

Why peatlands matter

The role of peatlands in historic, current and future climate

Presentation in GEO9915 2024 by Marte Fandrem



Peatlands store twice as much carbon as all the world's forests

Peatlands are second only to oceans in the amount of carbon they store







Maludam NP, Sarawak, Borneo

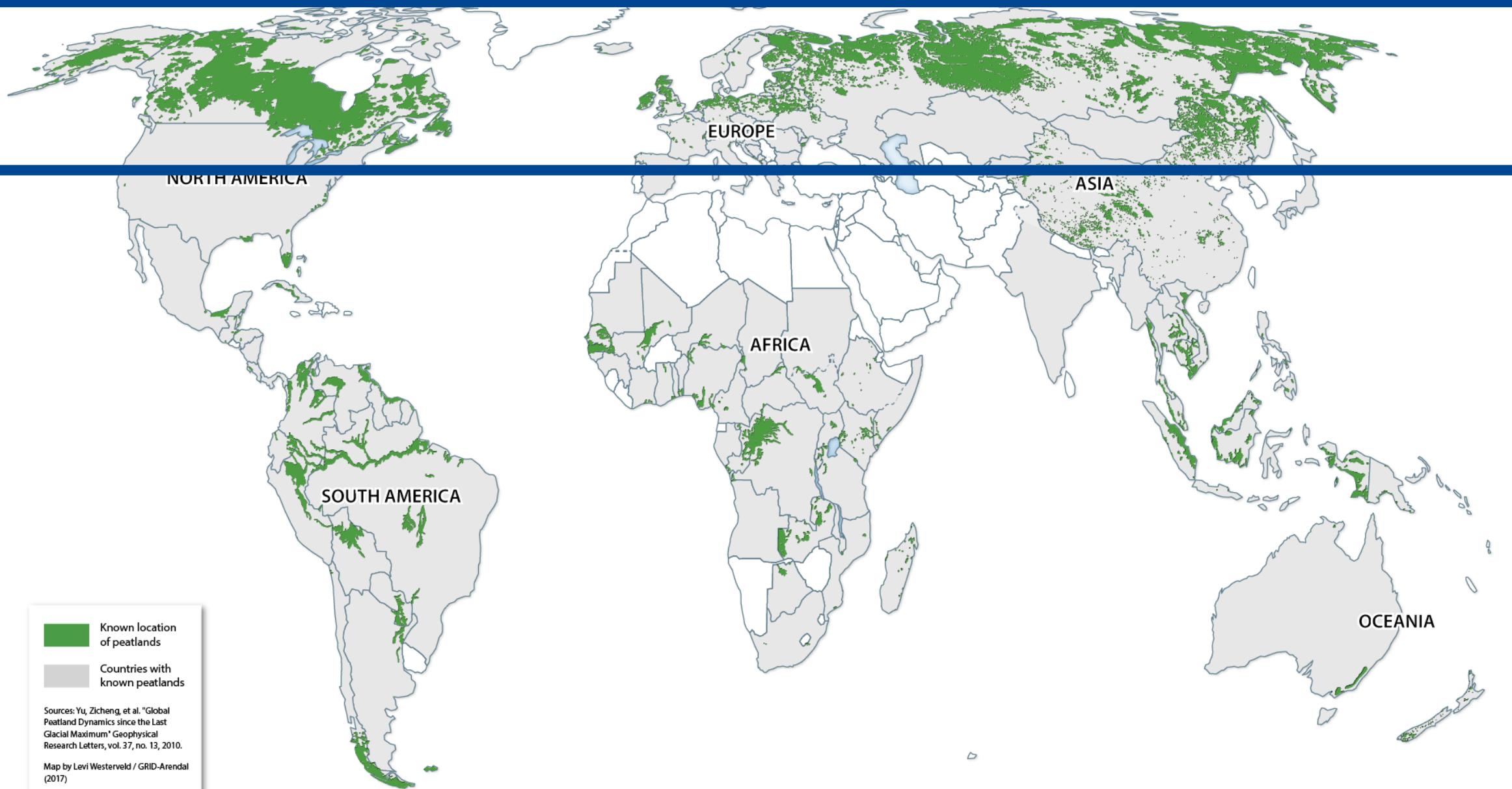
A photograph of a vast, flat landscape covered in dry, golden-brown grasses under a hazy, overcast sky.

Peatland

Mire

Bog

Global distribution of peatlands



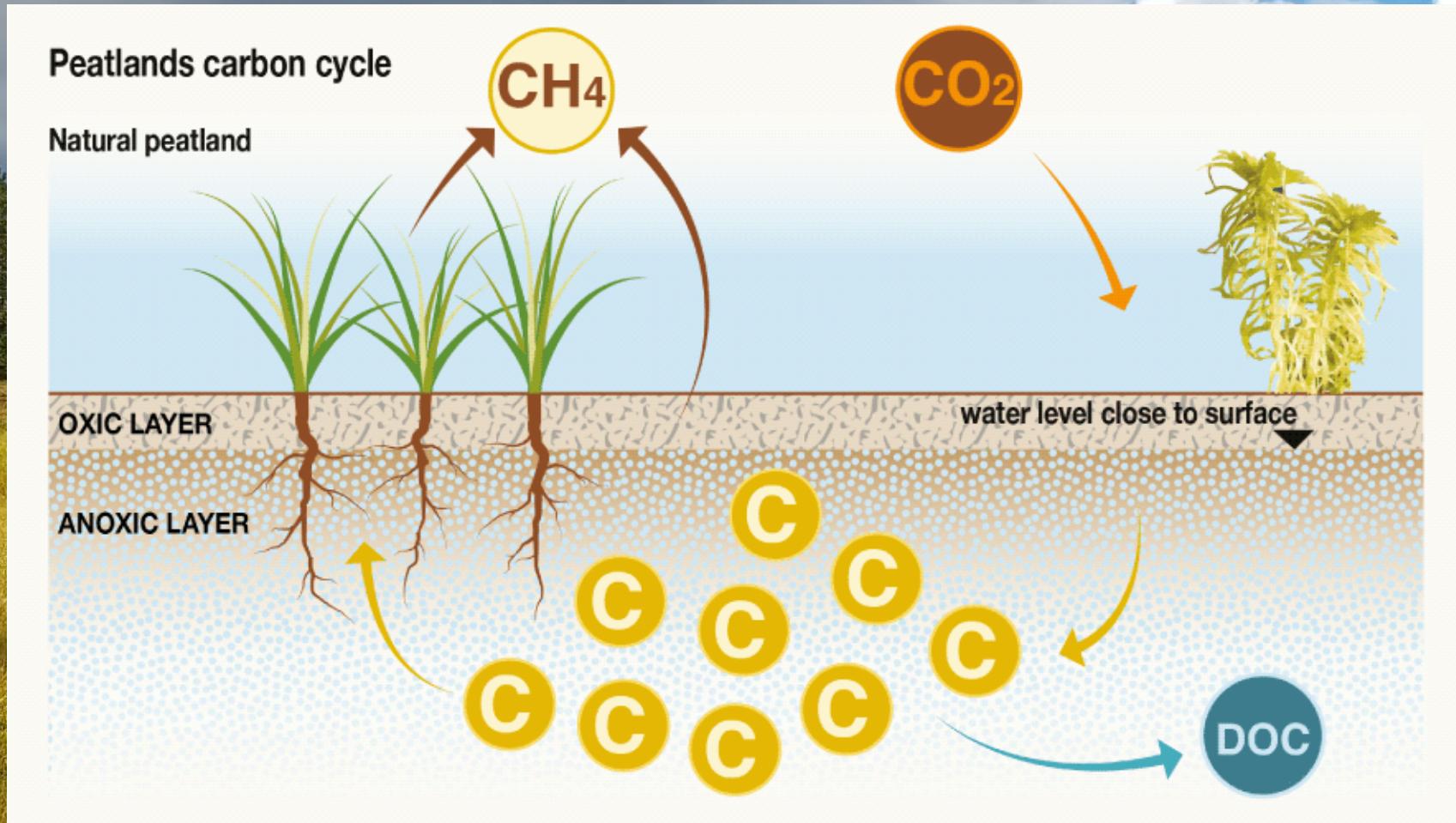


500
Gt

3%

30%

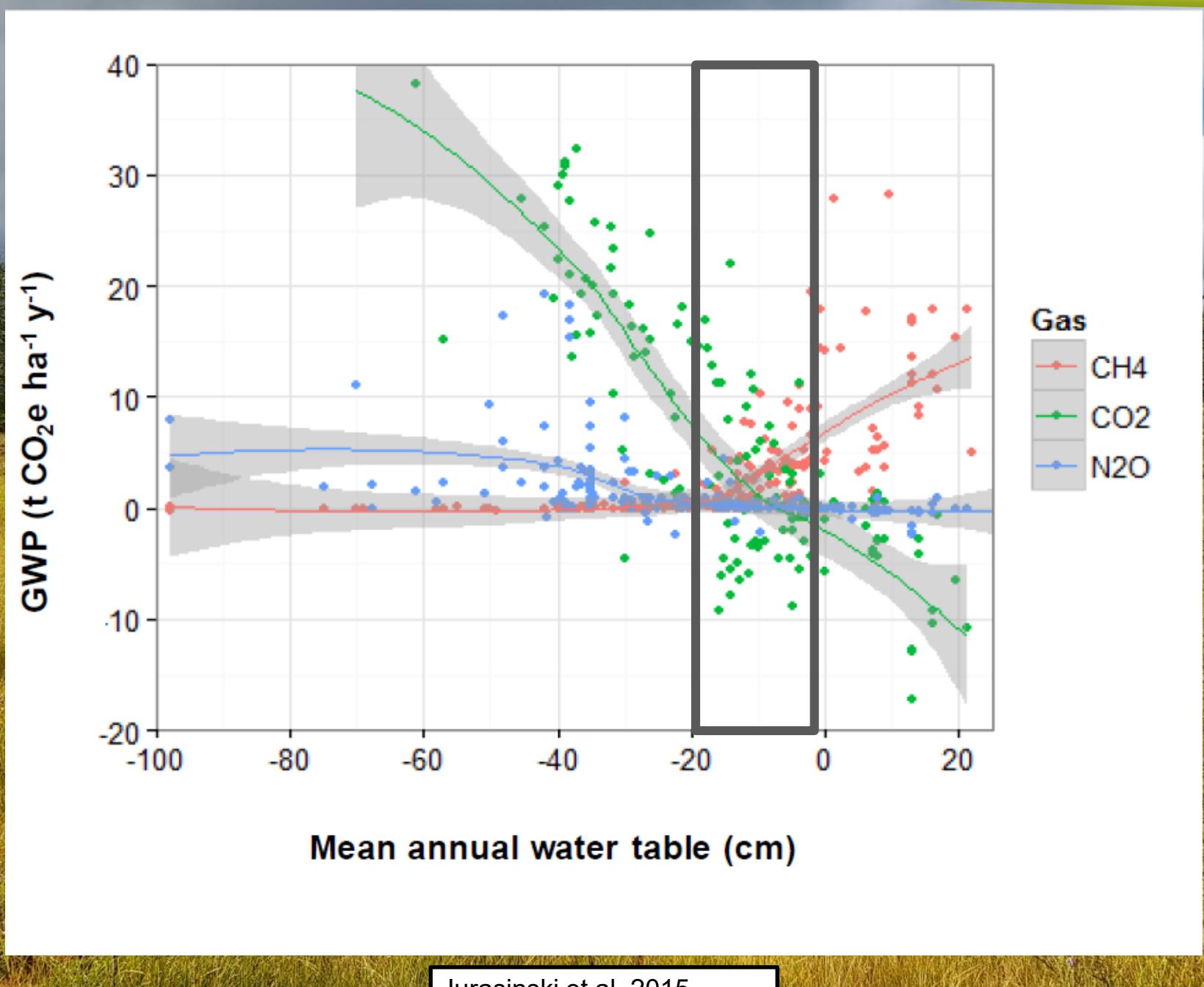
2x rainforest
biomass



Source: Lopez Izquierdo, 2017. Smoke on Water

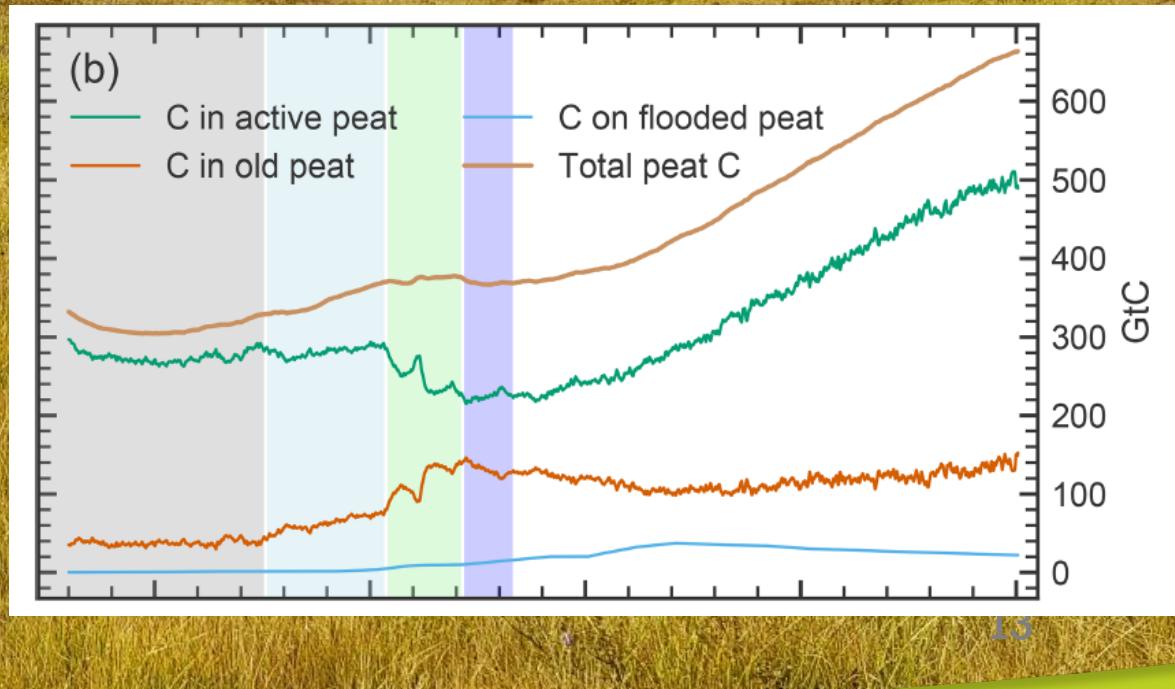
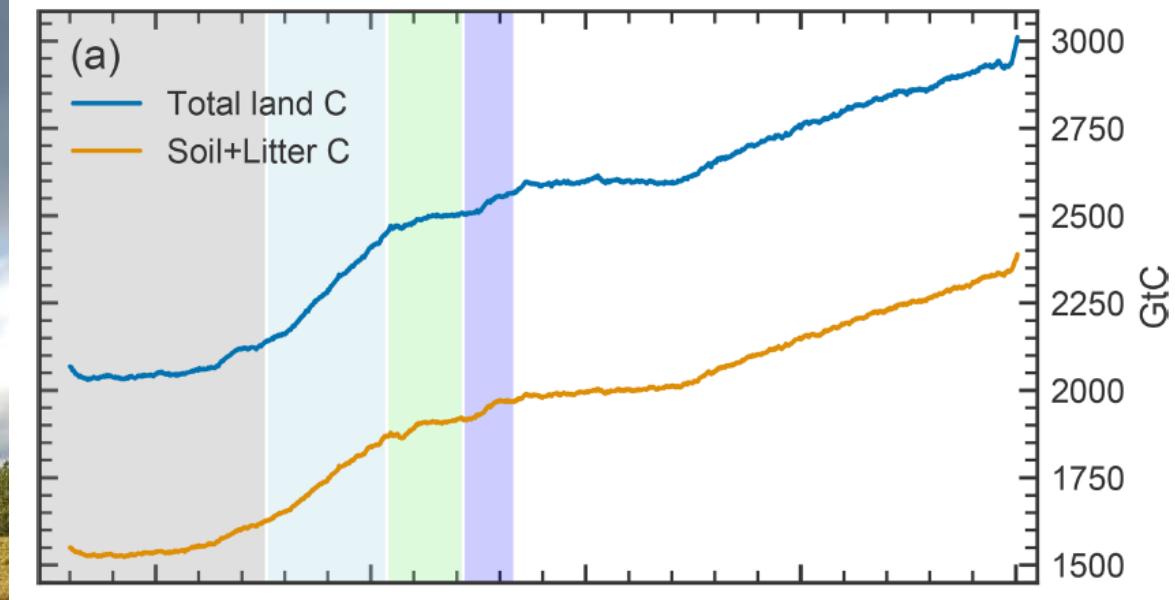
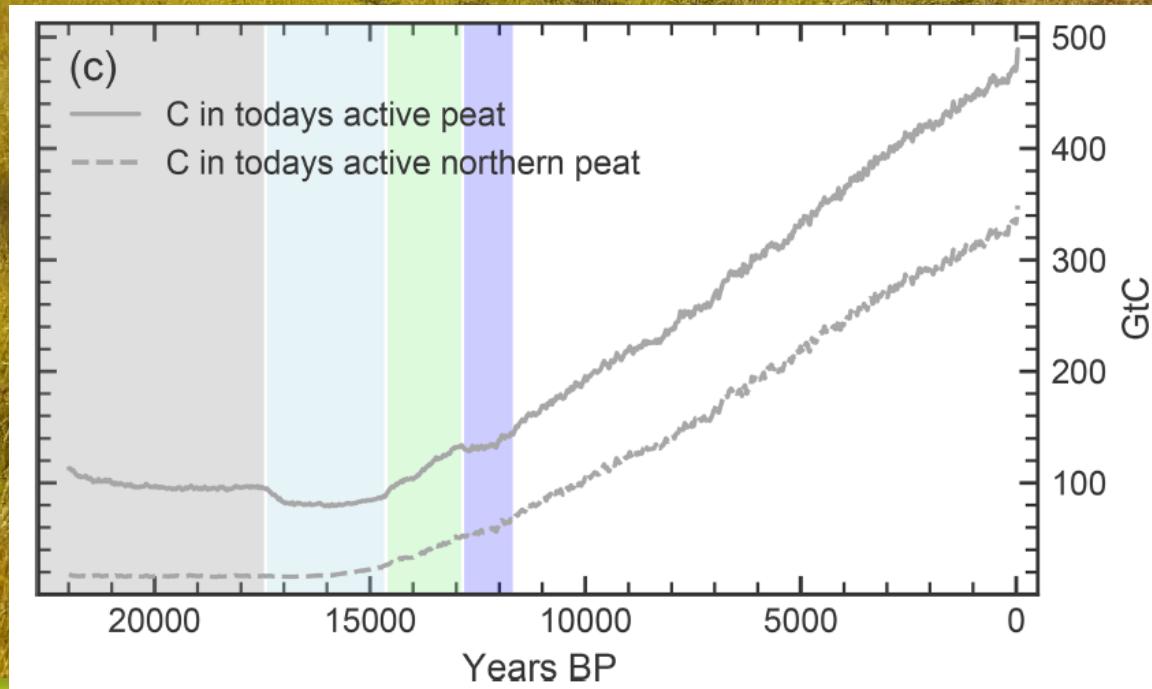


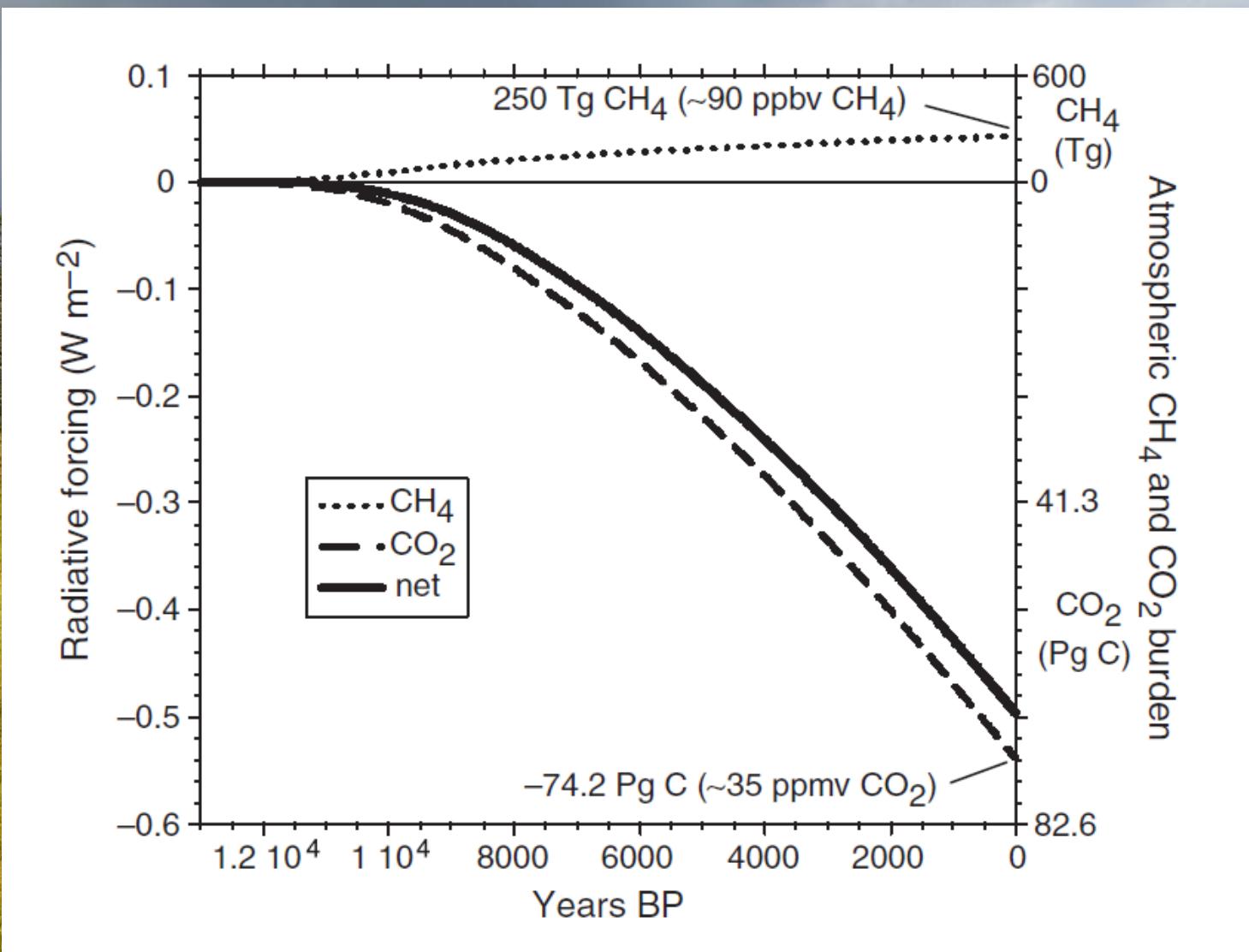
Peatland's impact on climate





Müller & Joos 2020. Biogeosciences





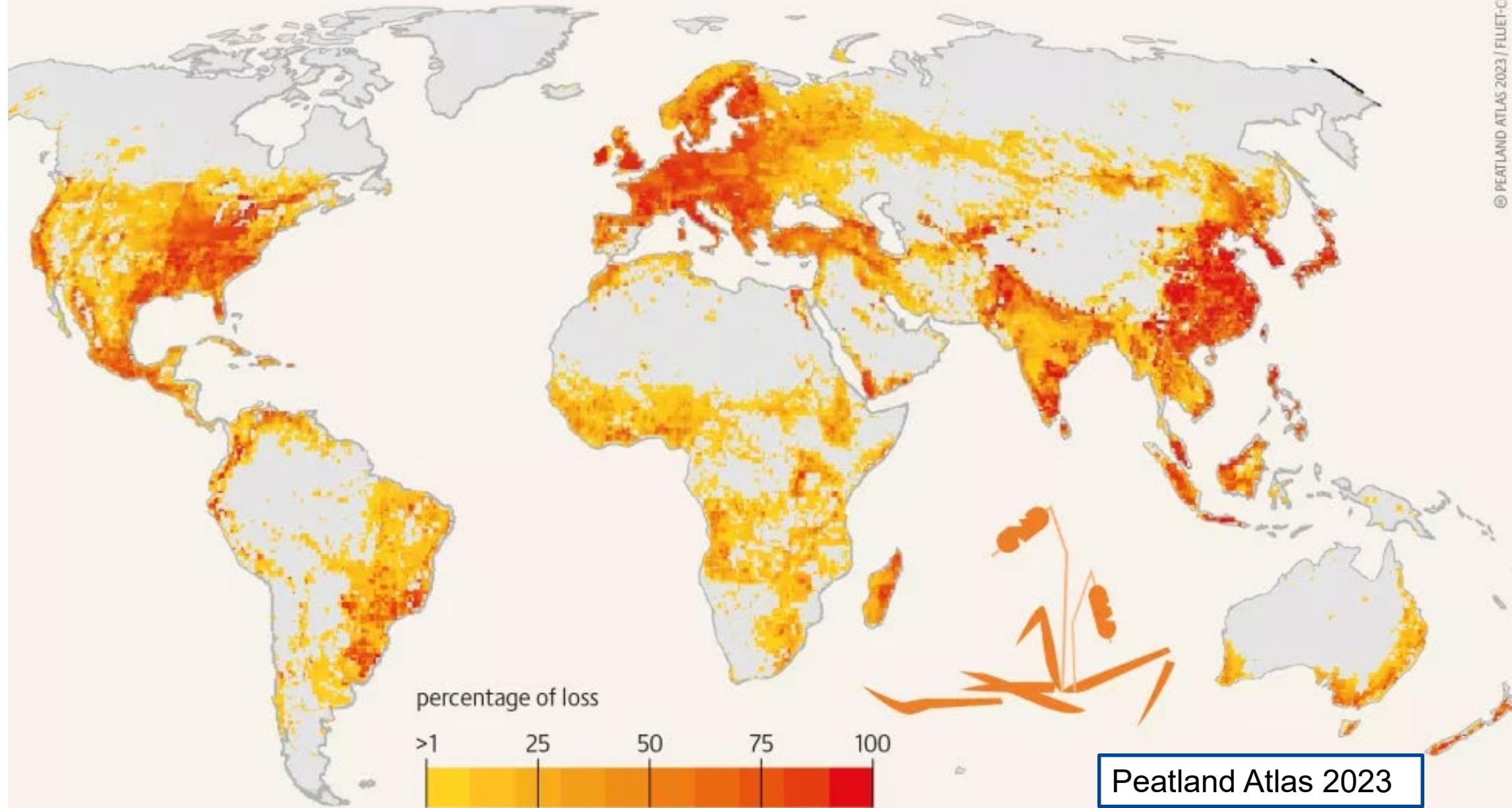


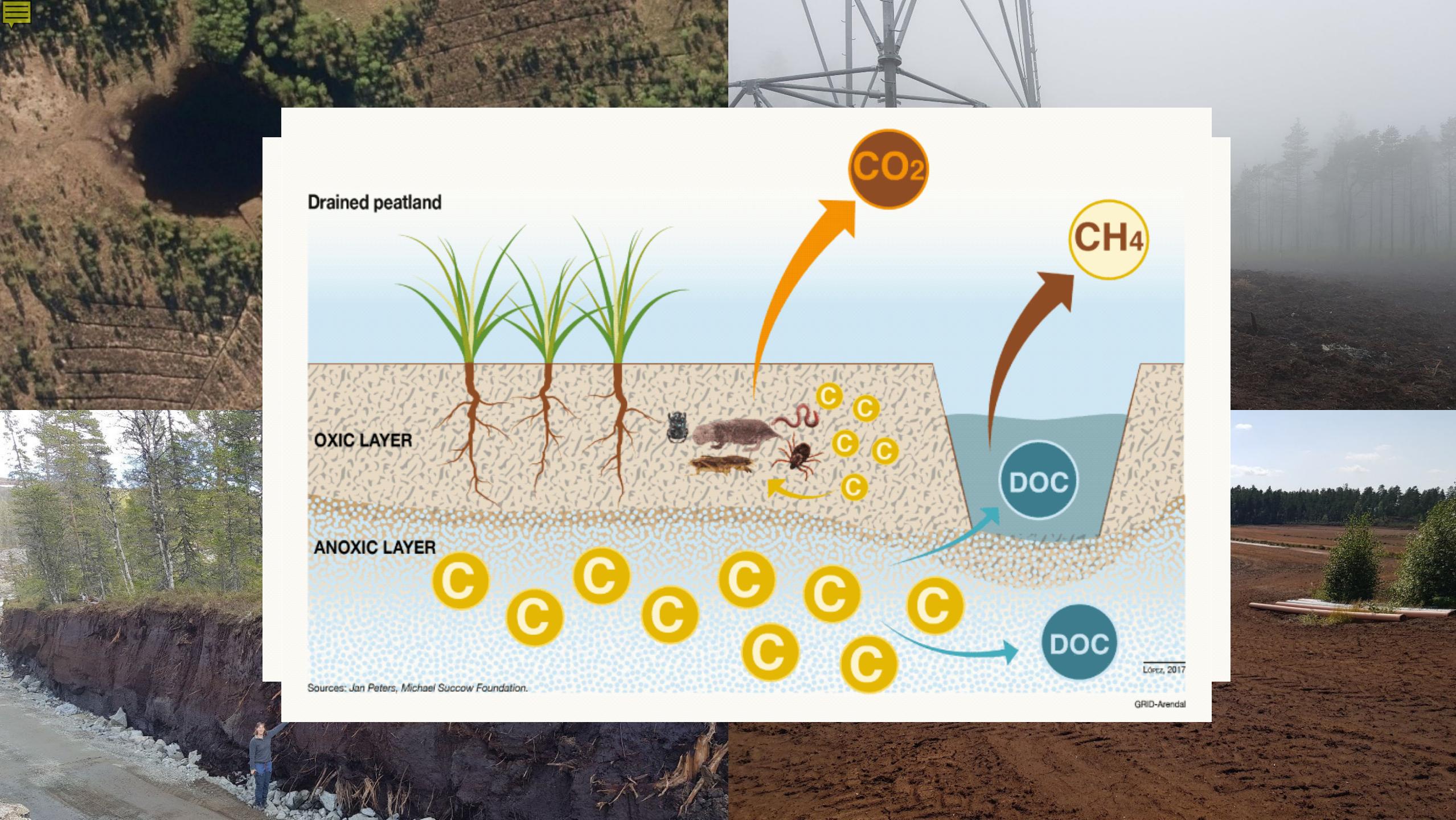
Peatland's changing impact on climate

Frolking et al. 2011. Environmental Reviews

20 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S WETLANDS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

Loss of wetlands since 1700



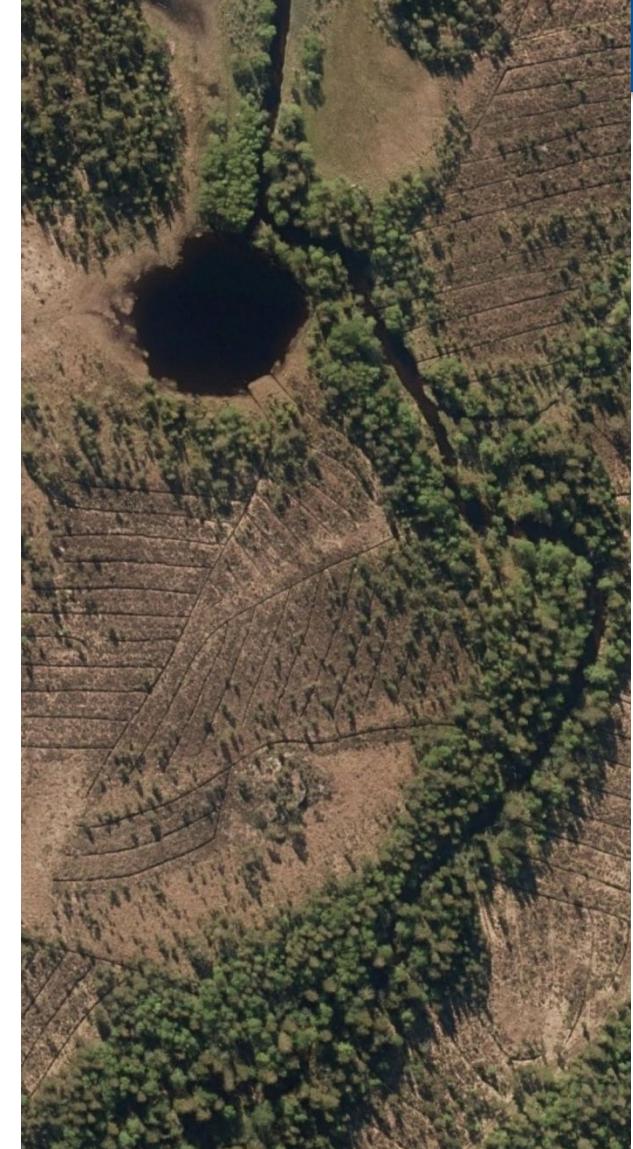


Consequences of degrading peatlands



- ~15% of world's peatlands drained
- Emissions of approx. 2 Gt CO₂ annually
 - ~6% of anthropogenic emissions
 - All global air traffic ~2%
- 27 countries, incl. 12 European is responsible for 95% of all global emissions from peatlands
- In Norway: 10-15% of national emissions

The global CO₂ emissions from drained peatland have strongly increased since 1990





Forest and peatland fire in Alaska, kilde: Alamy



Forest and peatland fire in Indonesia, kilde: Alamy

Datta & Krishnamoorti. 2022. *Frontiers in Climate*

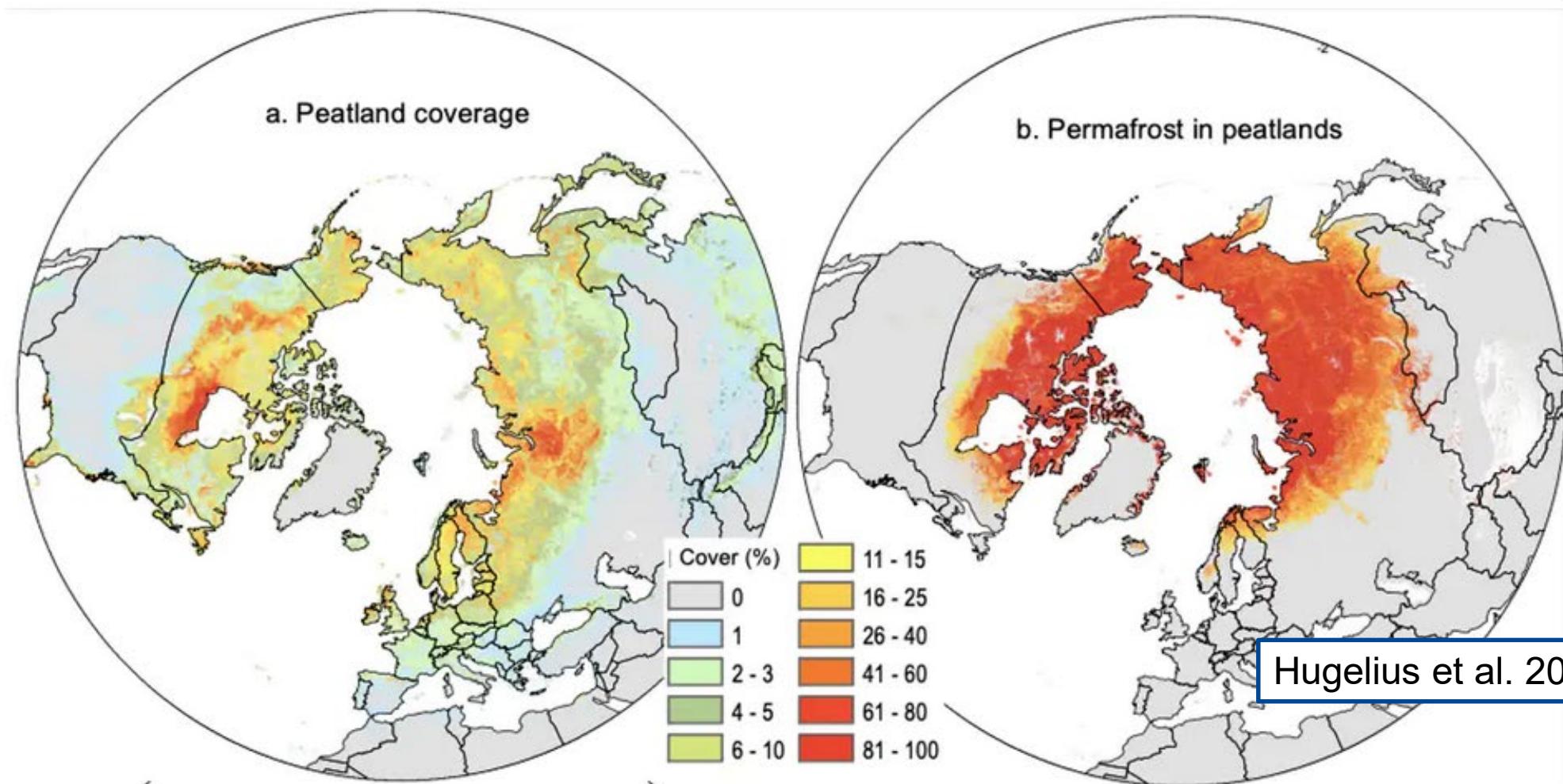
Change in peatland cover in Indonesia and Malaysia between 2000 and 2010

(source: MIETTINEN et al 2011 - Global Change Biology)

MONGABAY.COM



Malaysia lost 557,000 ha or 45.3% of its peatlands between 2000 and 2010, while Indonesia lost 2.199 m ha or 17.3%



Peatland covers much of the far north – and often overlaps with permafrost. Hugelius et al / PNAS, Author provided

The Arctic's Slumbering Carbon Giant Could Awaken And Unleash Its Fury

Permafrost peatlands

- Increased temperatures and wildfire frequencies leads to permafrost thaw
- Results in eroding coastlines, ground subsidence, landslides +++



Permafrost peatlands

- Increased temperatures and wildfire frequencies will lead to permafrost thaw (already occurring)
- Area of permafrost shrink with 45%
- The relic (frozen) peat will thaw and release GHGs and heavy metals
- Thermokarst bogs will develop



Hugelius et al. 2020. PNAS

Present permafrost (percentage of the surface)

- Continuous (Between 90 and 100%)
- Discontinuous (Between 50% and 90%)
- Sporadic (Between 10% and 50%)

- Isolated patches (Between 1% and 10%)
- Area where subsea permafrost is known or likely to occur
- Thermokarst

Projected permafrost extent in 2100 according to Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report

RCP 4.5 RCP 8.5

Greenland ice sheet and glaciers

Main population centres



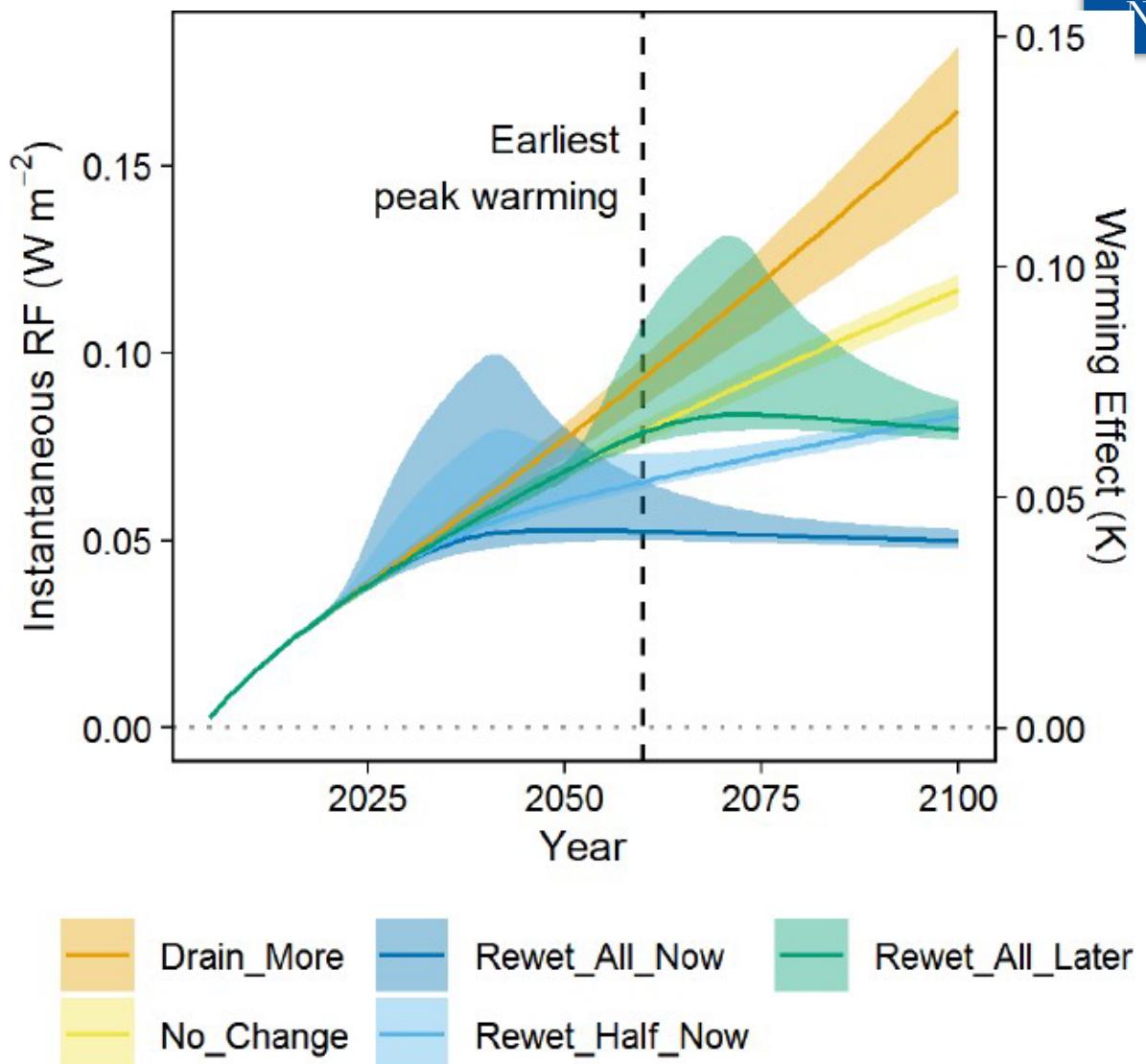
No Paris without peat

“Natural Climate Solutions” (NCSs)

- "Conservation, restoration, and improved area management that increase carbon storage and/or avoids GHG emissions from forest, wetlands, grasslands, and agricultural land in a global context"
- Soil carbon represents 25% of potential of NCSs
 - Wetlands constitute 72% of soil carbon

Why restore?

Günther et al. 2020 Nature Communications



Summary

- Peatlands store 30% of soil carbon on 3% land area
- Soil carbon = long-term carbon storage
- The climate forcing of peatlands = the sum of all peatlands and their history
- Human disturbance has altered peatlands from sink to source
- We need to restore/rewet to change the trajectory



CarbonViewer



An online calculator for local peatland
volume and carbon stock

Marte Fandrem, Magni Olsen Kyrkjeeide, Anders Lorentzen Kolstad, Jesamine
Bartlett, Benjamin Cretois, Hanna Silvennoinen



How to measure carbon in peatlands

What is the carbon storage of this specific peatland?

What is the global carbon storage of peatlands?

What is the historic accumulation rates?

What is the current accumulation rate of carbon in peatlands?

How to measure carbon in peatlands

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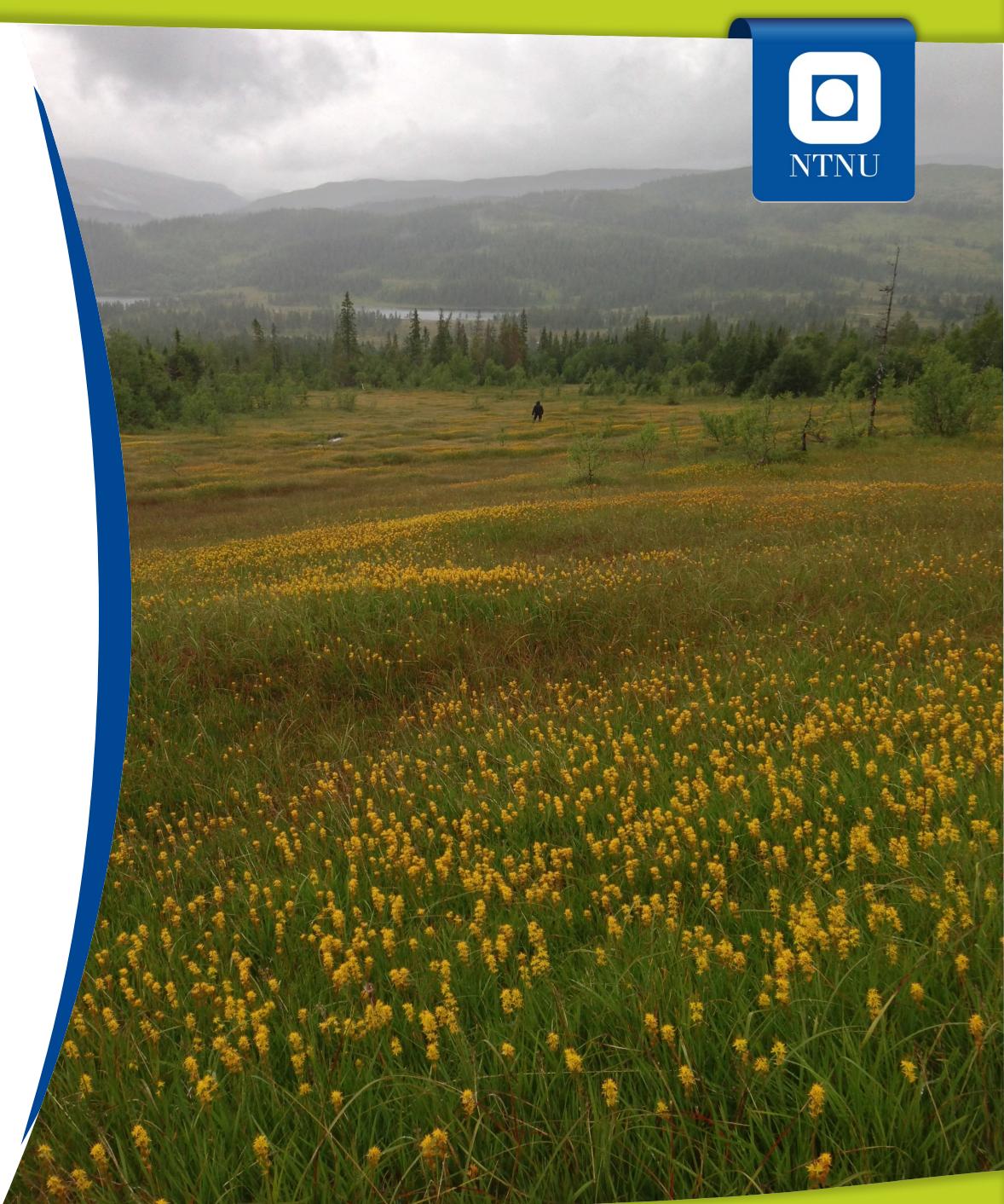
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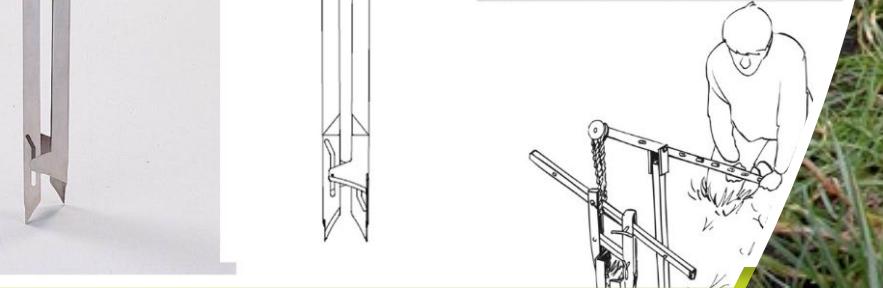
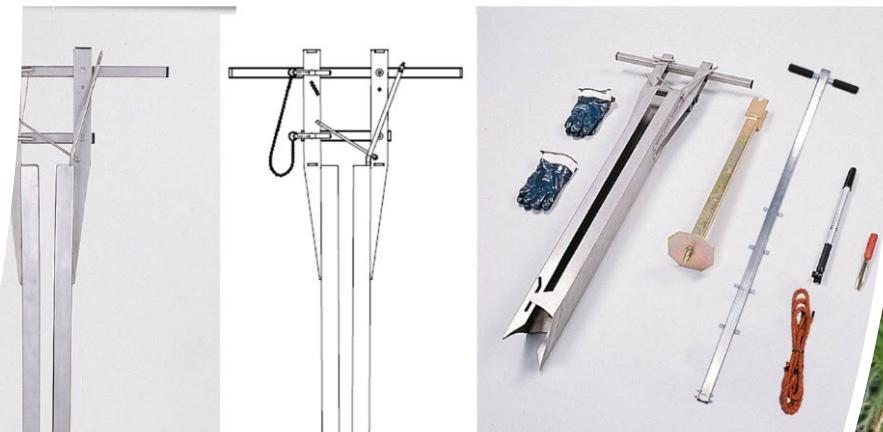
Recipe for success

- Accurate figures for the extent of peatlands
- Accurate figures for the thickness of peatlands
- Accurate figures for the carbon density contained in these peatlands



Total carbon content on a small scale

Based on peat cores from various depths



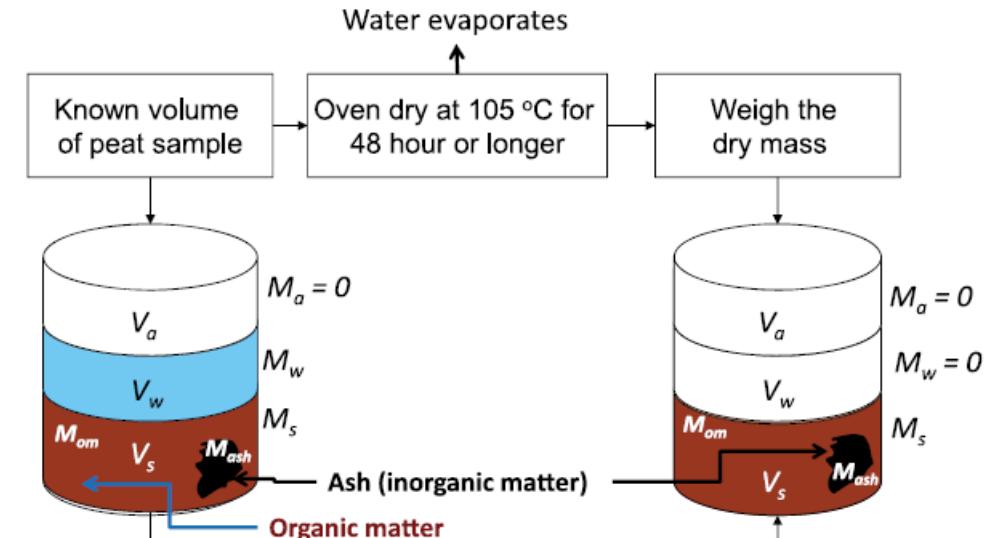
Total carbon content on a small scale

Peat properties:

- Bulk density
- Carbon content

Measuring methods:

- Dry weigh/volume
- Loss-on-ignition (LOI)
- Elemental analyzer (CHNS)



Agus et al. 2011. ICRAF

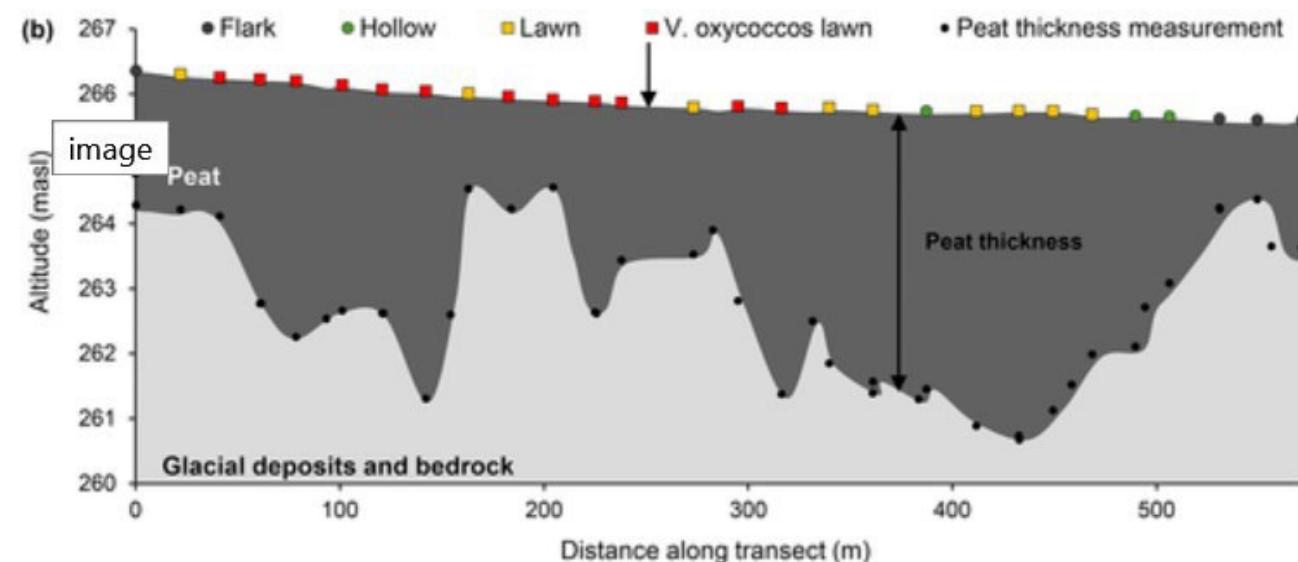
Total carbon content on a small scale

Direct measurements

- Peat characteristics
- Volume

Calculate volume of peat

- Probing
 - Interpolation methods (kriging, IDW etc.)
- Ground penetrating radar (GPR)



Nijp et al. 2019. Ecohydrology

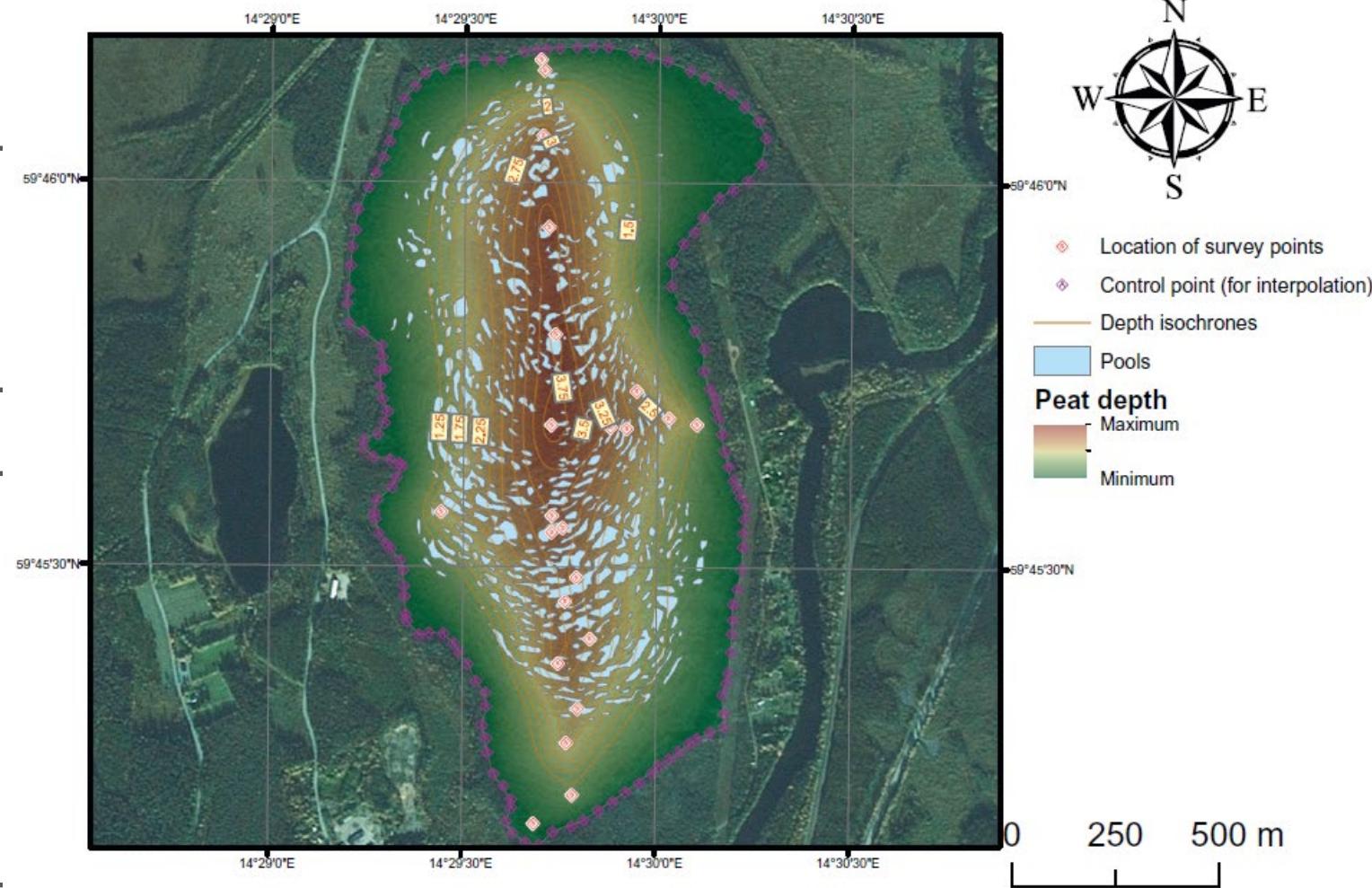
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<https://www.niku.no/2020/06/hvorfor-drar-denne-mannen-rundt-en-pulk-midt-pa-sommereh/>

What

- Easy to use tool for calculations
- A Norwegian peat characteristic database

<http://carbonviewer.nina.no>

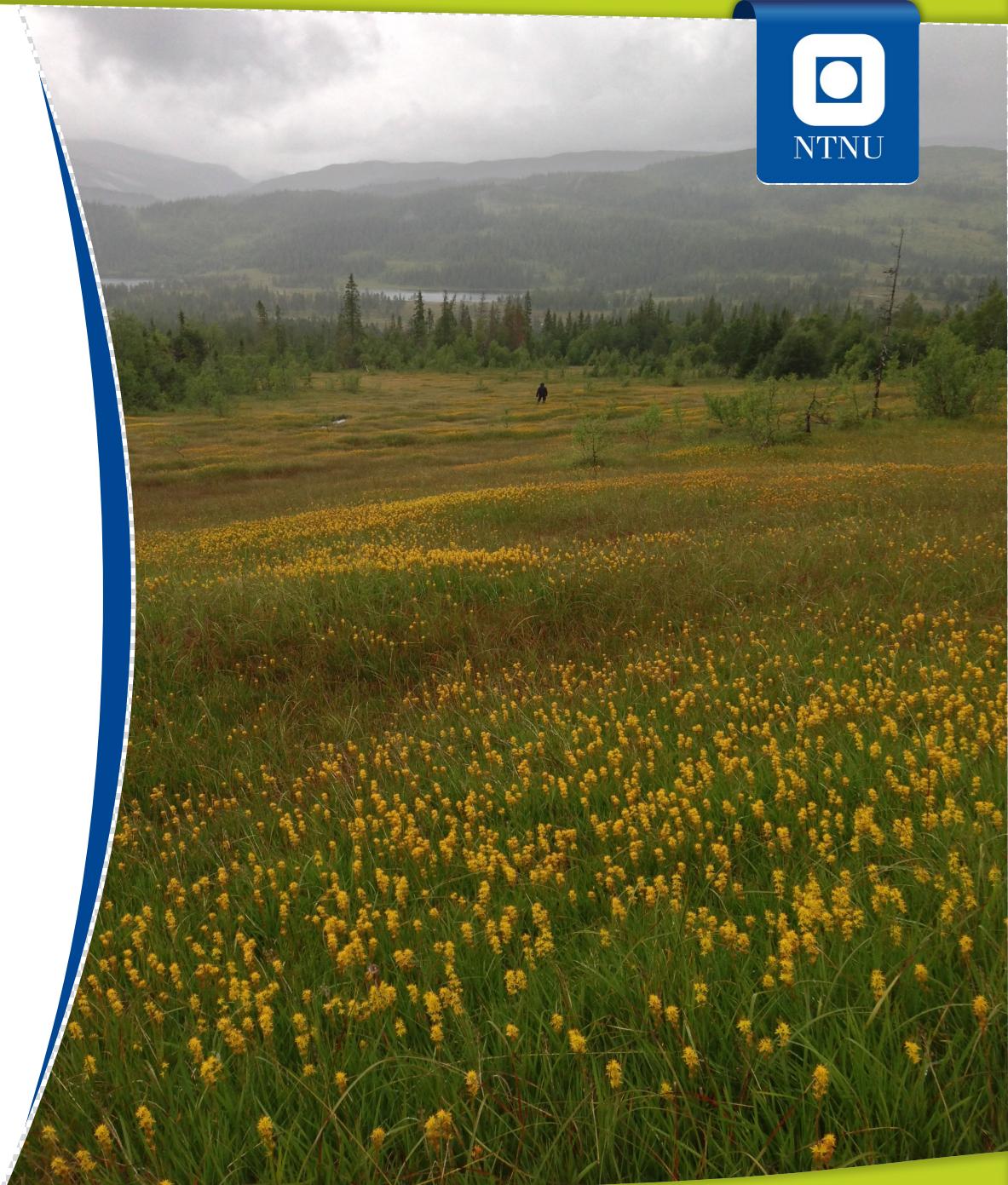
<https://anders-kolstad.github.io/carbonCalculator/>

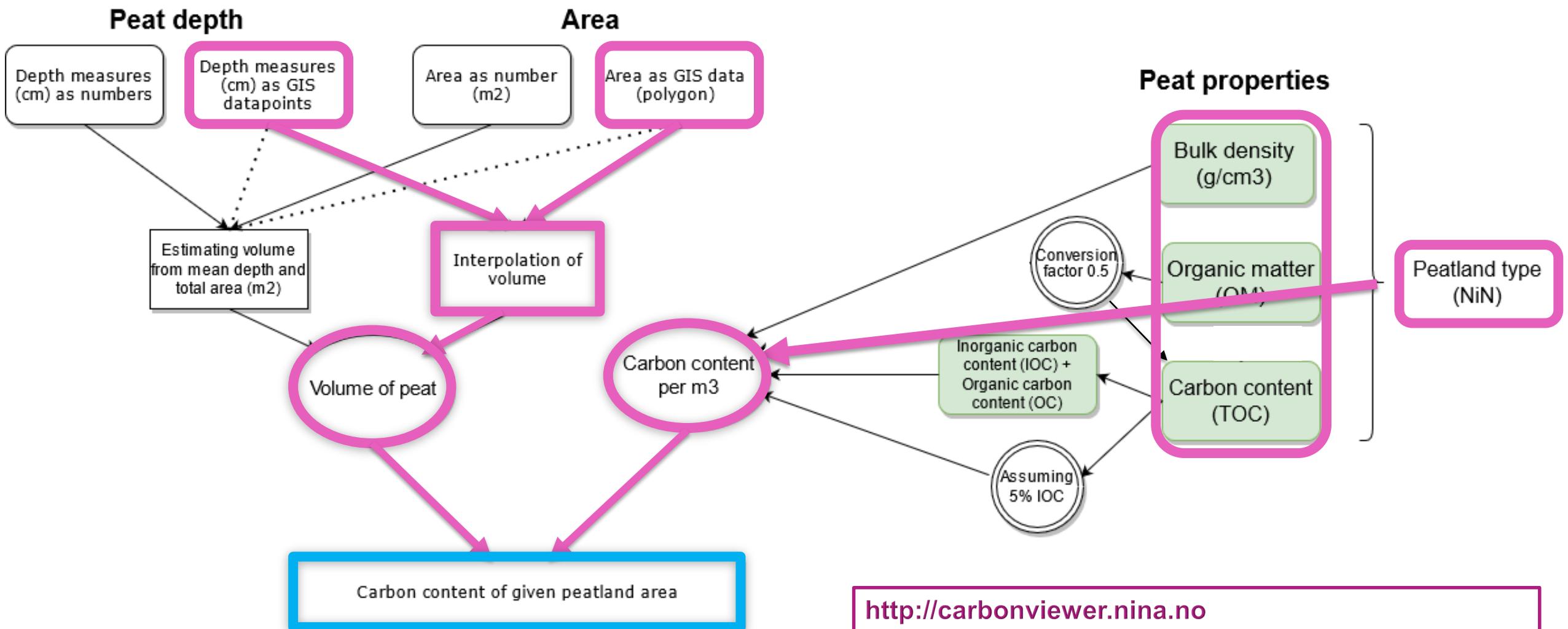


How it works

<http://carbonviewer.nina.no>

<https://anders-kolstad.github.io/carbonCalculator/>





<http://carbonviewer.nina.no>

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Change language

en

Instructions

Volume calculation

Peat properties

Default values

General peatland type

Bog / Nedbørsmyr

Specific peatland type

Raised bog / Høgmyr

Load values

Custom values

Power se

Results

https://carbonviewer.nina.no

Power value

1 4 6

The power parameter is set at its optimal value both the volume of peat and the amount of carbon. Nevertheless, it is possible to change it to better fit one's purpose.

NTNU

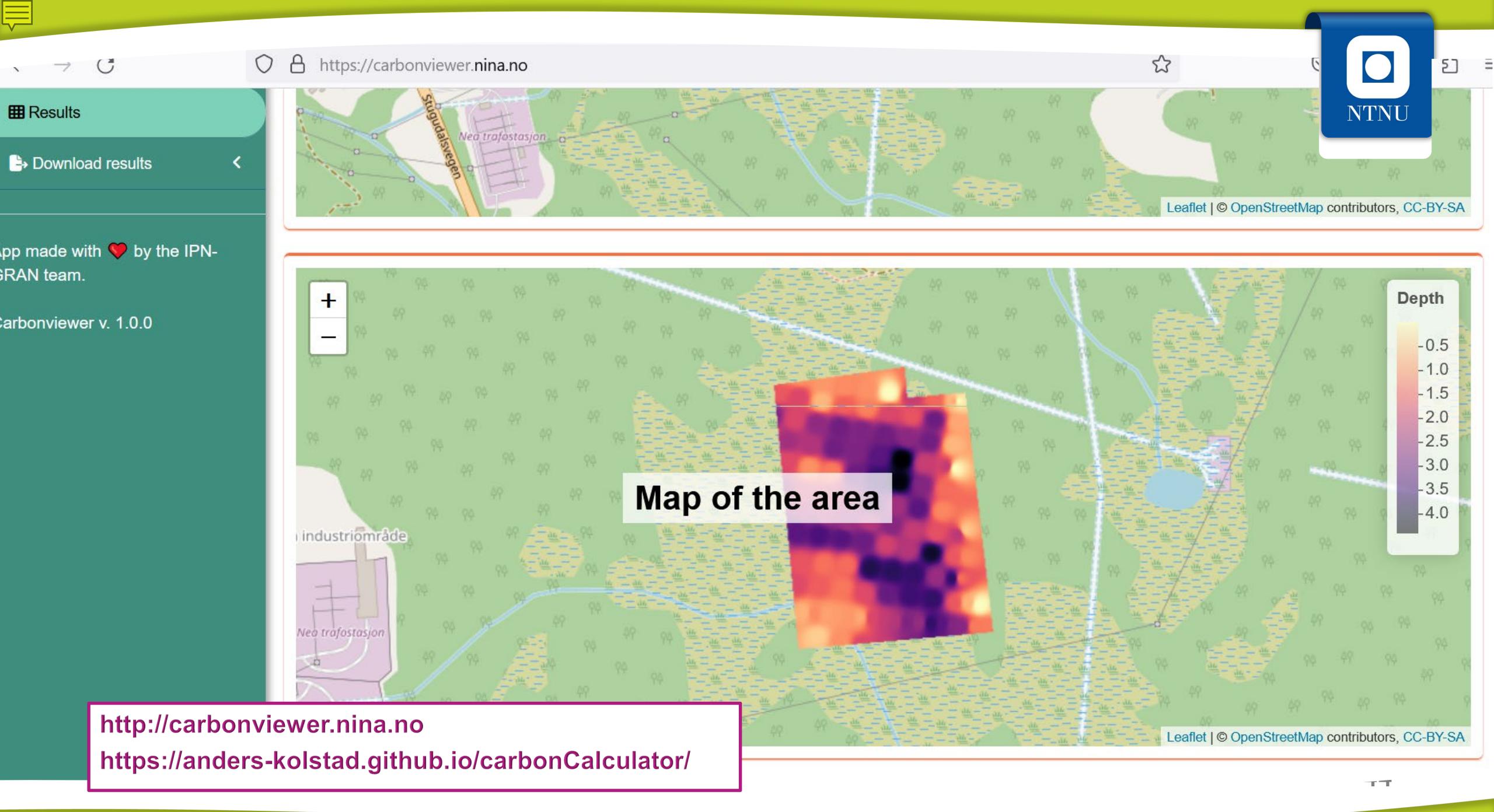
AREA
37914.19 m²

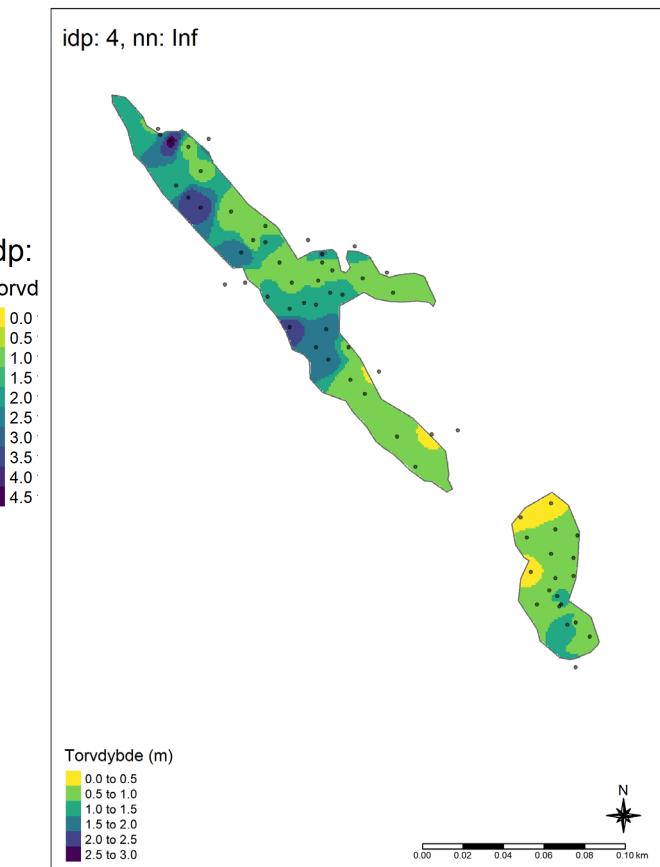
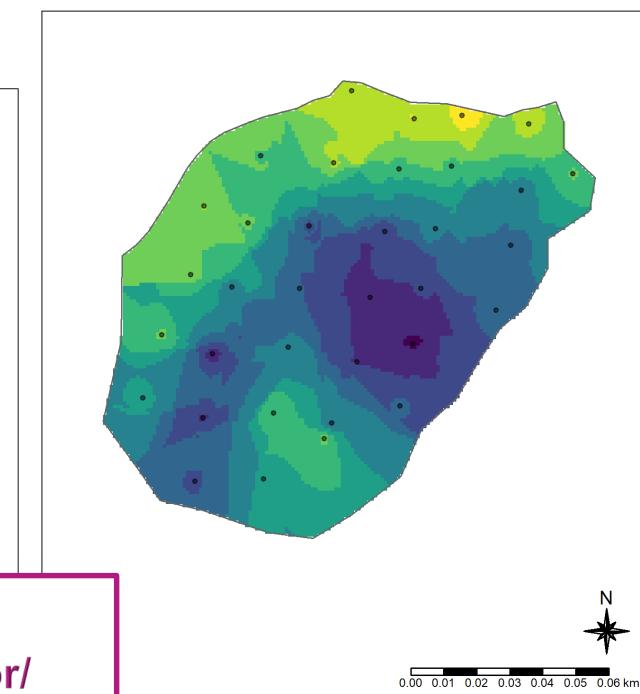
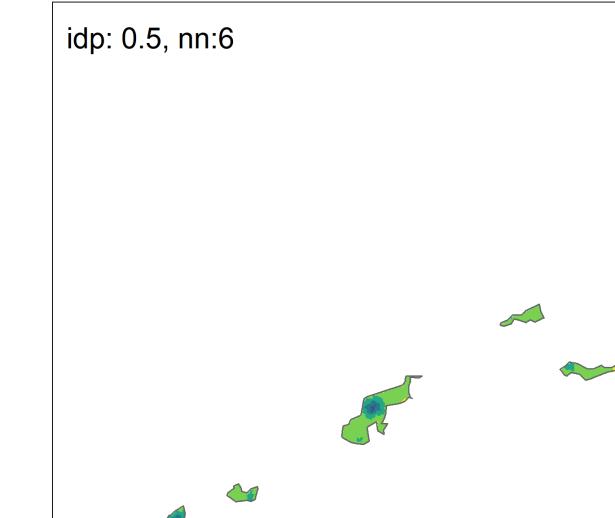
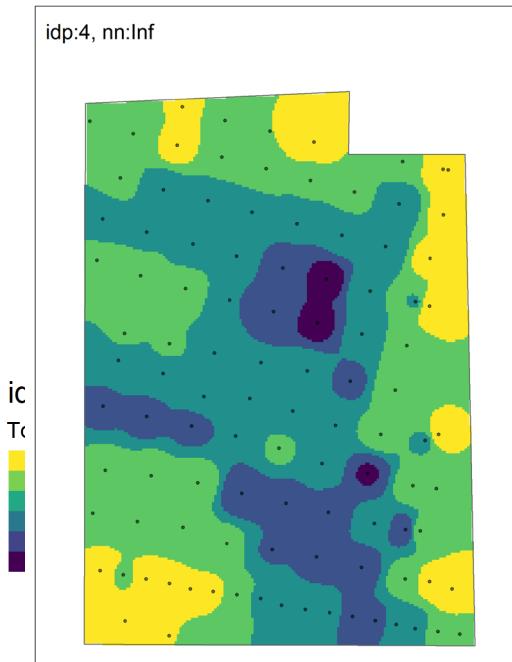
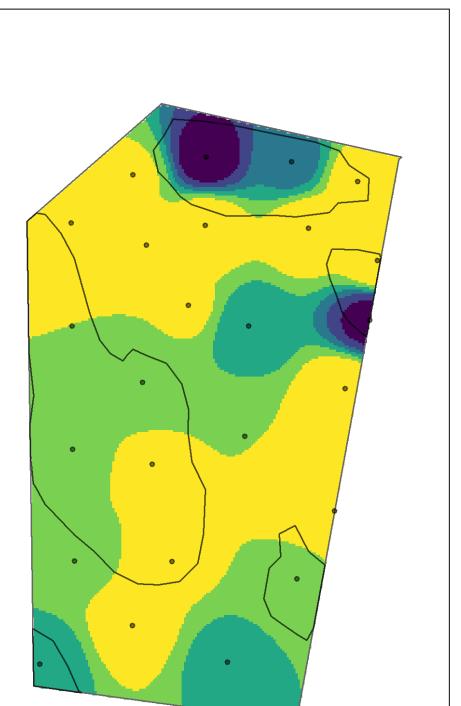
VOLUME
77745 m³

CARBON CONTENT
mean: 3382 Tons C
sd: 613 Tons C

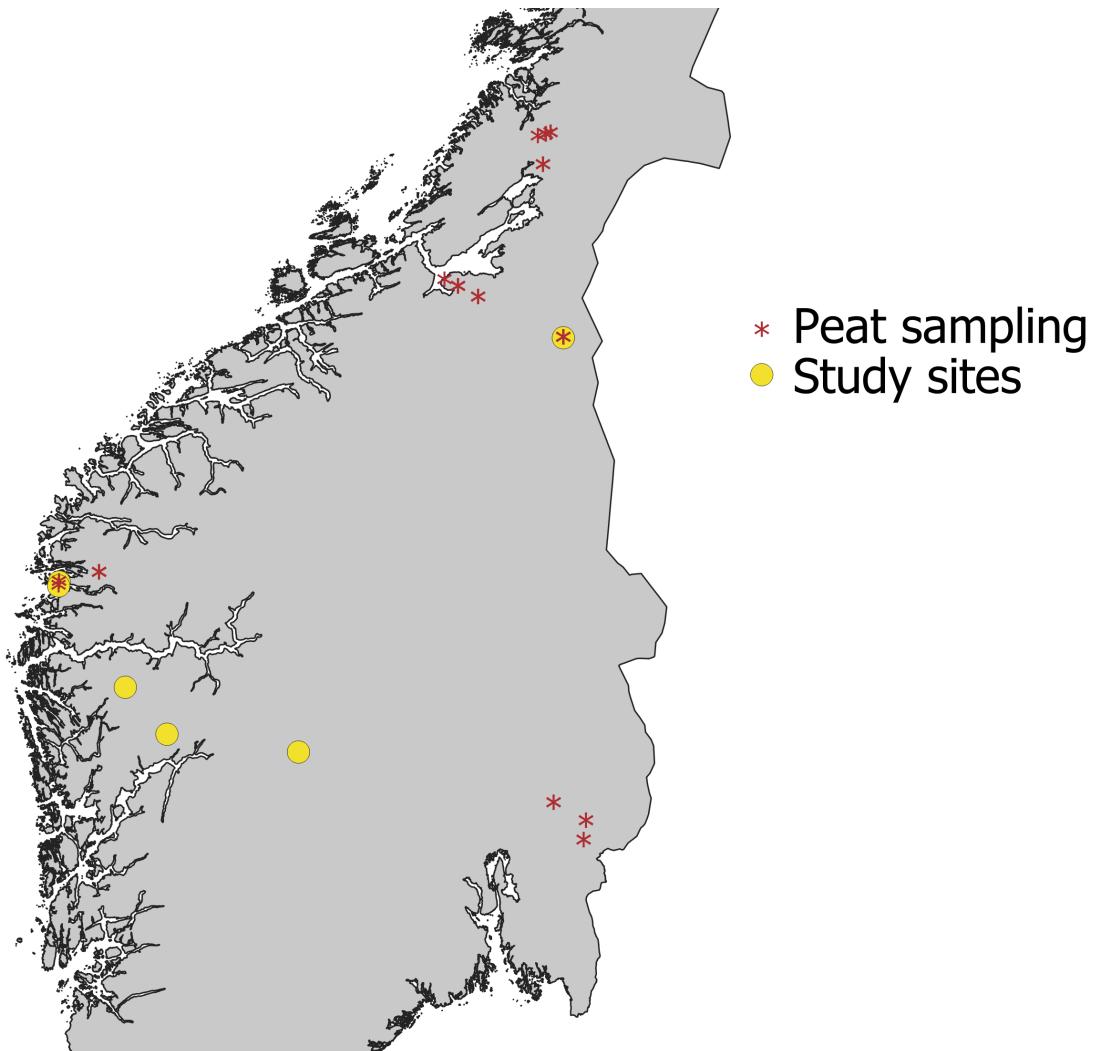
Map of the area

This screenshot shows the Carbon Viewer application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various settings: 'General peatland type' set to 'Bog / Nedbørsmyr', 'Specific peatland type' set to 'Raised bog / Høgmyr', and a 'Load values' button highlighted with a pink rounded rectangle. Below these are 'Custom values' and 'Power se' buttons. At the bottom of the sidebar are 'Results' and two URLs: 'http://carbonviewer.nina.no' and 'https://anders-kolstad.github.io/carbonCalculator/'. The main content area has a 'Power value' slider set to 4, with a pink rounded rectangle around it. It also displays 'AREA 37914.19 m²', 'VOLUME 77745 m³', and 'CARBON CONTENT mean: 3382 Tons C sd: 613 Tons C'. A red box contains a note about the power parameter being optimal but allowing for adjustment. Below this is a map showing a specific area with a blue polygon and black dots, labeled 'Map of the area'. The top right corner features the NTNU logo.





<http://carbonviewer.nina.no>
<https://anders-kolstad.github.io/carbonCalculator/>



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CarbonViewer

An online calculator for local peatland volume and carbon stock

<http://carbonviewer.nina.no>

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What it does

- Calculates peat volume
- Estimates C content of peat
- Visualizes peat depth variation

What it doesn't

- Estimate C content of vegetation
- Estimate current GHG emissions/uptake
- Estimate GHG emissions from alterations

For more information,
see:

<http://carbonviewer.nina.no>

<https://anders-kolstad.github.io/carbonCalculator/>



Thanks!