Paludicultures – is it really worth it?

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Before we start, I have 2 questions

Mentimeter, please!

What is paludiculture?

"palus" - swamp + "cultura" - cultivation

→ productive use of wet and rewetted peatlands

Objectives

- Production → agricultural or silvicultural utilisation
- Maintain peat → stop subsidence and soil degradation
 - → reduce GHG emissions
- Optional → peat formation; other ecosystem services

Paludiculture

Bogs

- Peatmoss
- Sundew

Fens

• Reed

- Cattail
- Sedges
- Reed carnary grass
- Alder
- Willow
- Medicinal plants

Paludiculture on bogs

• Sundew





• Peatmoss

Reed

- Cattail
- Sedges
- Reed carnary grass
- Alder
- Willow
- Medicinal plants





• Cattail, bullrush

a) Energy: biogas, combustion

Sedges

- b) Fodder: low feeding value (e.g. horses)
- c) Bedding material





Reed carnary grass

- a) Energy: biogas, combustion
- b) Fodder: low feeding value (e.g. horses)
- c) Bedding material
- d) Construction materials





Alder

Grazing: Water buffalos

- In Germany: ca. 20 years, in the NE ca.
 10 years
- NE (2015): > 1000 water buffalos / ca.
 30 farms







LET'S TAKE A LOOK CLOSER

 Due to the time limit – only on Sphagnum moss and cattail or bullrush.

Sphagnum moss fields



- Aerial View of the peatland Hankausen Sphagnum productivity is high with a dry mass of around **8.7 t ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹**
- Fields established in 2011, first mechanical harvest in 2016.
- Two third of the upper *Sphagnum* mosses were cut as former experiences showed that residual Sphagnum stems left regenerate fast.
- The material was directly spread to newly prepared fields to enlarge the cultivation area to 14 ha.

Cost estimation from Germany

Establishing *Sphagnum* **cultures on bog grassland**, **cut-over bogs**, **and floating mats: procedures**, **costs and area potential in Germany** S. Wichmann, A. Prager and G. Gaudig http://mires-and-peat.net/media/map20/map 20 03.pdf

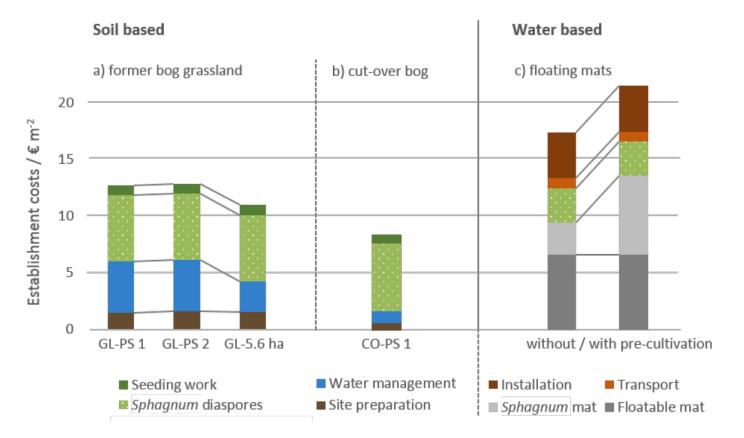


Figure 6. Establishment costs *per* net production area (\in m⁻²), from left to right: a) on bog grassland for GL-PS 1, GL-PS 2, and with proportionate investment costs for automatic water management reduced by considering the area enlargement from 2 ha to 5.6 ha moss production in 2016 (third column); b) on cutover bog for a fictional site CO-PS 1 with assumed water supply by wind pump and mobile pump; c) on floating mats without (left column) and with (right column) pre-cultivation of *Sphagnum* mats.

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m ⁻²	8.35	
m ⁻²	2.42	
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Table 4. Labour, machinery and investment costs of establishing *Sphagmum* cultures on a cut-over bog after milled peat extraction, at a fictional site (CO-PS 1) in Lower Saxony, Germany.

Sphagnum moss substrate



1 m³ Sphagnum moss substrate = 150 eur

Sphagnum field trials in Klasmann-Deilmann Latvia

- 0,35 ha covered with Sphagnum two days ago.
- Costs 0.8 1 euro/m²









A new super plant!



- Clean waters remove 600 kg N/ha and 80 kg P/ha per year
- marketable products + high demand,
- fodder for dairy cows,
- isolation and construction material,
- for biogas,
- pollen for predatory mites living on tomatoes,
- installation costs can be different from 0 euro – to 120 000 euro for less than 1 ha,
- To isolate 3 stand farm house 15 t DM,
- To make 10 cm thick 1 m² plate = 90 m³
 DM
- Processing 200 600 euro.
- 1 kg = 1.3 euro, <u>www.wetlandproducts.com</u> www.typhatechnik.com www.naporo.com

More info

Commercial viability of paludiculture: A comparison of harvesting reeds for biogas production, direct combustion, and thatching.

S.Wichmann

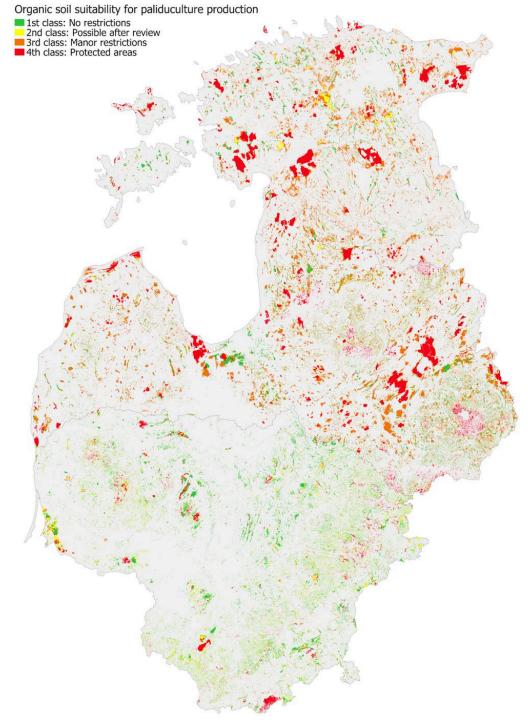
Establishing *Sphagnum* cultures on bog grassland, cut-over bogs, and floating mats: procedures, costs and area potential in Germany

S. Wichmann, A. Prager and G. Gaudig

There is already a lot of research going on on paludiculture topic, if you are interested, please ask!

Potential areas for paludicultures in Baltics

 First result of project "Paludicultures in Baltic states".



So – is it worth it?

- My personal opinion YES!
- "Cost accounting clearly showed that there is not only one valid answer whether paludiculture is profitable. Decision makers (e.g.farmers, site managers, politicians) require precise figures, but with current knowledge, point estimates of profitability are easily miscalculated, and deterministic accounting using fixed values is restricted to specific cases".