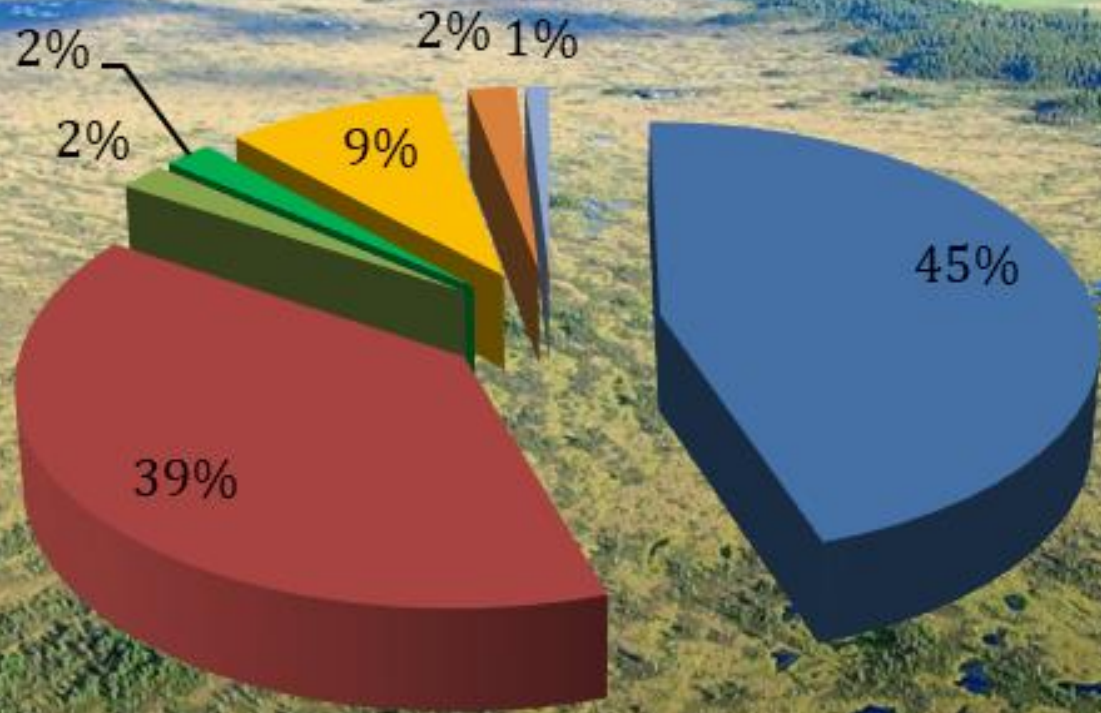




**What is the overall situation?**

# Drained area in ( )



- forestry 45 % (51 %)\*
- agriculture 39 % (95 %)
- Peat extraction 2 % (97%)
- Abandoned sites 2 % (99 %)
- Natural peatlands 9 % (100 %)
- Not used peatlands 2 % (100 %)
- Abandoned areas 1 % (100 %)

# Threats

Angry farmers

Putin

Energy crisis

Lack of land

# Drivers

EU Policies

National Policies

Carbon farming

Public pressure

Carbon credits

Energy crisis



Politician

Social minister

parlamentarian

S Amanos



What is the message of angry farmers? Stop producing food in peatlands?

Pelkėms atkurti – penkis kartus daugiau pinigų nei melioracijai!

Titulinis » Agroekonomika » Ūkininko patarėjas » Ūkis »

Pelkėms atkurti – penkis kartus daugiau pinigų nei melioracijai!

Patinka Bendri Save Share

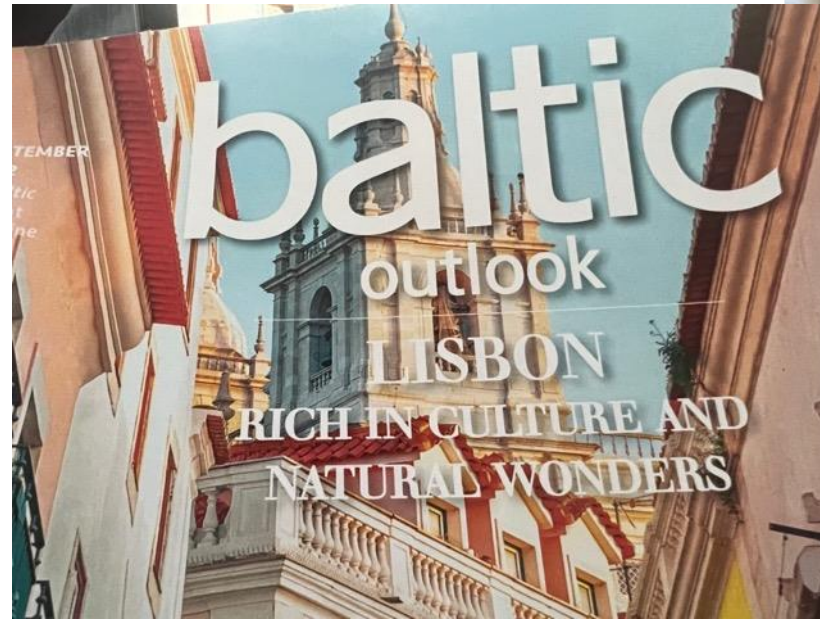
Melioracijos mokslui Lietuvoje – 100 metų. Šią sukaktį paminėjo į konferenciją Panevėžio ra Krekenavoje, susirinkę melioracijos ir hidrotechnikos įmonių statybos ir projektų vadovai, savivaldybės Žemės ūkio ministerijos (ŽŪM) specialistai. Jie aptarė reguliuojamo drenažo ekologinę ir ekonominę naštą, apžiūrėjo tokio drenažo modelį, susipažino su švainininkų melioracijos statinių naudotojų asociacijos reguliuojamo drenažo projektu, įgyvendintu 2021 m., prisiminė melioracijos raidą Lietuvoje. „Per šimtą metų melioracija išgyveno įvairių pokyčių, bet aišku viena – melioracija žemės ūkyje neišvengiama, ji juo labiau reikalingas esamų melioracijos tinklų atnaujinimas“, – susitikime su melioratoriais sakė Žemės ūkio ministras Kęstutis Navickas.



Minister, stop drowning food production in the peatlands

# WOW, Latvia, braliukai....

Since when peat is a renewable resource? Which builds up in thousands of years....



## LATVIA HAS AT LEAST 60 MILLION\* REASONS TO USE PEAT



\* This is the number of tree seedlings sold by the nurseries of JSC 'Latvia's State Forests' every year



The peat layer grows by up to **4 mm every year**

**10-15%**  
Like in Finland, Estonia, Sweden and Canada, peat bogs cover 10-15% of the Latvia's territory.

Peat layer in Latvian bogs  
**1,5-3 m** average thickness

The bogs are recultivated or restored after the extraction of peat. Mainly to restore them as they used to be or to plant a new forest.

As the peat is acidic (approx. pH 3), it is **neutralized** with dolomite or chalk during the production of substrate. Other substances such as fertilizers, or occasionally clay etc. are added.



1 m<sup>3</sup> of peat substrate can grow 7500 pine seedlings in 1 m<sup>3</sup> of peat, with pine forest.



The peat substrate is vital for seedlings in **forestry, horticulture and agriculture.**

To grow vegetables, herbs and other plants, local gardeners use **300 thousands m<sup>3</sup>** of peat every year.

Information from: The forestry science institute 'Silava',

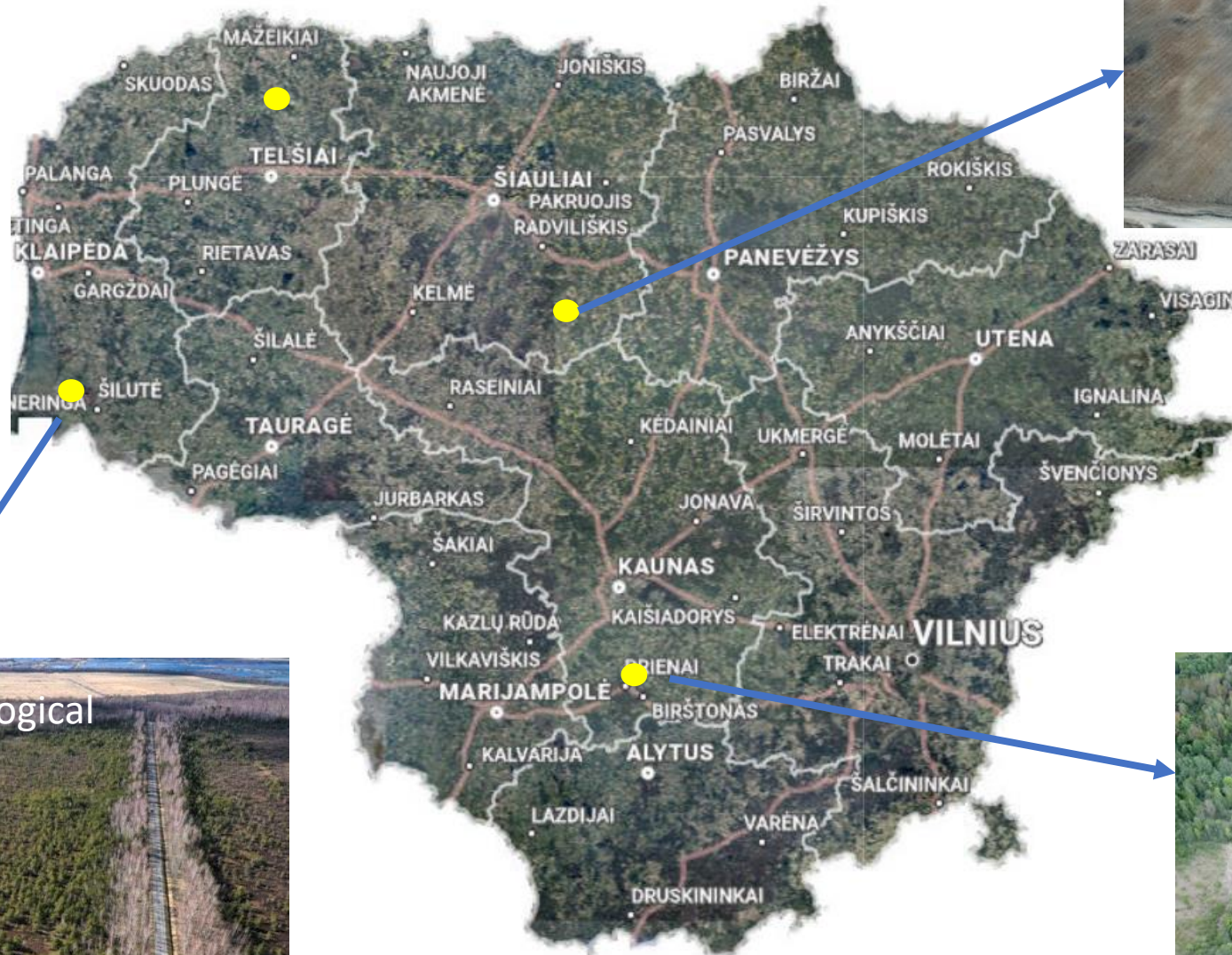
forestry science institute 'Silava', the National Peat Society of Latvia and the 'The society of plant nurseries'.

# What is in line

- Restoration of peatlands as carbon rich lands mentioned in the the governmental programme.
- National Energy sector and Climate plan – 8000 ha of peatlands (grasslands) to be restored, organized by Ministry of Agriculture
- 8000 ha of agriculturally used peatlands to be restored as part of Resilience and Recovery Facility, organized by Ministry of Agriculture
- Carbon credits promising – Moor Futures standart+ GEST methodology tested, rewetting implemented + forestry to be added.
- Carbon farming concept
- New projects, e.g. LIFE
- NRL



# Rewetting implemented in 2021



# Results in 2021: restored peatlands, avoided emissions

## AUKŠTUMALOS AUKŠTAPELKĖ



325 t CO<sub>2</sub>e /  
50 ha / metus



38 t CO<sub>2</sub> eq/  
11 ha/ year



## TARTOKO PELKĖ

## Donors, 2020-2022 m.



Rockit



STIFTUNG ZUKUNFT Jetzt!



## BAISOGALOS DURPYNAS



Išvengtos emisijos:  
100 t CO<sub>2</sub>e /  
5 ha /metus





# And paludiculture- planted reed canary grass



2022 september

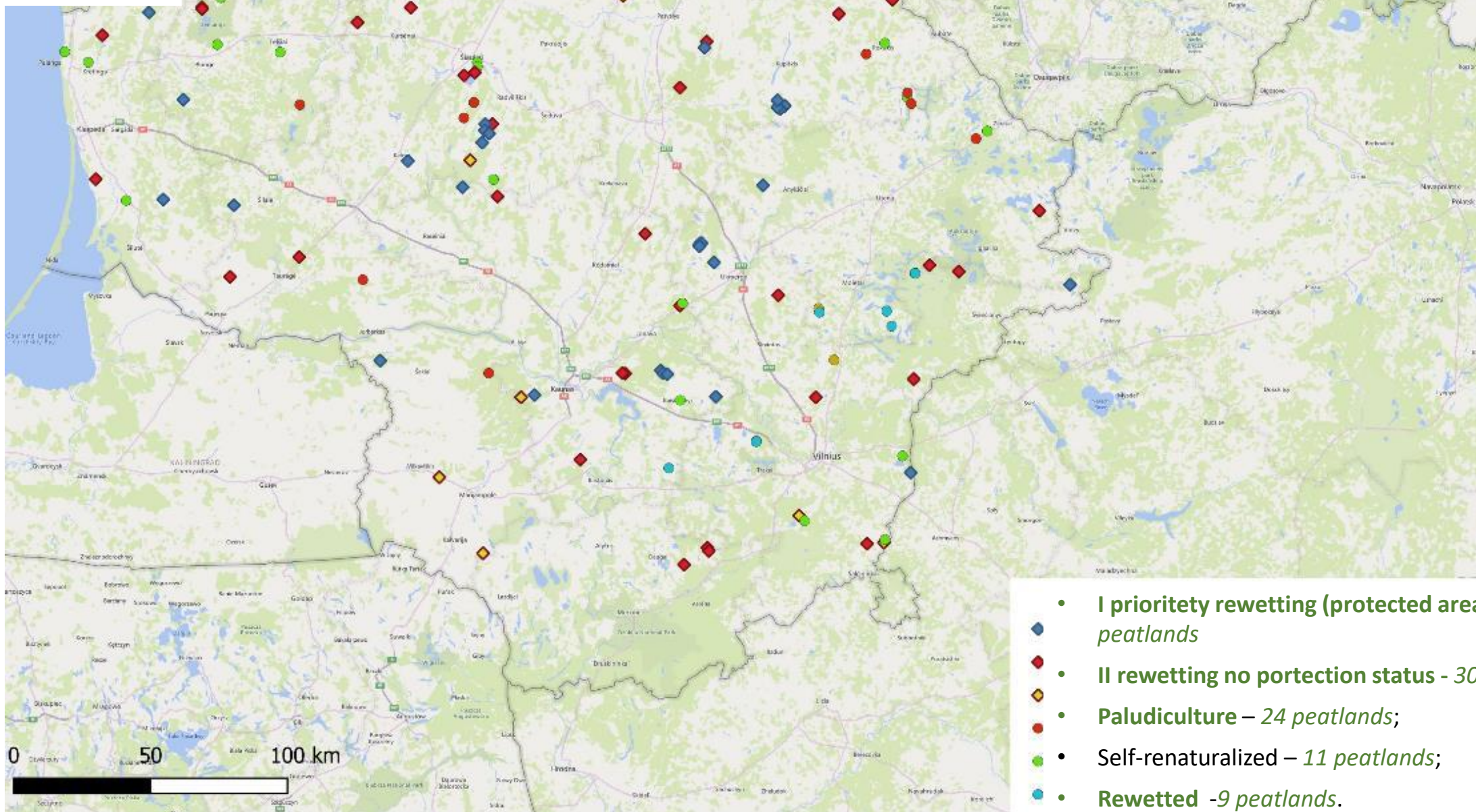


2022 April





# What to do next in Lithuania: 12 000 ha of abandoned peatlands....



# What we need

- Good stories and showcases of the paludi biomass usage
- income for private landowners
- Specialised equipment for farmers
- No subsidies for harmful activities
- Change of thinking (rewetted land is a value!)