



PEATLAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (PMP)

with mitigation potential

Water level	LAND USE and mitigation measure	Implementation status
Rewetting	FORESTRY	established
	WETLAND	established
Water table elevation	GRASSLAND Biomass production	(further) developed
Drainage based land use	GRASSLAND Improved fertilization practices	(further) developed

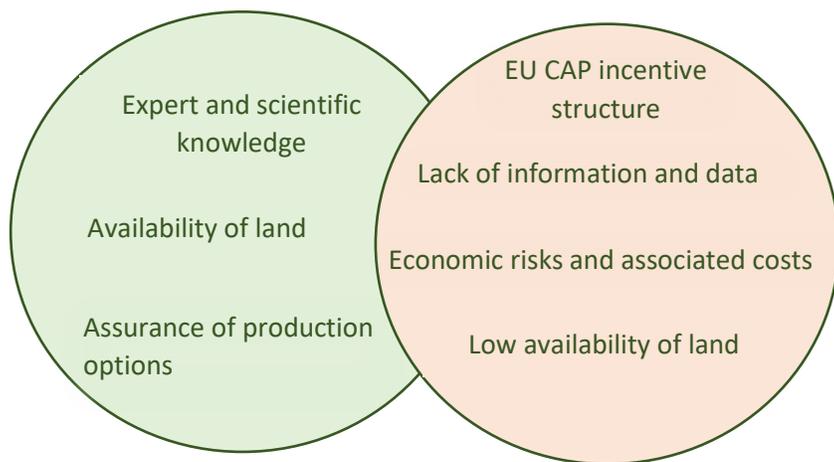
Norwegian experts mentioned several **PMP**. Rewetting by ditch blocking with forestry or for restoration purposes and conventional tile drainage and grading with grassland use for biomass production under development. Further, peat inversion is applied as land use based management practices without changes in water level. Areas with peat inversion are used as grasslands.

As **promoting factors**, respondents mentioned the availability of expert and scientific knowledge for restoration purposes. In this sense, the availability of land is mentioned as promoting factor for conservation areas. Further, peat inversion is considered a PMP that maintains and increases production options which is additionally perceived as a promoting factor.

Norwegian respondents and experts perceive the EU CAP incentive structure as **hindering factor**, i.e. the lack of incentives for land owners and of CO₂ quota systems. Also, the low availability of land for nature conservation is hindering certain PMP. For those PMP applied, like peat inversion, the associated costs are perceived as high. Additionally, a lack of information and data on peatlands and their drainage situation was mentioned as well as a lack of public awareness.

PROMORTING FACTORS

HINDERING FACTORS



TRENDS IN PEATLAND USE

Area of drained peatland in 2050

...for agriculture
cropland (CL)/grassland (GL)

INCREASE

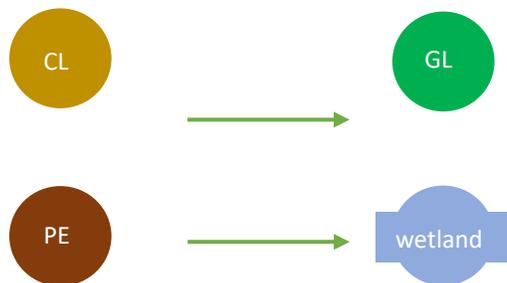
...in 2050, **large areas used for
agriculture** will be

ABANDONED

...for **peat extraction (PE)**

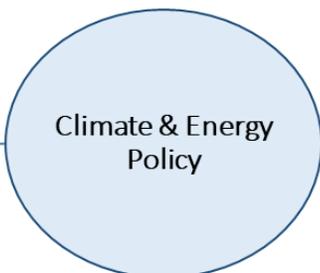
DECREASE
(due to restoration)

Changes in land use



Based on expert statements, production on peatlands in Norway will continue, even with an increase in area cultivated. Estimates on peatland restoration or paludiculture are not yet possible due to the lack of information and data. Drainage of pristine peatlands for forestry and agriculture is prohibited

POLICIES AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT FOR GHG MITIGATION



- Prohibition of draining pristine peatland for forestry
- Prohibition of draining pristine peatland for agriculture

Authors: Nahleen Lemke (ZALF, Germany), Teresa Kraus (ZALF, Germany), Hanna Silvennoinen (NIBIO, Norway), Bjørn Kløve (University of Oulu, Finland), Kerstin Berglund (SLU Sweden)

Contact: nahleen.lemke@zalf.de, teresa.kraus@zalf.de

Taken into consideration: Wichmann, S. (2018): Economic incentives for climate smart agriculture on peatlands in the EU. Ernst Moritz Arndt University Greifswald; Greifswald Mire Centre.



This project is funded in the frame of the ERA-NET FACCE ERA-GAS. FACCE ERA-GAS has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 696356.

