



Peat Meadows in The Netherlands

Fenland Soil Conference

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Ely, United Kingdom

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Biont Research / Utrecht University

The Netherlands Research Program On Greenhouse Gas Dynamics In Peatlands And Organic Soils



stowa



Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen



Deltares



Gilles Erkens, Ralf Aben, Jan van den Akker, Sanneke van Asselen, Merit van den Berg, Jim Boonman, Alex Buzacott, Daniel van de Craats, Gijs van Dijk, Wietse Franssen, Christian Fritz, Sarah Faye Harpenslager, Mariet Hefting, Rudi Hessel, Tom Heuts, Saskia Hommes, Jordy van 't Hull, Ronald Hutjes, Ko van Huissteden, Siem Jansen, Joost Keuskamp, Judith van der Knaap, Hans Koning, Henk Kooi, Bart Kruijt, Ron Lootens, Roel Melman, Laura Nougues, Bas van de Riet, Ype van de Velde, Gerard Velthof, Simone Weidner, and many others



Peat Innovation Program The Netherlands, Theme: Clay in Peat



Ministerie van Landbouw,
Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit



provinsje fryslân
provincie fryslân



PROVINCIE UTRECHT



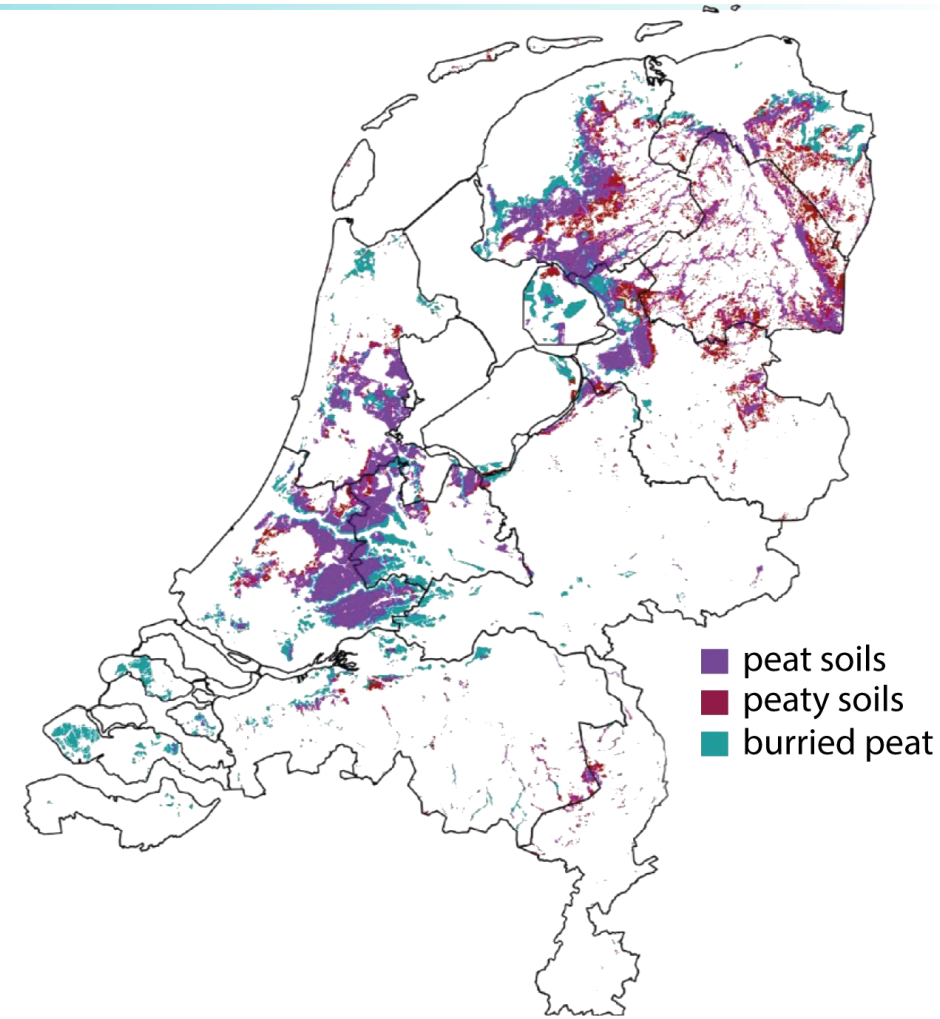
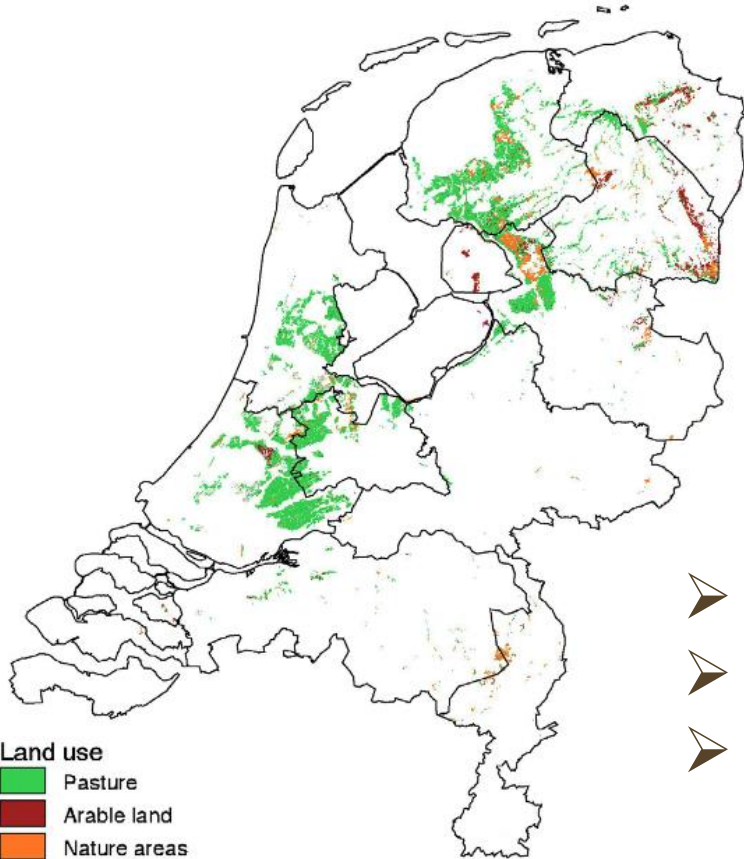
Universiteit Utrecht



Joost Keuskamp, Mariet Hefting, Maaïke van Agtmaal, Minne Holtrop, Frank Lenssinck, Ruud van Uffelen, Thom van der Sluis, Jochim Deru, and many others

Peatlands in The Netherlands

- ~9% surface area
- Peat thickness 0.5 (North) – 8 m (West)



- 80 % in use for grazing
- Drained with ditches, up to a depth of 20-100 cm
- 50 % of emission of agricultural soils.





Source: commonland



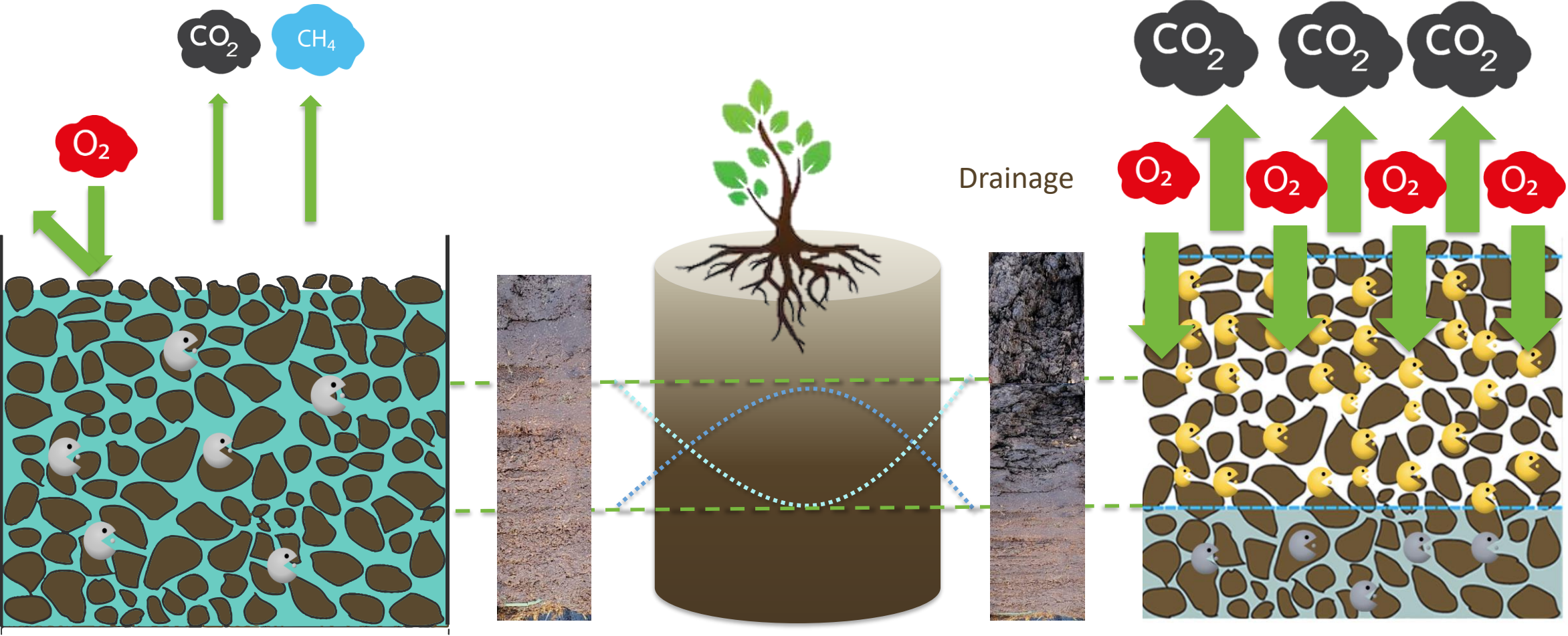
Source:NOBV

Peat profile with intact and oxidised peat



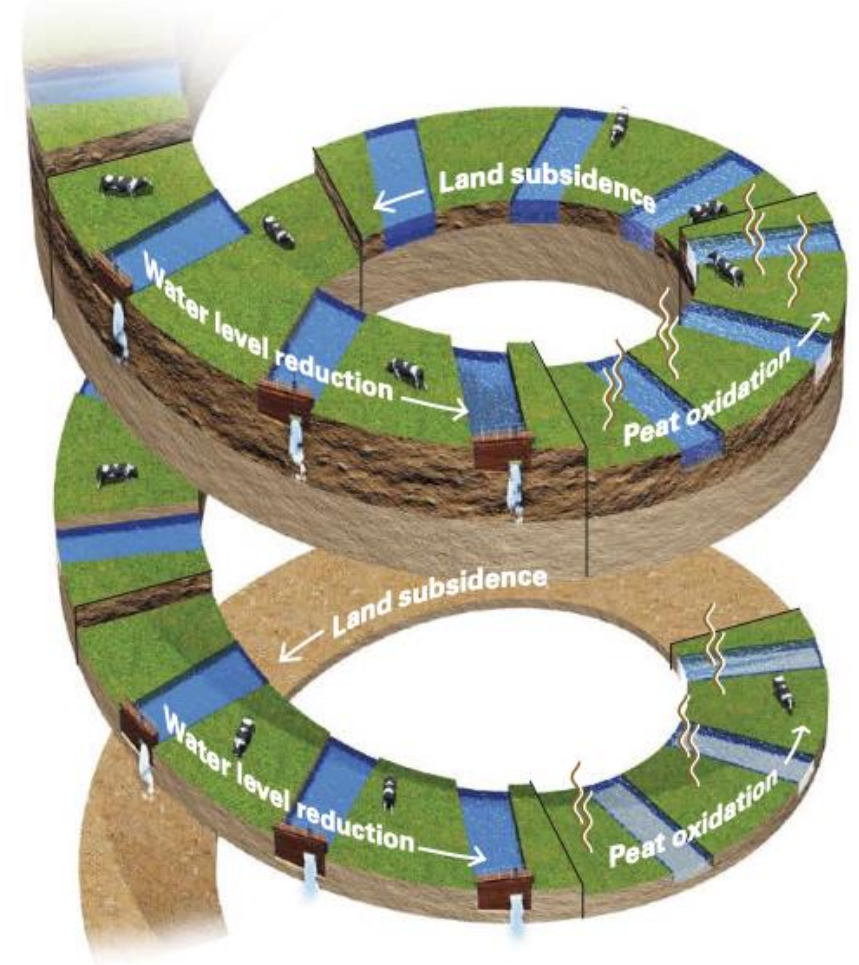
Rouveen, Duygu Tolunay (E&B, UU)

Drainage causes peat oxidation



Land subsidence and drainage

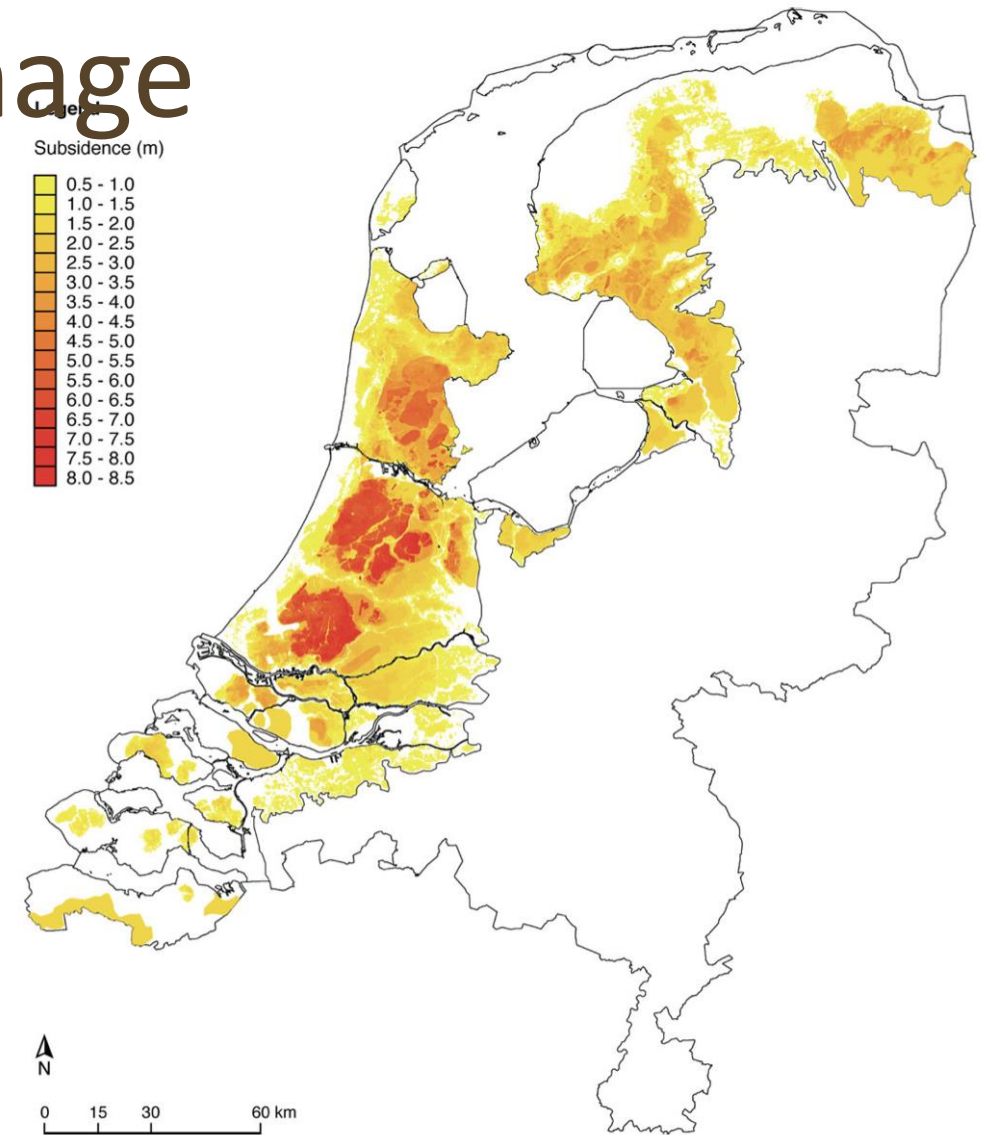
- Subsidence rate of .2~2.5 cm/y.
- Keeping constant groundwater levels, requires lowering of ditch water levels so that peat oxidation and CO₂ release continue at a constant pace.



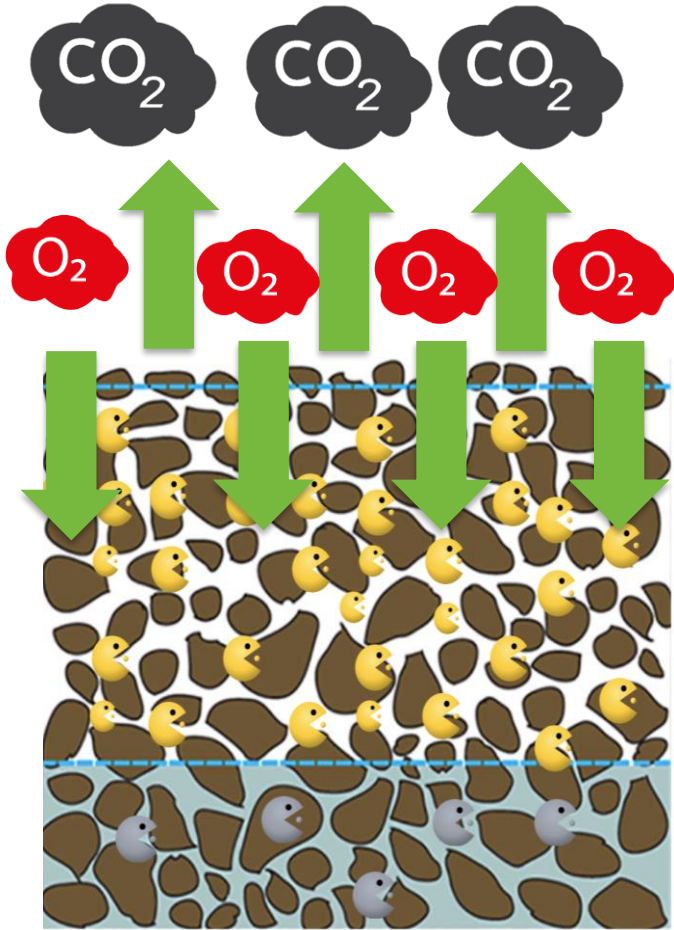
Land subsidence and drainage

- Subsidence rate of .2~2.5 cm/y.
- Keeping constant groundwater levels, requires lowering of ditch water levels so that peat oxidation and CO₂ release continue at a constant pace.
- Cumulative effect of the past 1000 years up to 8 m.

➤ Damages to infrastructure alone are estimated to be **5 billion euros** in the coming thirty years



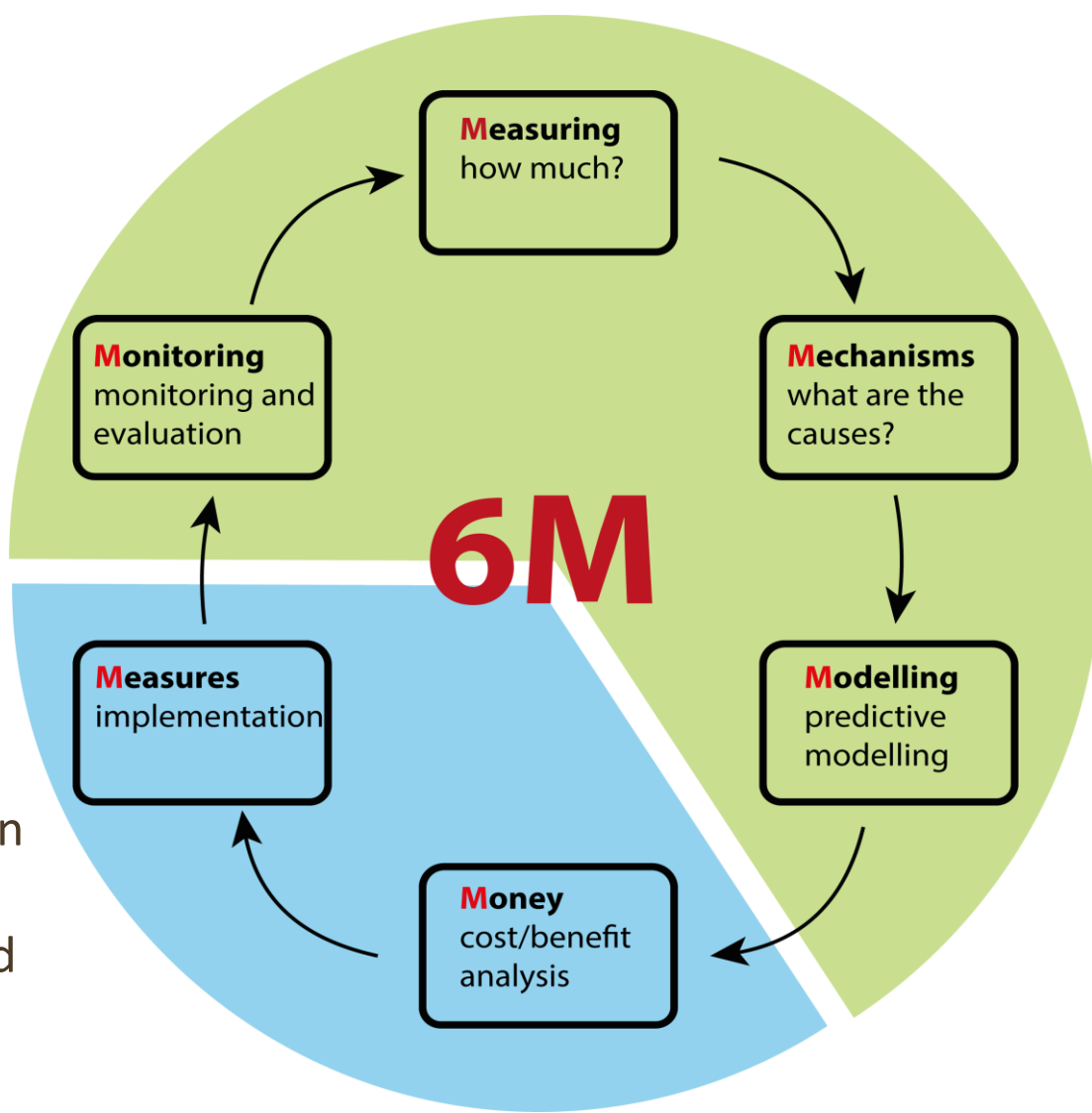
GHG emissions from peatlands



- CO₂, CH₄, N₂O
- Emission: ~5.6 Mton CO_{2eq} yr⁻¹
(Ruysenaars et al., 2020)

- National climate law and climate agreement:
Reduction of 1 Mton CO_{2eq} yr⁻¹ in 2030

➤ National climate law and climate agreement: Reduction of 1 Mton CO_{2eq} yr⁻¹ in 2030



NOBV
National research program

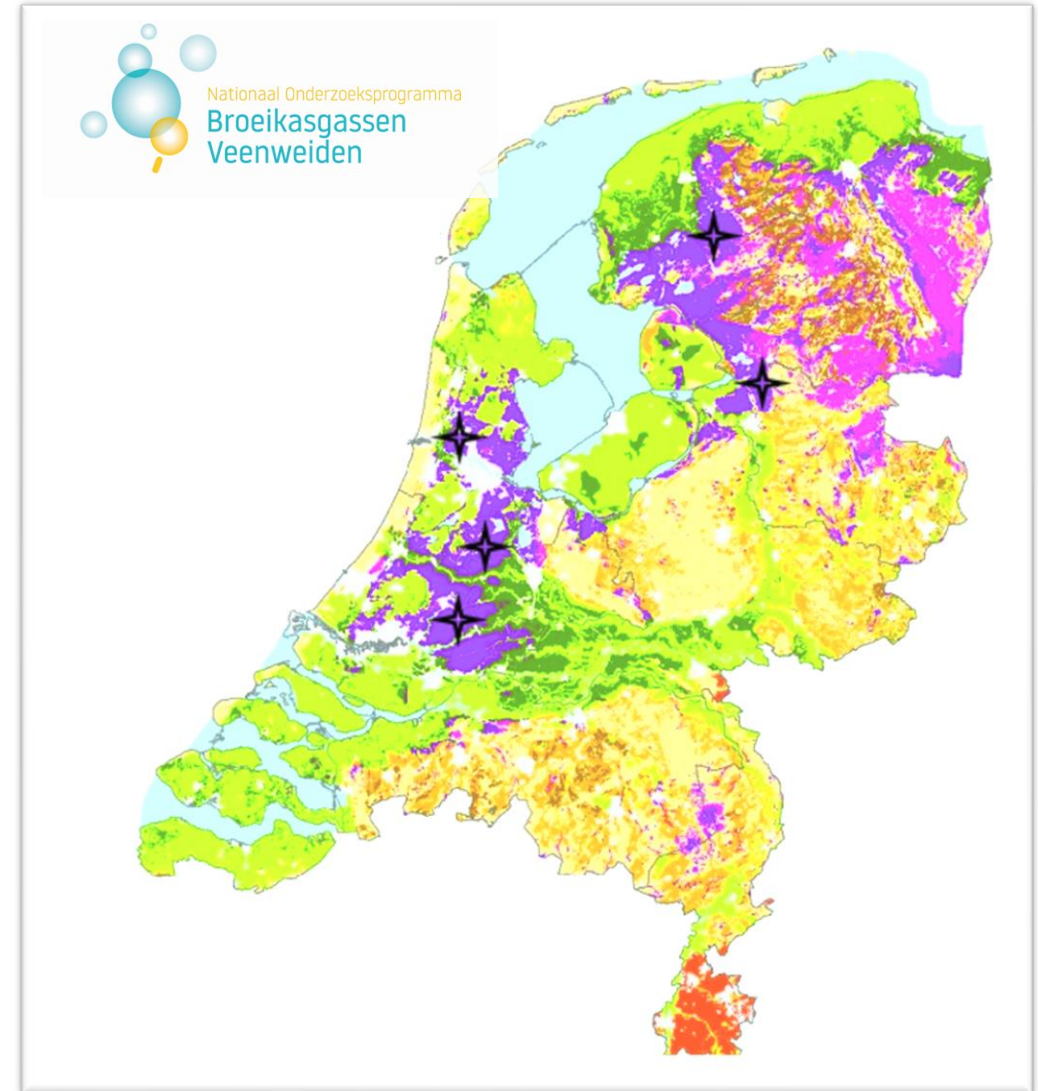
- ✓ Innovative measures
- ✓ Practical implementation
- ✓ Agronomic practices and monetary benefits
- ✓ Farmers, waterboards, provinces

- ✓ Monitor the effectivity of existing measures
- ✓ Nationwide monitoring network
- ✓ Mechanistic understanding of peat oxidation and its drivers
- ✓ Numeric modelling for upscaling and reporting

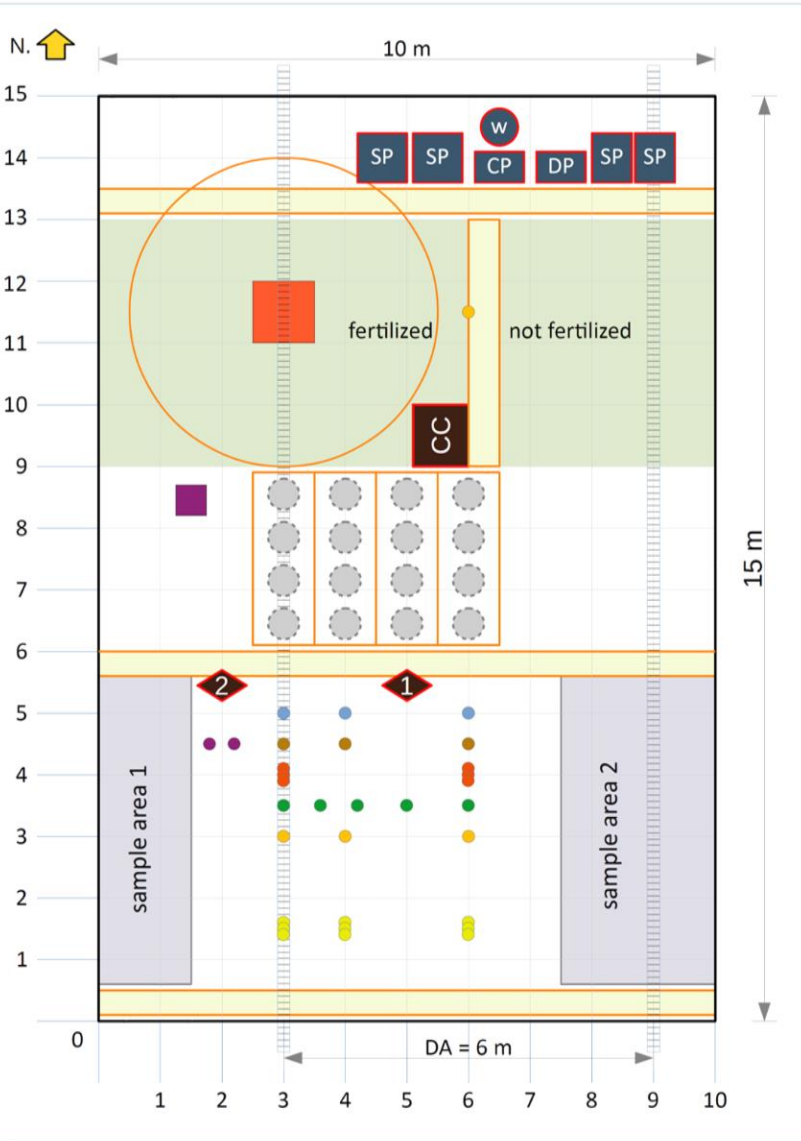
After Erkens en Stauthamer, 2012

NOBV research program

- Nationwide monitoring network
- Evaluating the effectiveness of *current* measures
- Mechanistic understanding
- Modelling for upscaling and reporting



NOBV Monitoring sites



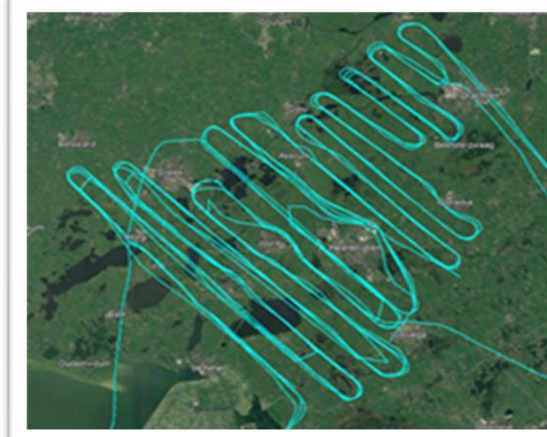
Continuous monitoring of:

- GHG emission
- Land subsidence
- Ground water table
- Redox conditions
- Pore water quality
- Grass production

Paired between measure and control

Coherent and complete set of parameters for process-based modelling

GHG Measurements at different scales

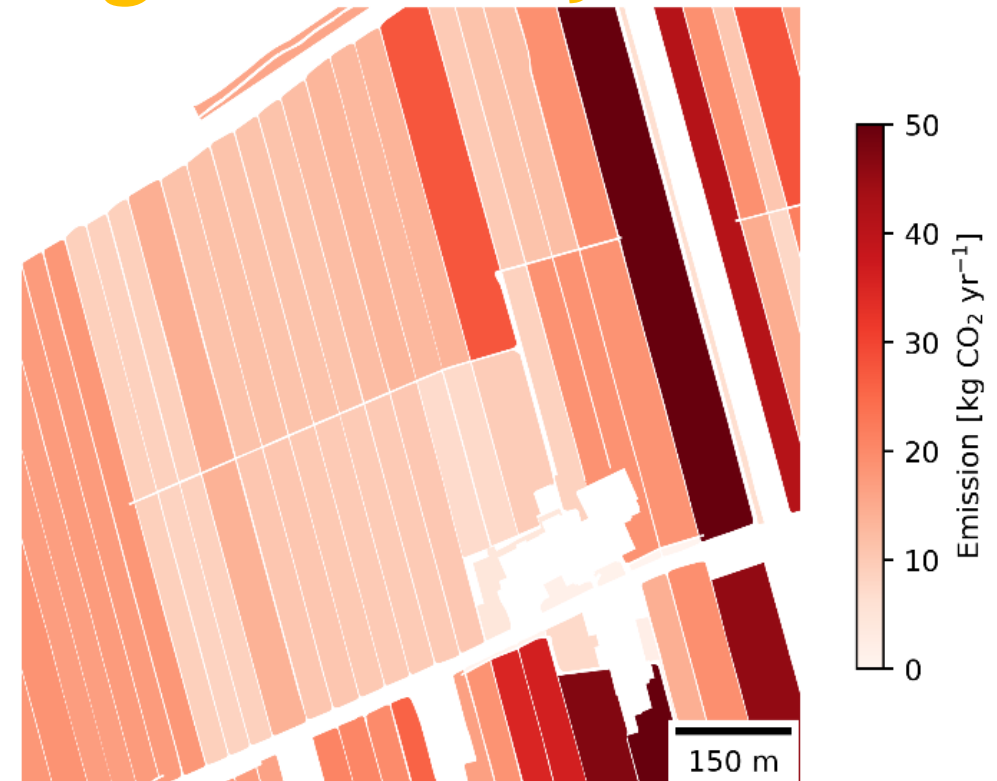


➤ For parametrisation (lab) and validation of models at different scales

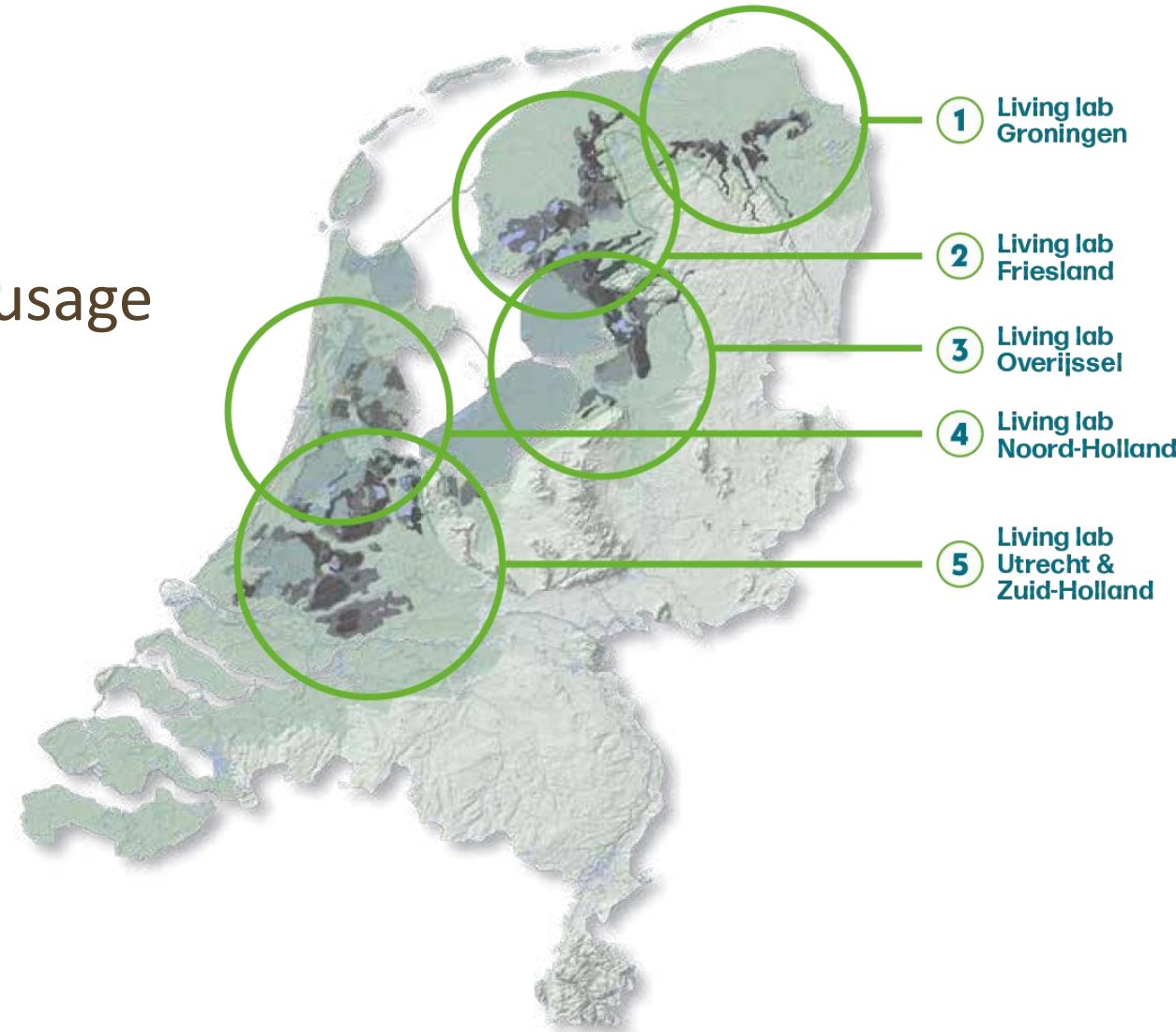
Modelling emissions for policy making

SOMERS model ensemble and registration system

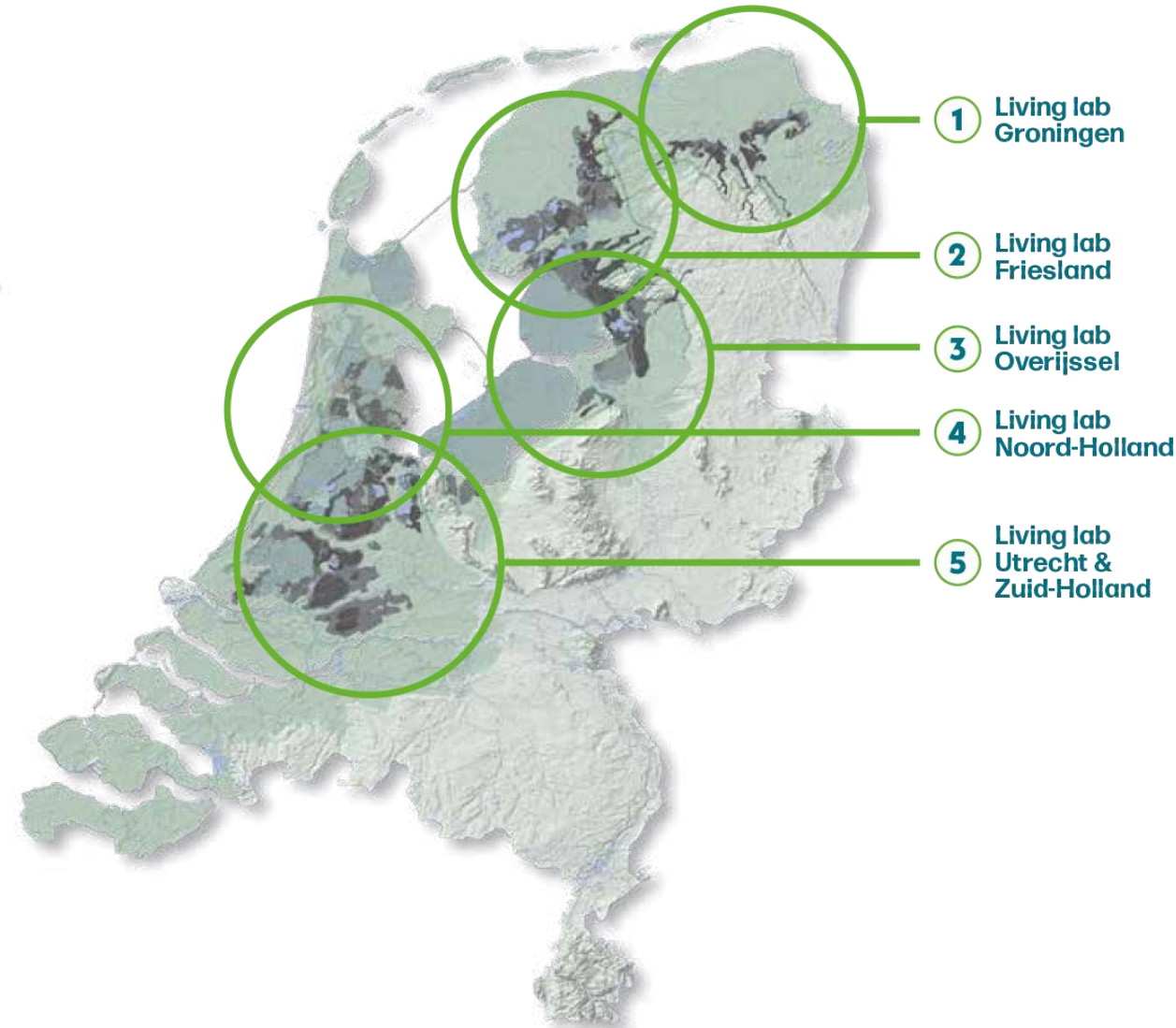
- **Watertable** depth as a function of drain water levels, peat type, WIS, and parcel width.
- **Emissions** as a function of soil moisture and temperature
- **‘Calculation rules’**: Indication of C-mitigation to expect from measures for a certain location



- Sustainable and economically viable usage of peatlands.
- Innovative measures for current and alternative agricultural practices.
- Locally focused
- From research to implementation



INNOVATIONS FOR FUTURE-PROOF PEATLANDS

A**CLAY IN PEAT****B****WET CROPS****C****FARMING IN HIGH WATER
TABLE AREAS****D****PEAT MOSS**

A**CLAY IN PEAT****Goals:**

- Decrease peat oxidation in the oxidised zone.
- No large investments
- 'Business as usual'

How:

- Thin layer of clay (1cm) on top of the peat
- Natural mixing (bioturbation)
- Clay sourced from infrastructural works



FROM FIELD-SCALE TO LAB-SCALE

- 20 demosites in collaboration with farmers, contractors and local authorities.



FROM FIELD-SCALE TO LAB

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- Small-scale 'clay palettes' to test different clay types



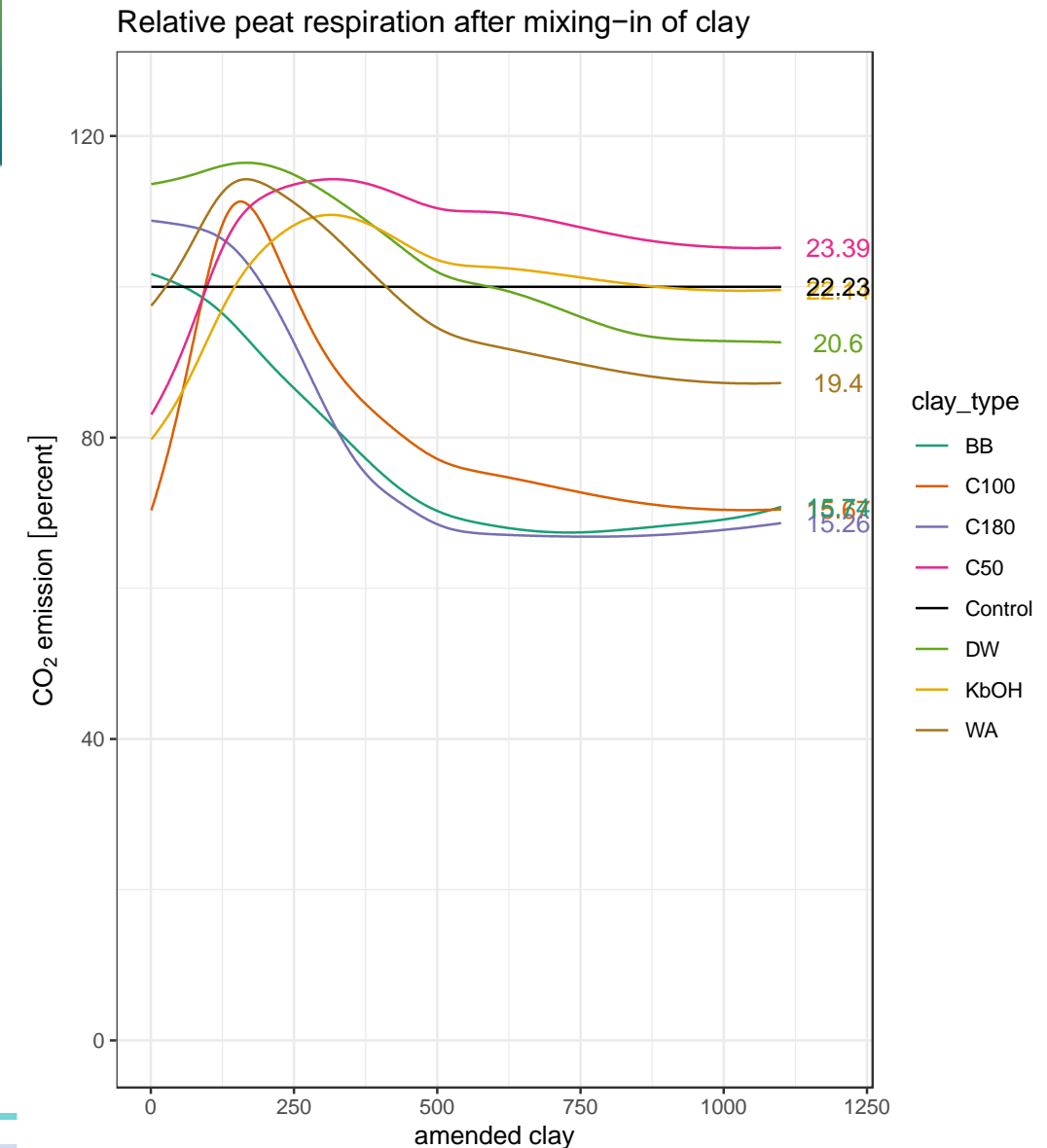
FROM FIELD-SCALE TO LAB-SCALE

- 20 demosites in collaboration with farmers, contractors and local authorities.
- Small-scale ‘clay palettes’ to test different clay types
- Laboratory experiments to test effectiveness under controlled conditions



LABORATORY INCUBATIONS

- Lab incubations show a decrease in CO₂ emission upto ~33% over a three year period.
- Reduction translates to a potential decrease of 2.3 tC/ha per clay application.



DEMOSITES (WORK IN PROGRESS)

Farmers

- Yield quality and quantity OK
- Bearing capacity at start of season
- Less severe draught periods

Contractors

- Doable with existing machinery
- Investigating new machines for upscaling
- Dosing across the fields needs improvement



FIRST CONCLUSIONS

- Potential to decrease peat oxidation
- Does not require large investments
- Farmers report no negative effects

➤ **How do lab results translate to the field?**



• THANK YOU 😊

Joost A. Keuskamp, Dr.
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Utrecht University

MORE INFORMATION ON PRESENTED PROJECTS



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SUSTAINABILITY | OPPORTUNITY | INNOVATION | LEARNING