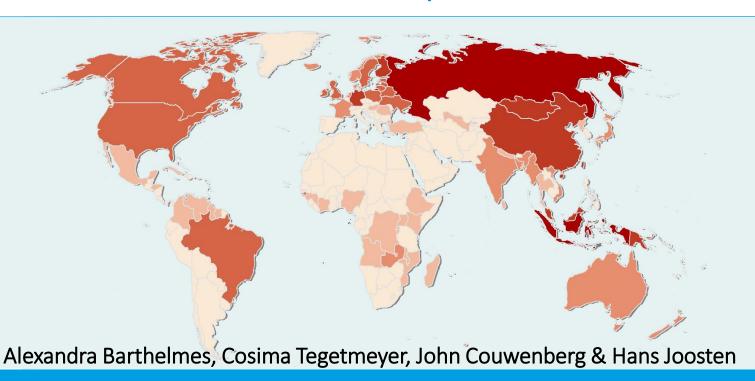


The contribution of drained organic soils to the globally emitted GHGs and emission hotspots





































Peatlands and Organic soils occur in almost all countries of the World.

They are enormously divers.





























Concepts, definitions and terms to

classify them are enormously divers to...

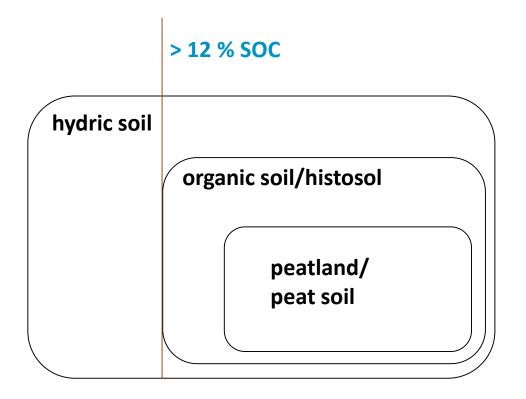






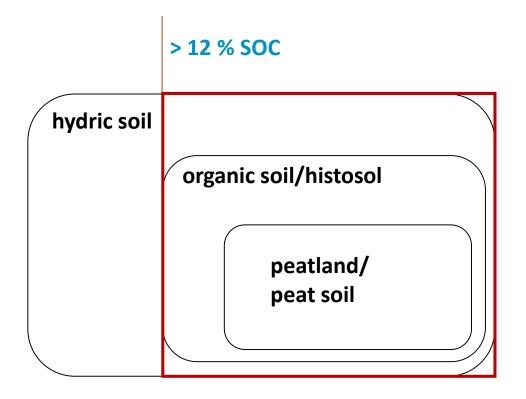






For pragmatic global overview we use the broad IPCC concept of 'organic soils' with 12 % SOC, and without a depth criterion.





This covers almost all peatlands, Histosols and other organic soils, and allows the integration of heterogeneous, historically grown national and regional datasets.



Organic soils cover only 0.3% of the world's land area, but contain 30% of its soil organic carbon and as much carbon as all terrestrial biomass!



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That means >500 Gigatons of carbon.



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Undrained organic soils are not important re. GHG emissions



C-sequestration in organic soils globally compensates for less than 1% of the emissions from fossil fuel combustion.



The problem starts here: DRAINAGE









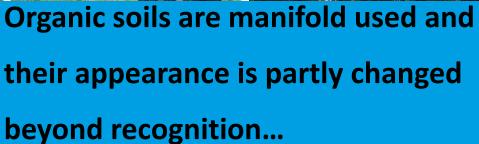














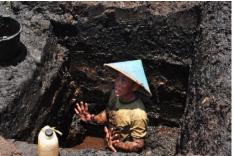
















When talking about organic soils and climate protection, we need to question animal husbandry on drained organic soils...



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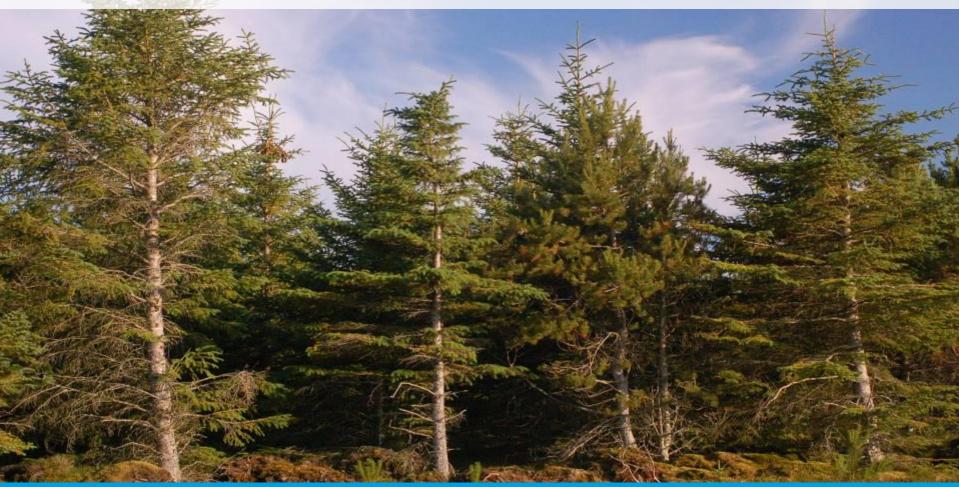
... agriculture on drained organic soils...



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... forest on drained organic soils...



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...oil palm on drained organic soils...



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When drained, organic soils become strong sources of GHGs





Moreover, drained organic soils are highly susceptible to fire.





Very large areas are regularly burning e.g. in SE-Asia ...and adding huge amounts of GHGs to the atmosphere.





Meanwhile, the World's organic soils have turned from a carbonsink to a carbon-source (through drained land use)...











These emissions need to be quantified at national scale to assess their impact on Climate Change.









Offers default emission factors for drained and rewetted peat soils worldwide

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON Climate change

2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands

Methodological Guidance on Lands with Wet and Drained Soils, and Constructed Wetlands for Wastewater Treatment

Edited by Takahiko Hiraishi, Thelma Krug, Kiyoto Tanabe, Nalin Srivastava, Baasansuren Jamsranjav, Maya Fukuda and Tiffany Troxler



Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories







Needed are reliable area data on drained organic soils at national scale...

...but they are hardly available for many countries of the World.

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Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories





WHY?



Organic soils are often not recognized:

- regarded as ,waste land' and set aside in land & soil surveys
- no awareness of diversity of peatlands and organic soils

The resulting scarcity of ground data hampers remote sensing and modelling based mapping approaches.

Information on organic soils is often spread across sciences and authorities.

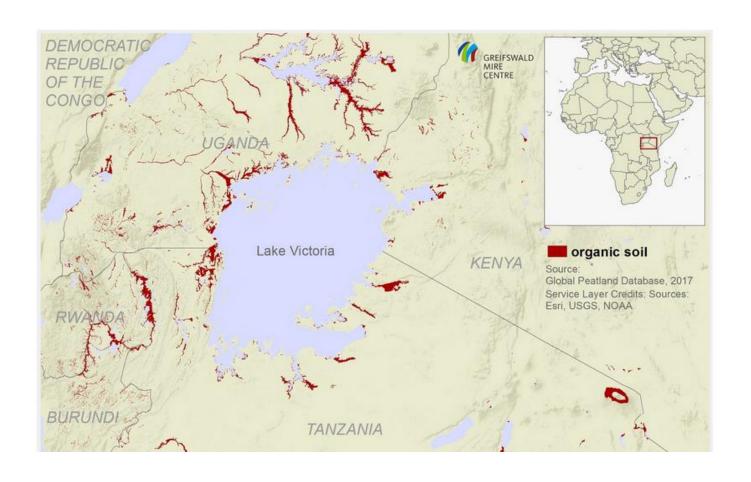


CINDERELLA SYSNDROM

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Global Peatland Database





Global Peatland Database



- is a project of the IMCG
- is hosted and maintained at the GMC
- contains an overview of the extent and drainage status of organic soils for all countries of the World.



Global Peatland Database



- data collated over 20 years by Hans Joosten
- since 2012 maintained by Hans Joosten & Alexandra Barthelmes
- since 2012 additional focus on geospatial information (GIS data)



Assessment of global emissions from organic soils

<u>Area data</u> elaborated during the 2015-update of the GPD primary sources:

- divers projects of the Greifswald Mire Centre
- available data from peatland / soil research
- UNFCCC-reporting

This information has been integrated to derive best estimates for organic soils and the extent of drained land use for each country.

Ongoing research may result in considerable area changes especially for parts of Africa, Asia, Central and South America.

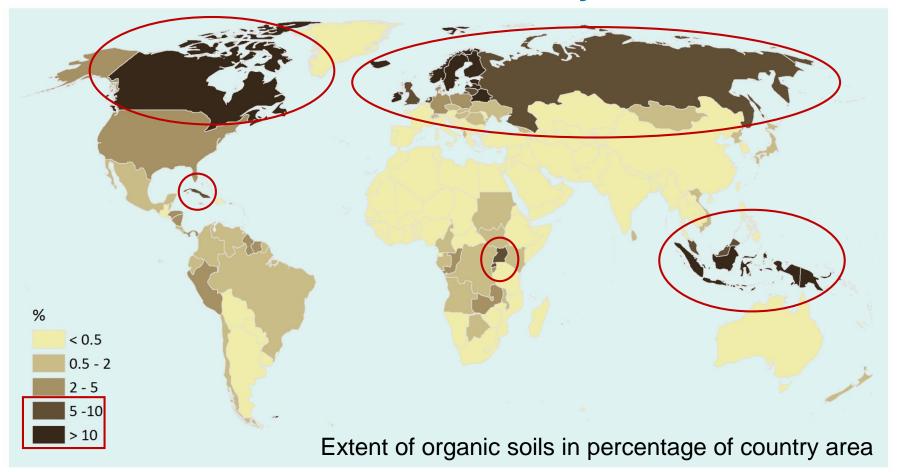


Worldwide very few countries without organic soils...



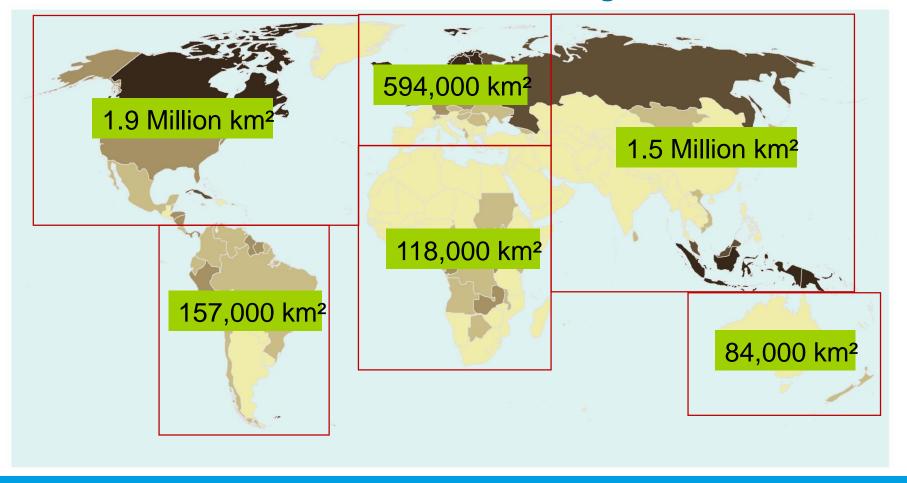


...but also few countries that have very much of it!



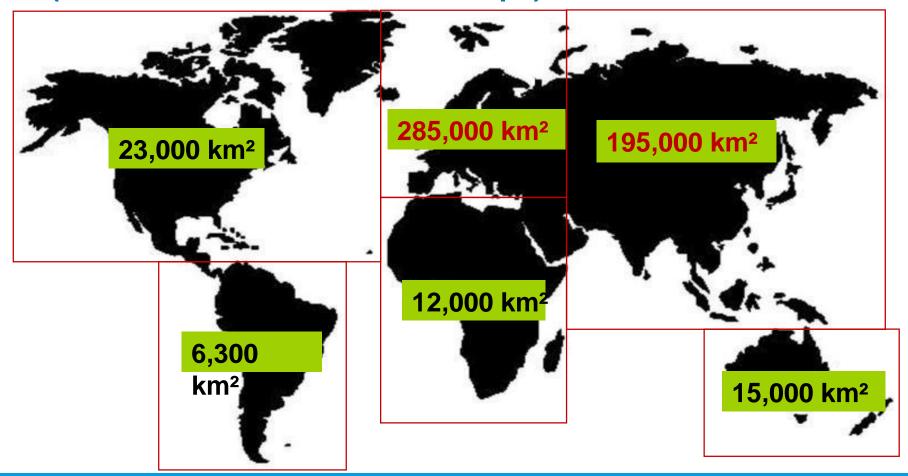


WORLD: 4.46 Million km² of organic soils





Approx. 655,000 km² of global organic soils are drained (91% are found in Asia and Europe)





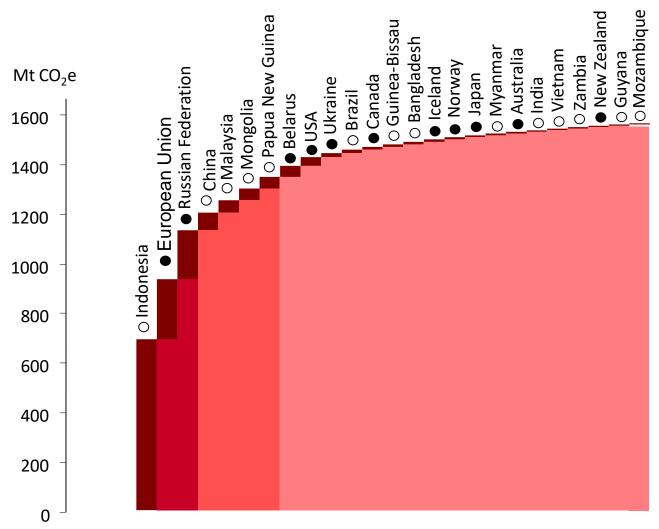
Emission calculation

applied emission factors include CO2, CH4, N2O and DOC and are primarily based on IPCC (2014).

Based on this, the annual emissions from drained organic soils (without peat fires) have been calculated to 1,600 Mt CO_{2e} . This would almost double the amount of CO_{2e} emissions from aviation.

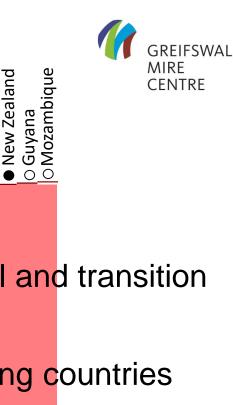


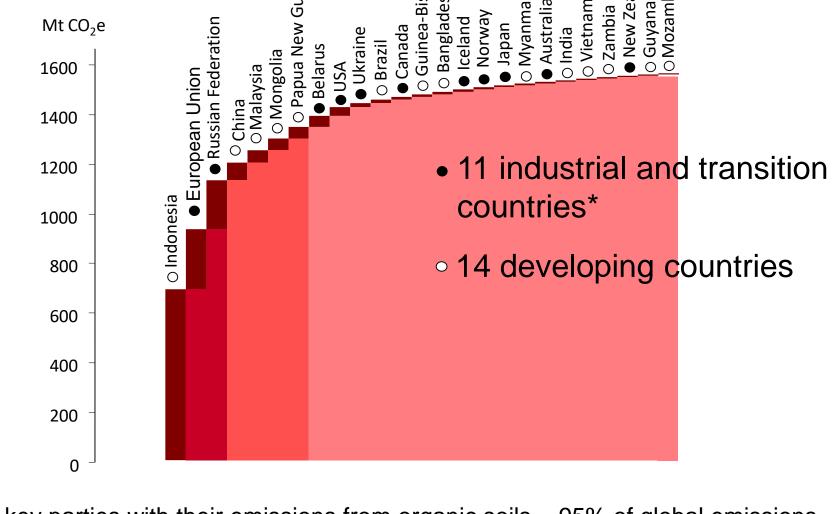




25 key parties with their emissions from organic soils = 95% of global emissions (figure shows amount of greenhouse gas emissions in a cumulative way)

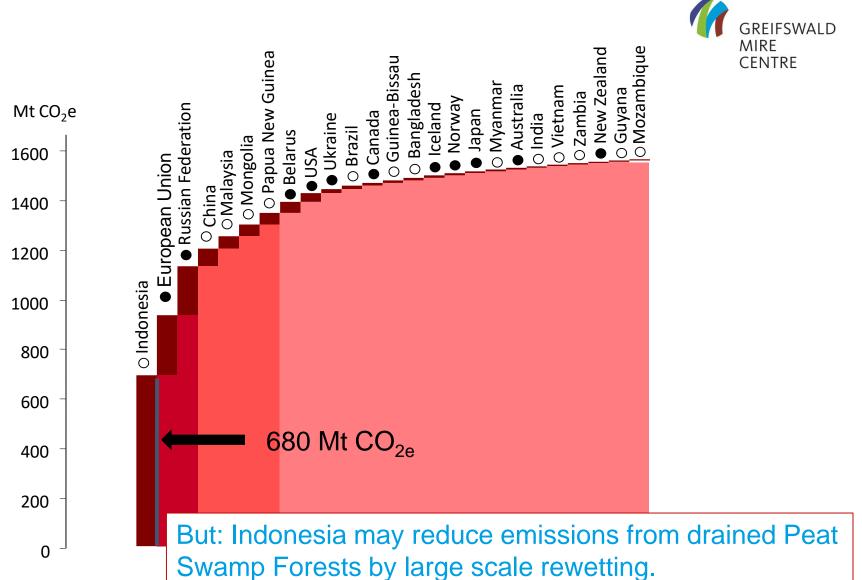
* countries of the European Union are aggregated





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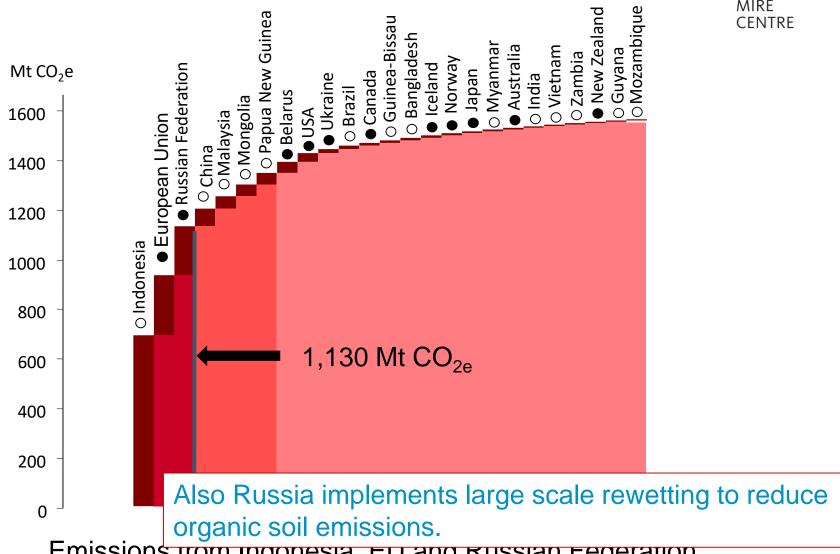
^{*} countries of the European Union are aggregated



Emissions from Indonesia are the largest single source.

^{*} countries of the European Union are aggregated

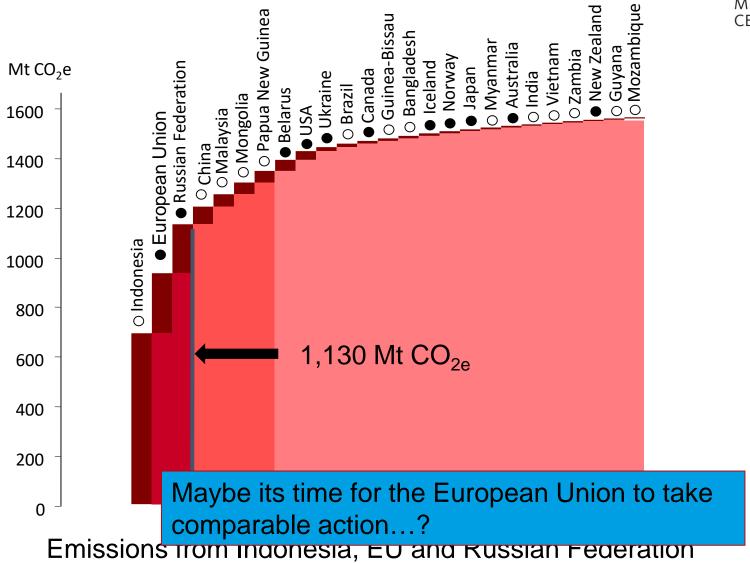




Emission's from indonesia, EU and Russian Federation account for 70% of global organic soil emissions.

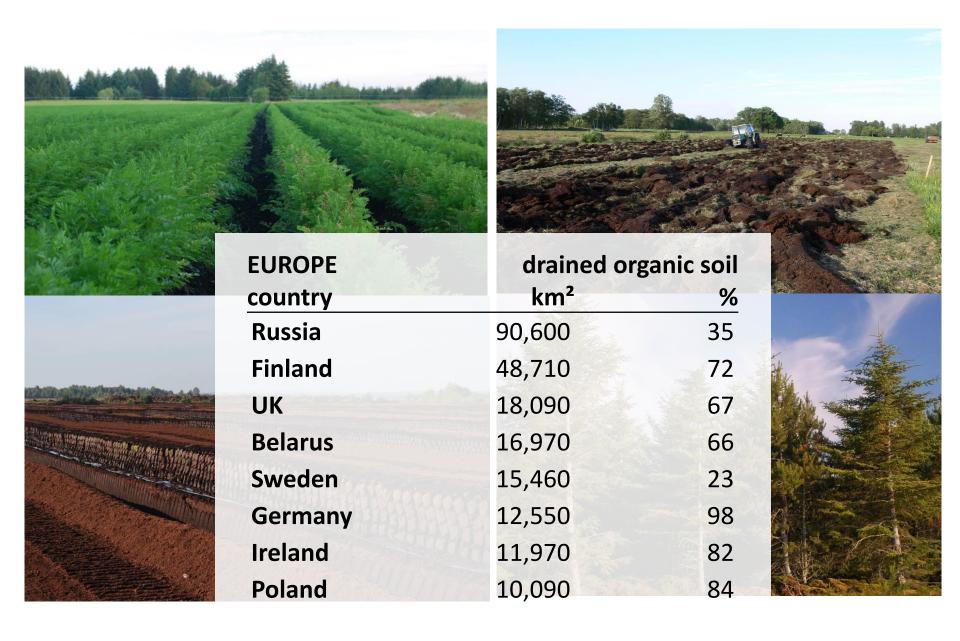
^{*} countries of the European Union are aggregated

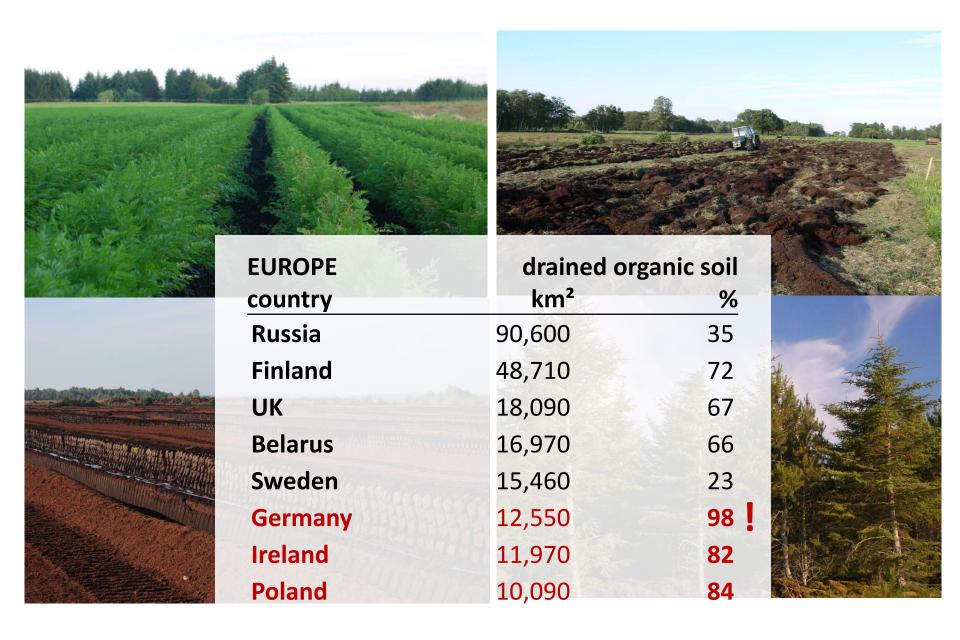


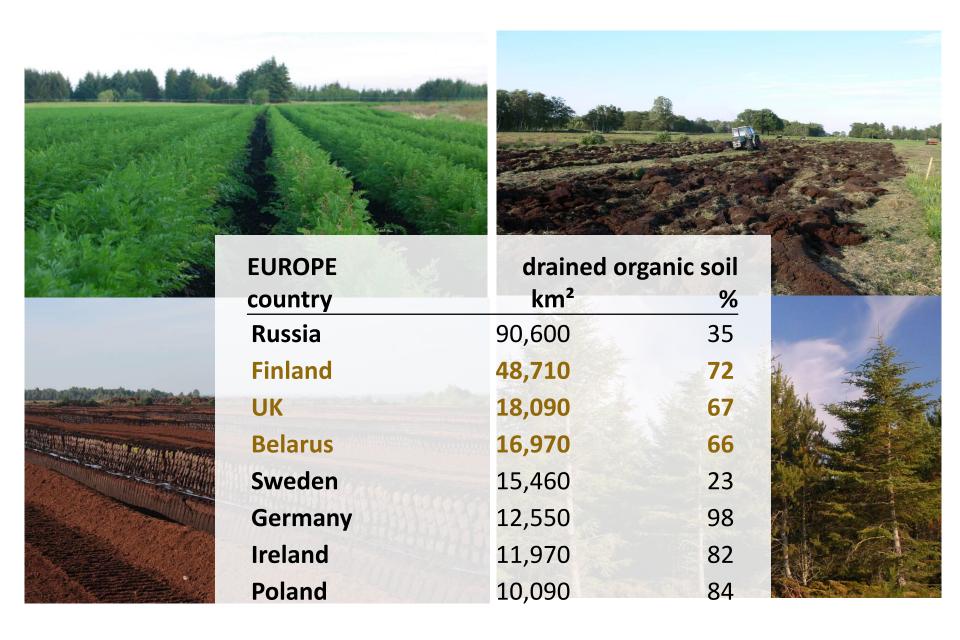


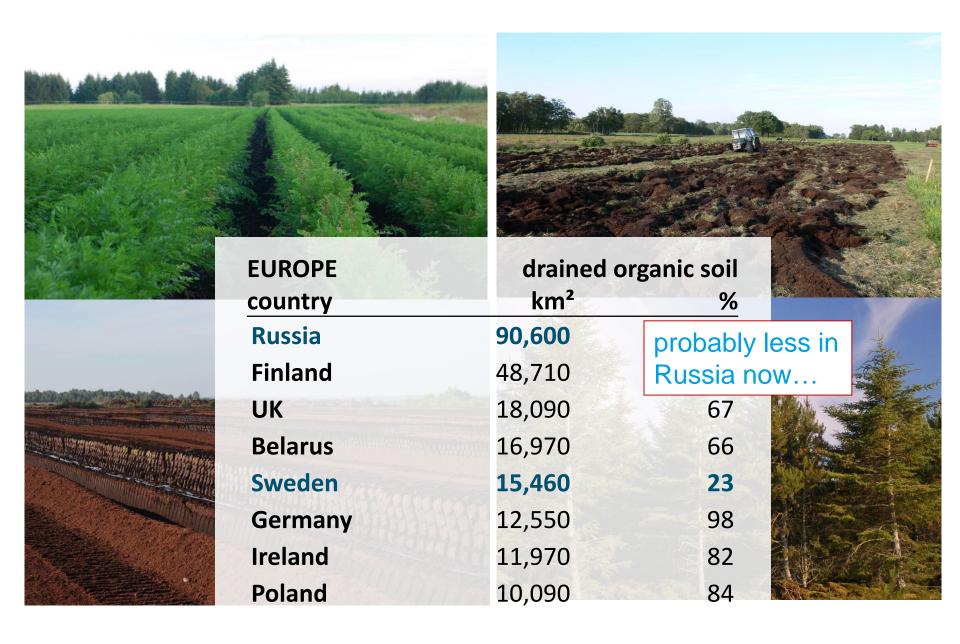
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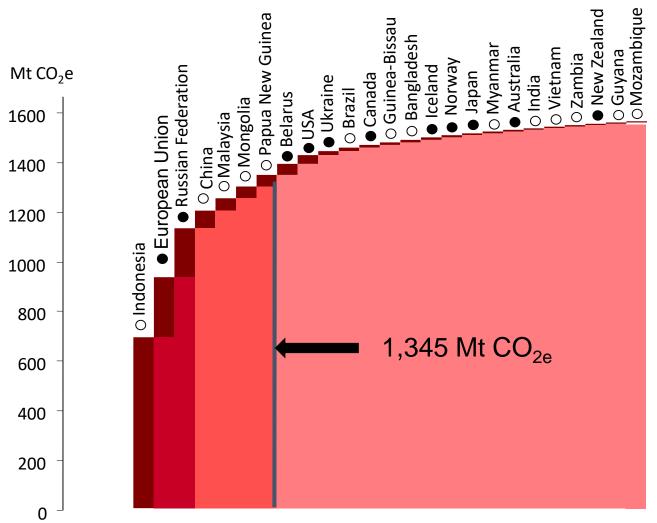






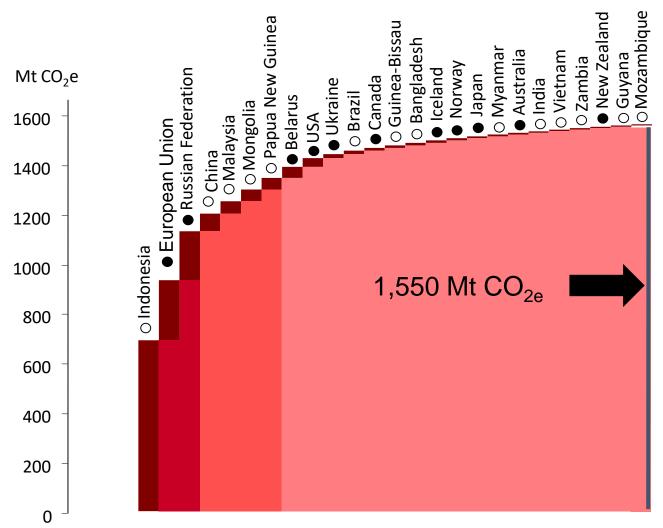






Including 4 further countries, 80% of the global emissions from drained organic soils are reached.

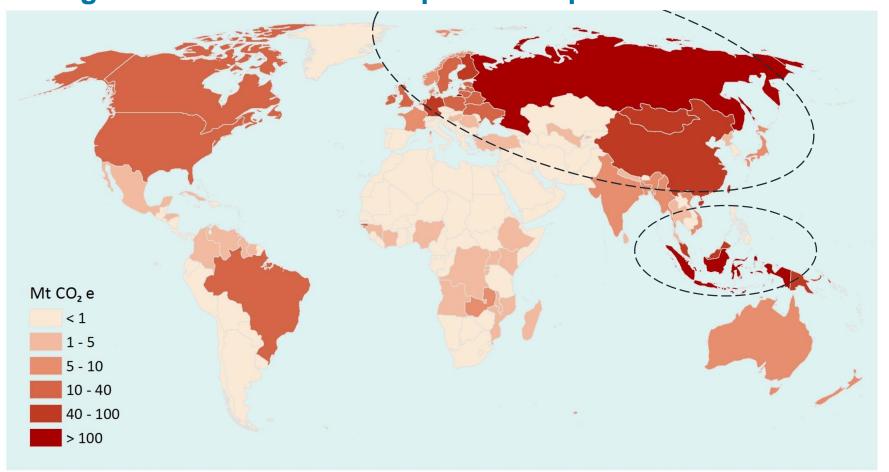




25 countries are together responsible for 95% of global emissions from drainage or organic soils (excluding fires).

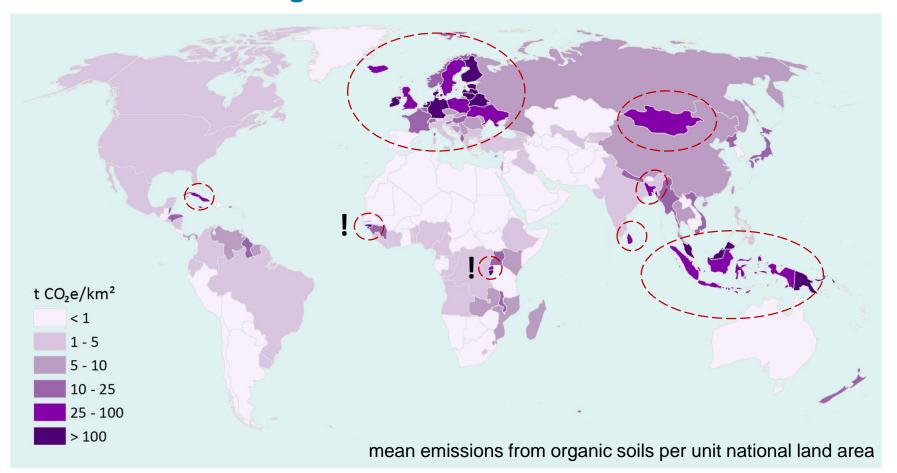


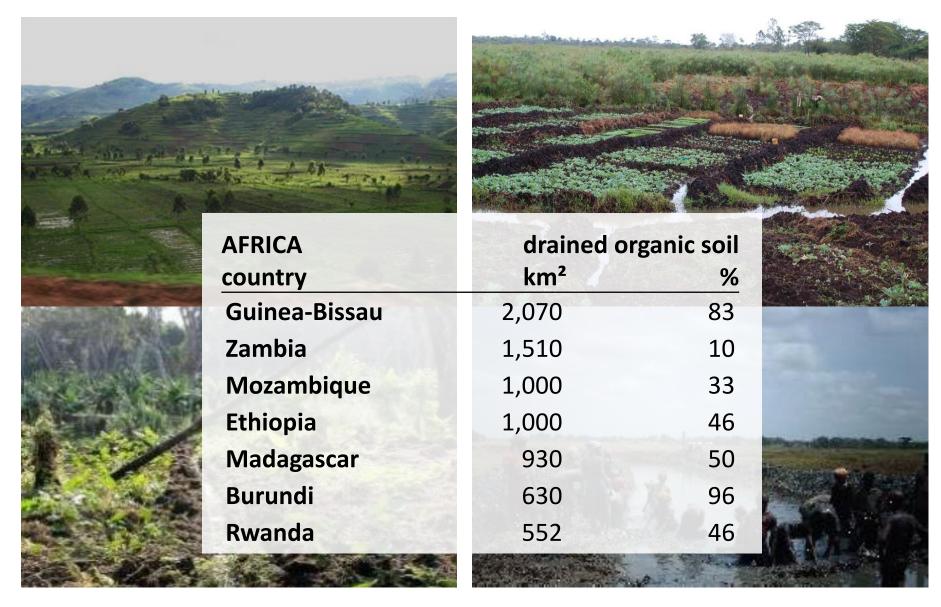
Organic soil emission hotspots: Europe and Asia



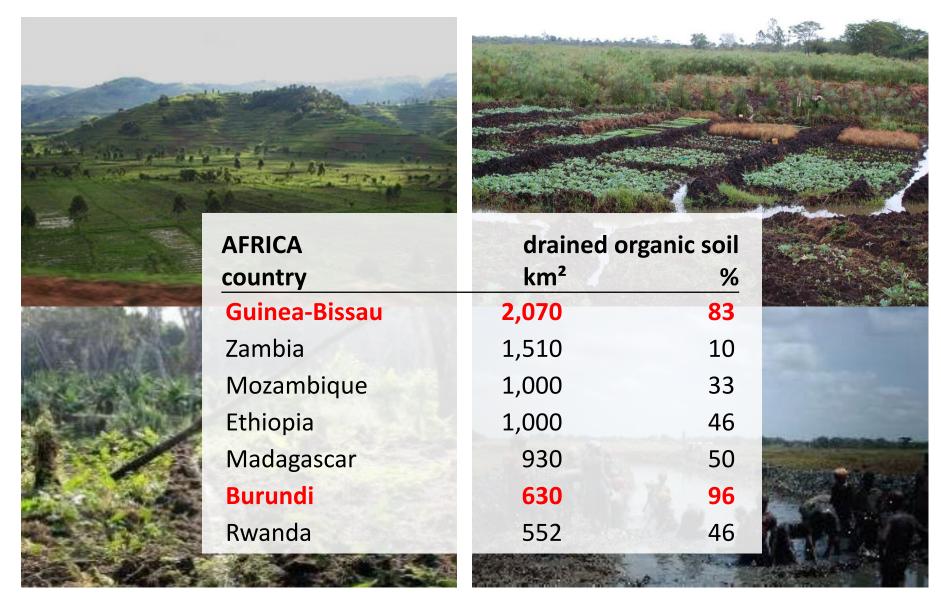


Countries with high emissions related to their size.





photos: Wetlands International & Hans Joosten

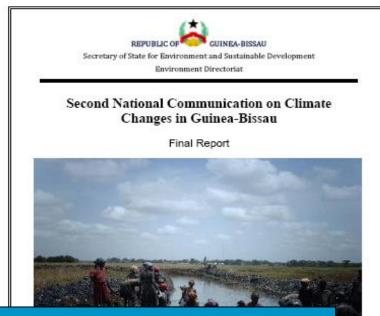


photos: Wetlands International & Hans Joosten



"... In this study was found that all agriculture practiced in **Guinea-Bissau** is in organic soils.

There are totally 206,737 ha that is used for agriculture..."



Guinea-Bissau is an exception among the developing countries while reporting on drained organic soils to UNFCCC.







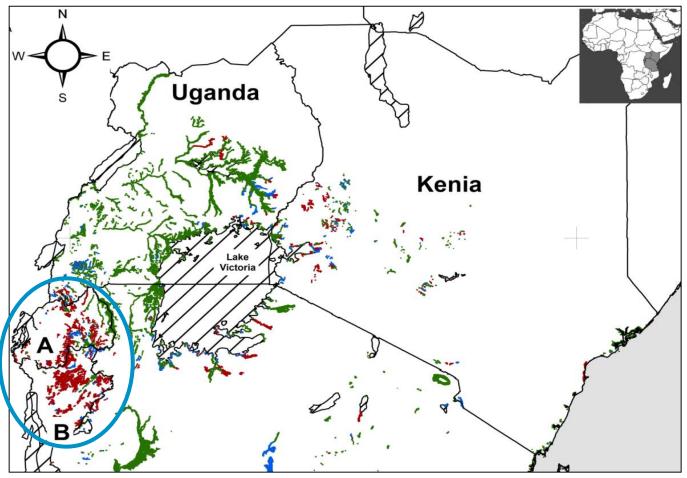






Coastal lowlands as in Guinea-Bissau occur extensively along the coasts of Tropical Africa - and are hardly covered by GHG research and UNFCCC reporting.

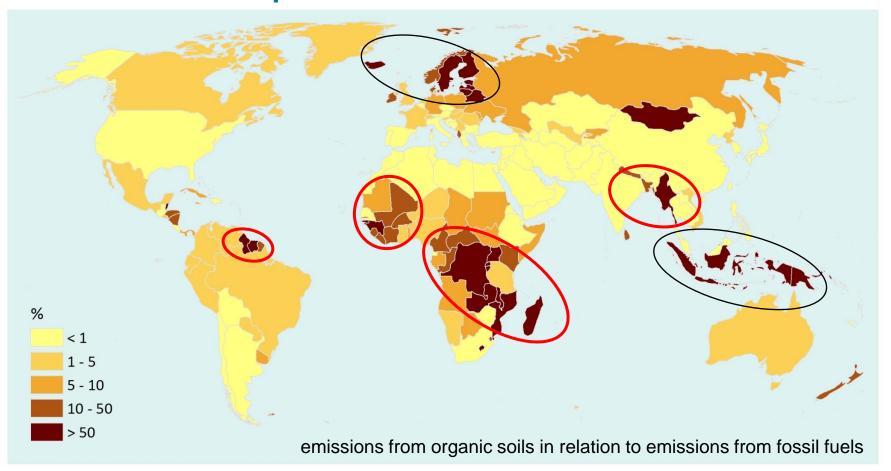




Data from own organic soil mapping of East Africa (A=Rwanda; B=Burundi); red: drained and degrading organic soils



Countries where organic soil emissions are important for national climate policies.





Summary

- Although very probably underestimating the real extent of globally drained organic soils, their global emissions almost double CO₂ emissions from aviation (~1,600 Mt CO_{2e}).
- 25 countries are together responsible for 95% of global emissions from drained organic soils (11 industrial and 14 developing countries).
- Europe is the second largest emitter after Indonesia and might consider comparable actions for organic soil rewetting (maybe Germany first?).



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS























To ~ 130 European peatland researchers that have contributed to the *European Mires Book*, and many national authorities that provided data

Funding











Next update of the Global Peatland Database: End of 2017



Thank you!