Results and benefits

- Inventory of degraded peatlands carried out.
- Approbated methodology for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions accounting in peatlands, according to Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines.
- National GHG emission factors developed for the main categories of emission sources in managed wetlands.
- Recommendations for sustainable management of degraded peatlands, taking into account climatic, ecological and economic factors.
- Optimization model for the sustainable management of degraded peatlands developed.
- Nature Management Plan for *Natura 2000* site – Nature Reserve "Lauga Mire" elaborated.
- Assessment of ecosystem services of degraded peatlands carried out.
- Land-use scenarios implemented in degraded peatlands.

As a result of recultivation actions, the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions is planned to be 2226,54 tonnes of CO_2 per year.

Project implementers

Nature Conservation Agency Republic of Latvia
www.daba.gov.lv

Apvienība Baltijas jūras krastu aizsardzībai BALTIJAS KRASTI
www.baltijaskrasti.lv

Latvian Peat Association
www.latvijaskudra.lv

SILAVA
www.silava.lv

Project funding

Life

Administration of Latvian Environmental Protection Fund

Basic information

Implementation time: 1st September, 2015 – 31st August, 2019
Total financing: 1 828 318 EUR
Financing of EU LIFE program: 1 096 990 EUR
National co-financing via Administration of Latvian Environmental Protection Fund: 554 288 EUR
Project partners co-financing: 177 040 EUR

More information

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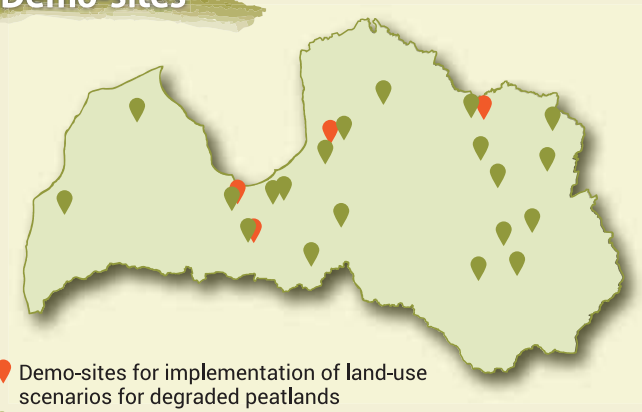
REstore
LIFE project

Sustainable and responsible management and re-use of degraded peatlands in Latvia

Demo-sites



- Demo-sites for implementation of land-use scenarios for degraded peatlands
- Places for GHG emissions measurements

LIFE REstore –

Sustainable and responsible management and re-use of degraded peatlands in Latvia.

For Climat

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission factors suitable for the climatic conditions of Latvia have been developed for managed transitional mire and rised bog soils.

GHG emission reduction has been achieved by implementing different land-use scenarios in the demo-sites.

Performance data for the calculation of GHG emissions and the conversion of GHG emissions from organic soils into the national GHG inventory report have been prepared.

For biodiversity

Recommendations for implementation of the most appropriate land-use scenarios in degraded peatlands have been developed.

Economics

Solutions found for effective use of degraded peatland areas and local resources, balancing climate, economic and environmental aspects.

The aim of LIFE REstore –

to develop recommendations for sustainable use of degraded peatlands.

Actions

Inventory and data availability

To identify areas of degraded peatlands and their criteria: vegetation, hydrological regime, peat layer thickness and composition, characteristics of drainage systems.

GHG emissions measurements

To approbate methodology of GHG emissions accounting for organic soils and to develop national GHG emission factors.

Demo-sites

To develop recommendations and mechanisms for the implementation of the most efficient land-use scenarios for degraded peatlands.

Assessment of ecosystem services for peatlands

To evaluate ecosystem services and define economic value of ecosystem services of degraded peatlands.

Recultivation actions

Nature Reserve "Lauga Mire"

Restoration of hydrological regime, improving the dams system in drainage ditches.

Kalna peatland

Implementation of cranberry crop.

Ķemeru Mire

Implementation of renaturalization by profiling territory and sphagnum planting.

Kaigu peatland

Implementation of high-bush blueberries crop and afforestation.