



GREIFSWALD
MIRE
CENTRE

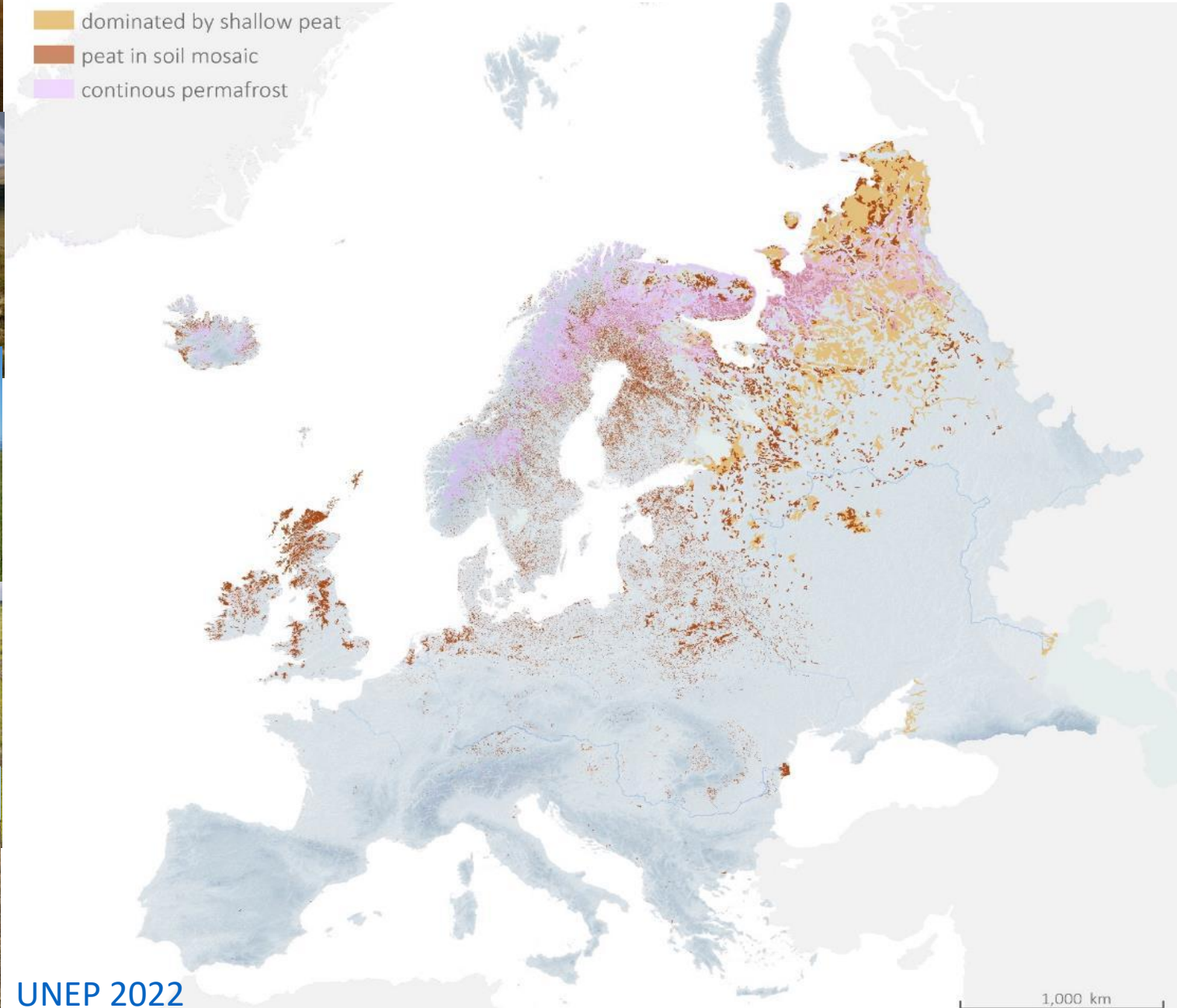
Why #peatlandsmatter

Dr. Franziska Tanneberger
18.09.2025, Warsaw



Europe's peatlands are beautiful

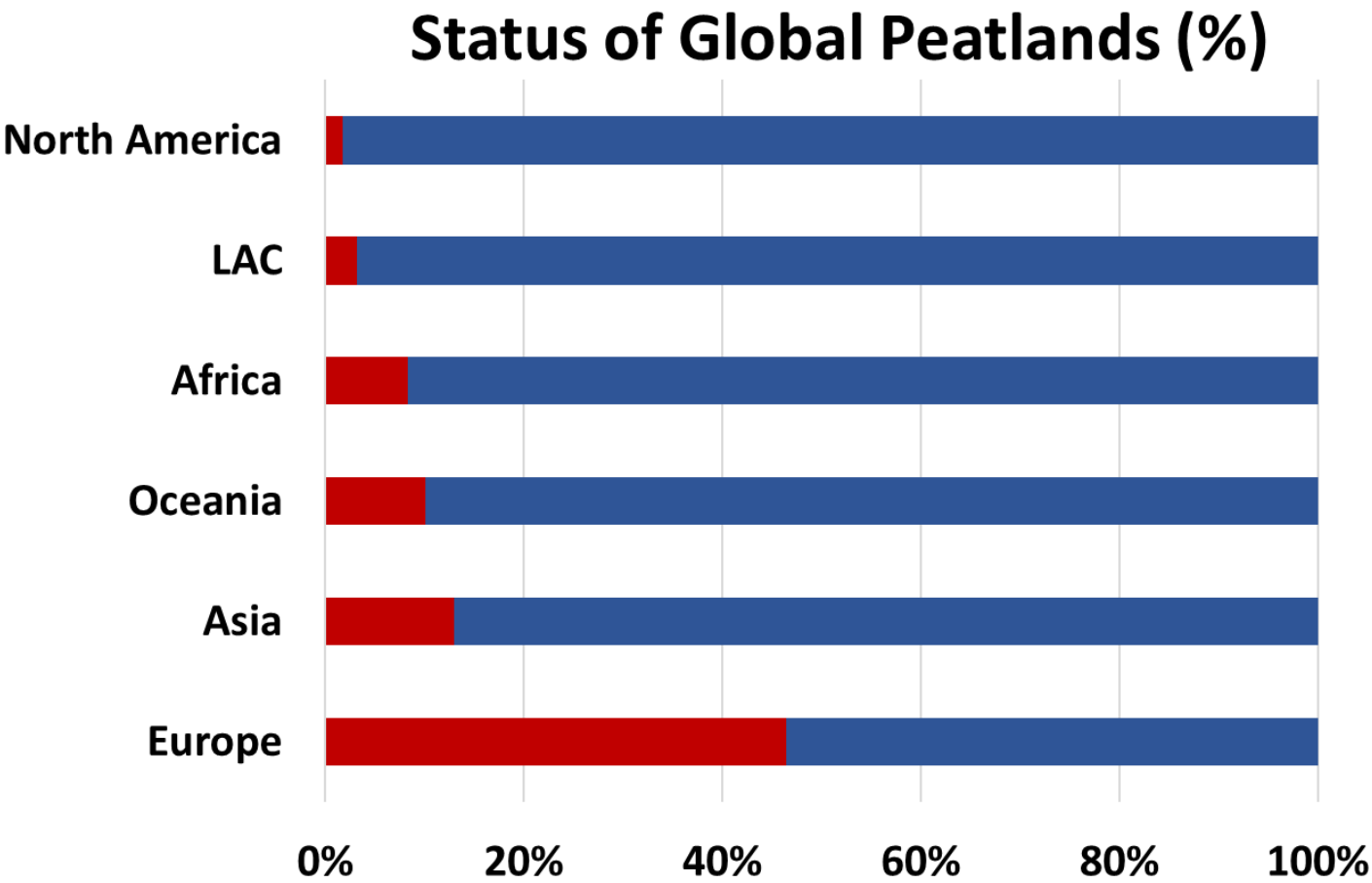
- dominated by shallow peat
- peat in soil mosaic
- continous permafrost



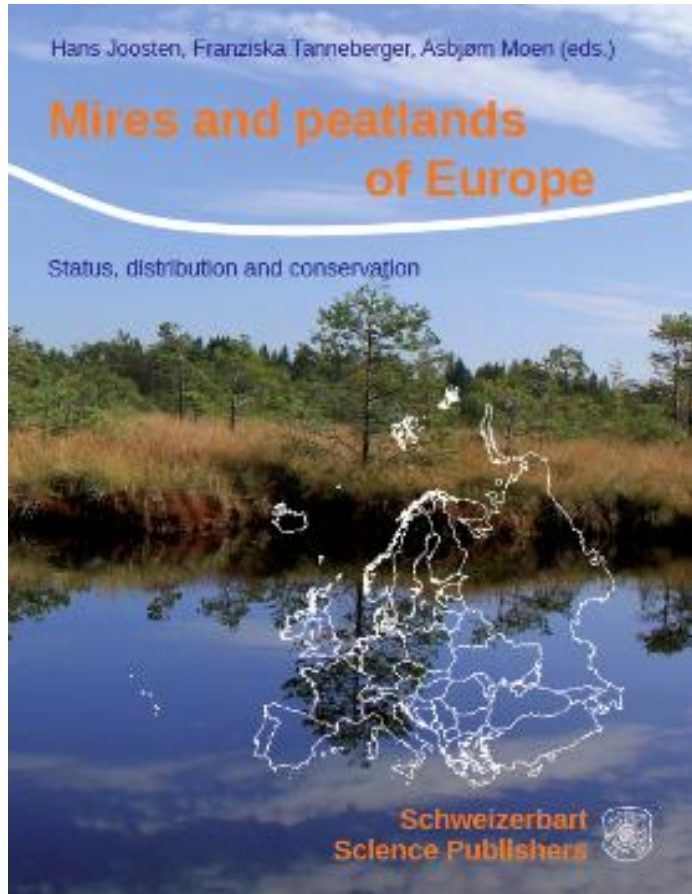
UNEP 2022



Compared to other continents, Europe has the highest degree of peatland degradation



12 key findings



- 49 'country' chapters
- 134 authors

Spase Shumka, Anna Moles Mariné, Jean-Jacques Lazare, Sergi Riba Mazas, Karen Jenderedjian, Franz Essl, Gert Michael Steiner, Jonathan Etzold, Annett Thiele, Jan Peper, Marlen Schlöffel, Shahin Isayev, Cândida Mendes, Eduardo Dias, Nikolay Bambalov, Nina Tanovitskaya, Alexander Kozulin, Vyacheslav Rakovich, Philippe Frankard, Desiré Paelinckx, Cécile Wastiaux, Réne Schumacker, Đorđije Milanović, Anna Ganeva, Iva Apostolova, Ivanka Stefanova, Hristo Pedashenko, Antun Alegro, Jasenka Topić, Kamil Rybníček, Jana Navrátilová, Iva Bufková, Andrea Kučerová, Phivos Ioannides, Pinelopi Delipetrou, Charalampos Christodoulou, Athina Papatheodoulou, Mette Risager, Bent Aaby, Mogens Humlekrog Greve, Mati Ilomets, Kevin J. Edwards, Anna Maria Fosaa, Tapio Lindholm, Raimo Heikkilä, Philippe Julve, Francis Muller, Matthias Krebs, Izolda Matchutadze, Tamar Bakuradze, Roland Kaiser, Michael Trepel, Jörg Pfadenhauer, Jutta Zeitz, Lebrecht Jeschke, Kimon Christanis, Erzsébet Szurdoki, Rozália Érdiné Szekeres, Krisztina Koczka, András Böhm, Attila Molnár, Nóra Hubayné Horváth, Póra Ellen Þórhallsdóttir, Hlynur Óskarsson, Peter Foss, Catherine O'Connell, Luca Bragazza, Cesare Lasen, Renato Gerdol, Elisabetta Novello, Māra Pakalne, Oļģerts Aleksāns, Holger Frick, Pranas Mierauskas, Julius Taminskas, Philippe Frankard, Guy Colling, Simone Schneider, Nora Elvinger, Cécile Wastiaux, Ljupcho Melovski, Vlado Matevski, Sylvia M. Haslam, Gennadiy Sîrodov, Tatiana Izverscaia, Tatiana Belous, Darko Saveljic, Hans Joosten, Ab Grootjans, Matthijs Schouten, André Jansen, Asbjørn Moen, Anders Lyngstad, Dag-Inge Øien, Wiktor Kotowski, Wiesław Dembek, Paweł Pawlikowski, José Mateus, Paula Queiroz, Sorin Ștefănuț, Roxana Ion, Andrey Sirin, Tatyana Minayeva, Tatyana Yurkovskaya, Oleg Kuznetsov, Viktor Smagin, Yury Fedotov, Predrag Lazarević, Viera ŠeffEROVÁ StanOVÁ, Michal Hájek, Andrej Martinčič, Peter Skoberne, Patxi Heras Pérez, Marta Infante Sánchez, Xabier Pontevedra-Pombal, Juan Carlos Nóvoa-Muñoz, Arve Elvebakk, Michael Löfroth, Meinrad Küchler, Margrit von Euw, Helen Küchler, Angéline Bedolla, Klaus Ecker, Simay Kırca, Alper H. Çolak, Turhan Günay, Ian D. Rotherham, Iaroslav Movchan, Hryhorij Parchuk & Liudmila Vakarenko, Richard A. Lindsay, Jack Clough, John Couwenberg, Jennie Whinam, Asbjørn Moen, Hans Joosten & Franziska Tanneberger



All over Europe peatlands have received much less attention of politics and society than forests.

In Europe hardly any mires have survived in areas with climatic and edaphic suitability for arable agriculture.



Peatland destruction is mostly not a sneaking process but the result of concerted and large-scale action.



Enormous areas of peatlands have been drained in hard work as part of youth campaigns, unemployment relief works, and works of prisoners.



These rapid developments were initially stimulated by the good results in terms of land productivity.



Setbacks like soil degradation and subsidence only became apparent decades later. Much of the damage is irreversible.



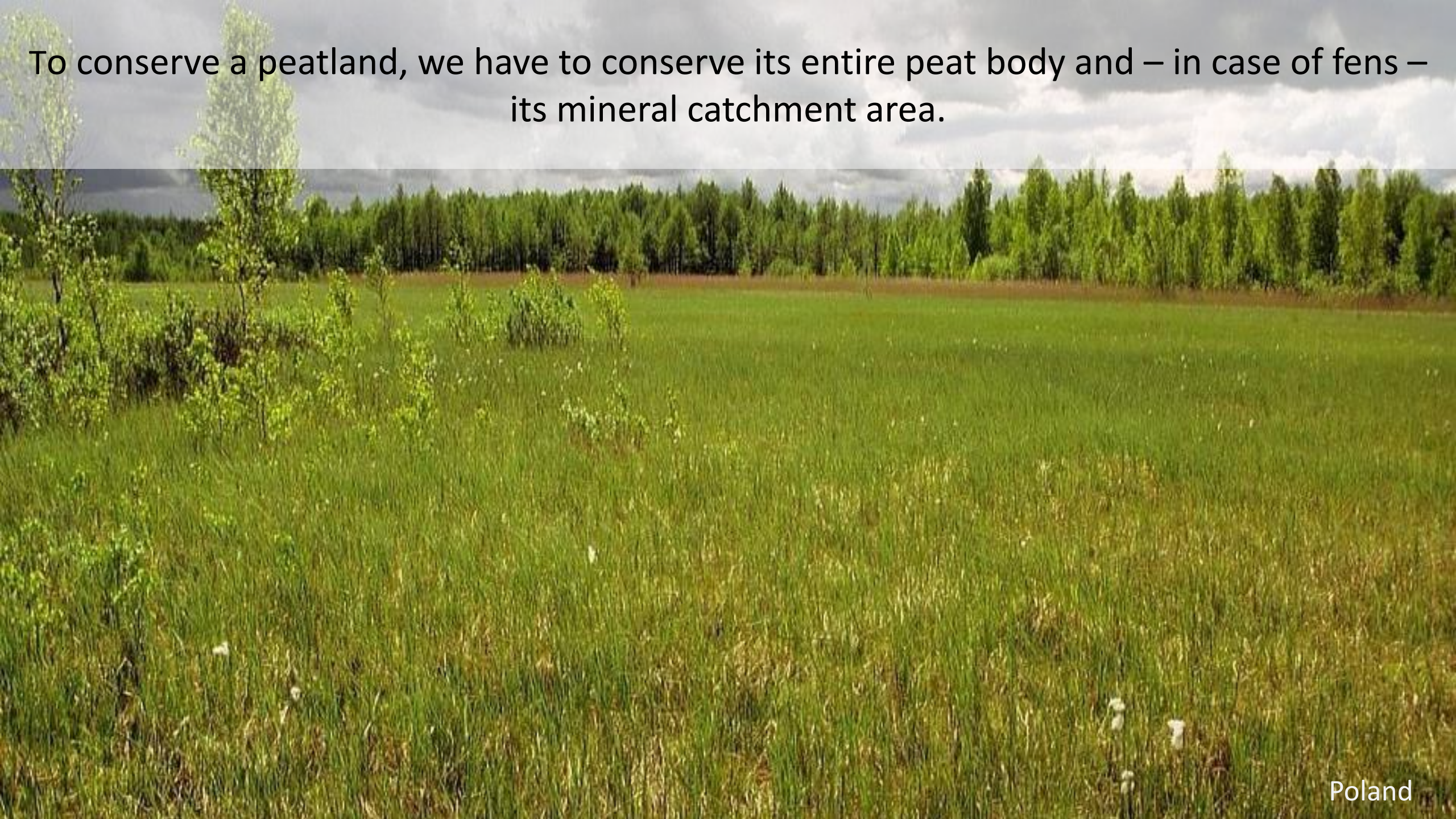
So far, only <1% of the drained peatland area in Europe has been rewetted.



But we also know a lot: Peatland conservation implies primarily the conservation of its hydrology.



To conserve a peatland, we have to conserve its entire peat body and – in case of fens – its mineral catchment area.



Conservation is much more cost-effective than restoration.



Rewetting stops subsidence and substantially reduces GHG emissions as well as nutrient release

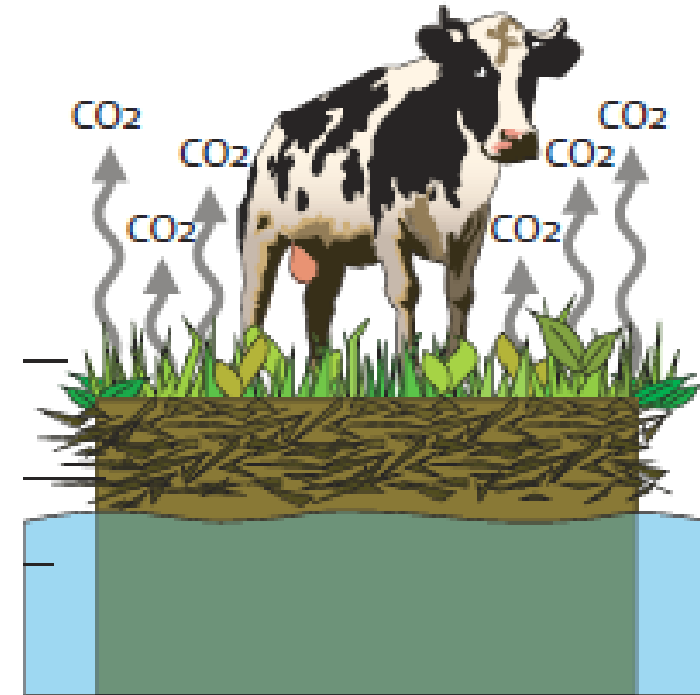
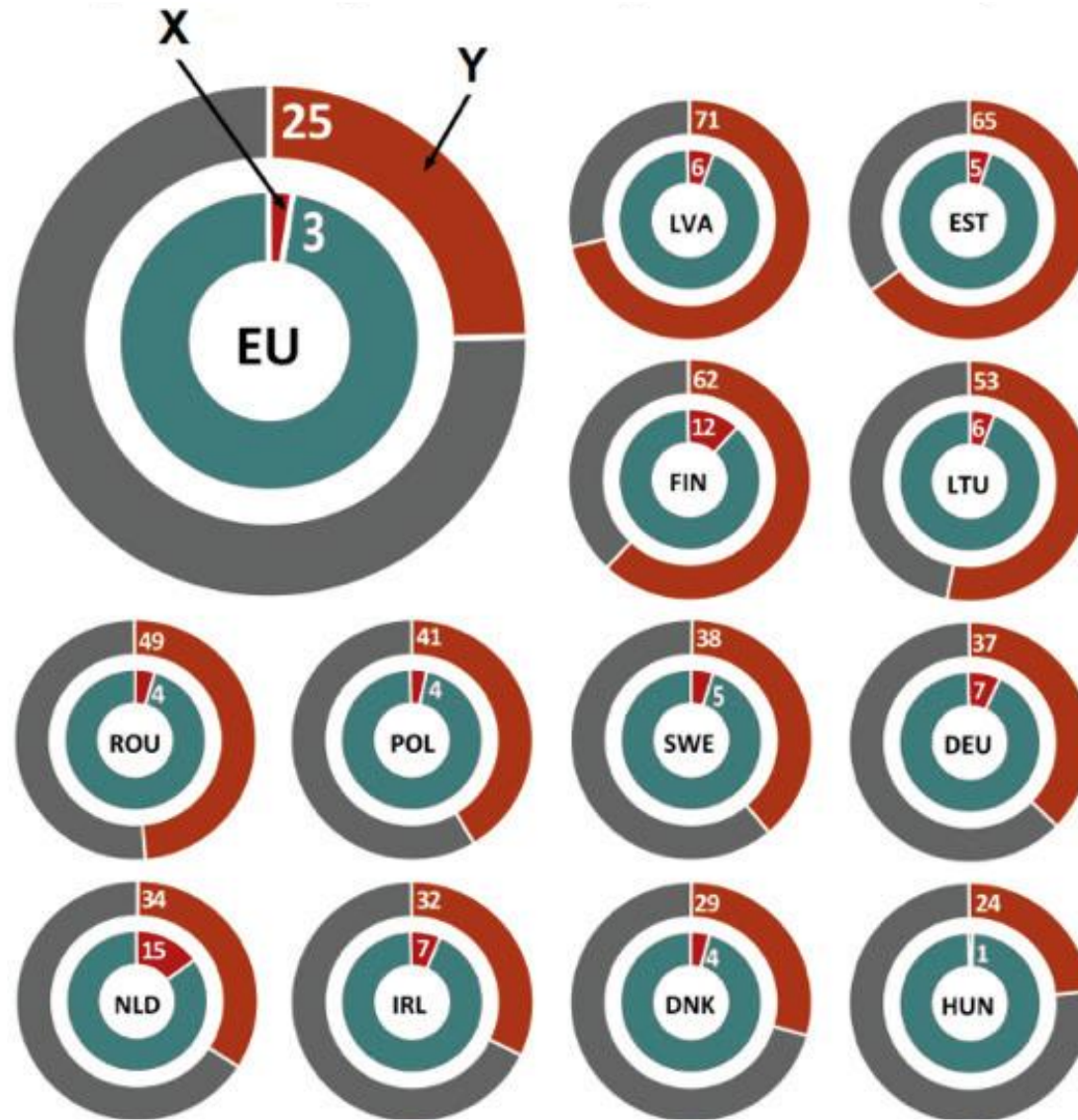


Last but not least: If you have to use peatlands, use them wet.

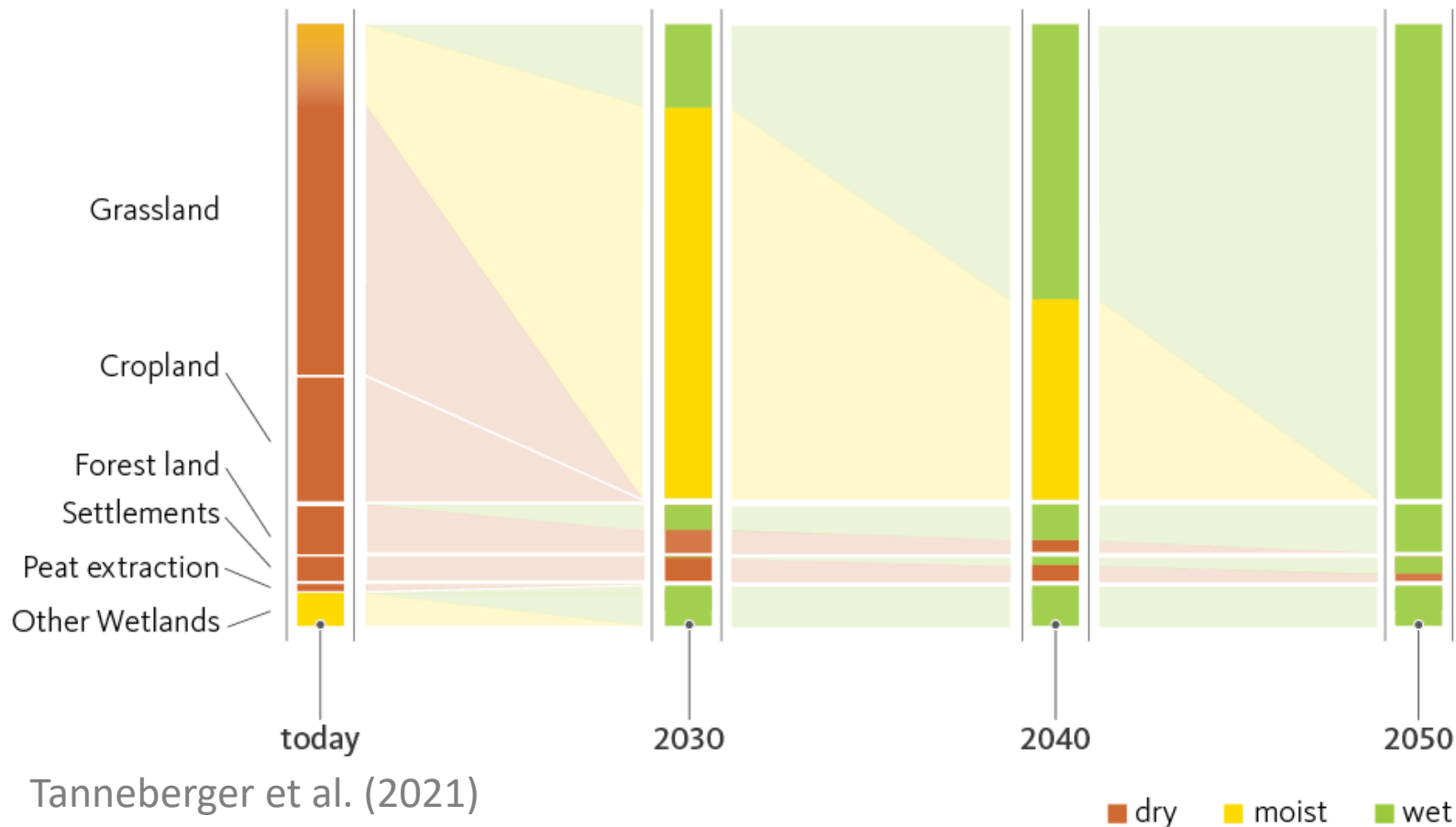


Peatland rewetting is a chance for agriculture to achieve climate targets

A small part of the agricultural land (x) causes a large part of the GHG emissions related to agriculture (y)



Swift and large-scale rewetting is necessary to achieve net zero



>50.000 ha per year → dimension: coal phase-out!

Sommer et al. 2024



Land Use Policy
Volume 147, December 2024, 107363



Deriving a justified budget for peatland rewetting – Applying the German coal phase-out as a blueprint

Pia Sommer ^a ✉, Sebastian Lakner ^{a,1} ✉, Anke Nordt ^{b,1} ✉,
Franziska Tanneberger ^{b,1} ✉, Johannes Wegmann ^{c,1} ✉

Continued value generation on wet peatlands is key: New crops – new products – new markets

Biomass

- Material use
- Energetic use
- (Fodder; food)

→ **paludiculture***

Energy

- Solar energy
- Wind energy

... if peatlands are
rewetted at the
same time!

Ecosystem services

- Climate protection
- Water protection
- Water retention
- Cooling
- Biodiversity

Ecotourism

- Hiking
- Bird observation
- Accommodation,
catering

→ Combination possible and necessary for social and economic sustainability

* paludiculture = productive use of wet peatlands



Bild: Stiftung Naturschutz Schleswig-Holstein

Substrat mats

Fiberboards



Bild: Studio Tjeerd Veenhoven

Sandwich boards



Bild: A. Nordt

Foam boards

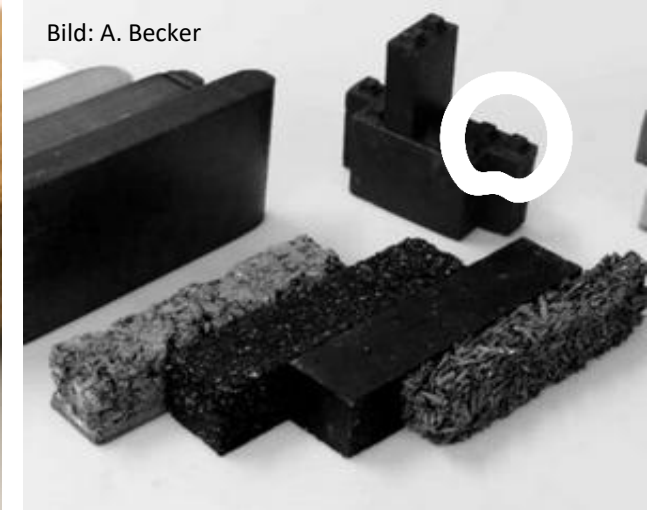


Bild: A. Becker

Biochar

Construction boards



Bild: A. Nordt



Thatched roofs



Bild: B. Spanjers

Implementation of paludiculture in Germany



In the past: AES, nature conservation, carbon credits,
start-ups: c. 30,000 ha (mainly wet meadows)

PaludiNet projects: duration ~2022-2032

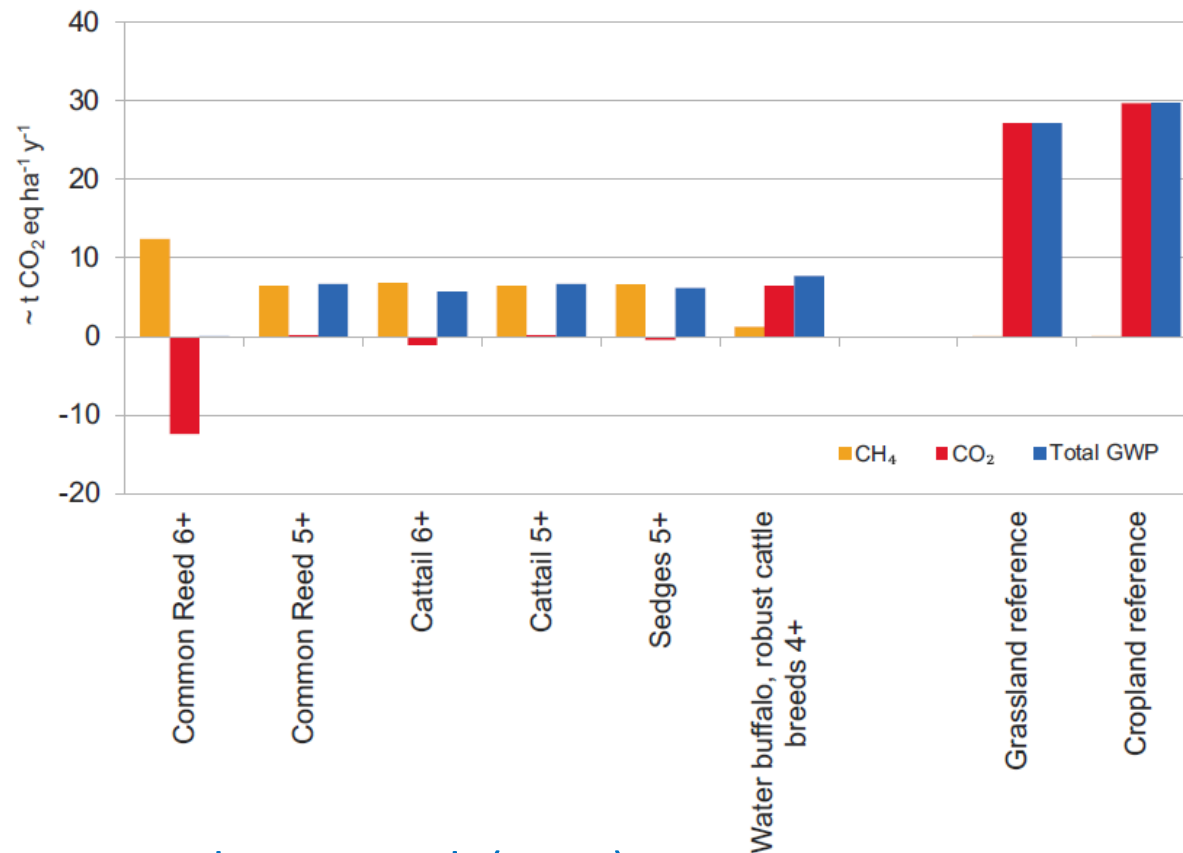
- Klimafarm (BMUV) – 405 ha, Nasswiesen
- RoNNi (BMEL) – bis 20 ha, Rohrkolben
- MOOSland (BMEL) – bis 20 ha, Torfmoos
- LiLaTeufel (BMEL) – 200 ha, Nasswiesen & Anbaupaludikultur
- (MOOReturn) (BMEL) – 300 ha, Nasswiesen
- PaludiMV (BMUV) – 795 ha, Nasswiesen, Schilf, Rohrkolben
- WetNetBB (BMEL) – 2430 ha, Nasswiesen
- BluMo (BMUV) – 750 ha, Nasswiesen
- MoorWERT (BMUV) – 60 ha, Nasswiesen

PaludiCentral
Overall
coordination
and evaluation
of the PaludiNet
projects

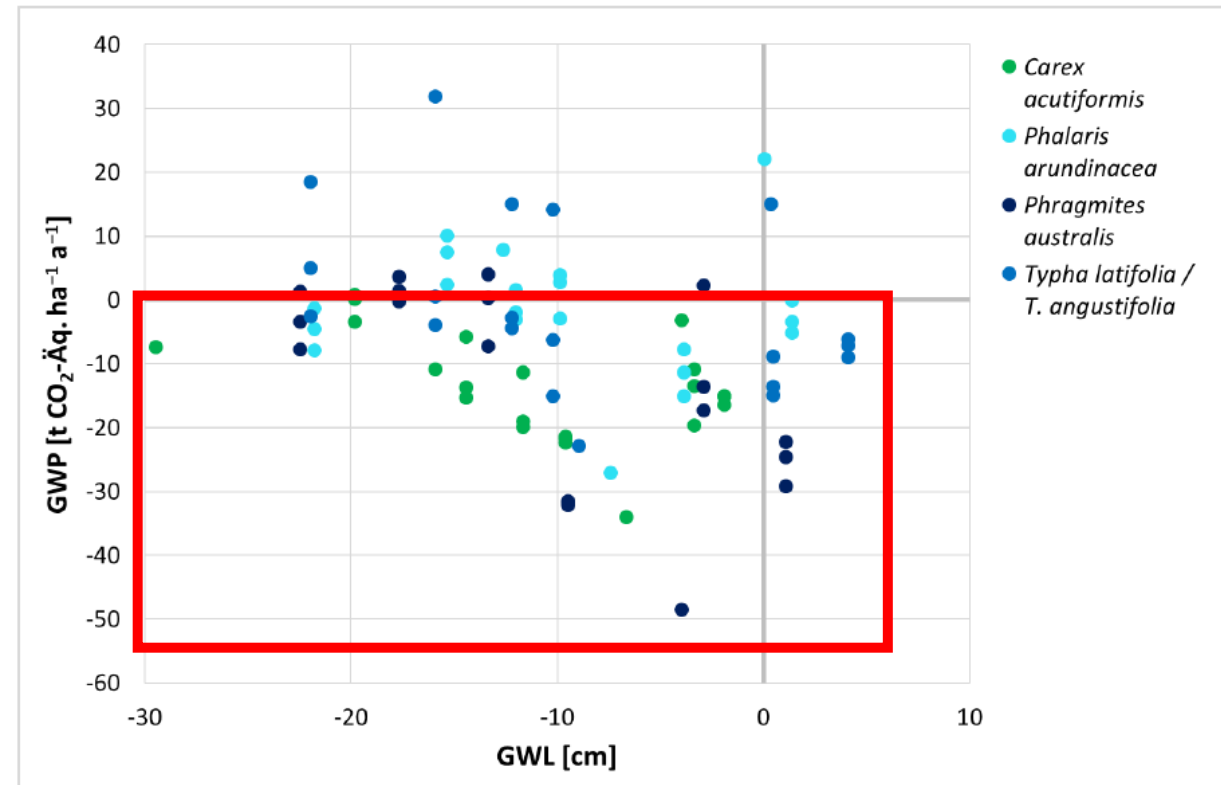


In the future: ANK funding „Palu“ (federal government)

Increasing evidence from GHG measurements on paludiculture sites



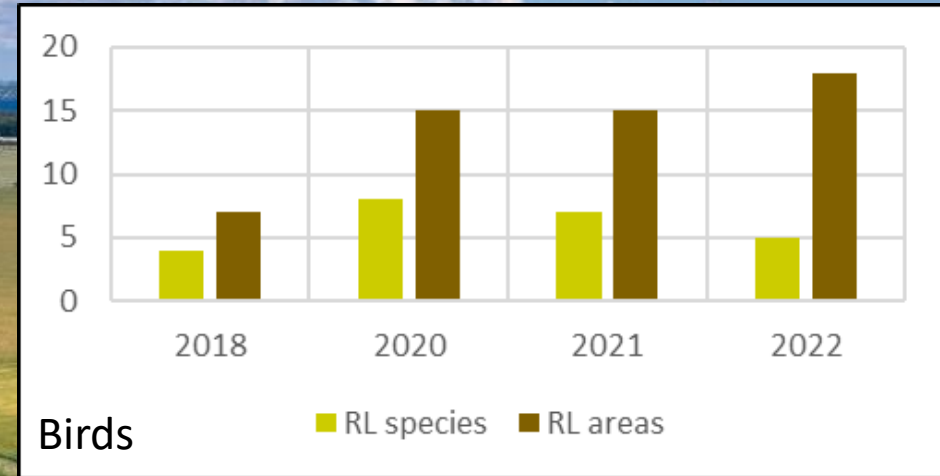
[Tanneberger et al. \(2022\)](#)



[Eickenscheidt et al. \(2023\)](#)

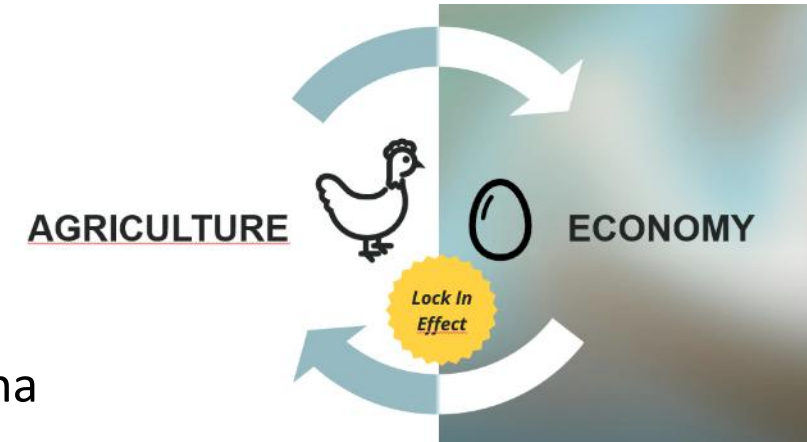
Rewetting + paludiculture: Biodiversity benefits

- Reference: drained peatland!
- Focus: mire-typical and mire-specific biodiversity
- Example 10ha cattail site established in 2018/19

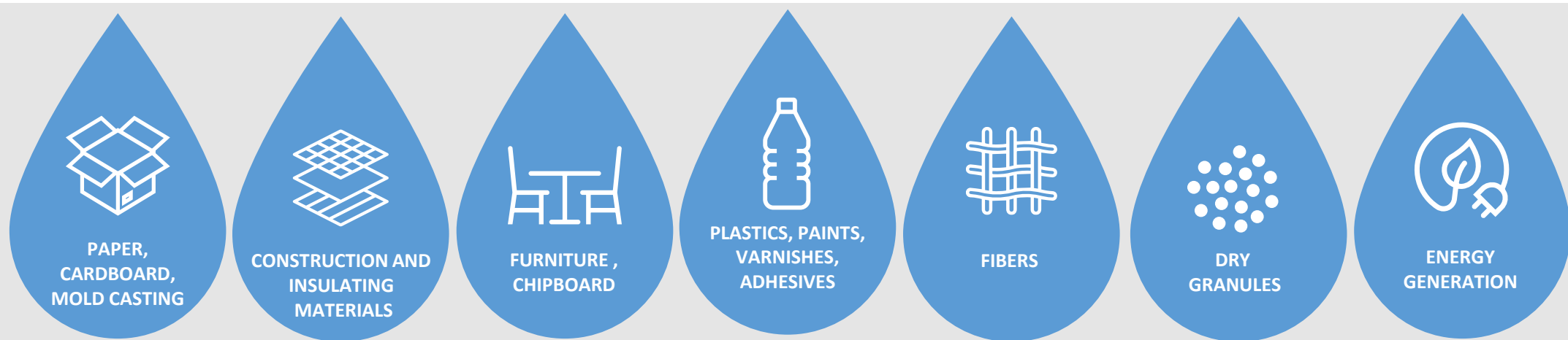


Dragonflies:
40% of the regions' species present
(25% reproducing)

We need to solve the ,hen and egg' challenge



Total area of agriculturally used peatlands to be rewetted in Germany: 1 mio ha



Good Guess Szenario: Raw material content of **5%** paludiculture → 1/3 of potential area in DE

Better Case Szenario: Raw material content of **10%** paludiculture → 2/3 of potential area in DE

Better Case Szenario: Raw material content of **15%** paludiculture → total potential area in DE

Alliance of pioneers

An alliance of strong and determined business partners who are actively involved in the utilization of paludi biomass through a pilot product.



03/2025 OTTO: from 2028 ALL shipping boxes with max. paludi material



Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit!
Dziękuję bardzo za uwagę!

