

OrgBalt LIFE18 CCM/LV/001158

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Objectives

Adapted management can mitigate GHG emissions from organic soils in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors and preserve the soil organic carbon stock

Objectives

- GHG inventory improvements territory specific activity data and emission factors
- 2. Demonstration of cost effective climate change mitigation measures
- 3. Tools and guidance for the elaboration, implementation and verification of efficiency of climate change mitigation policies



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Restoration and Climate Change

Reliable GHG measurements — as demonstrated by drained organic forest soils

- data availability from temperate climate region was still limited in the 2010s decade
 - Despite the complex data structure, assessments combined data from various soil characteristics, environment- and management conditions, and different forest types
 - Monitoring approaches were inconsistent
 - Monitoring often excluded some measures contributing to the soil C-balance, relying instead on literature values
 - Clear need for reliable measurements and measures contributing to the soil C-balance

Drained organic forest soil data from temperate region 2013 IPCC 40 2019 Biogeosciences 30 20 10 CH₄ CO, N_2O 2013 IPCC; Wetlands assessment; https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/wetlands/ 2019 Biogeosciences; Jauhiainen et al.; DOI: 10.5194/bg-16-4687-2019

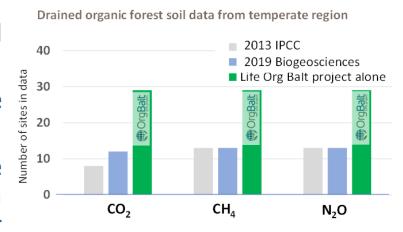




Restoration and Climate Change

Key lessons learnt for the collection of high-quality data in the LIFE OrgBalt

- Data collection should include multiple replicated conditions
- Implementation of monitoring beyond the IPCC standards
- A standardized monitoring within the project partnership
- Reliable data requires site- and site-type specific information on GHGs, vegetation biomass, dead organic matter transfer and -turnover, ...
- The data should be suitable for advanced modelling







Key Messages to Share

Top five tips for peatland survival

- Reliable data and, one more time reliable data as the only trustable basis for the policy making
- Comprehensive understanding of natural and socioeconomic processes in peatland
- Locally appropriate and adaptable restoration/management solutions
- No pillar of sustainability is left behind, including economic
- Reliable modelling tools for everyone from GHG inventory people up to policymakers

