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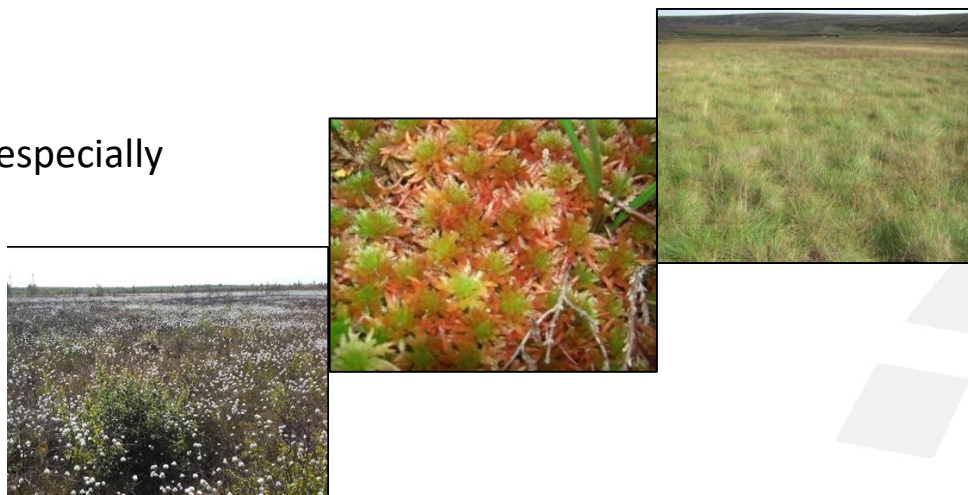
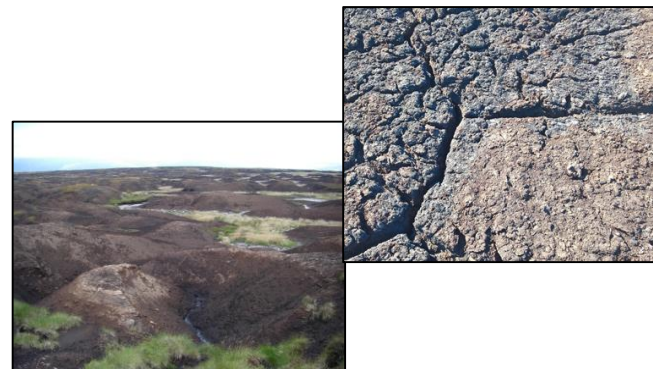
Cold humid islands – the scale of potential benefits



- Aim
 - Assuring function for peatland restoration
- Why bother with monitoring peatlands?

Evans et al (2019) report to BEIS in response to IPCC (2013)

 - UK peatlands currently large net sources of greenhouse gases
 - Could be net saving of greenhouse gases of 23 Mtonnes CO_{2eq}/yr
- Many ongoing restoration projects
 - Restoration funded by UK government and EU, especially EU LIFE projects
 - Who says they have worked?
- Where to target next?
- There may be bad news



Cold humid islands – relating all the potential benefits of restoration



- The land of many uses
 - Multiple ecosystem services
 - Provisioning – water, food, fibre
 - Supporting - biodiversity
 - Regulating – climate mitigation, water quality
 - Cultural – tourist destination
- Our peatlands have more externalities than any other British landscape
 - Few people live there but we all use them
- Underpinned by a functioning peatland
 - A peatlands exist because at some stage in the past they were accumulating organic matter
 - Nobody needs this



Cold humid islands? - Hypothesis



Bare burnt peat after Saddleworth Moor fire

Damaged peatland



Restoration



Functioning peatland



Sphagnum moss is the main peat forming plant

Dark surfaces



Green surfaces

Dry surfaces



Wet surfaces

Warm surfaces



Cool surfaces

Surface recession



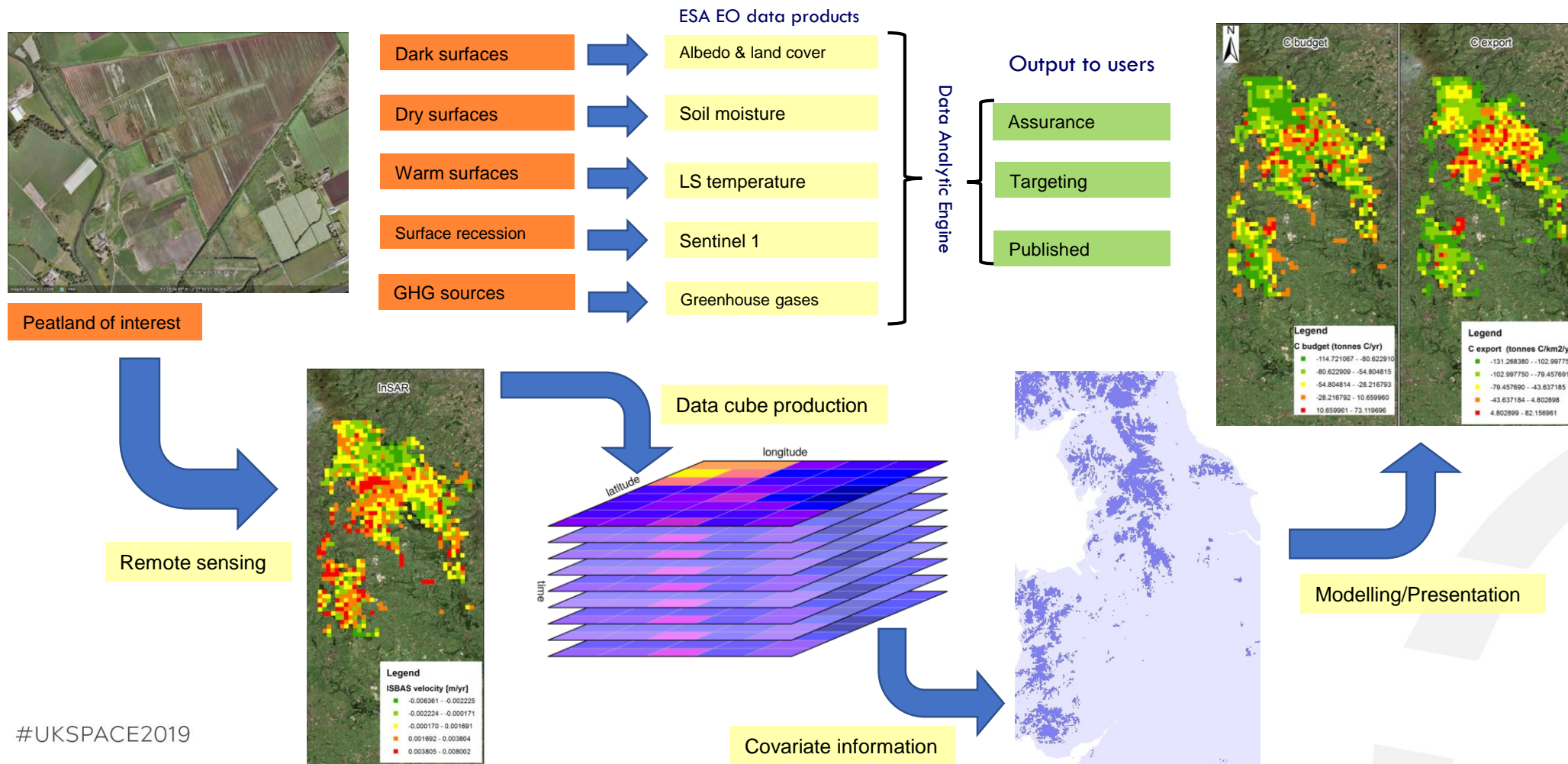
Aggradation

GHG sources

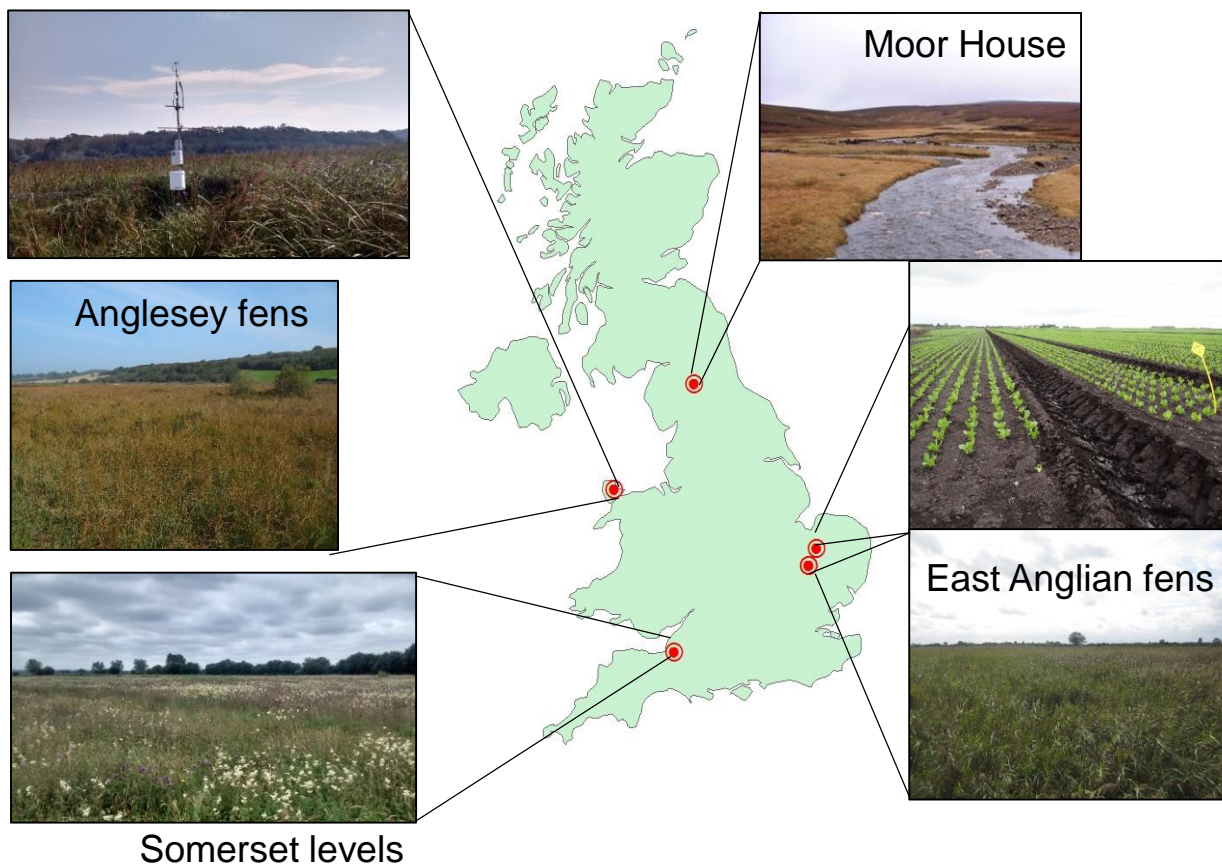


GHG sinks

Cold humid islands – ensuring useful results



Cold humid islands – ensuring useful results



■ Calibration

- We have multiple sites in a range of conditions

■ Control

- We are experts in the analysis of designed experiments
- We are experts in Bayesian modelling
- We need to use controls to assess change

Cold humid islands – which potential users have we spoken with?

