

Deliverable A 1/2 "Report on current situation – applied emission factors and projections of greenhouse gas emissions from organic soils"

"EF document"

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EU LIFE Programme project

"Demonstration of climate change mitigation potential of nutrients rich organic soils in Baltic States and Finland"







Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies











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EU LIFE Programme project "Demonstration of climate change mitigation potential of nutrients rich organic soils in Baltic States and Finland"

Content

- Task setting & Timelines
- Work accomplished for producing the output
- Deliverable produced
- Summarized main findings

	EU LIFE Programme project. "Demonstration of climate change mitigation potential of nutrients rich organic soils in Baltic States and Finland"
	REPORT
ON IMPLEME	INTATION OF THE PROJECT
DEMONSTRATI MITIGATION MEA DRAINED ORGAN AI	ON OF CLIMATE CHANGE ASURES IN NUTRIENTS RICH AIC SOILS IN BALTIC STATES ND FINLAND
v	VORK PACKAGE
DEVELOPMENT OF	PROJECT FRAMEWORK (A.1)
	ACTIONS
Deliverable title Repor emissi greeni	t on current situation – applied on factors and projections of nouse gas emissions from organic soils
Deliverable No A.1 2	
Agreement No. LIFE18	CCM/LV/001158
Report No. 2019-A	11 2-1
Type of report Final	
Elaborated by LIFE O Germa	rgBalt teams in Finland, Estonia, ny, Latvia and Lithuania
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	2019



Implementation
Report on current situation on organic soils, EFs, and projections of greenhouse gas emissions based on previous experiences was formed.
Project teams attended.
Country specific latest GHG inventory reports and relevant scientific literature were used and cited.
Yes



Task setting	Implementaion
The methodologies elaborated and approved in partner countries (specifically, Finland, Germany and Estonia) will be used as methodological foundation of the project.	Yes. For the EF report, current situation was documented.
The report will cover all European countries in TCM climate zone.	For EF report we consider current status reporting for Baltic countries and Finland relevant (data collection and EF develoment work there).
The state of the art in the research field will be expected by results of project SNS-120 by the state of the art in the research field will be expected by results of project SNS-120 by the state of t	Recently published materials from SNS-120 project were analyzed to show which mprovements in data materials and data collection methods would be useful for increasing data applicability aiming higher EF Tier levels.



Work accomplished for producing the report

- Outline of "EF" document content was presented by Luke in kick-off meeting (Riga, 24.10.2019)
- Google document for contributions was available in early November 2019
 - Content list
 - Specified locations for each country to add content
 - First draft materials from Finland were available as an example
 - Guidelines for project partners with task allocated resources were provided
- Document was available for adding & editing until end of the year
- Finalizing the document
 - Streamlining textual expressions, organizing draft-numbering for figures & tables, providing list of abbreviations used etc. (Luke)
 - Summary (Luke)
 - Final Life OrgBalt format & polishing of the document (Silava)



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- 64 pages
- 8 figures
- 24 tables

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• 85 references

REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION MEASURES IN NUTRIENTS RICH DRAINED ORGANIC SOILS IN BALTIC STATES AND FINLAND WORK PACKAGE DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT FRAMEWORK (A.1) ACTIONS Deliverable title Report on current situation - applied emission factors and projections of greenhouse gase emission ffom organic soils

Elaborated by LIFE OrgBalt teams in Finland, Estonia, Germany, Latvia and Lithuania

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- In cool climate region, e.g. the Baltic region, organic soils are notable land type in relatively flat terrain characterized by higher precipitation than evaporation
- Proportion the highest organic (peat) soil area is in Finland
- Other organic soil types (differing from peat) in notable areas in the Baltic countries.
- Soils have been drained especially for forestry and agriculture, and for peat mining (energy production) in some countries
- By area, forest on organic soils form the main land use category in Finland, Latvia and Lithuania, and agriculture is the most abundant land use in Estonia
 - In agriculture, the proportion of perennial grasslands and annual cropping lands on organic soils vary by country, and grasslands are more abundant in the north
 - Permanent draining is typical for agricultural land, while only part of the forests growing on organic soils can be characterized as drained



- All countries follow IPCC Guidance (AFOLU and IPCC Wetlands supplement) in their national GHG inventories
- All countries implement sampling-based National Forest Inventory (NFI) to estimate their organic soil areas in specific land uses, and may include further details on nutrient status etc. site characteristics in applied classification
- The lowest Tier 1 level is chosen in the country if
 - site type condition specific data is not available
 - climate-, soil environment-, and/or management conditions specific data is not available
 - Some specific emission source in the land use forms a modest component
 - GHG source has minor significance in the country
- CO_2 EFs in these countries included all Tier (1 3) levels
 - The highest CO_2 EF Tier 3 level was available for forests in Finland
 - The most applied CO₂ EF for forest was Tier 2 (Estonia, Latvia and Finland), while the default EF was applied in Lithuania.
 - In general, the higher EFs are most often applied for forests on organic soil and Tier 1 for agriculture lands



- Recent analysis on existing GHG data on forests on drained organic soils
 - at least 2/3 of the GHG data is from boreal climate zone (Finland)
 - There is no possibility to inspect this GHG data by category level including forest management options yet
- In addition to GHG fluxes quantifying soil gas dynamics, details on the soil and vegetation characteristics and environment conditions at the monitoring sites are necessary to analyse for synthesizing the general dependencies between the fluxes and environmental parameters.
- For forming higher Tier EFs for CO₂ in the temperate region, studies on aboveground litter production and decomposition dynamics are needed.
- The accuracy of EFs can be improved as more peer-reviewed data become available and the data quantifies a wider set of specific management options and ecological conditions for a given country or region.



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Country	Estima tes	Sites	Estima tes	Site s	Esti mat es	Site s	Hernigien Sea
CAN	3	1	3	3	-	-	
DE	1	1	1	1	4	4	Sunden
DK	1	1	1	1	1	1	Jonwy Paland
EST	9	8	3	2	3	2	Boreal 60 deg La
FI	162	145	163	107	101	67	Levie Levie
LV	1	1	-	-	-	-	Lind Linder Lithuania:
SE	18	12	30	11	36	10	Ireland Heinerjand, Poland Belarus
SL	-	-	1	1	1	1	Berguan Carothal Carothal Sterato
UK	6	3	7	4	5	3	France Autra imager Page Page Page Page Page Page Page Page
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							Pertugal Bulgaria
							Fig 1
				North Atlantic Ocean			Trating Modernmeen Sea
							Soils
							•Nutrient rich (NuR) vs
							Nutrient poor (NuP) sites Coniter vs.
							Mixed trees
							Low vs
							Moderate vs. Poor forest productivity & stockin
							High nutrient-status
							o <u>C</u> • 'Shubbyness' of
							o <u>N</u> ground vegetation (yes vs. no)
							C//V Annual soil GHG o Basal area of trees
							o P _N balance correlations o <u>Volume of trees</u>
							o bulk density
							o pH
							o <u>Altitude</u>
							o Distance from the polar circle
							o <u>lemperature variables</u>
							•Boreal vs.
							Temperate zones
							Fig 2 Climate

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Thank you – kiitos!





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