



Economic Growth versus Sustainable Development

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Sustainability of Peatland



Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on nature restoration



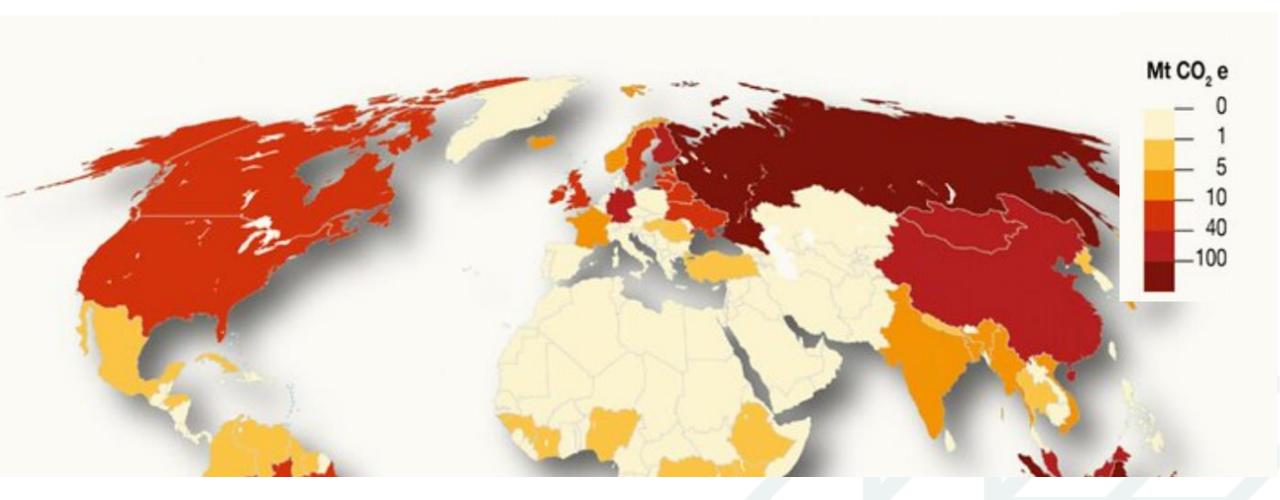
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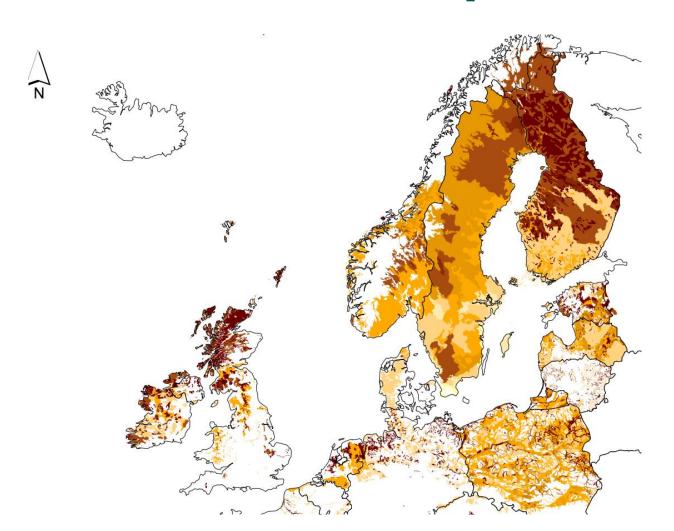
«That proposal emphasises the need for the protection and enhancement of nature-based carbon removals, for the improvement of the resilience of ecosystems to climate change, for the restoration of degraded land and ecosystems, **and for rewetting peatlands**.»

Emissions from peatlands by country





Distribution of peatlands in Europe

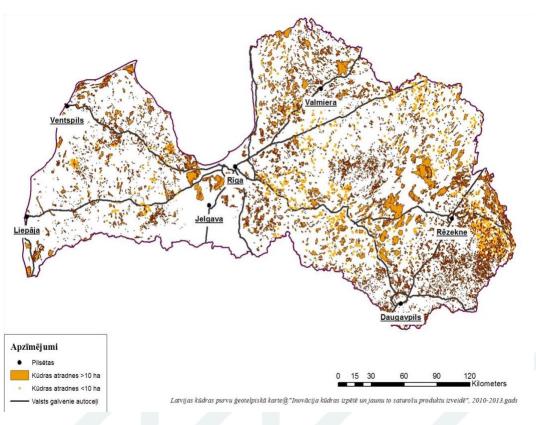


Top five countries with largest peatland area - 1. European Russia (20,800,000 ha); 2. Finland (8,313,381 ha); 3. Sweden (6,797,032 ha); 4. Norway (4,865,000 ha); 5. Belarus (3,014,298 ha).

- Finland and Sweden contribute to half of the peatland area in the EU.
- 20 million tonnes of peat are extracted yearly in Europe.

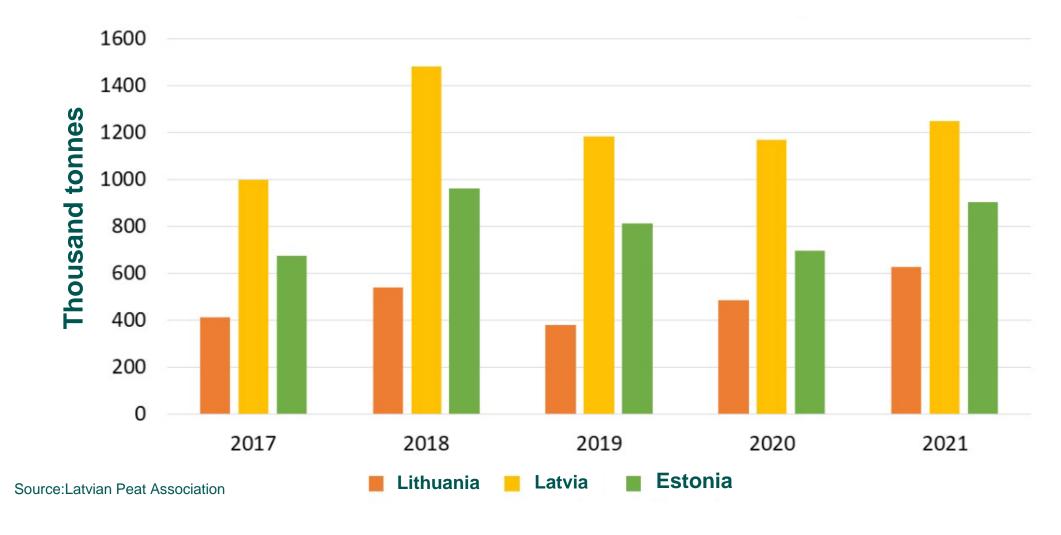
Latvia

- Peatlands cover 10% of Latvia's territory
- Peat extraction takes place in 4% of the territory of peat deposits
- 40% of the territory of peat deposits is in specially protected natural areas
- There are 18,000 ha of degraded peatlands in Latvia, which is 36% of all areas affected by peat extraction in Latvia.



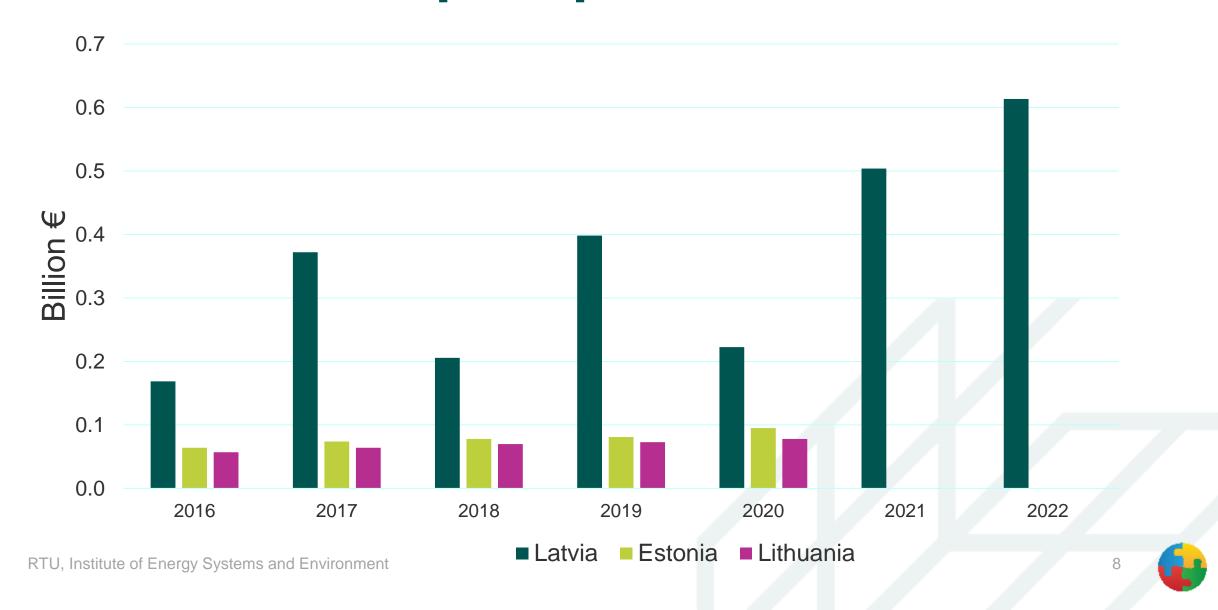
Source: Latvian Peat Association

Peat extraction in Baltic countries 2017-2021





Revenue from peat products



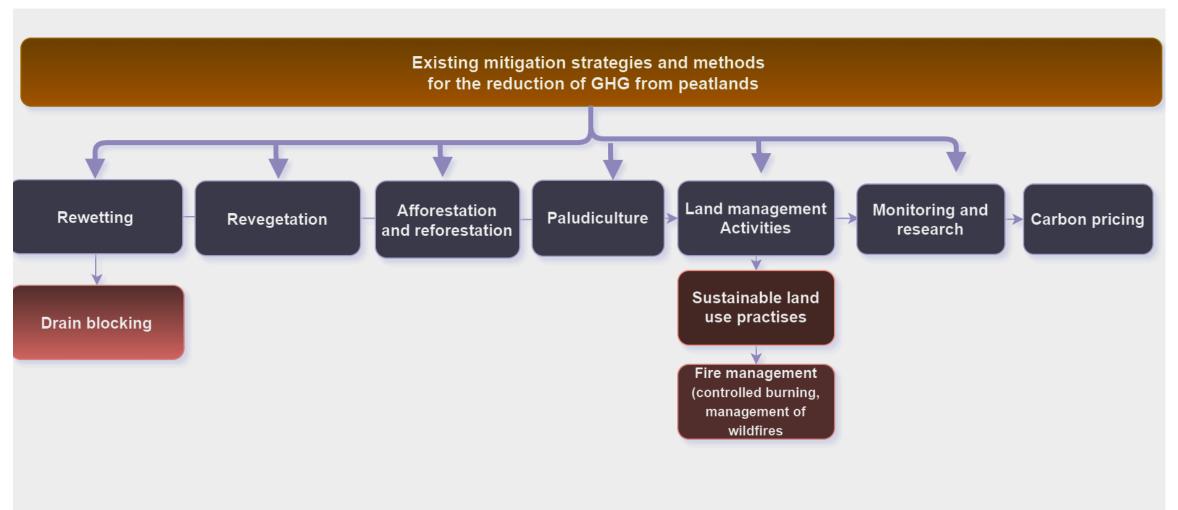
Peatland Development Solutions. CO₂ reduction



Different Approaches

- Carbon mitigation
- Carbon Storage
 - -in products with high added value
 - -in products ...

Mitigation strategies





Rewetting

Emissions

- Rewetting decreases organic matter decomposition considerably decreasing CO₂ and N₂O emissions but CH₄ emissions increase
- If the water table is not controlled, fluctuation can result in high GHG emissions even after decades of rewetting.
- Non or very slowly reversible changes to the physicochemical soil properties result in increased fluxes of greenhouse gases and nutrient exports, and these can remain elevated for several decades.

Biodiversity

- Shift in the soil environment from aerobic to anaerobic could trigger a change in soil biology and soil chemistry.
- Plant species that do not thrive under poorly drained conditions will be replaced by those that grow well.

No social gains, no economic gains







No biodiversity gains

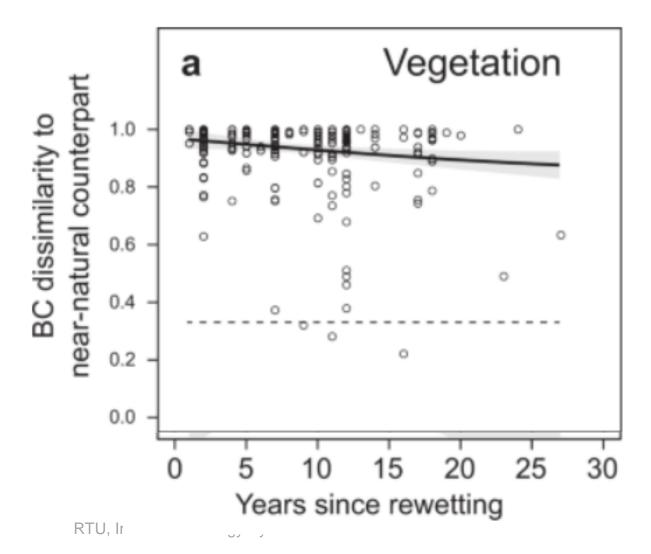


nature

Rewetting does not return drained fen peatlands to their old selves

J. Kreyling , F. Tanneberger, F. Jansen, S. van der Linden, C. Aggenbach, V. Blüml, J. Couwenberg, W-J Emsens, H. Joosten, A. Klimkowska, W. Kotowski, L. Kozub, B. Lennartz, Y. Liczner, H. Liu, D. Michaelis, C. Oehmke, K. Parakenings, E. Pleyl, A. Poyda, S. Raabe, M. Röhl, K. Rücker, A. Schneider, ... G. Jurasinski

No biodiversity gains









Rewetting strategy

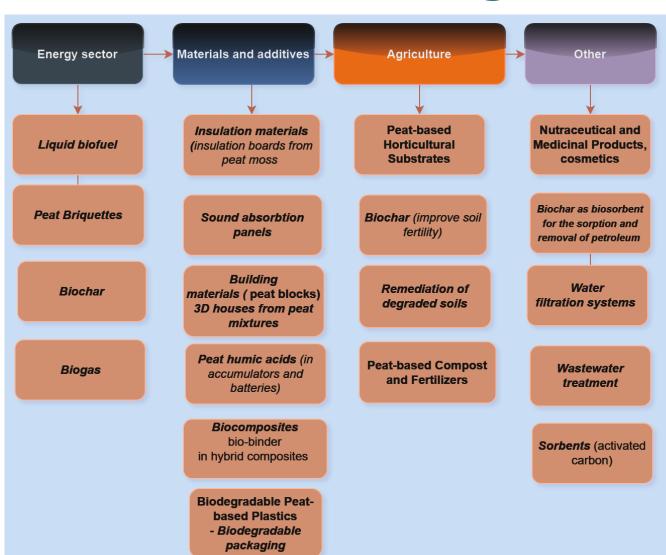
Exposed peat generates N₂O emissions resulting in



- 2.1% GDP
- 600 mil. € products
- 2250 empoyees



Products with high added value





















Kristīne Iriševa. Foto - Ieva Salmene (Ir!)

Example. Use the peat land in our advantage

361 790 kg CO₂ eq / ha by replacing EPS

Peatland c

Replacing





Peatland can save GHG emissions by:

- Replacing the fossil alternatives
- Storing the carbon in the product

Economic Growth by Sustainable Development



More information:



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