

Seminar

THE ROLE OF WETLANDS IN AGRICULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Restoration of peatlands (peat soils) (preservation of the peat layer). The restoration of the hydrological regime will not only stop the decomposition and degradation of the peat layer and reduce GHG emissions, but it will also initiate peat formation processes, which will lead to peat accumulation and organic carbon sequestration; in the long run, typical peatland habitats will re-appear, supporting the restoration of biodiversity. It is planned to restore 8,000 ha by 2026. EUR 16 million has been allocated for this.

Peatlands can help to reduce GHG emissions; however, as the climate is changing, the ability of peatlands to store the necessary water will become increasingly important. Natural and restored peatlands are important not only in the context of climate change mitigation and water quality improvement, but also in the regulation of water run-off (reducing the risk of floods and droughts) and the preservation of valuable habitats of rare and protected species. Once peatlands have been restored, further work will be carried out to maintain the restored peatlands.