Carbon Farming & Paludiculture in Ireland



**Farm
Carbon**
TRANSITIONS

Green Restoration Ireland (GRI)
Cooperative Society Ltd

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Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



Arna chomhchistiú ag
an Aontas Eorpach

Co-funded by the
European Union



Tionól Réigiúnach an
Oirthir agus Lár Tíre
Eastern and Midland
Regional Assembly



government supporting communities

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community
finance
IRELAND

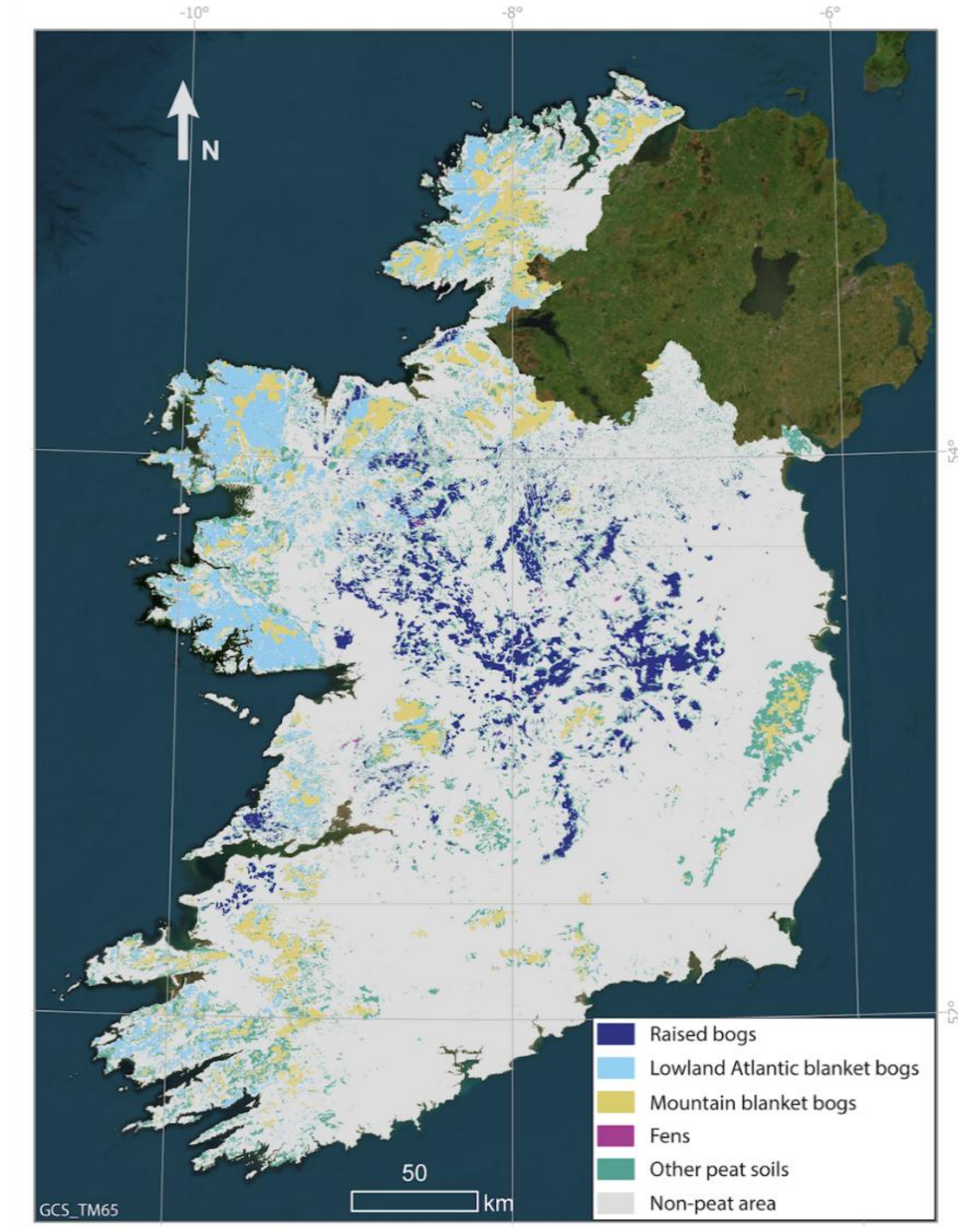


Green Restoration
IRELAND

Context



The Peatland Challenge



- 1.66 M ha (23% of Ireland)
- 85% damaged / degraded
- *Up to 10M t CO₂e emissions*
- 270,000 ha natural peatlands
- 300,000 ha afforested
- 10,000 ha arable
- **340,000 ha peat grasslands**
- **610,000 ha cutover**
- 5% Bord na Mona, 3% NPWS, 15% Coillte, **77% remainder**

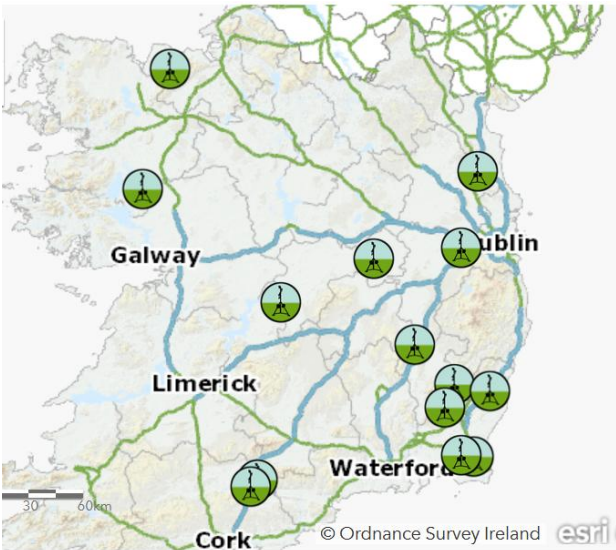
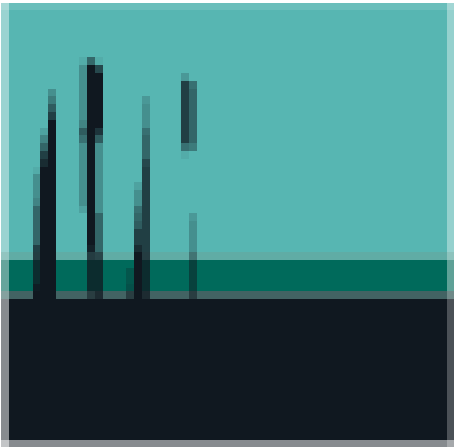
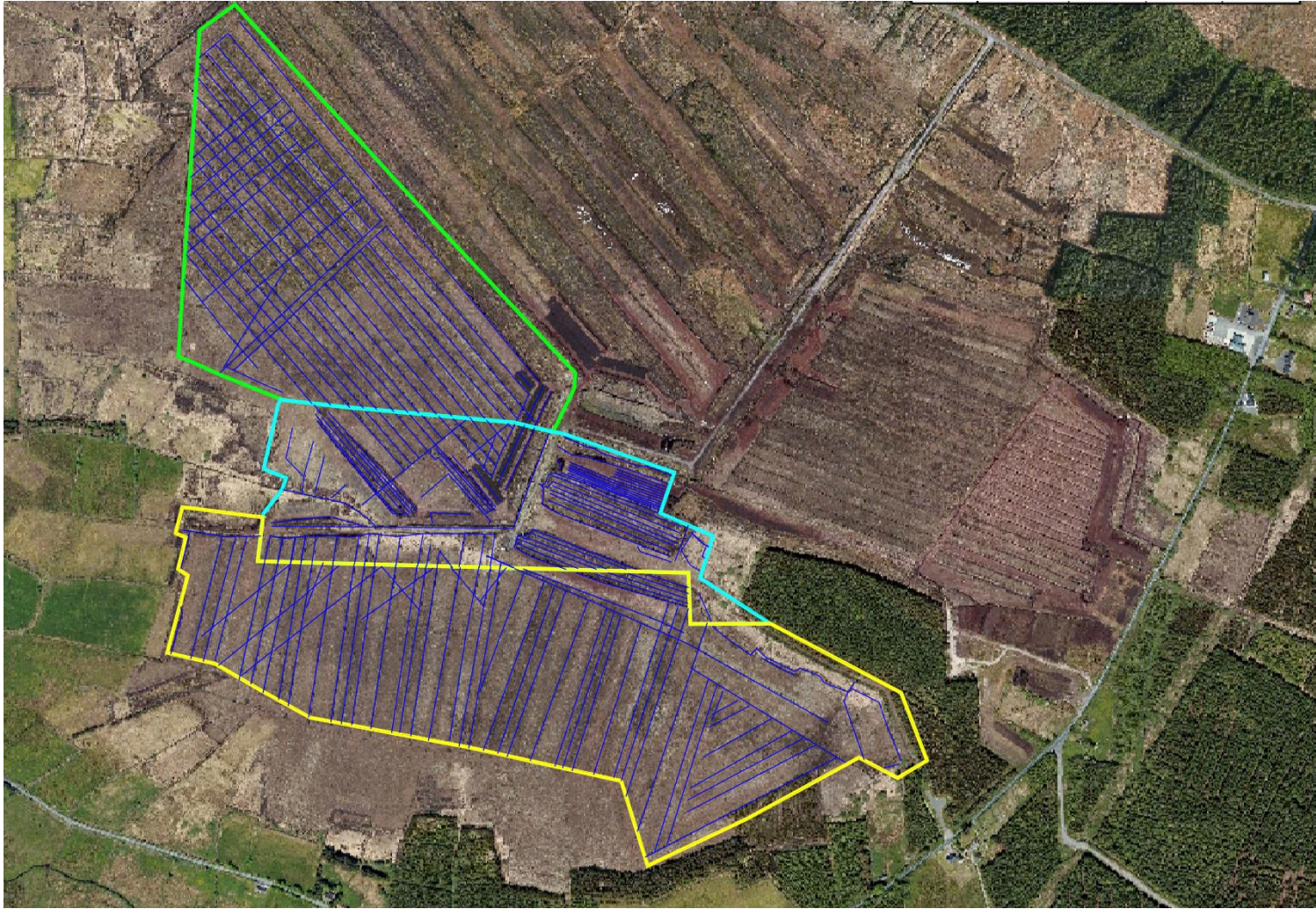
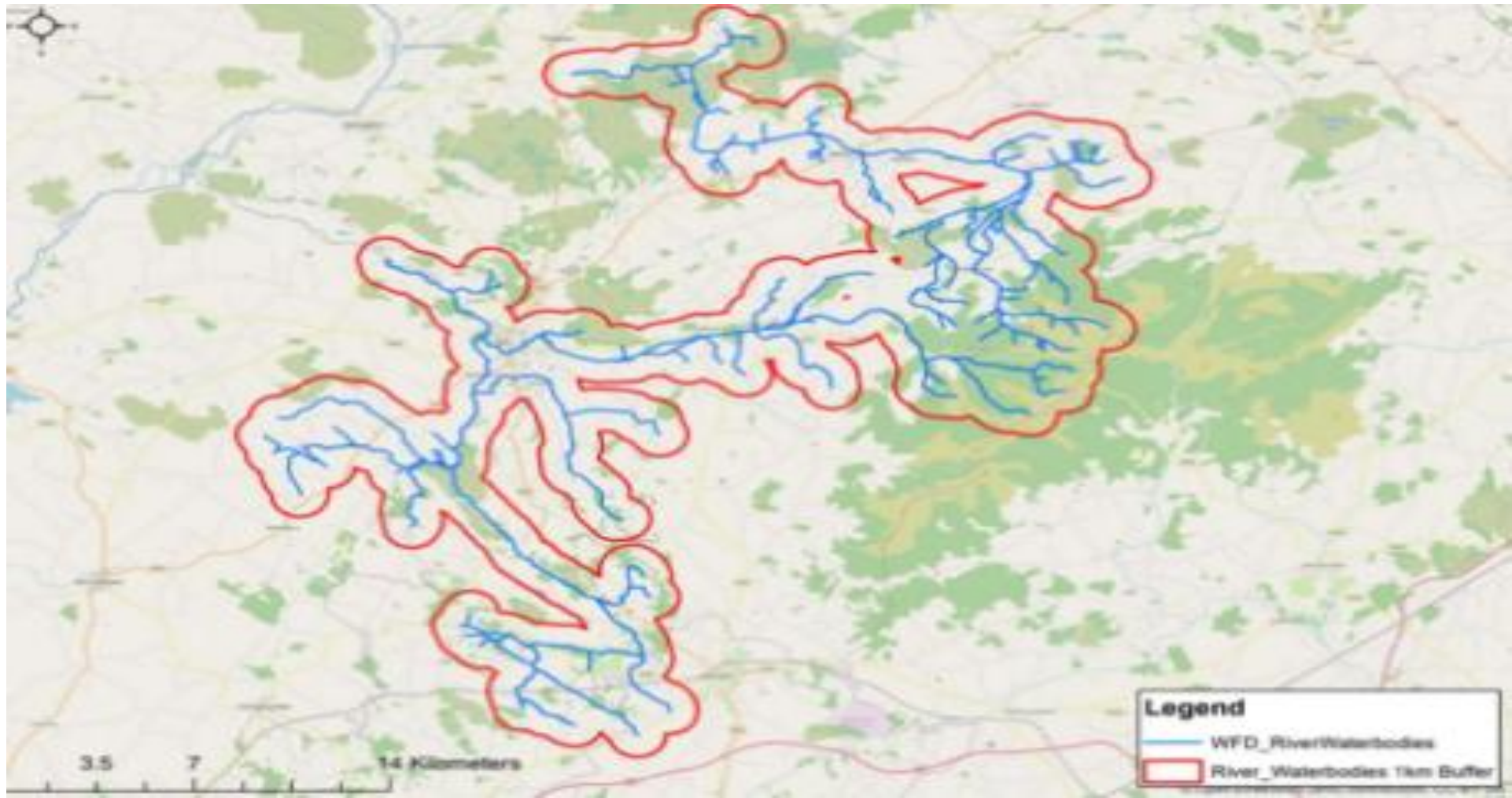
The Peatland Challenge

- Estimated at about 2.2 billion tonnes
 - = **75%** of our soil carbon
- For comparison, this is about **6-7 times** that stored in Irish forests



GRI Overview

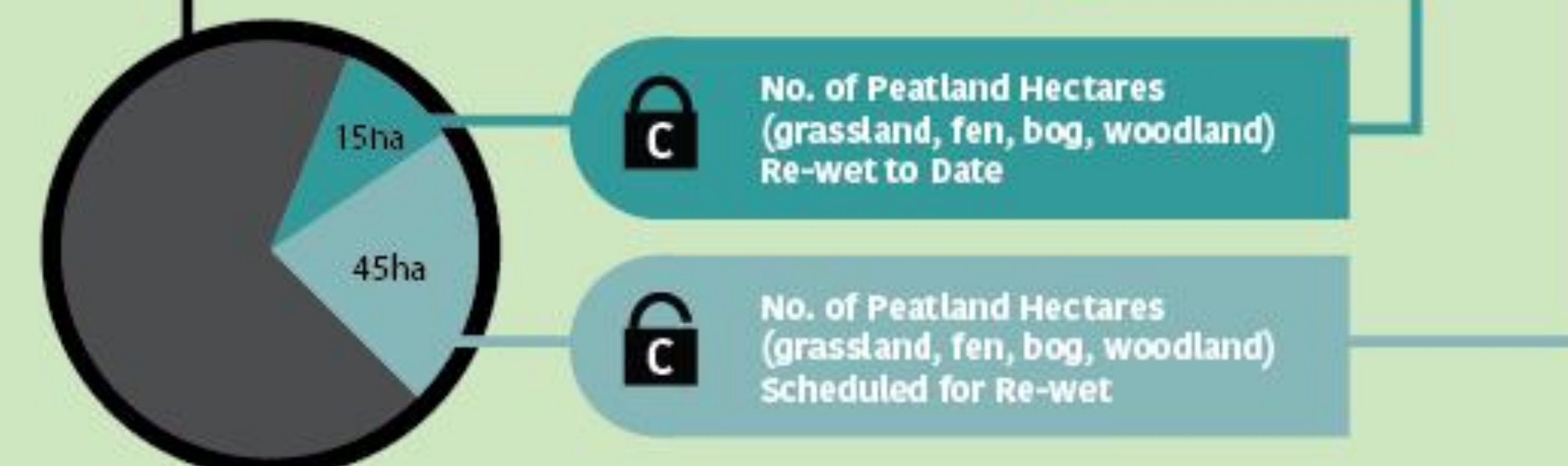
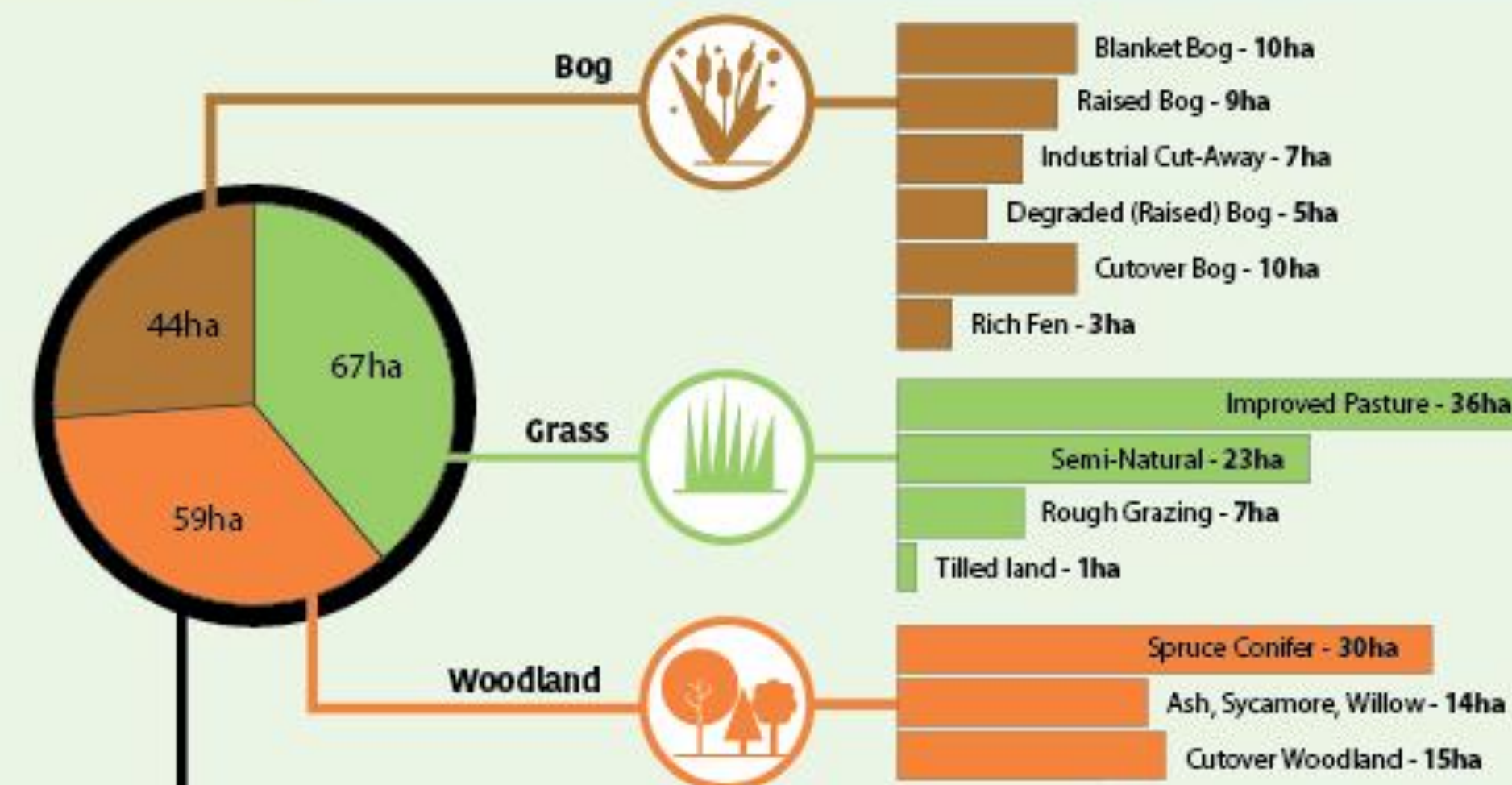
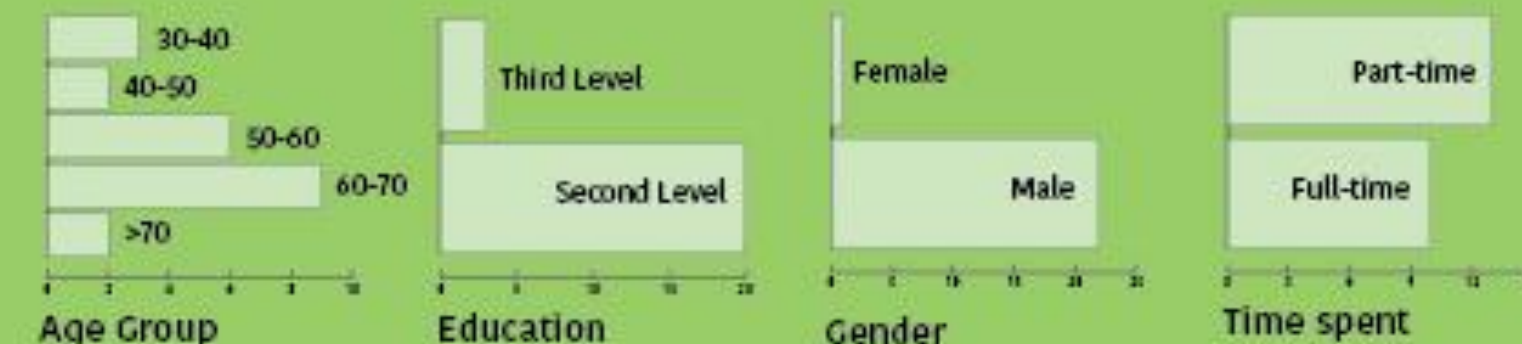
Farm Carbon EIP & Mayo Bogs



Aims & Achievements

- *Farm Carbon EIP* undertaking integrated before and after studies of a range of peatland habitats from e.g. intact bog to intensive peat pasture:
 - Intact raised bogs and fens
 - Degraded raised bog & *Industrial cutaway bog*
 - Cutover bog
 - Cutover woodland
 - Plantation forestry on peat
 - Semi-natural - semi-improved pasture / rough grazing
 - Improved grassland,
 - Tilled land.
- 180 hectares surveyed storing 270,000 tonnes carbon
- 680-990 tCO₂e annual emissions
- 20+ farms in the catchments of:
 - Little Brosna, Camcor (south central Offaly), and Silver Rivers
- **Majority** carried out some form of water table management (WTM)

Working with
23 Farmers
of varied
demographics

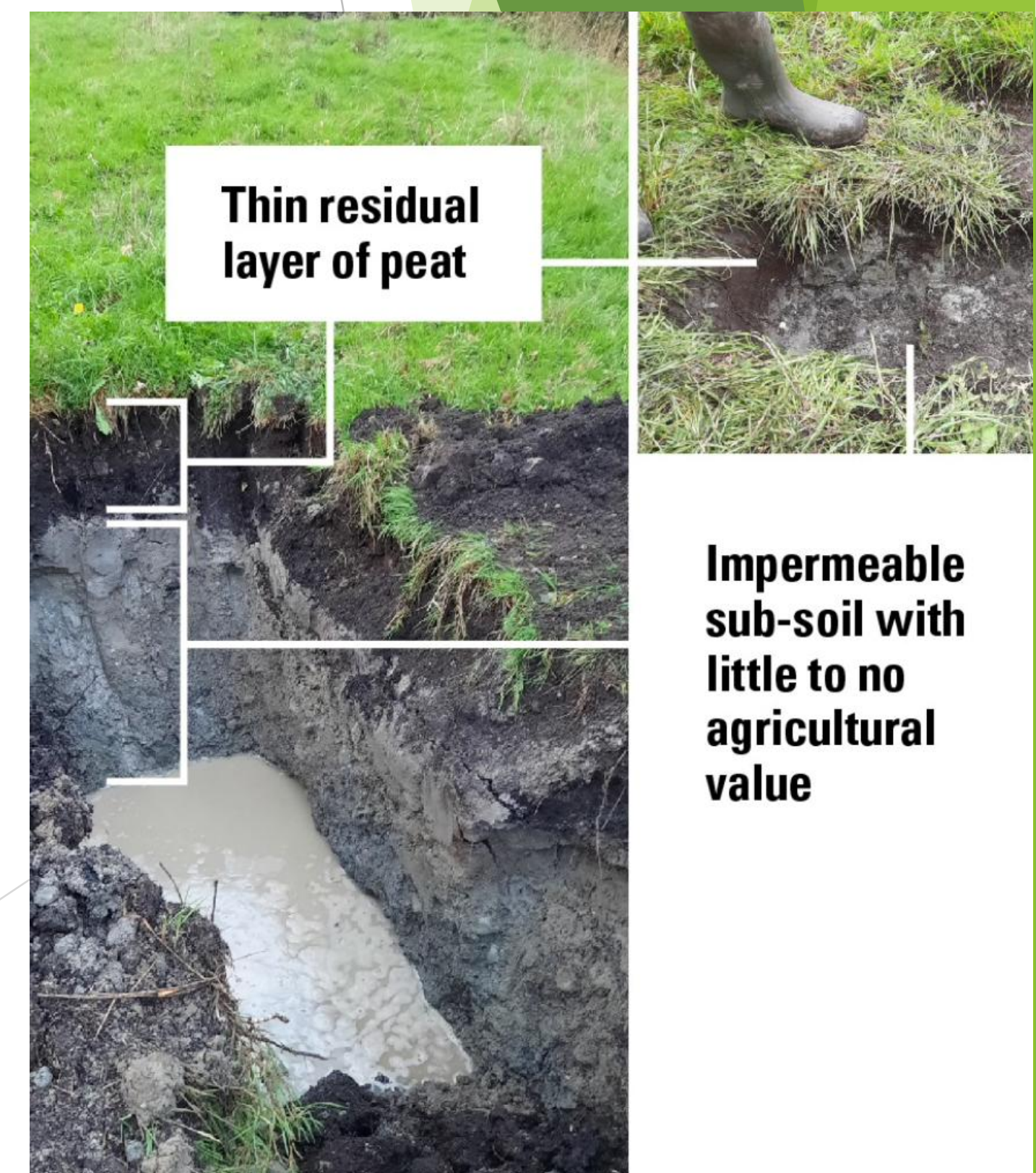


Baselines - Peat stocks & GHG emissions

LAND USE	Average tonnes C / hectare	Standard deviation	Median	AVERAGE DEPTH (mm)	Standard deviation	Median
Improved / semi-improved pasture	1100		529	1402	1632	529
Semi-natural pasture	820		623	1039	877	790
Rough grazing	1024		895	1682	1168	1500
Tilled land (1 site)	576	N/a		730	N/a	
Spruce plantation	932	687	682	1131	868	779
Lodgepole plantation (1 site)	201	N/a		255	N/a	
Ash plantation	1023	400	1130	1297	507	1433
Willow plantation (1 site)	1207	N/a		1530	N/a	
Sycamore plantation	709	55	709	899	69	899
Native woodland / scrub	1873	900	1257	2419	1092	1675
Blanket bog	266	N/a		338	N/a	
Raised bog (active)	5645		6295	7157	1456	7981
Semi-degraded raised bog	5572		5579	7065	2133	7074
Degraded raised bog (1 site)	3364	N/a		4265	N/a	
Cutover bog	2619	782	2619	2642	975	2350
Industrial cutaway	3311	2679	3311	4199	3396	4199
Fen (1 site)	1760	N/a		2231	N/a	

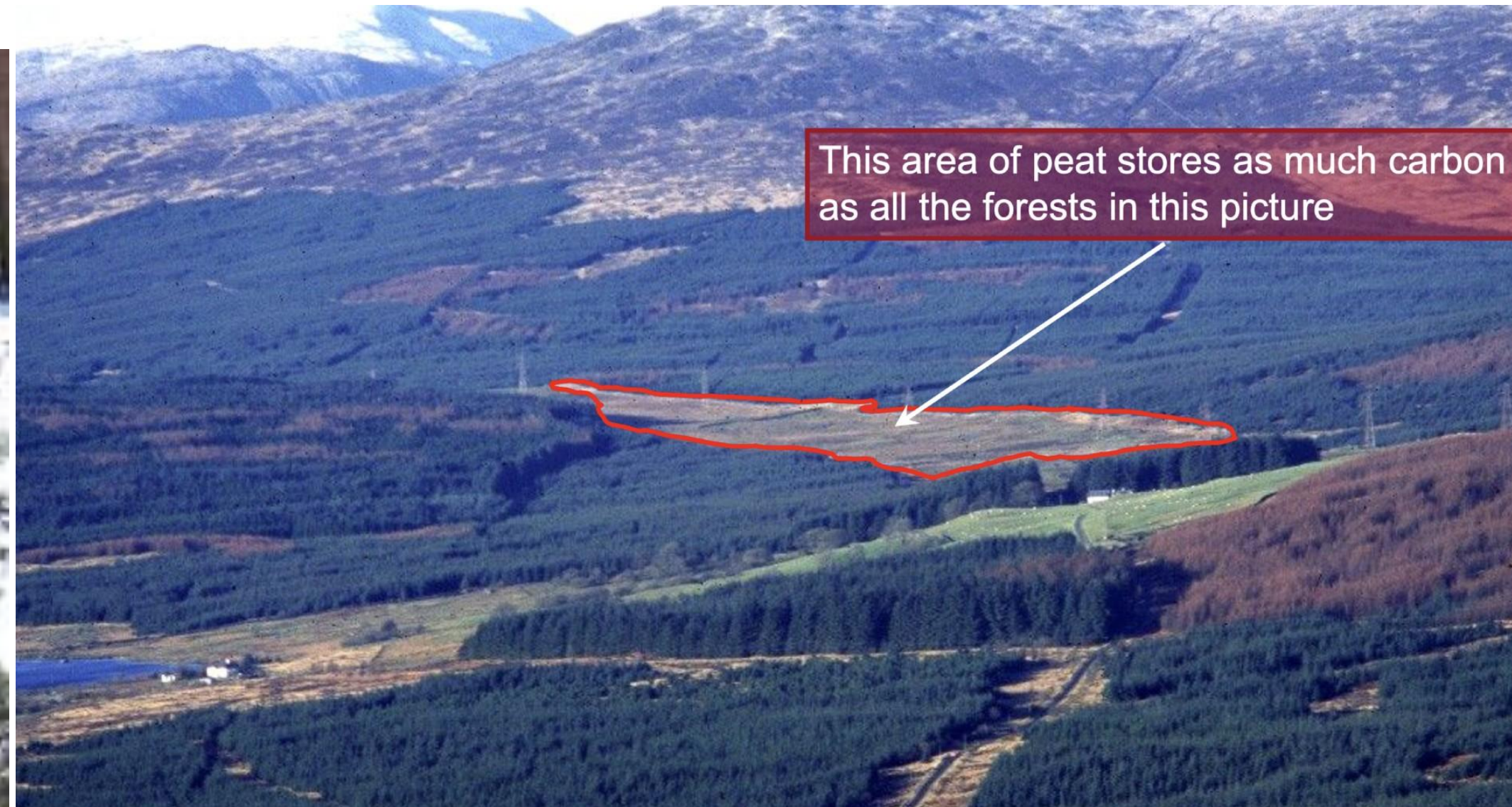


- Resource depletion = 0.5-1 cm soil loss annually





How Much Carbon?



Carbon storage in:

- Intact **bog** - 94,000 tonnes
- Cutover **bog** - 19,000 tonnes
- Cutover woodland - 7800 tonnes

Potential CO2 emissions in:

- Intact **bog** - 60 tCO₂e
- Cutover **bog** - 69 tCO₂e
- Cutover woodland - 86 tCO₂

Farm Carbon Transitions EIP



- 10-year Farm Transition Strategies based on:
- High quality carbon baseline (operational and ecological data):
 - Biodiversity baseline (birds, bats, pollinators, flora, nematodes, ciliate amoeba)
 - Water storage (and quality) baseline.
- Carbon farming, Paludiculture (2 lighthouse farms), nature-based solutions & farm habitat measures
- Environmental Production Outcomes
- Habitat Management Plans (protect, enhance, create and bigger, better, more linked up)
- Crop Production Plans (for Paludiculture)
- Environmental Income Forecasts (carbon, PES, biodiversity)
- Landscape Level Plans for farm clusters
- Minimum 3 measures to achieve 15% reduction in carbon footprint
- Beef, dairy, tillage and coastal farms.

Calculating Emissions & Next Steps



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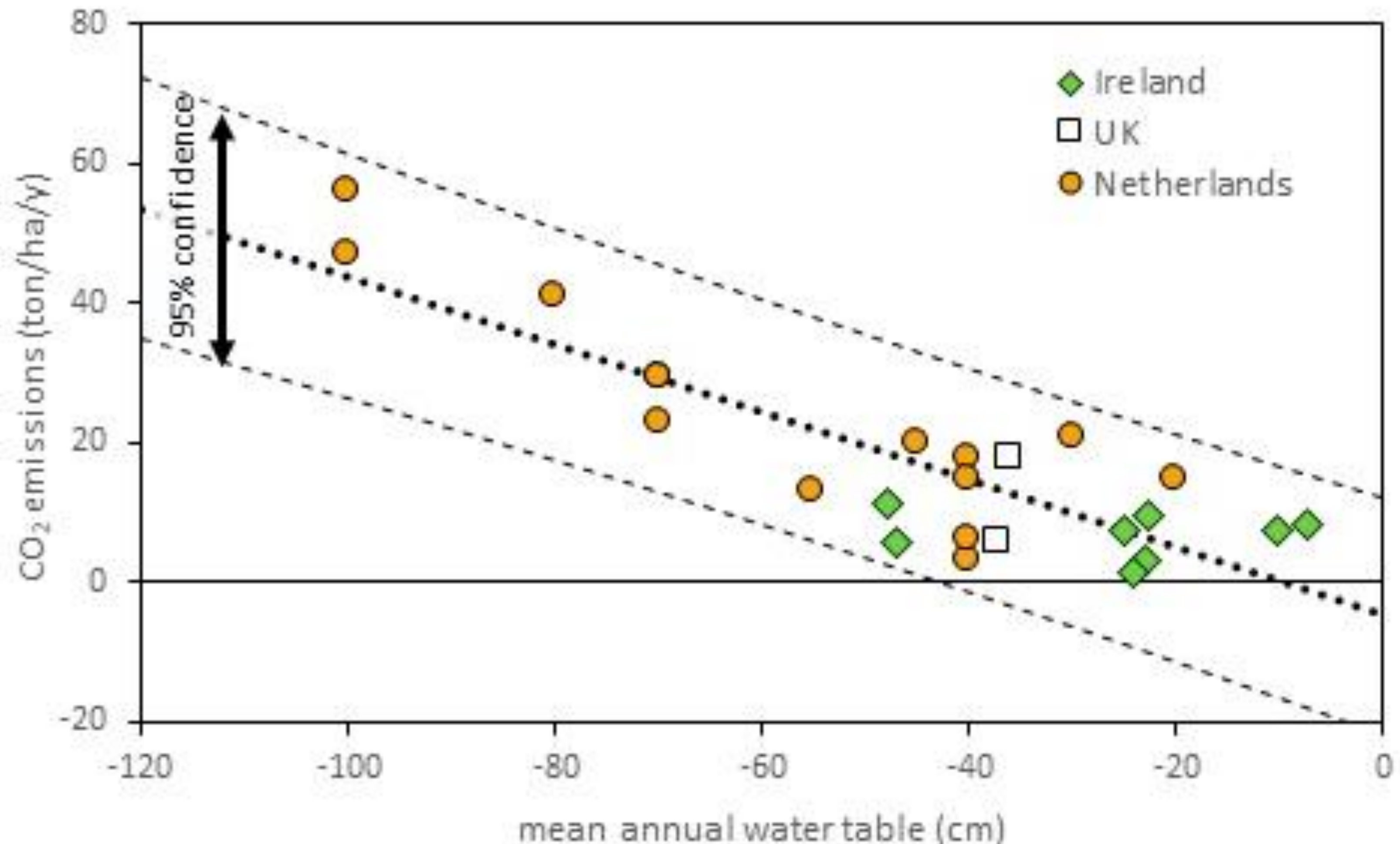
- Created an emissions model for payment (average water table)

10 cm = 5t CO₂e/ha/yr

- 40 cm = business-as-usual*

- What happens above -40 cm?

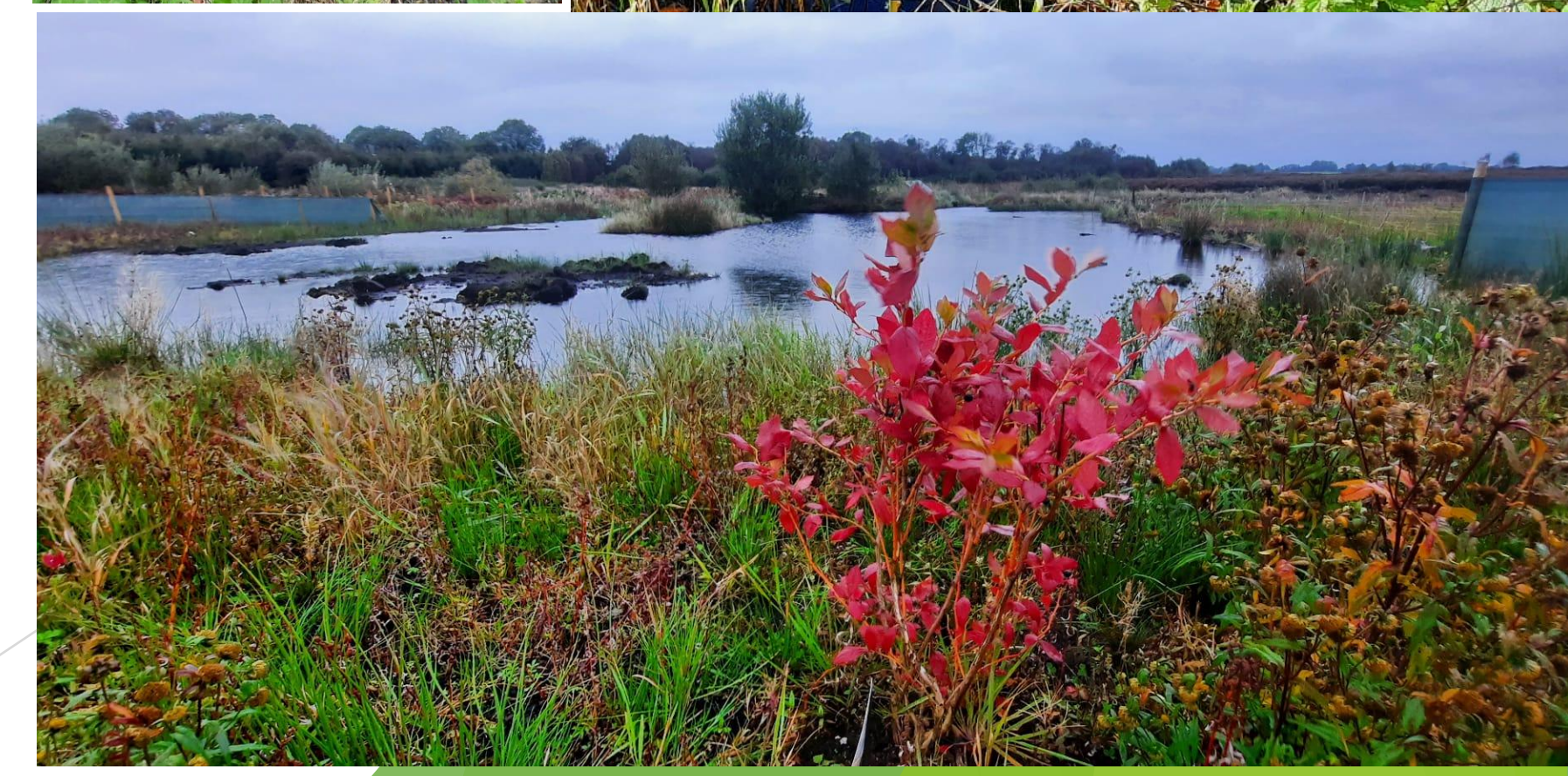
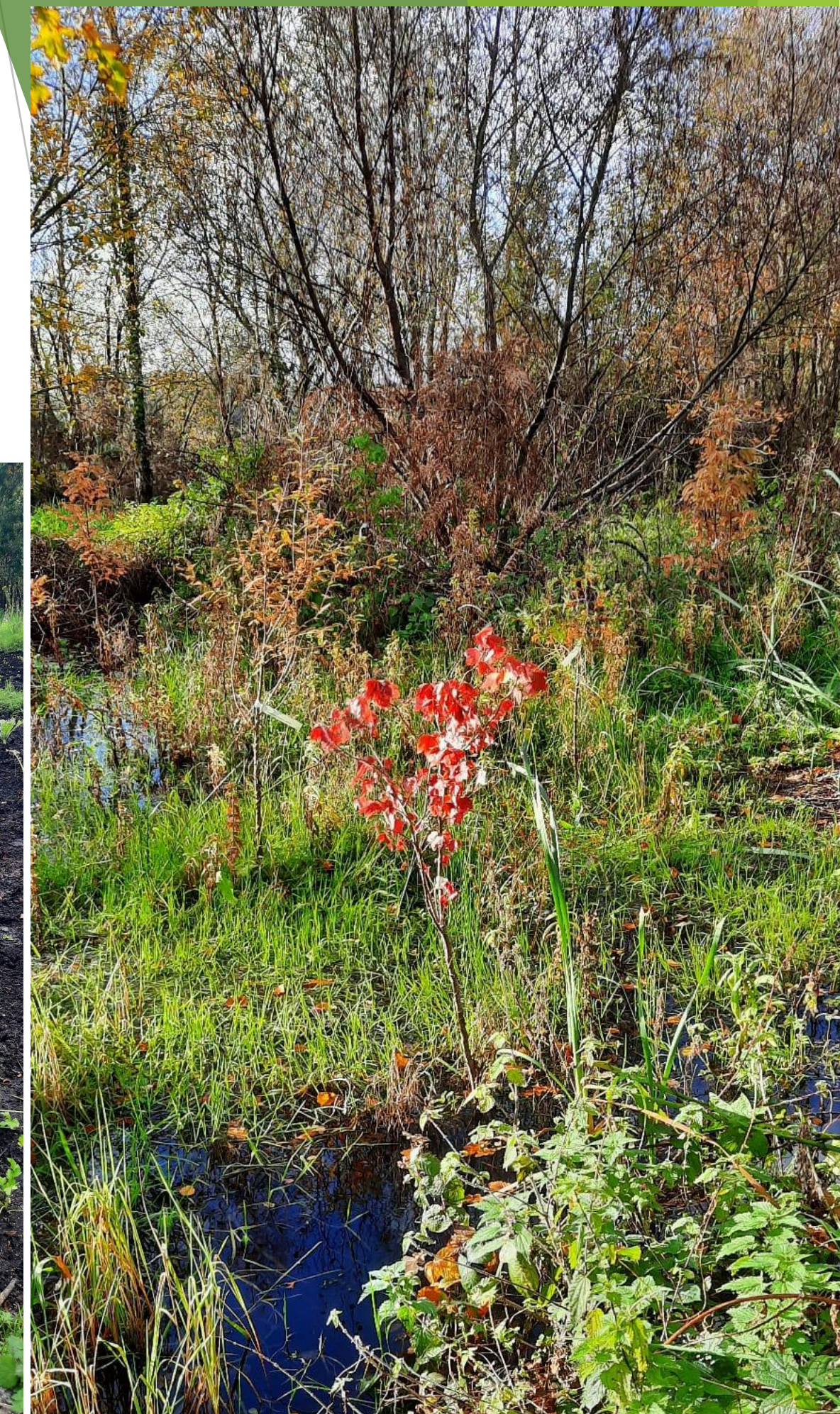
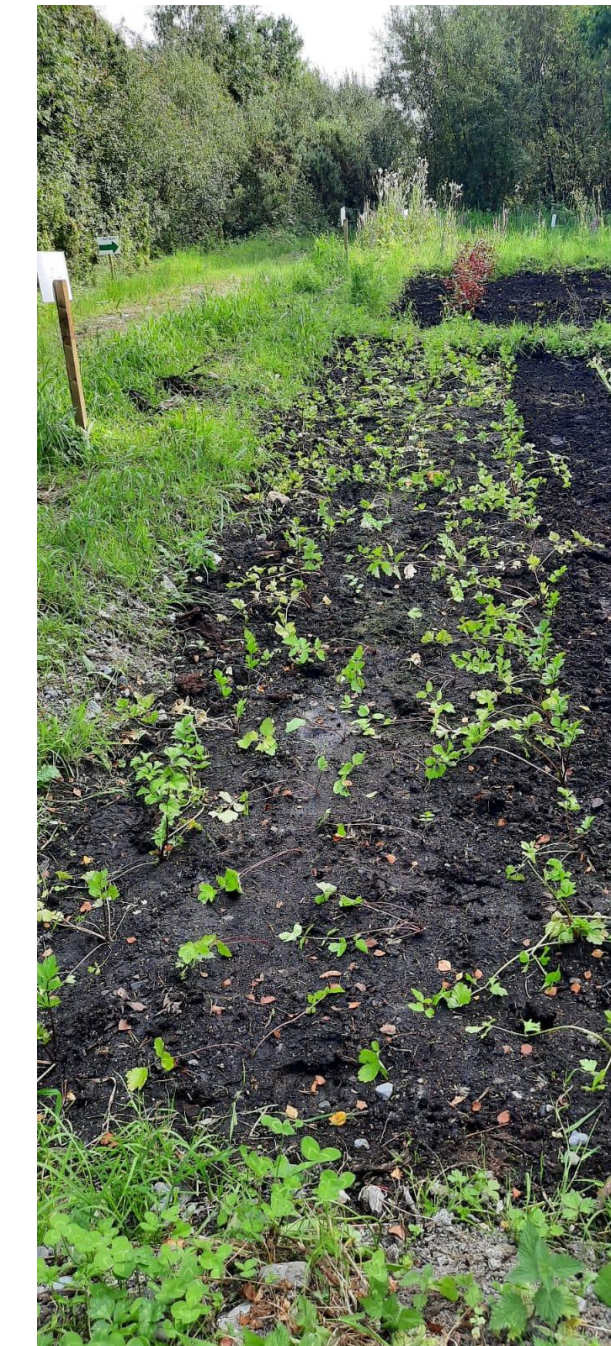
➔ *paludiculture trials*





Rewetting options

- Farmer-led paludiculture trials of various crops & water table management / rewetting' approaches:
 - Rewetting & rewilding of pasture (recreate fen & wet grassland)
 - Scrub clearance / reclaiming rough grazing for creation of wet grassland
 - Partial rewetting of pasture
 - Commercial wet grass mix trials
 - Randomised block design experiment - wet-tolerant grasses, legumes & herbs
- Paludiculture trials in horticulture - fruit, herbs, vegetables, peat mosses
- Rewetting of cutover and regenerated woodland
- Commercial timber from paludiculture forestry - liquidambar, dawn redwood etc.
- Fuel & building material - reed, cattail.

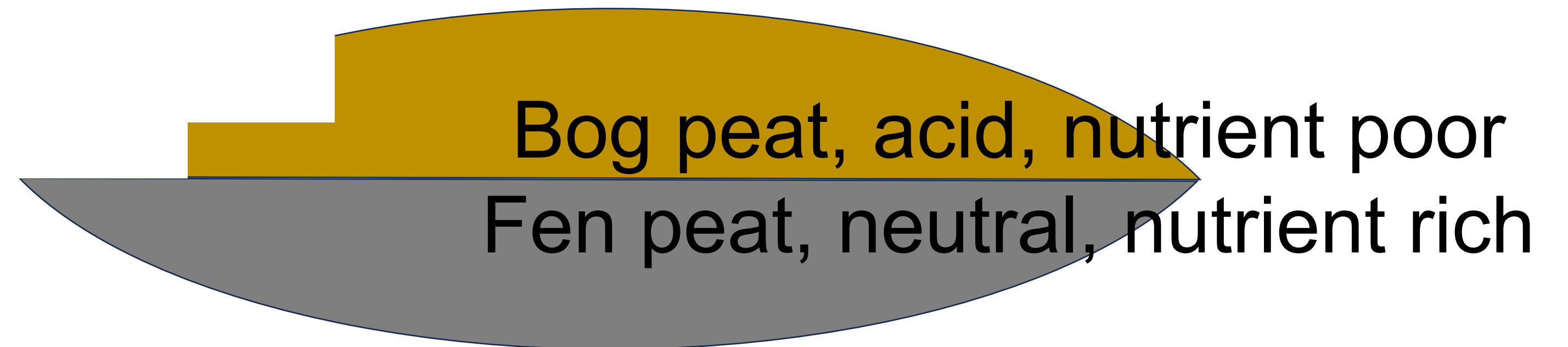
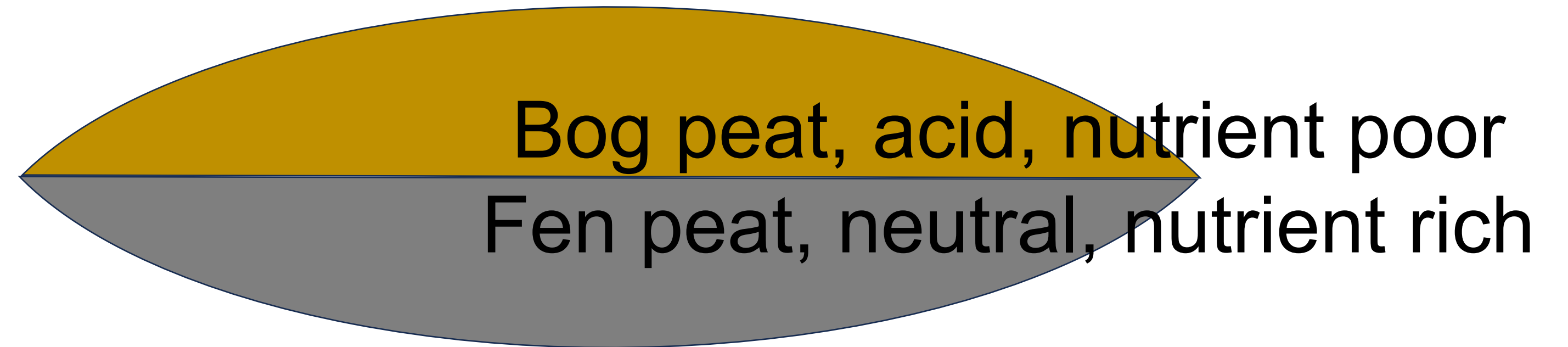
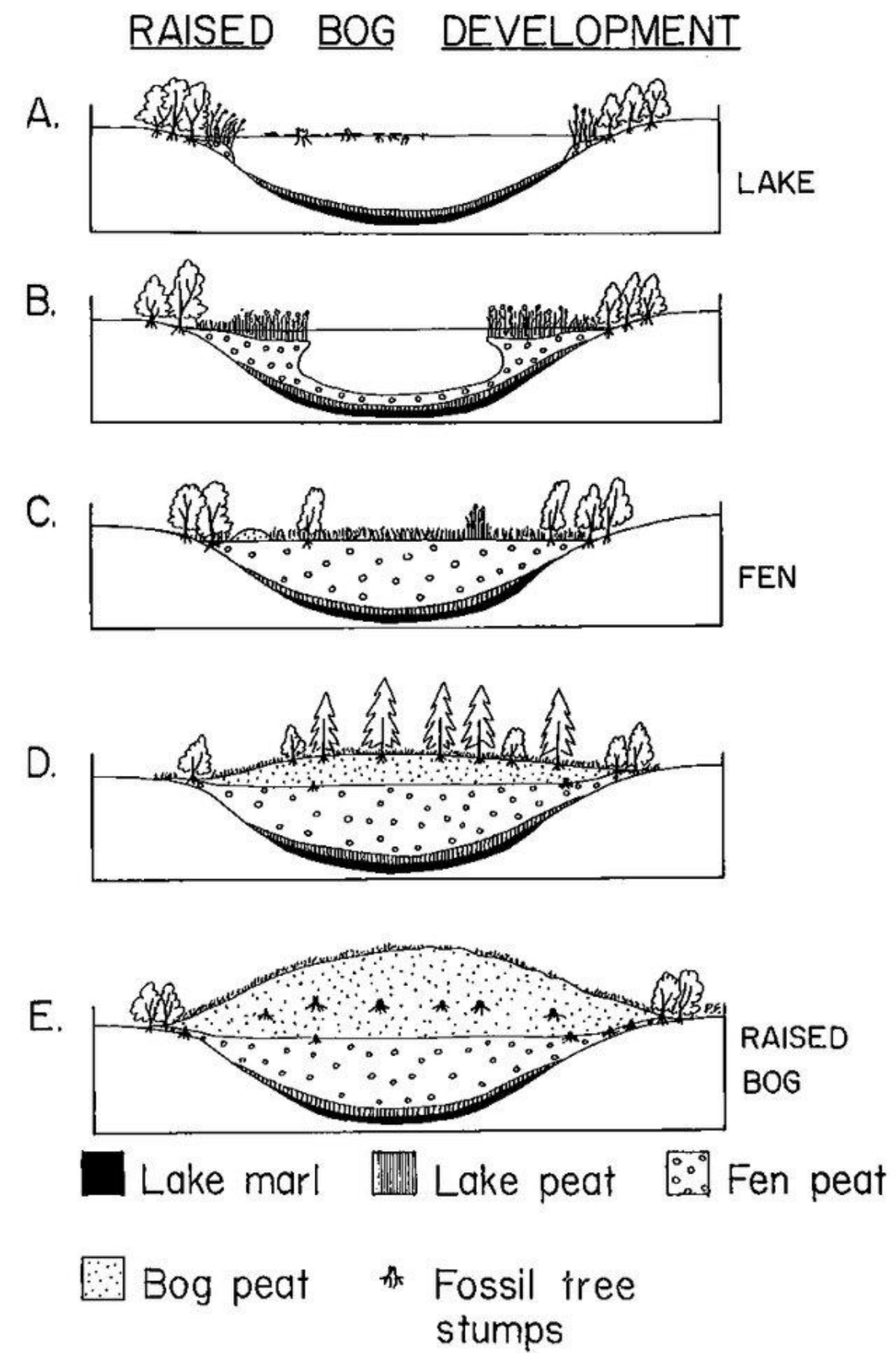


The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area is a plain white space where the text is located.

Peatscape



Development of Raised Bogs



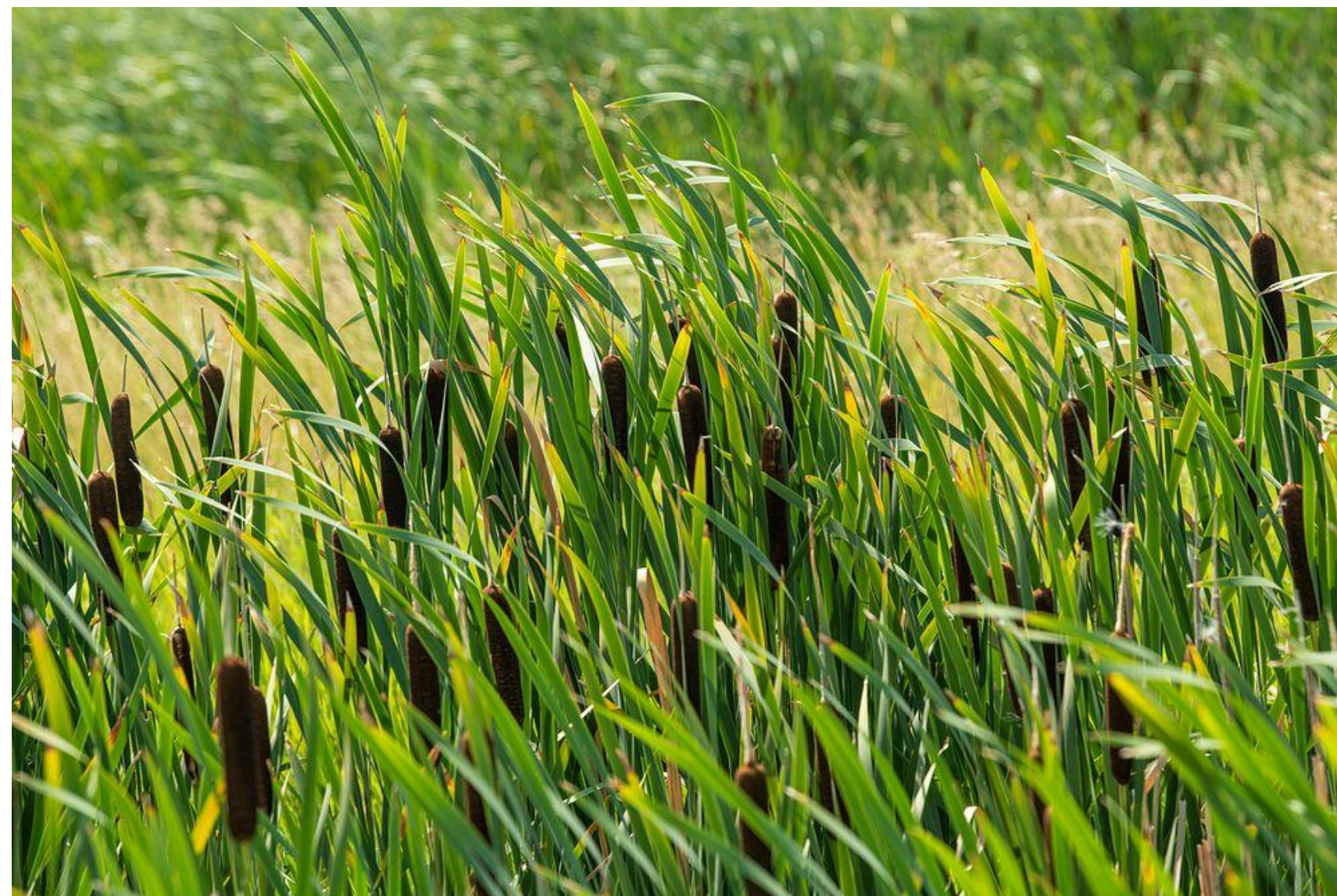


Shallow Lakes



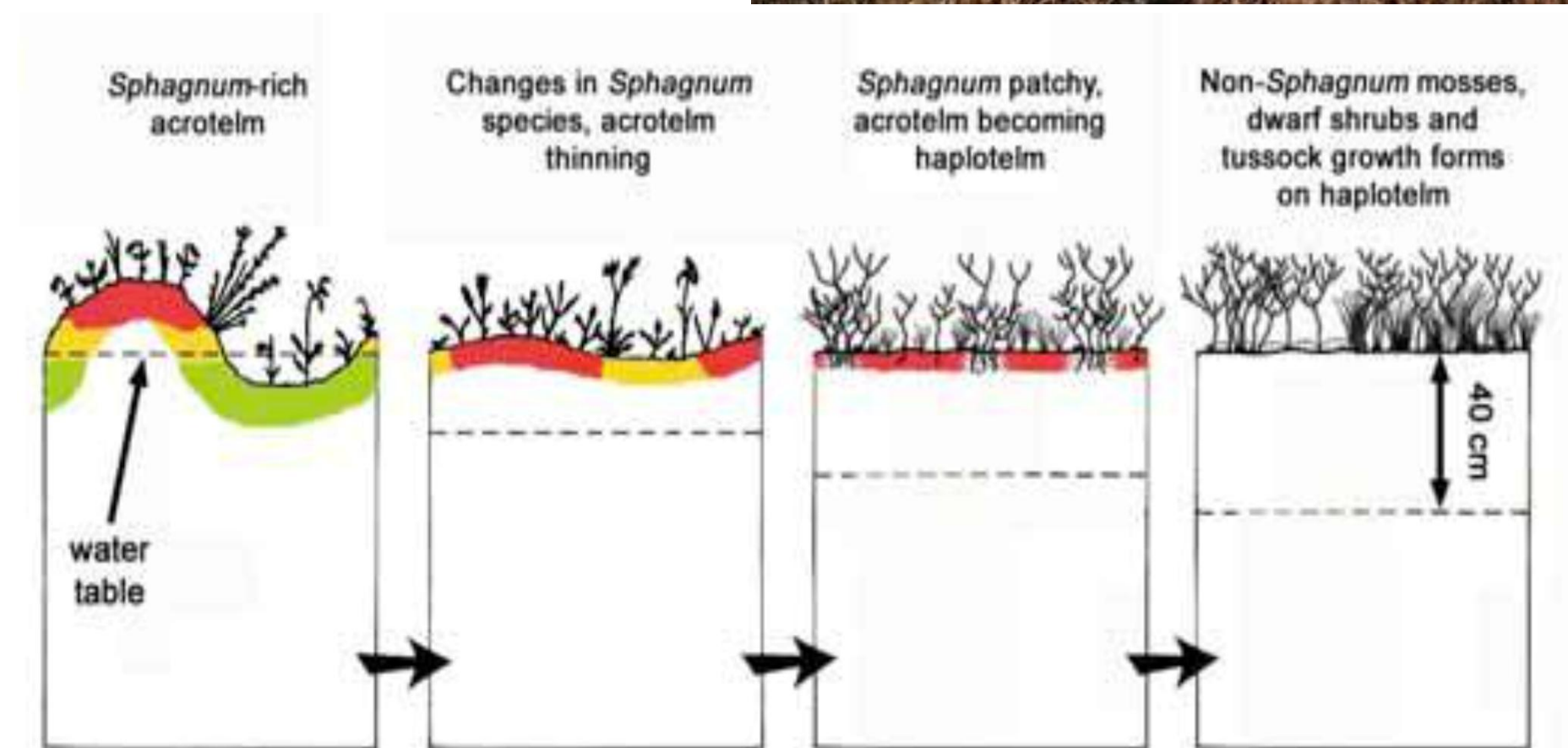


Fens





Raised Bog





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Gortavally Example



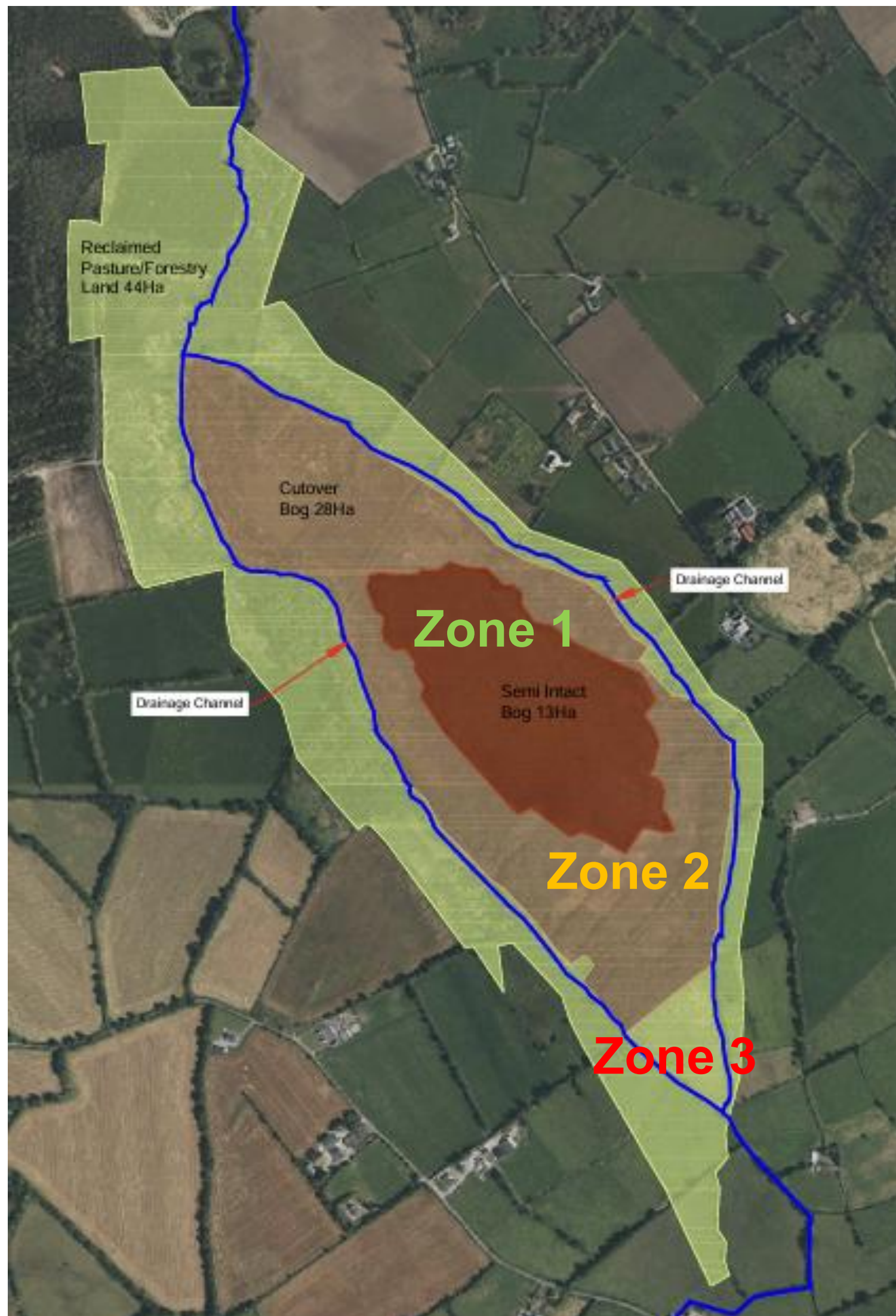


3-Zone Solution: Landscape-Level Mosaic



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- Irish (raised bog) peatlands typically in 3 concentric zones:
 - **Zone 1:** *Semi-intact core* (50,000 ha);
 - **Zone 2:** *Cutover middle ring* (120,000 ha) - Post-extraction abandoned areas/forestry;
 - **Zone 3:** *Agricultural outer ring* (80,000 ha) - Converted to grassland/forestry - Gradual transition potential with partial water level increase in pastures
- Restore Zone 2 '**wastelands**' with ***tailored, habitat-appropriate*** paludiculture solutions simultaneously restores productivity AND hydrological conditions needed to protect Zone 1
- *Restore & protect nature by producing (through paludiculture)* – creates hotspots of wetland biodiversity
- De-risked, 'stacked income' opportunities





OR





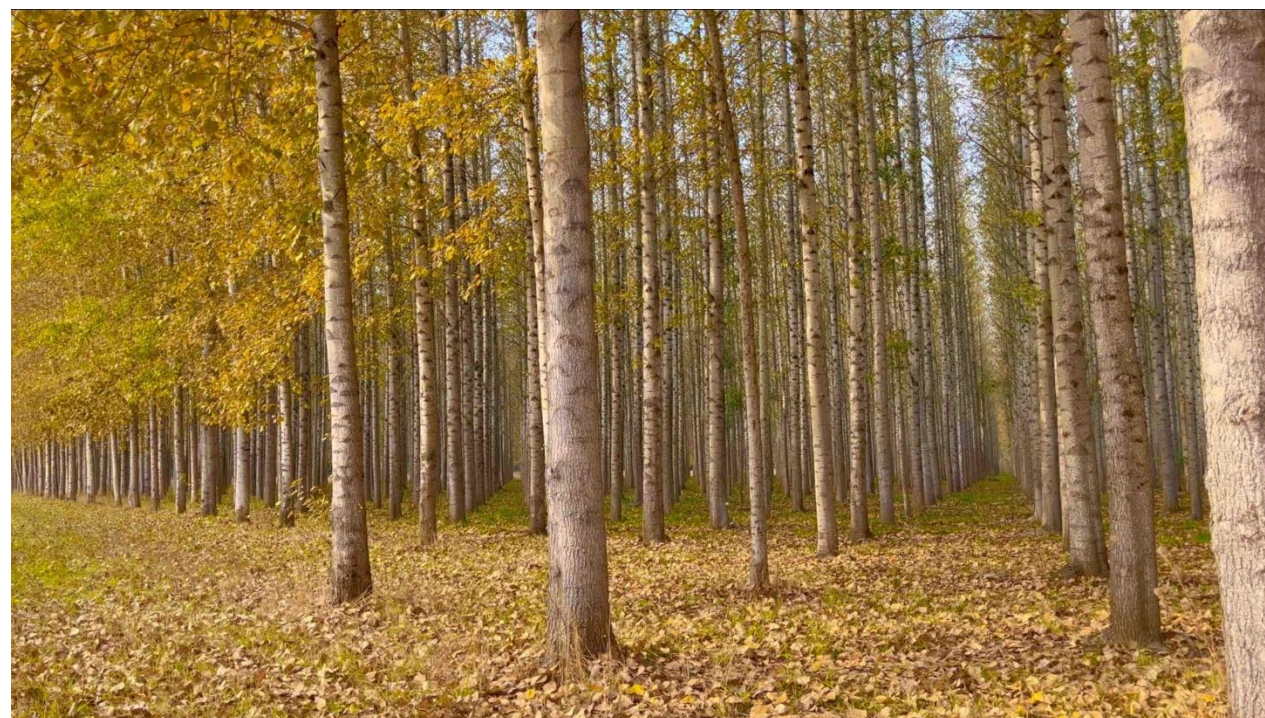
Cutover – Fen or Bog Peat?



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OR



Etc





Cultural Alignment in No-risk Cutover



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- Need sustainable solutions for all habitats
- No-risk use of 'Stranded Assets'
- More land, more income, production, more nature
- Need restoration & active management

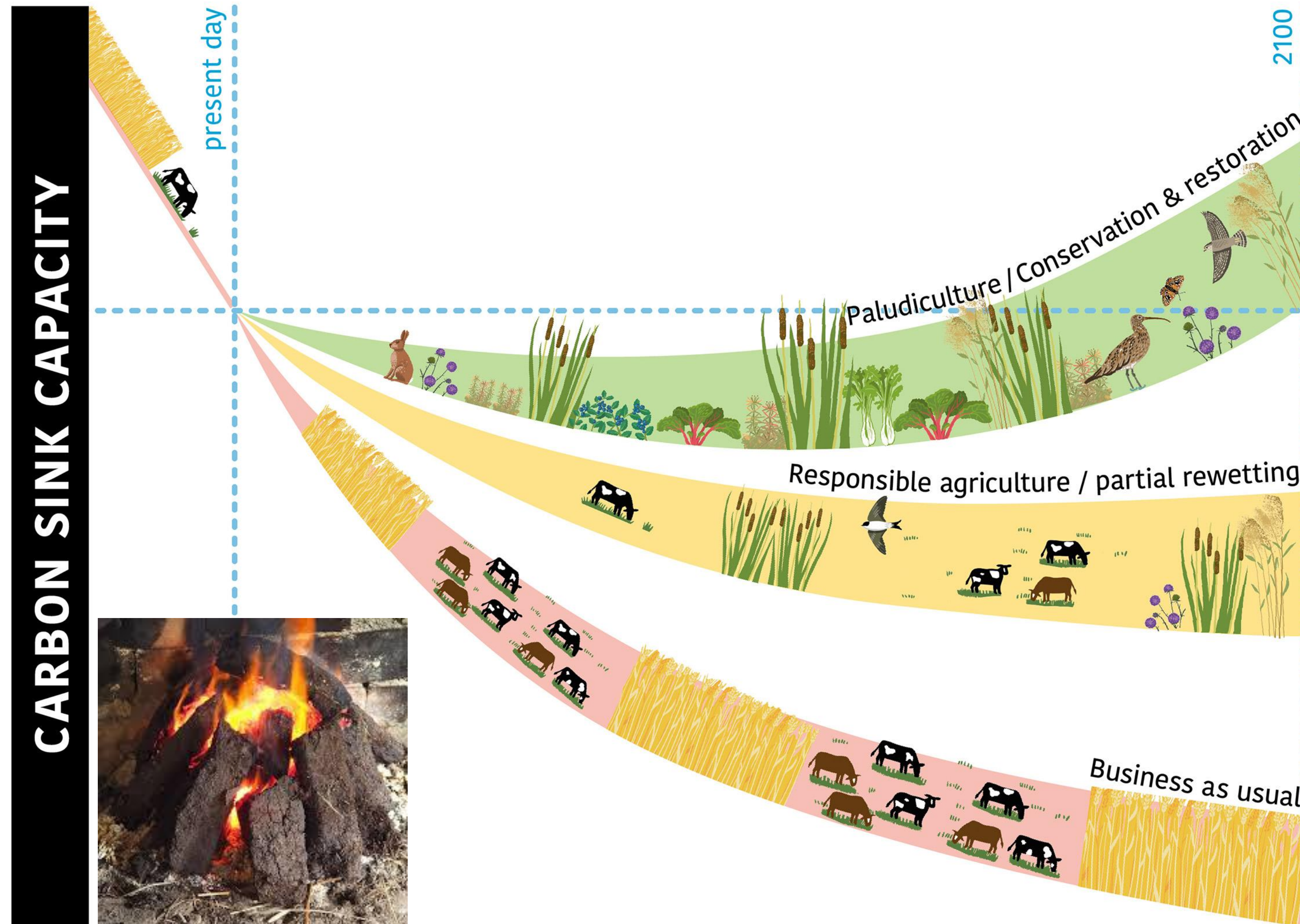




Peat Grassland Options for Water Level Increase?



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➔ No burn

Slower burn

Slow burn
and ...





Paludiculture addresses False Dichotomy



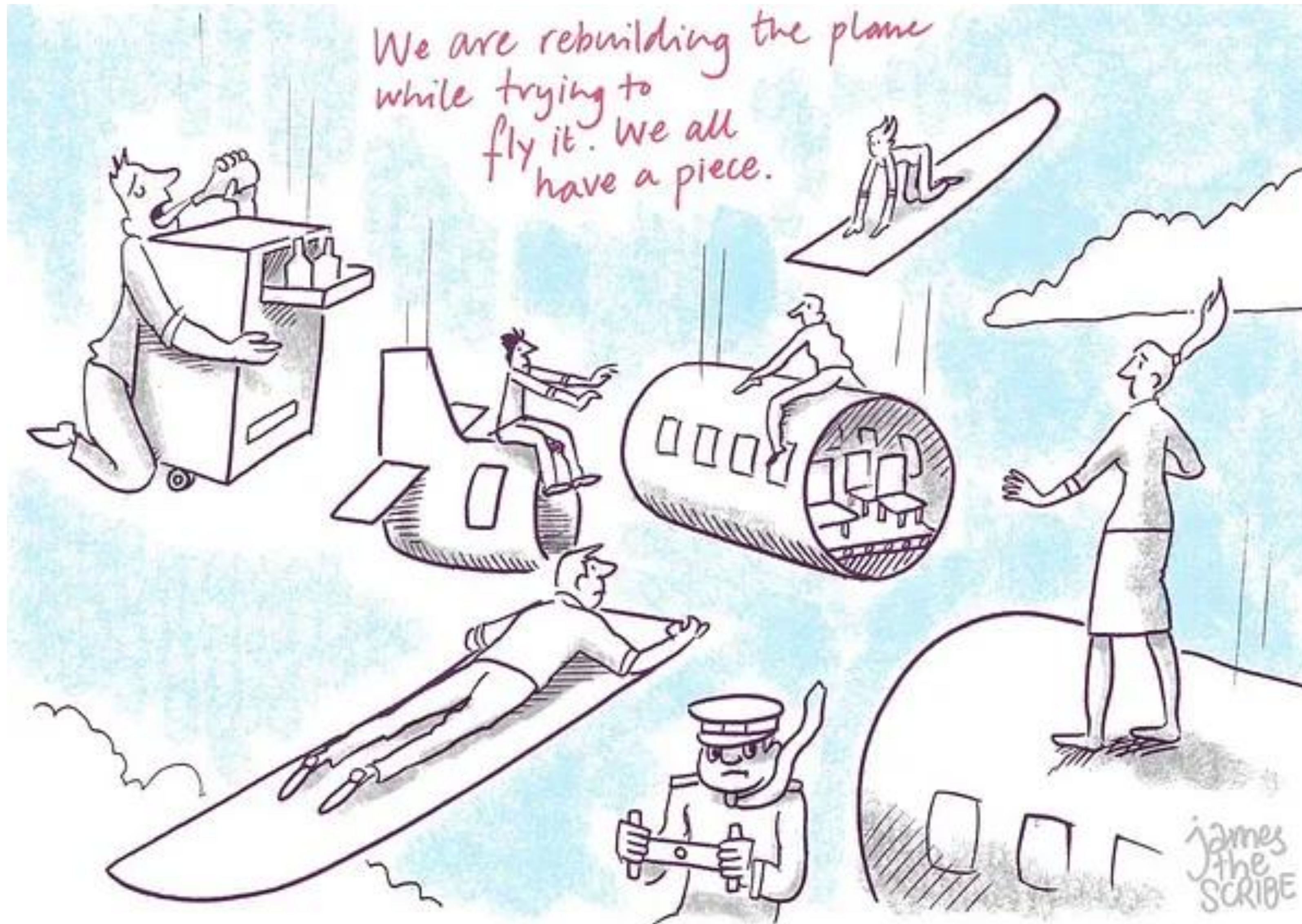
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VS

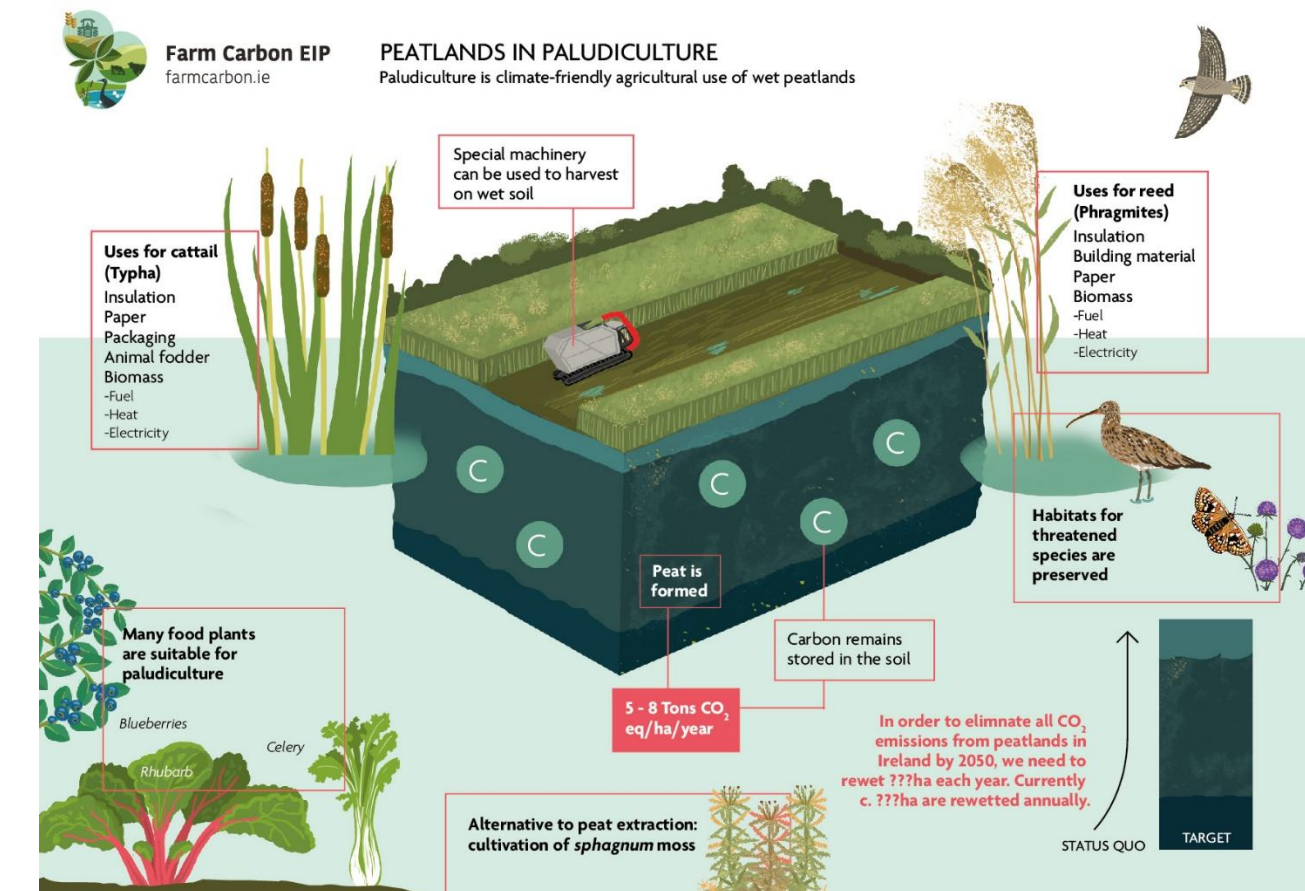


Mission Impossible?!?





Paludiculture = Silver Bullet



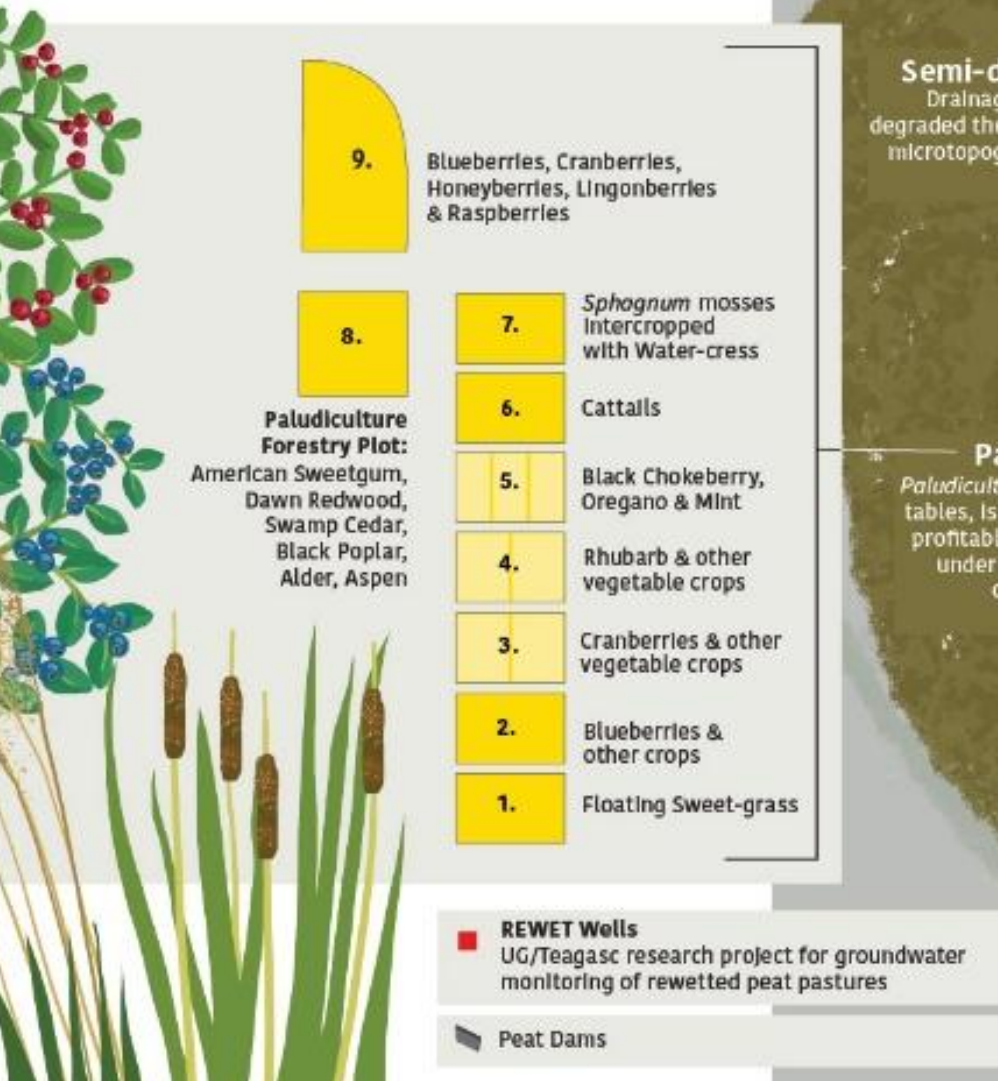
Biodiversity





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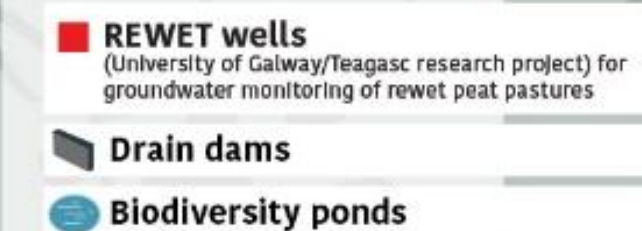
The Regan Farm 'Paludiculture Showroom' is trialling new crops for paludiculture or wet agriculture. Paludiculture is a new form of agriculture which involves farming peat soils with high water tables to rehydrate the peat and prevent the peat wastage and subsidence that results in high levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Peatlands for Prosperity project funded by the Government of Ireland and EU Just Transition Fund is funding this work and showcasing suitable new crop options to other peatland farmers for their agricultural peatlands or abandoned cutover lands. This follows on from the work of the Farm Carbon E.I.P. which aimed to reduce carbon emissions from peat grasslands.



Options on display: Paludiculture 'Showroom' & 'Landscape' Farms

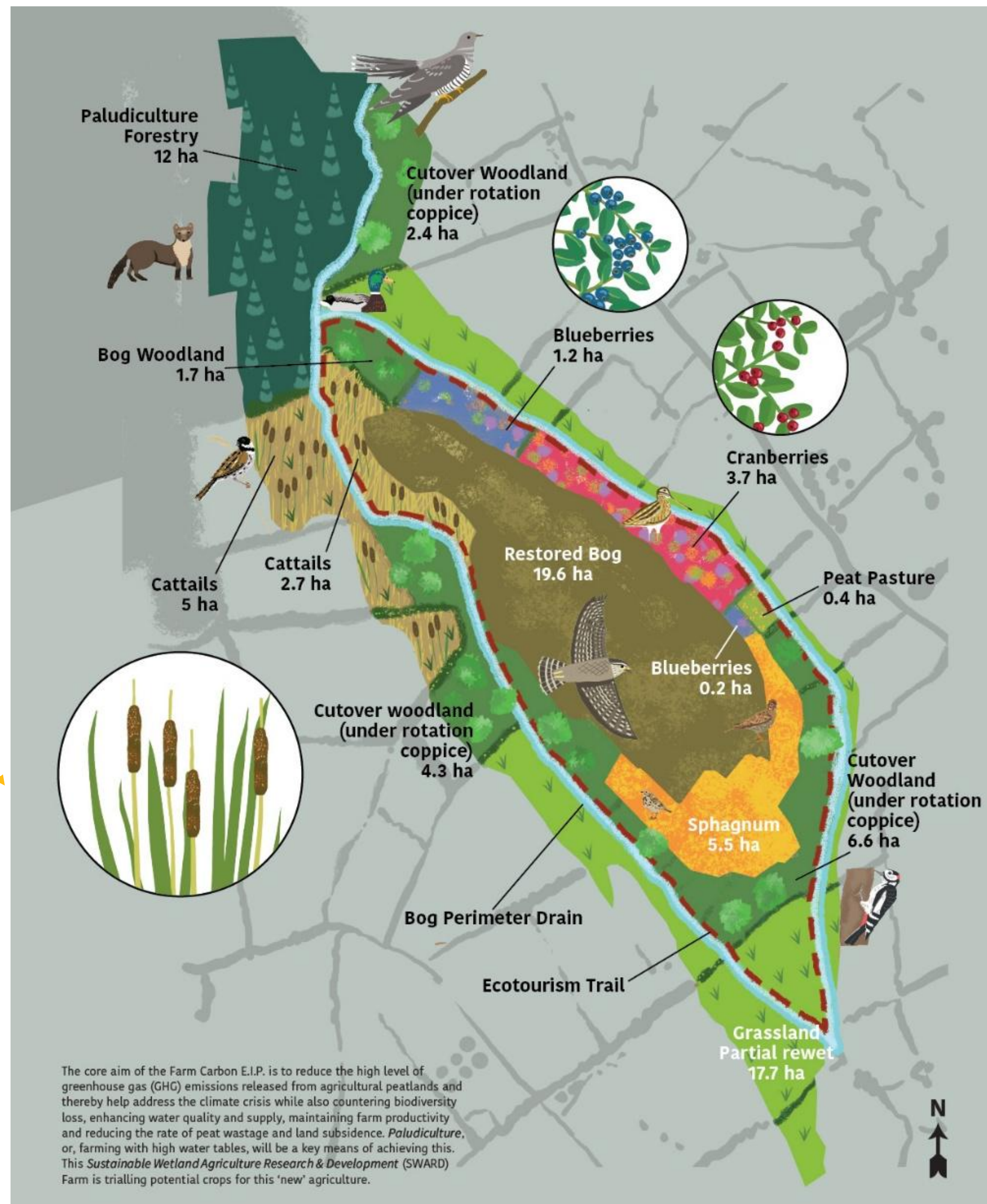


The core aim of the Farm Carbon E.I.P. is to reduce the high level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions released from agricultural peatlands and thereby help address the climate crisis while also countering biodiversity loss, enhancing water quality and supply, maintaining farm productivity and reducing the rate of peat wastage and land subsidence. Paludiculture, or, farming with high water tables, will be a key means of achieving this. This Sustainable Wetland Agriculture Research & Development (SWARD) Farm is trialling potential crops for this 'new' agriculture. The findings of this work are being promoted by the Peatlands For Prosperity project funded by the EU Just Transition fund.



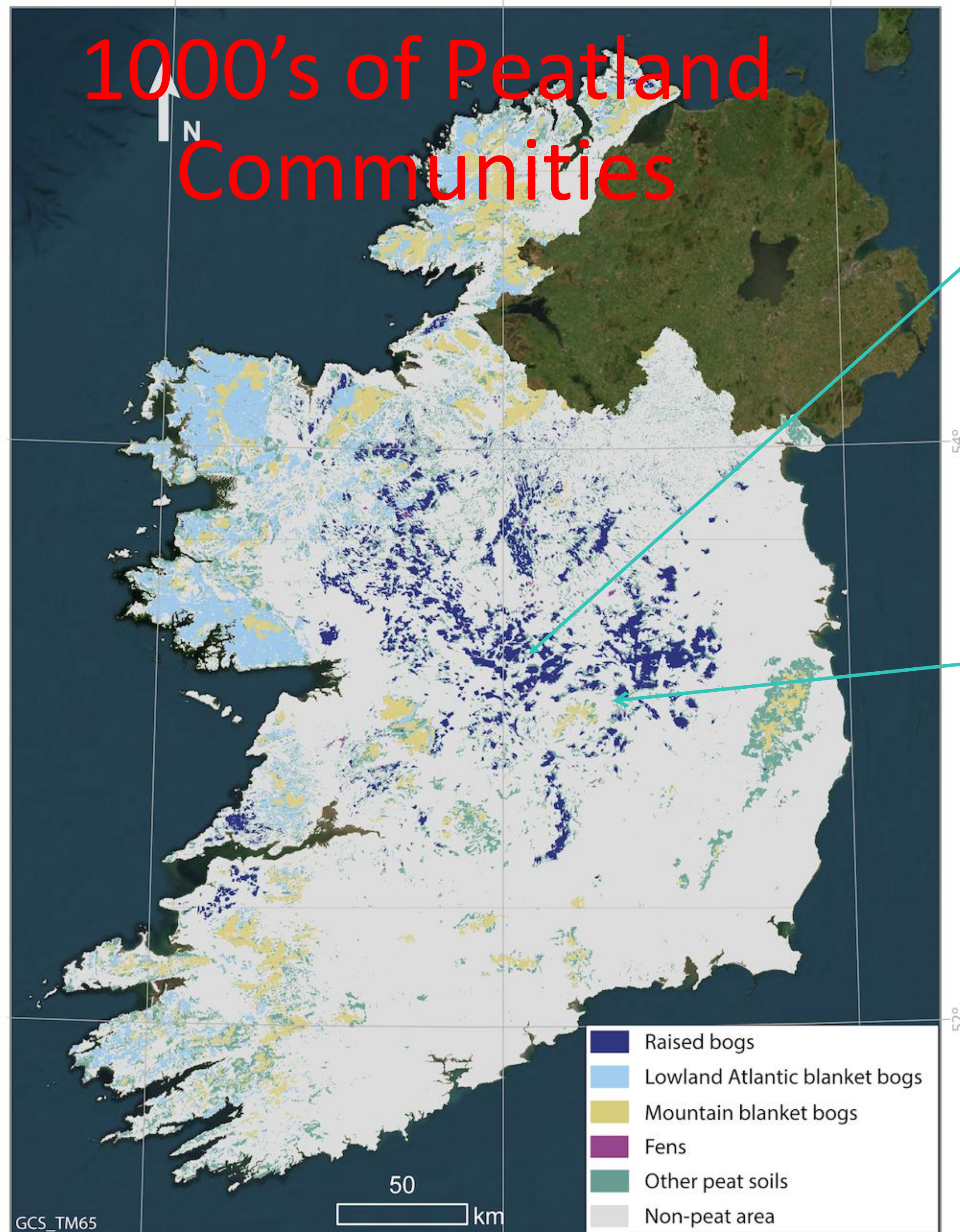


Future Vision: *Paludiculture- Restoration Peatscape 'Mosaic'*





1000's of Peatland Communities

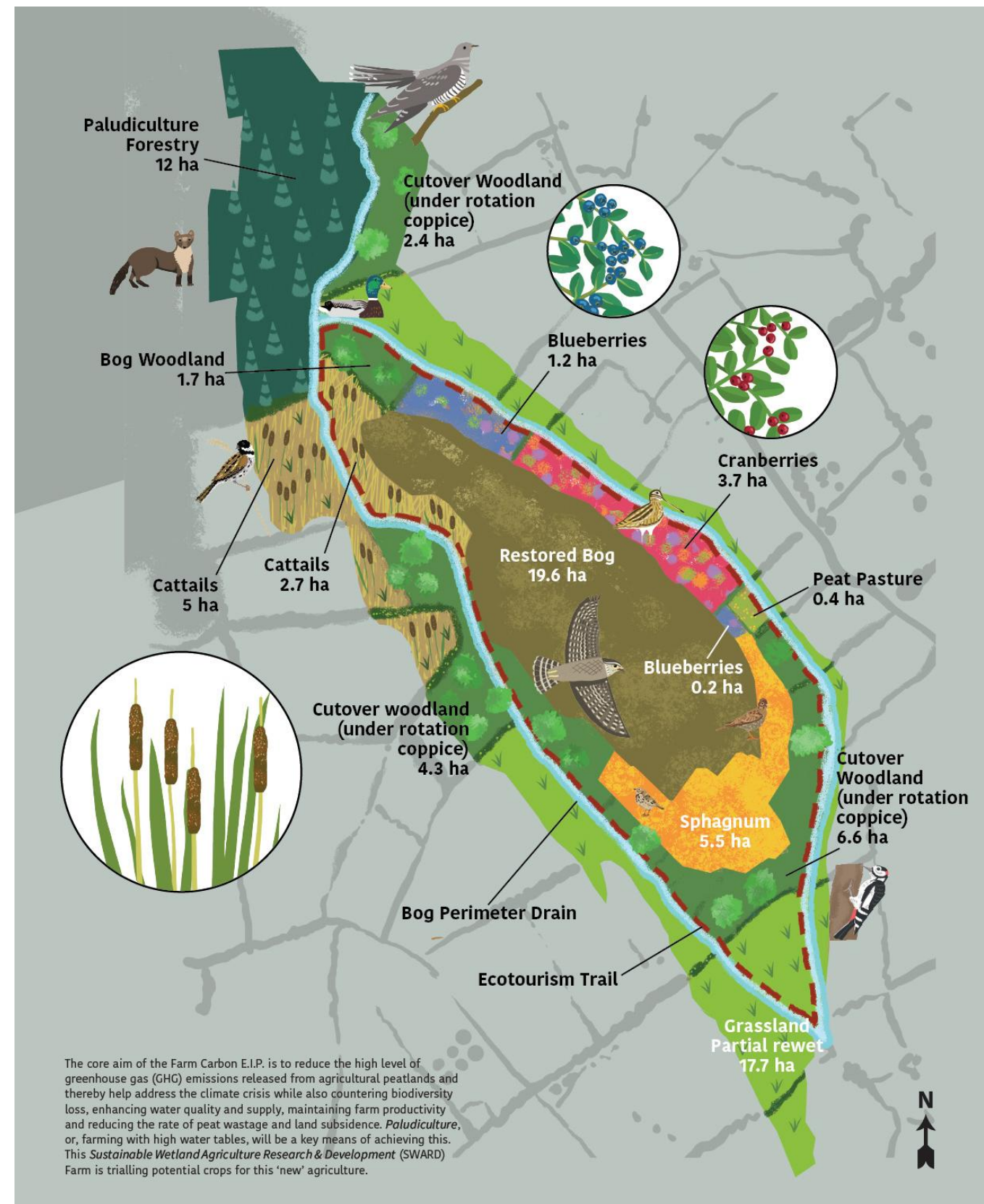


- Each peatland has its own history, unique community & mix of:
 - 1. farmers, turbary rights owners etc,
 - 2. agricultural practices and
 - 3. habitats



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Future Vision of Paludiculture-Restoration Peatscape Mosaics x 1000s



X



Each peatland community
needs its own unique
solution!!



Stacked income streams – Paludiculture

- Crops suitable for large scale cultivation
 - Wet grassland – 10-20 bales/ha; €30-50/bale
 - Bulrush – 5-20 tonnes/ha; ±€600/tonne
 - Reeds – 300-1000 bundles/ha; ±€4/bundle
- Cash crops in undersaturated markets
 - Sphagnum – 1-2 t /ha - ±€10/kg - €1/m²
 - Cranberries – 1-8 t /ha - ±€10/kg - €1/m²
 - Blueberries – 1-8 t /ha - ±€10/kg - €1/m²



Thank You For Joining Us



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