From the desert to the swamp: the role of reeds in the world of peatlands

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Caspar David Friedrich: 'Meadows near Greifswald' (~1821)



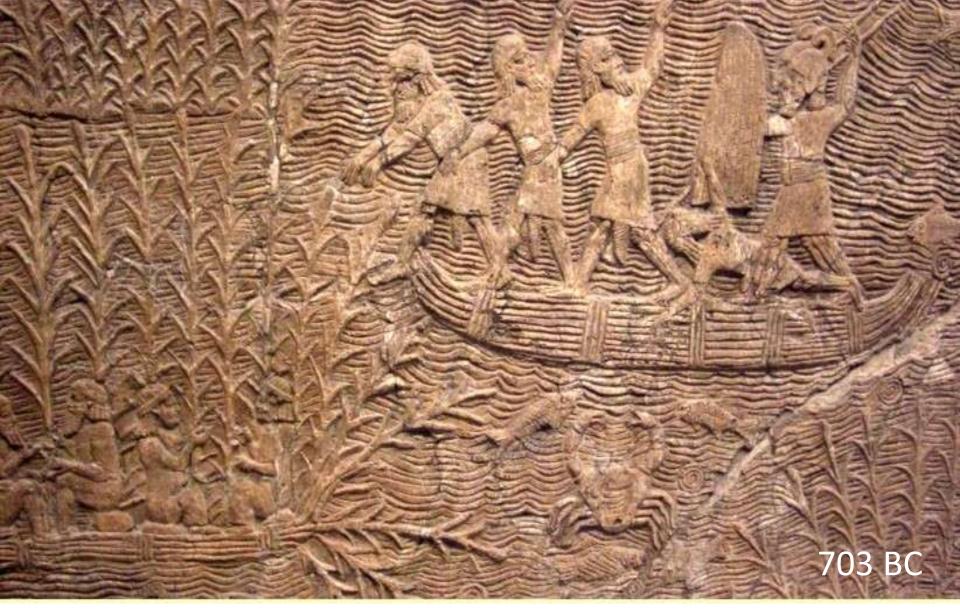
Me: 'Reedbeds near Greifswald' (~ yesterday)



The Baltic, where reeds (and peats!) meet the sea

All the lands were sea
Gilimma bound reeds upon the face of the waters
He formed soil and poured it out beside the reeds
He filled in a dike by the side of the sea
He made a swamp, he formed a marsh
and he brought it into existence
Reeds he formed, trees he created

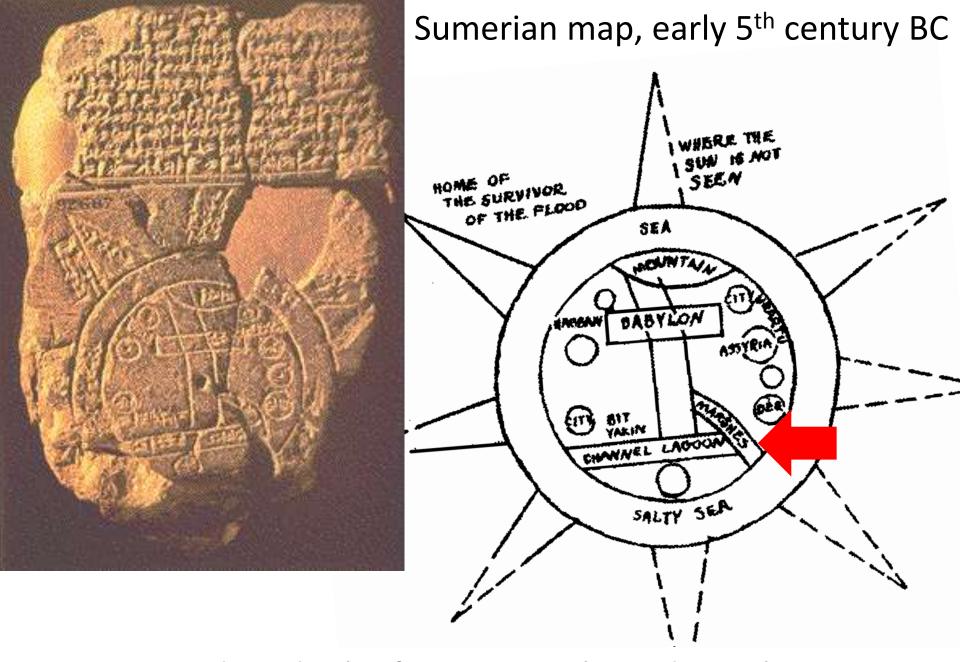
Sumerian creation myth Enki and Ninhursanga c. 2500 BC



'He fled like a bird to the swampland. I sent my warriors into the midst of the swamps ... and they searched for five days'.



A region that established municipal reedbeds and harvested bulrushes for construction 1,000 yr BC...



...and made the first map with reed marshes



A region with the Ma'dan, the Marsh Arabs....



http://www.arch.mcgill.ca/prof/sijpkes/abc-structures-2005/Lectures-2005/term-work/50-questions/marsh-arabs-construction.jpeg

... who live(d) in, with, through reeds...



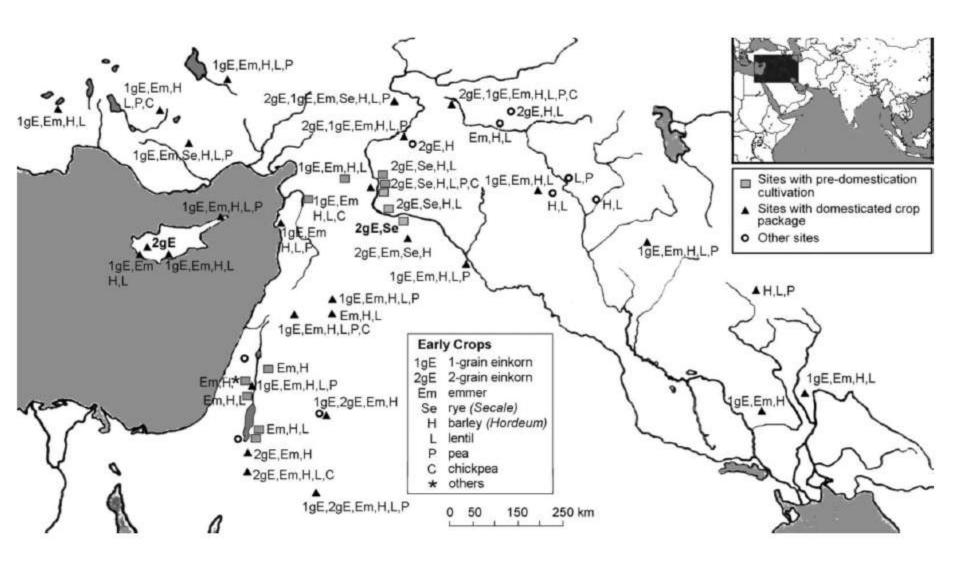
... and constructed impressive dwellings of reed ...



... a use of reeds that persist in many areas...



...Middle East: the region where 'our' agriculture originated...



...the cradle of 'our' arable farming...



...that strongly differs from further East...



...farming with the idea that productive land must be dry...



...and soils must be continuously moved...



...illusions that we also apply to wet, organic soils...



... African desert plants on SE-Asian peatland: Aloe vera...

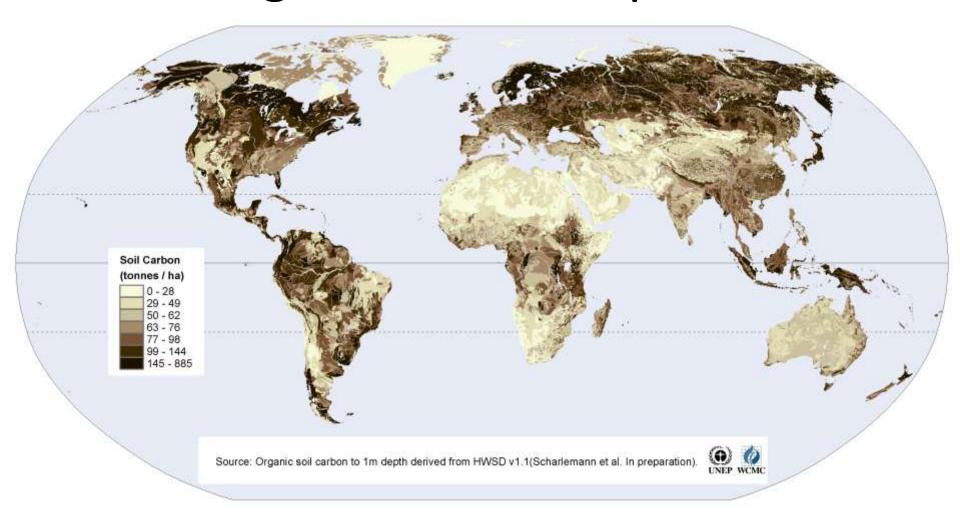


... S-American arid Maize on German peatland...



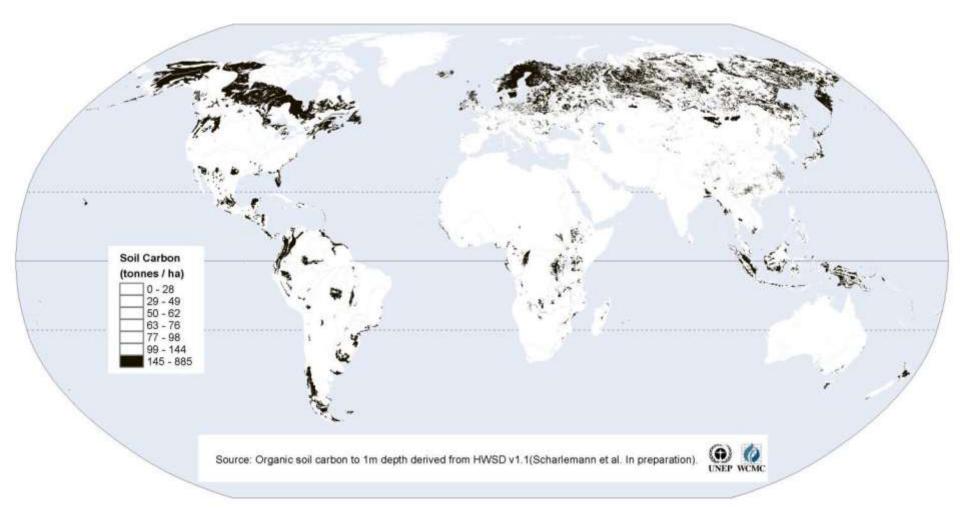
...land use with problems that we start to see only now...

The neglected carbon pool: SOC



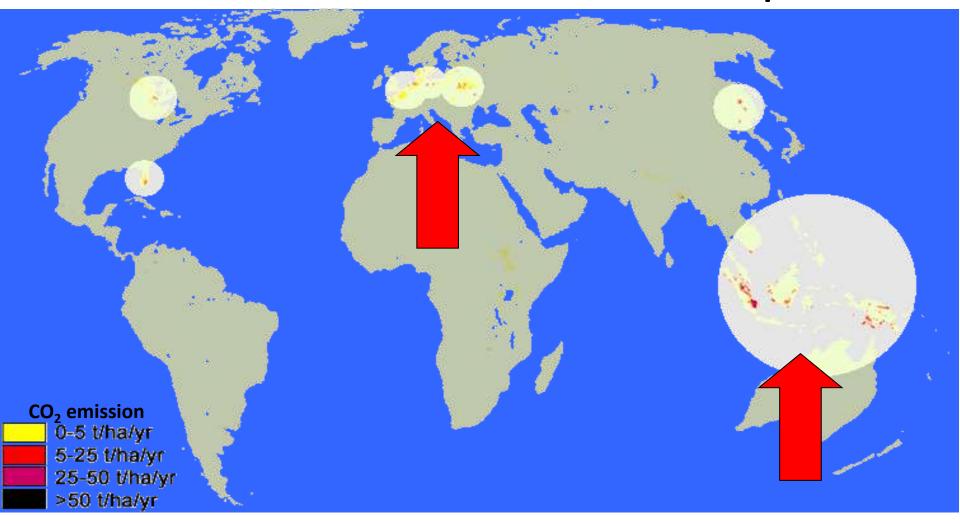
Soil Organic Carbon holds 6x more carbon than the entire global forest biomass

The SOC hotspot

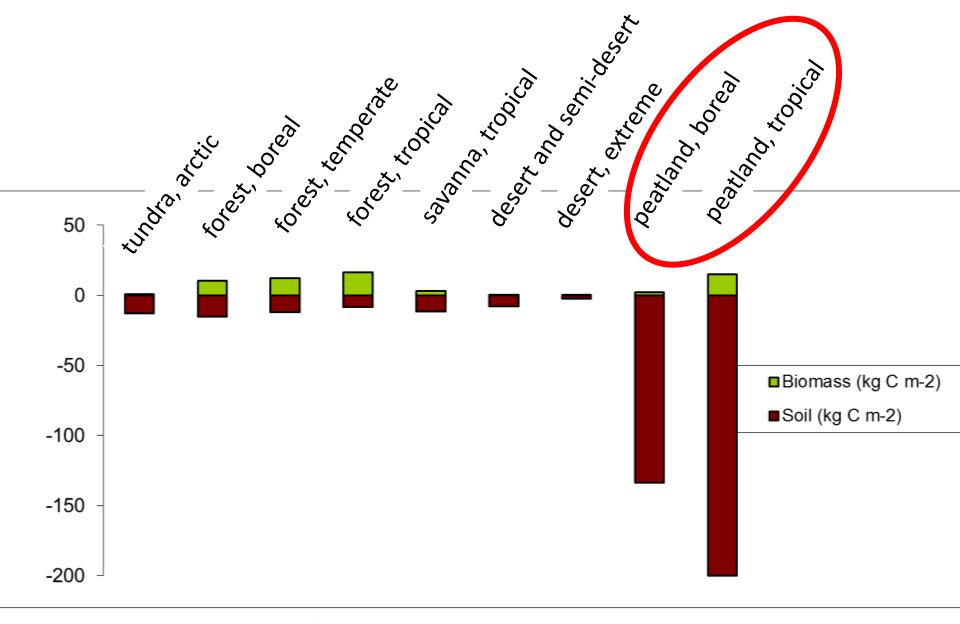


Peatlands (organic soils) on 3% of the land contain 30% of all Soil Organic Carbon

The land use emission hotspot



Drained peatlands on 0.3% of the land emit 6% of all anthropogenic CO₂



Compared to other lands, peatlands contain disproportionally much carbon (largely in their soil)



When drained, peatlands become vigorous sources of carbon dioxide (and nitrous oxide)



Globally, emissions from drained peatland have increased with +25% since 1990, especially in the tropics

Main drivers: drained agriculture...



...drained forestry



...peat extraction...



... for horticulture...

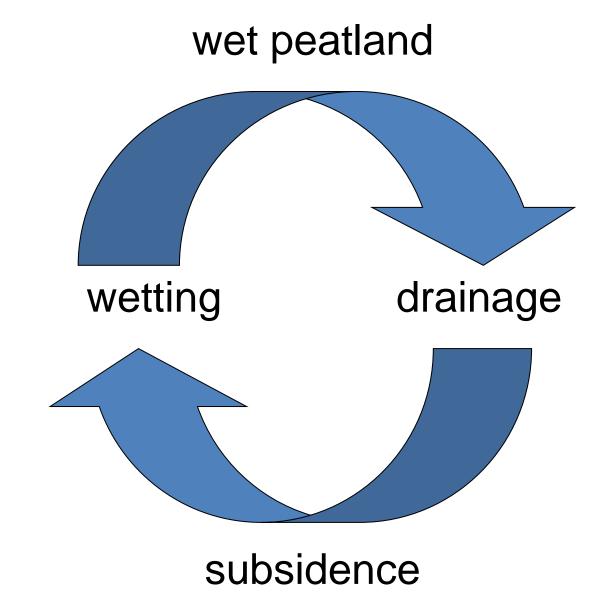


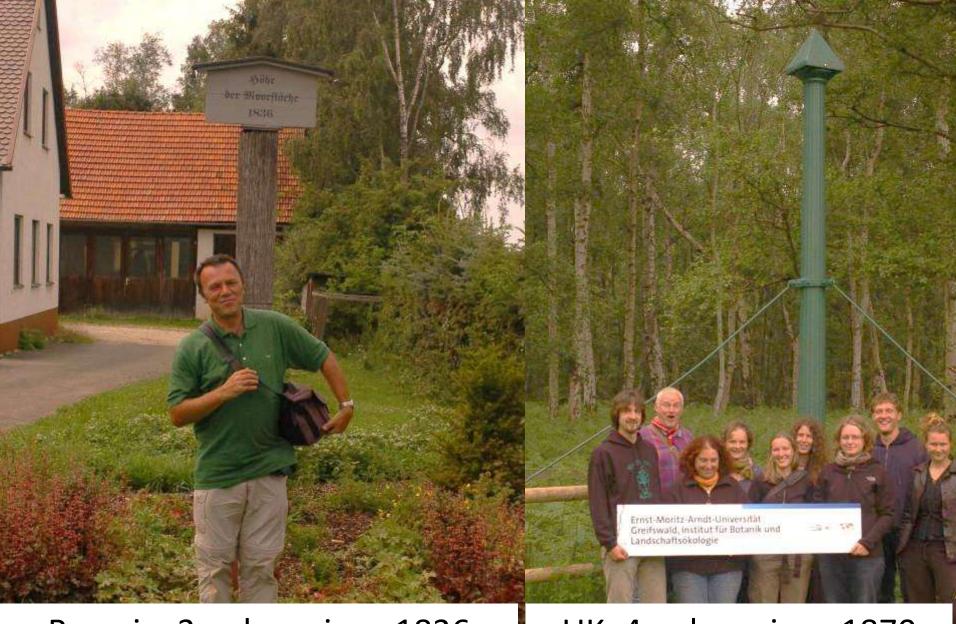
...and energy generation....

Peatland drainage causes problems



... the "devil's cycle" of mainstream peatland utilisation...





Bavaria: 3 m loss since 1836

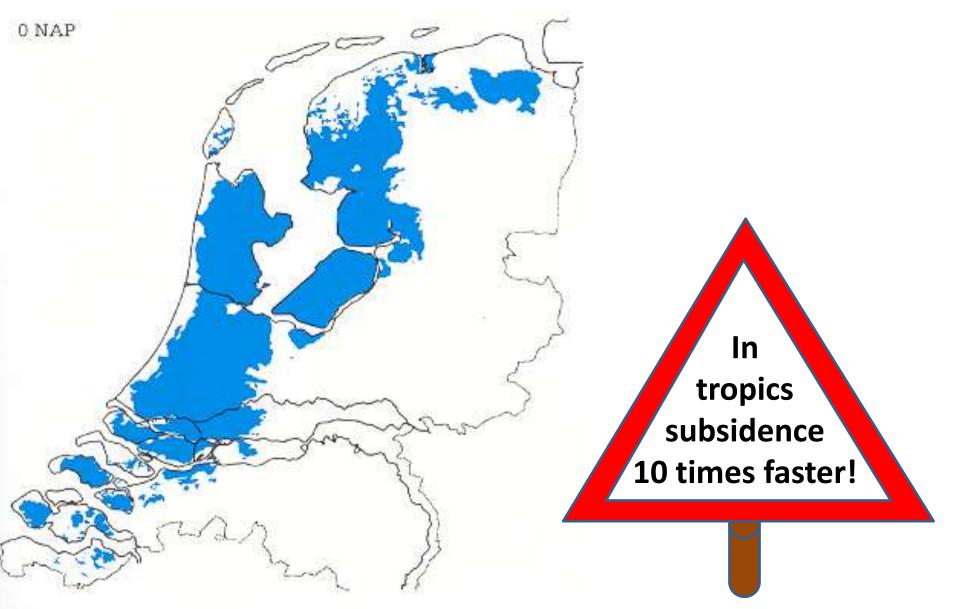
UK: 4 m loss since 1870

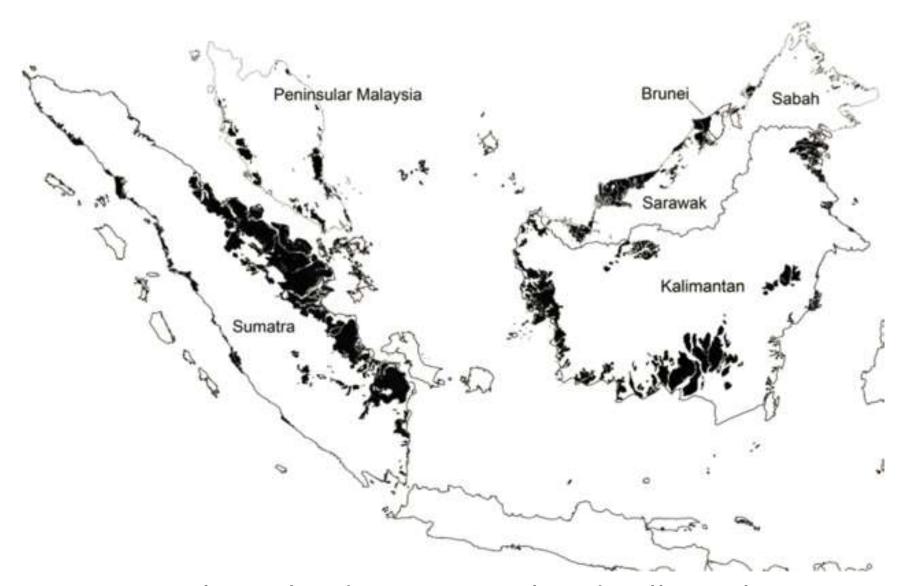
Hans Joosten Hans Joosten

... Nether-lands: bogged down: 1000 yr of peatland drainage, now half the country deep under sea level...

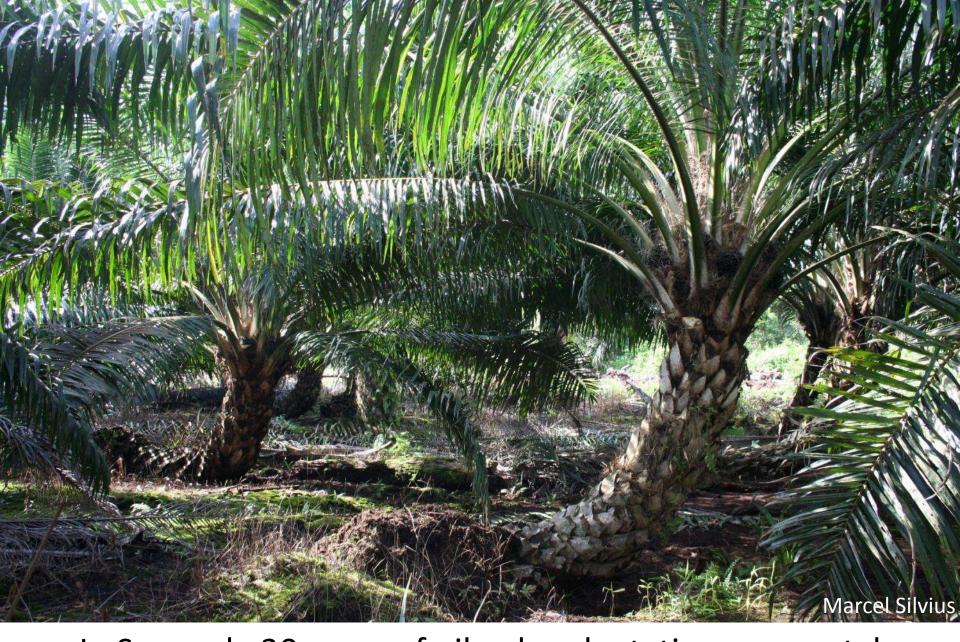


...Nether-lands: bogged down: 1000 yr of peatland drainage, now half the country deep under sea level...

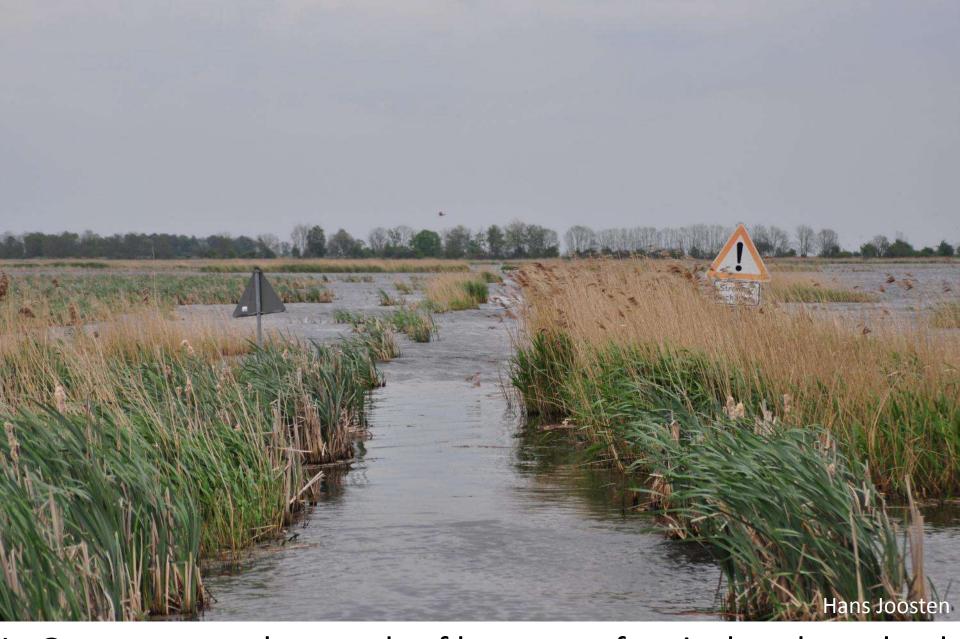




Many tropical peatlands are coastal and will - with continuous drainage and >2000 mm of rainfall - become undrainable ...



In Sarawak, 30 years of oil palm plantation on coastal peatland will lead to the loss of >10% of the entire land area



In Germany, ten thousands of hectares of agricultural peatland have already been given up as they could no longer be drained

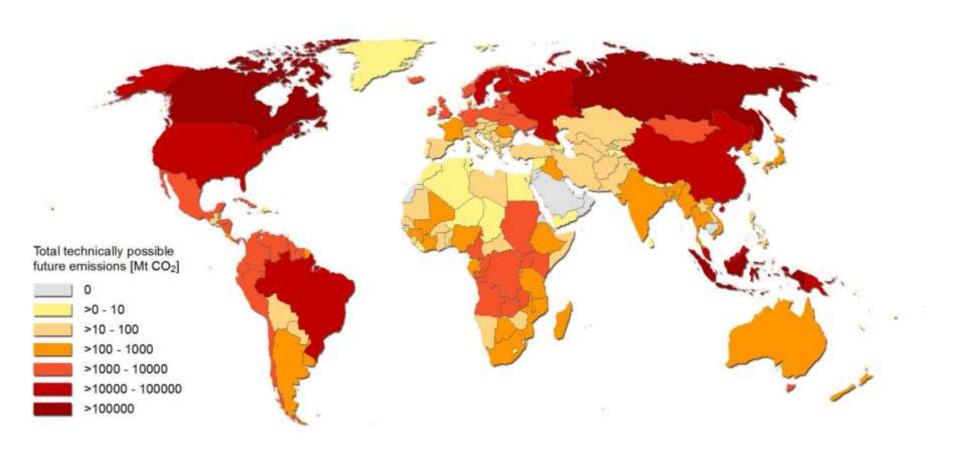


In continental areas peat soils degrade irreversibly. In Belarus, Ukraine and Russia millions of hectares have been deserted



...and burn, even under snow...

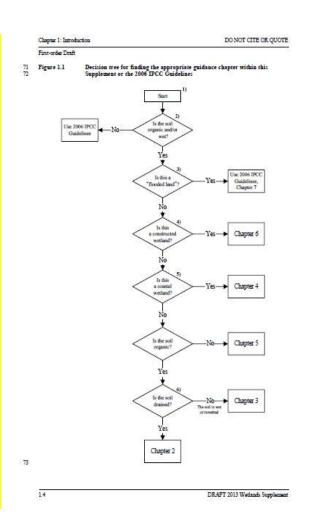
We can't continue like this!



Many countries are huge *potential* peatland CO₂-emittors

Recent policy developments: rewetting

"Wetland drainage and rewetting"" is a system of practices for draining and rewetting on land with organic soil that covers a minimum area of 1 hectare. The activity applies to all lands that have been drained since 1990 and to all lands that have been rewetted since 1990 and that are not accounted for under any other activity as defined in this annex, where drainage is the direct human-induced lowering of the soil water table and rewetting is the direct human-induced partial or total reversal of drainage.





2012 Durban UNFCCC - KP

IPCC 2013-Supplement IPCC 2013 GPG LULUCF

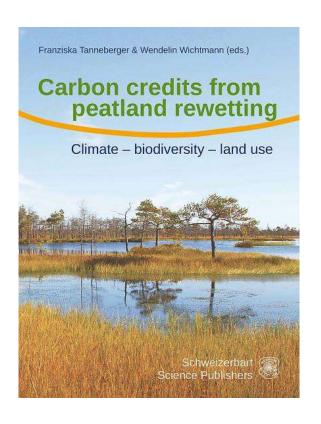
Recent carbon market developments



Peatland conservation & rewetting



www.MoorFutures.de

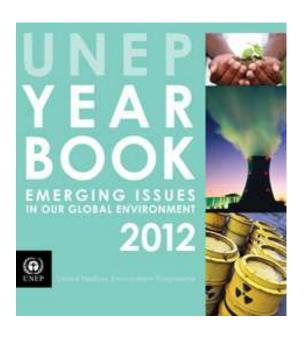


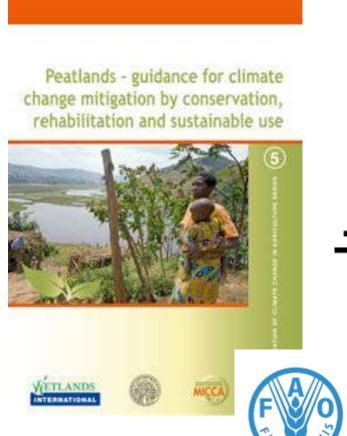
Since March 2011 global standard

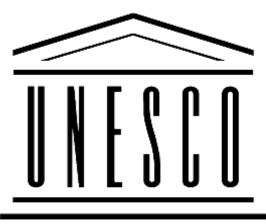
Local standards

Experiences summarized

Recent new policy attention







UNEP

UN-FAO



SCOPE



FAO: Causes → peatlands → consequences Climate change mitigation ↔ food security

Drained peatland use destroys its subsistence base

That thing with the
Three gears cannot work.

Can it, daddy?





fodder
fuel
food security
productivity
fiber

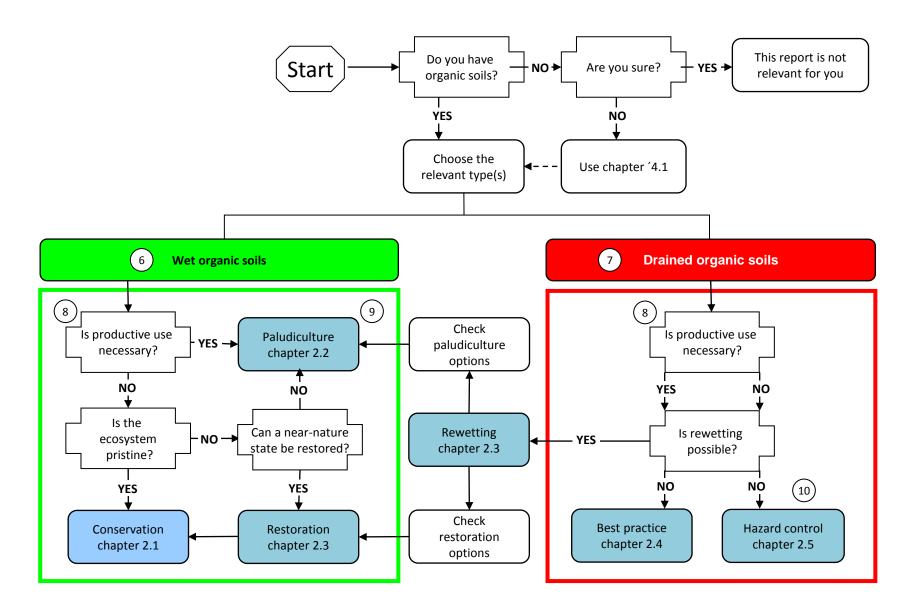
salt intrusion land loss subsidence acid sulphate soils

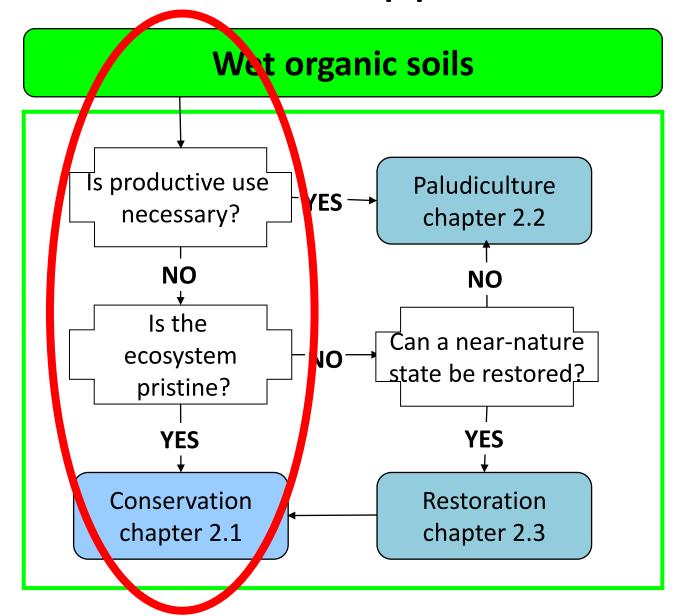
acid sulphate soils flooding

haze ghg emissions

drainage

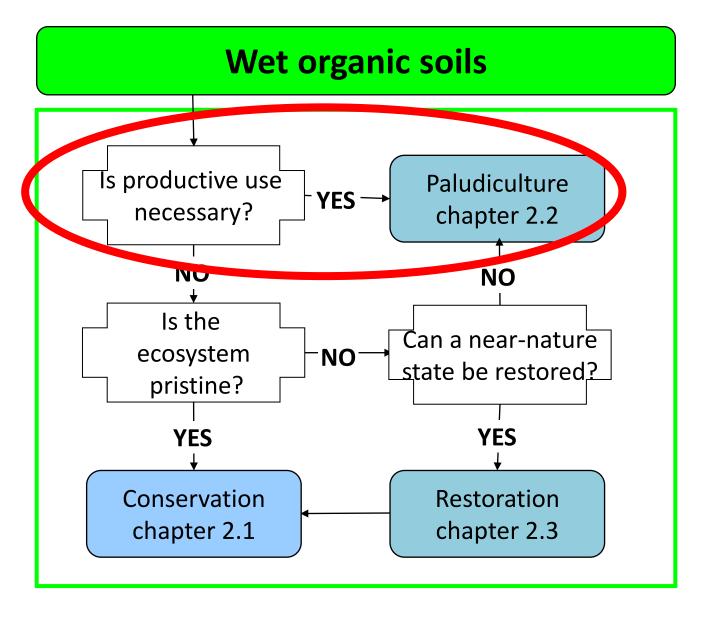
biodiversity loss fire







Non-used peatlands are not use-less: they provide vital ecosystem services and biodiversity ...

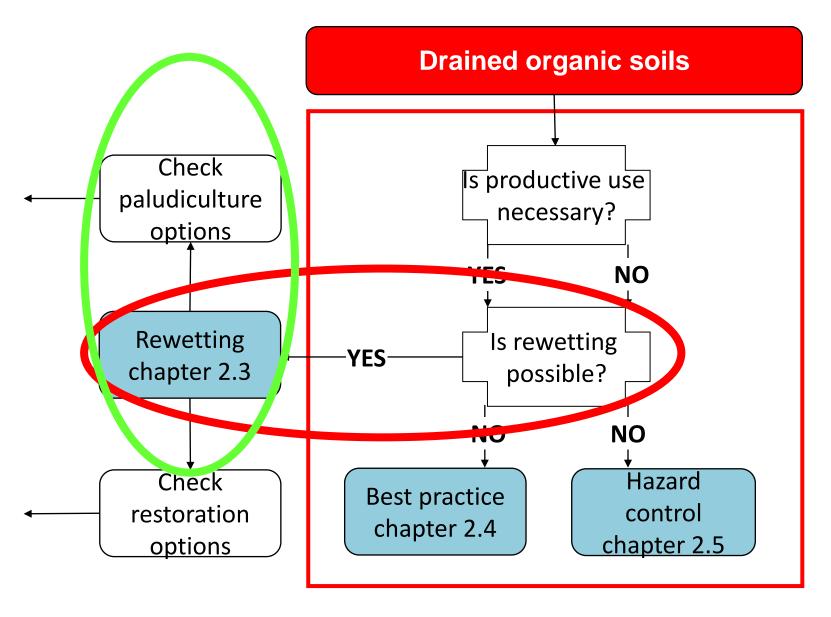




If you need to use them, use them wet: paludicultures!



Paludiculture is agriculture/forestry on wet peatland





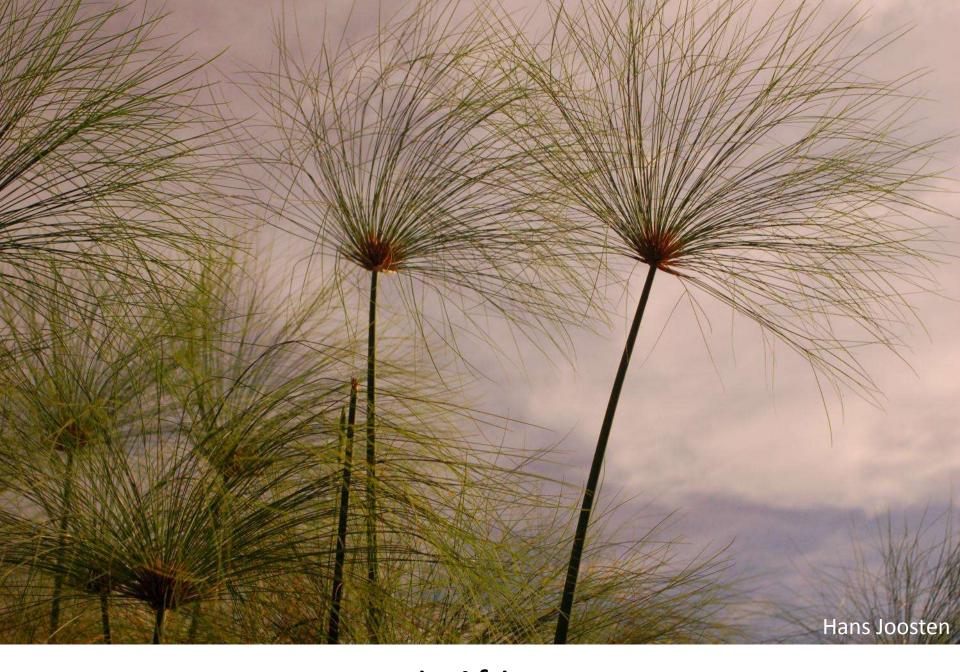
Rewetting to reduce emissions and to reduce drainage costs



Rewetting with paludiculture to reduce emissions and to produce renewable biomass resources: reeds!



Reeds: for food, fodder, fiber and fuel...



...in Africa...



...in Asia...



...in Latin-America...



...paludiculture - wet agriculture...



...a way out of the desert...



...and all you need is...



