

# Climate Change Mitigation – the role of natural habitats



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# Climate Change

## Current Predictions

1.4°C – 6.4°C by 2100

## Implications for the UK

Warmer + Drier Summers

Milder + Wetter Winters

## Also

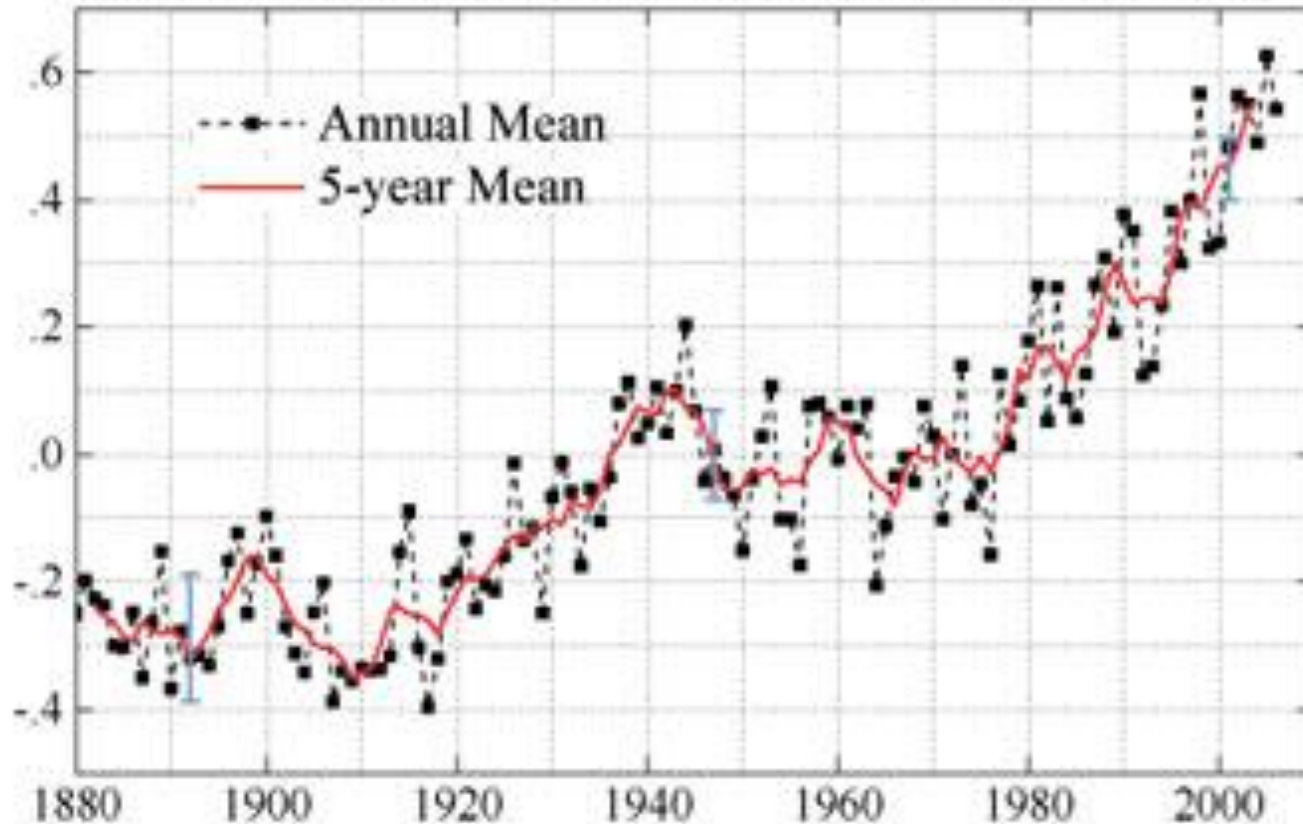
Increase in Extreme Weather

Sea Level Rise (0.18 – 0.59 m)

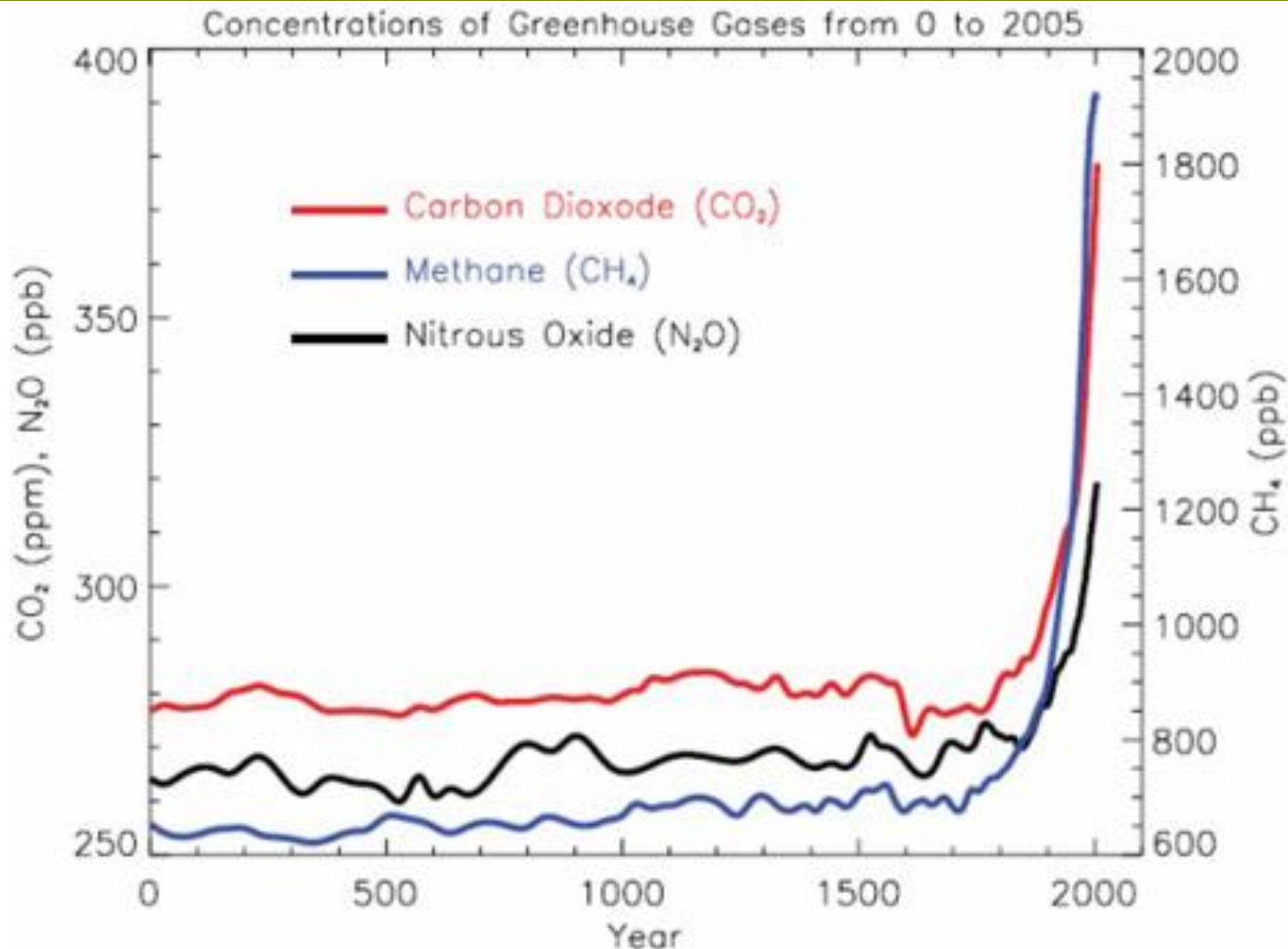


# Global Temperature Increase

(a) Global-Mean Surface Temperature Anomaly ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



# Greenhouse Gas Increase



# Impact on Biodiversity

## Changes In:

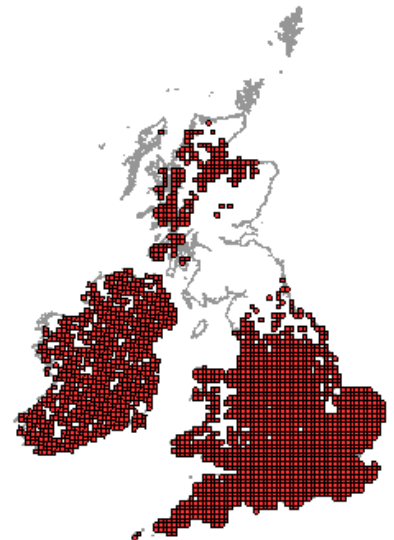
Distribution

Timing of seasonal events

Spread and impact of  
invasive species and  
disease

Competitive advantages  
between species

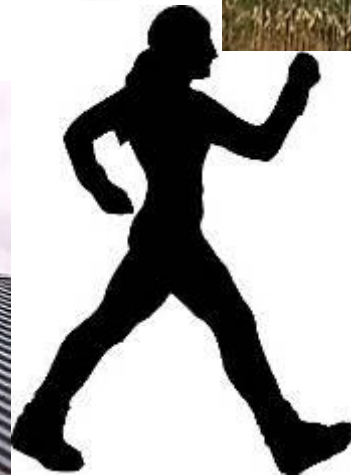
Winners and losers



Speckled Wood Distribution: UKBMS



# Conventional Solutions



# Natural Alternative?



# Natural Alternatives

Vegetation

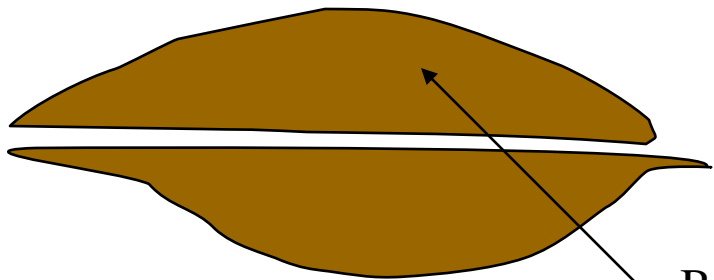
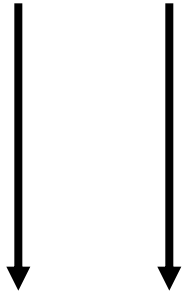
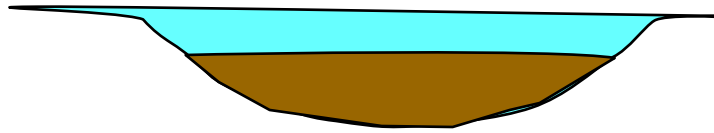
Soil

Organic Soils

Peat →



# Peat Formation



Bog Dome

Terrestrialisation

Paludification

Net result accumulation of organic material

Increases Acidity

Increases Water Retention



# Peat Extent

3% Worlds Land  
Surface  
(4,000,000 km<sup>2</sup>)

UK – 18,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
8.5 % UK land area



# Carbon Stored

World - 455 billion tons of carbon

Great Britain – 5071 million tonnes of carbon

Equivalent to 35 years U.K. emissions

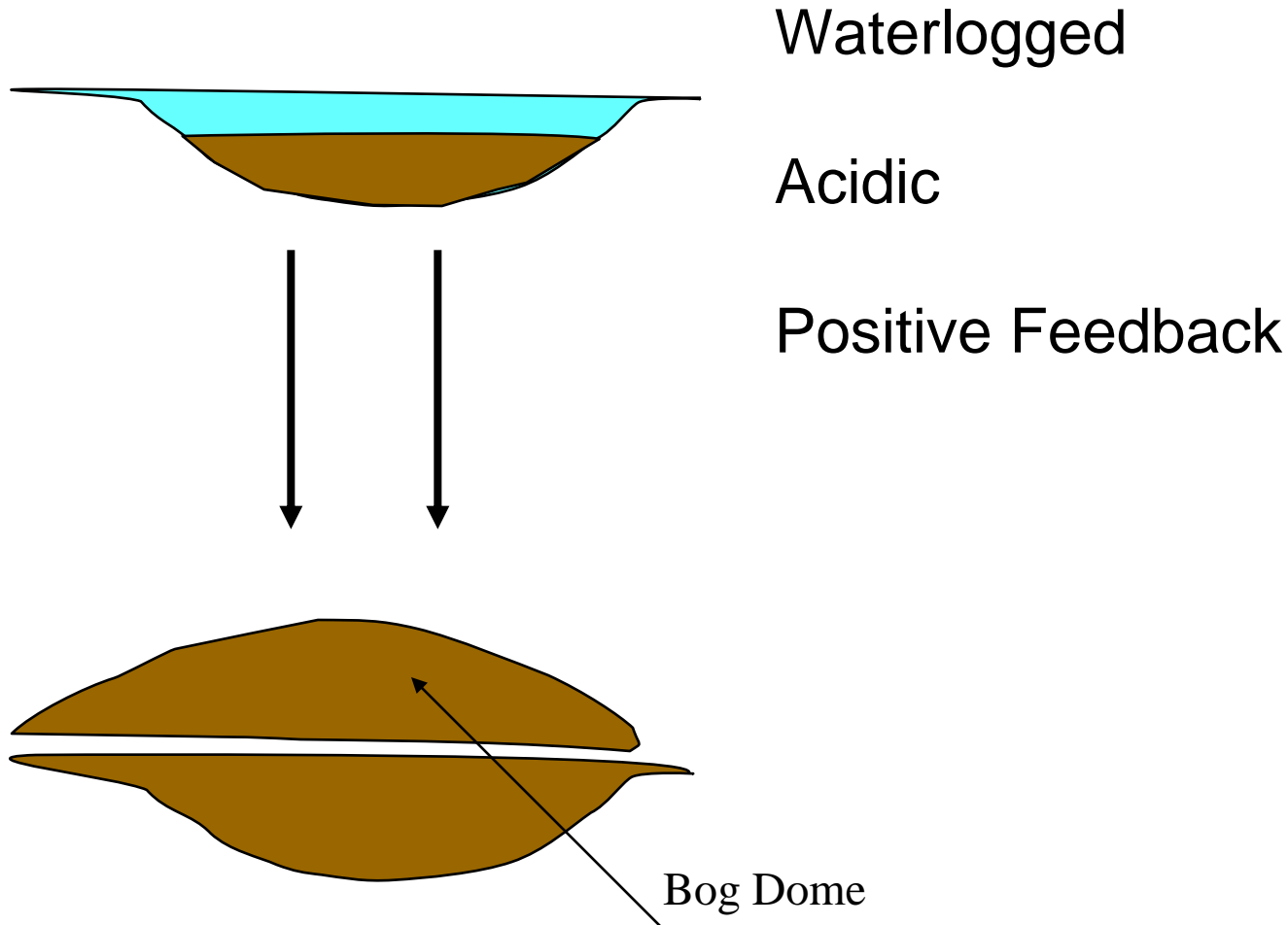
UK Peat - 2512 tonnes/ha

Taigas and steppes – 200-250 tonnes/ha

Tropical rain forests – 100 tonnes/ha



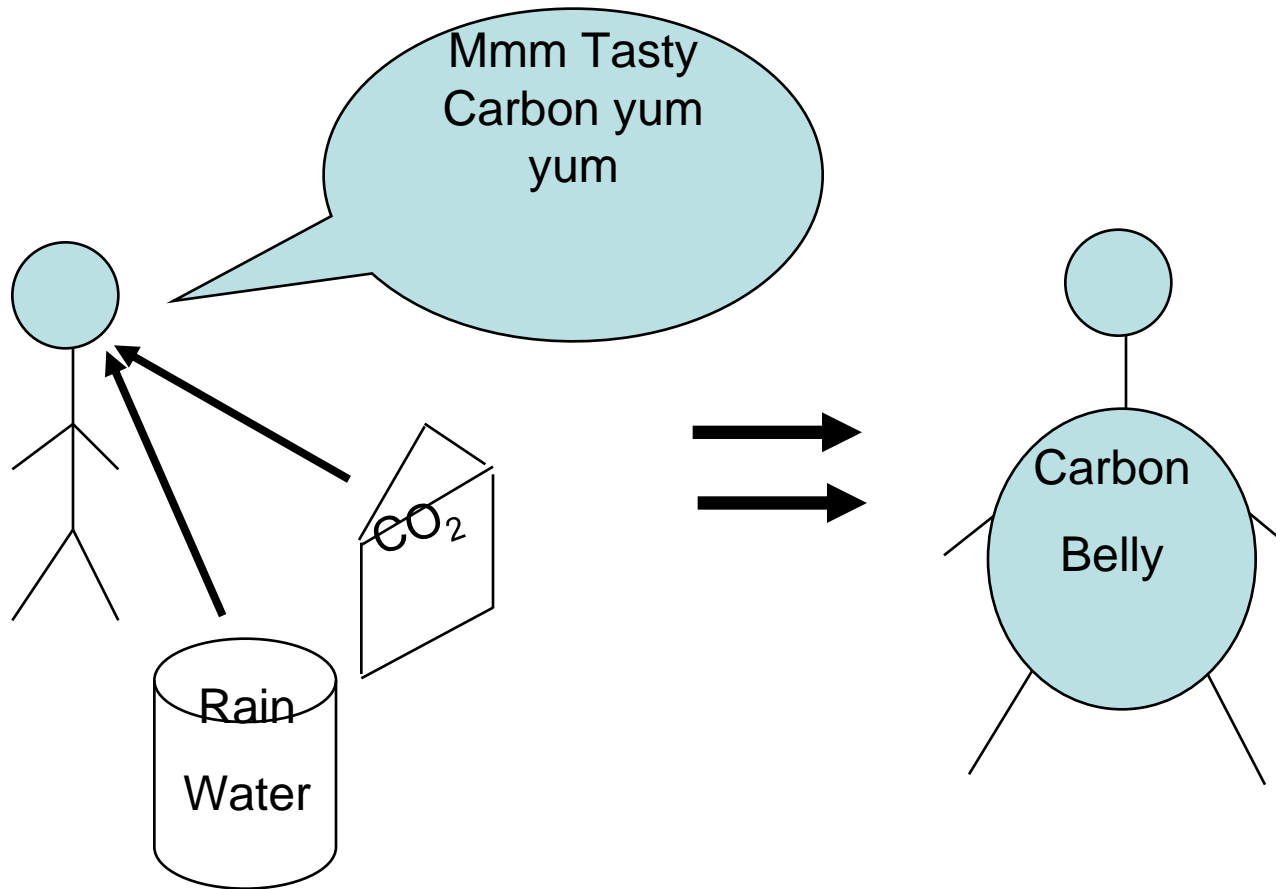
# Why does peat store so much carbon?



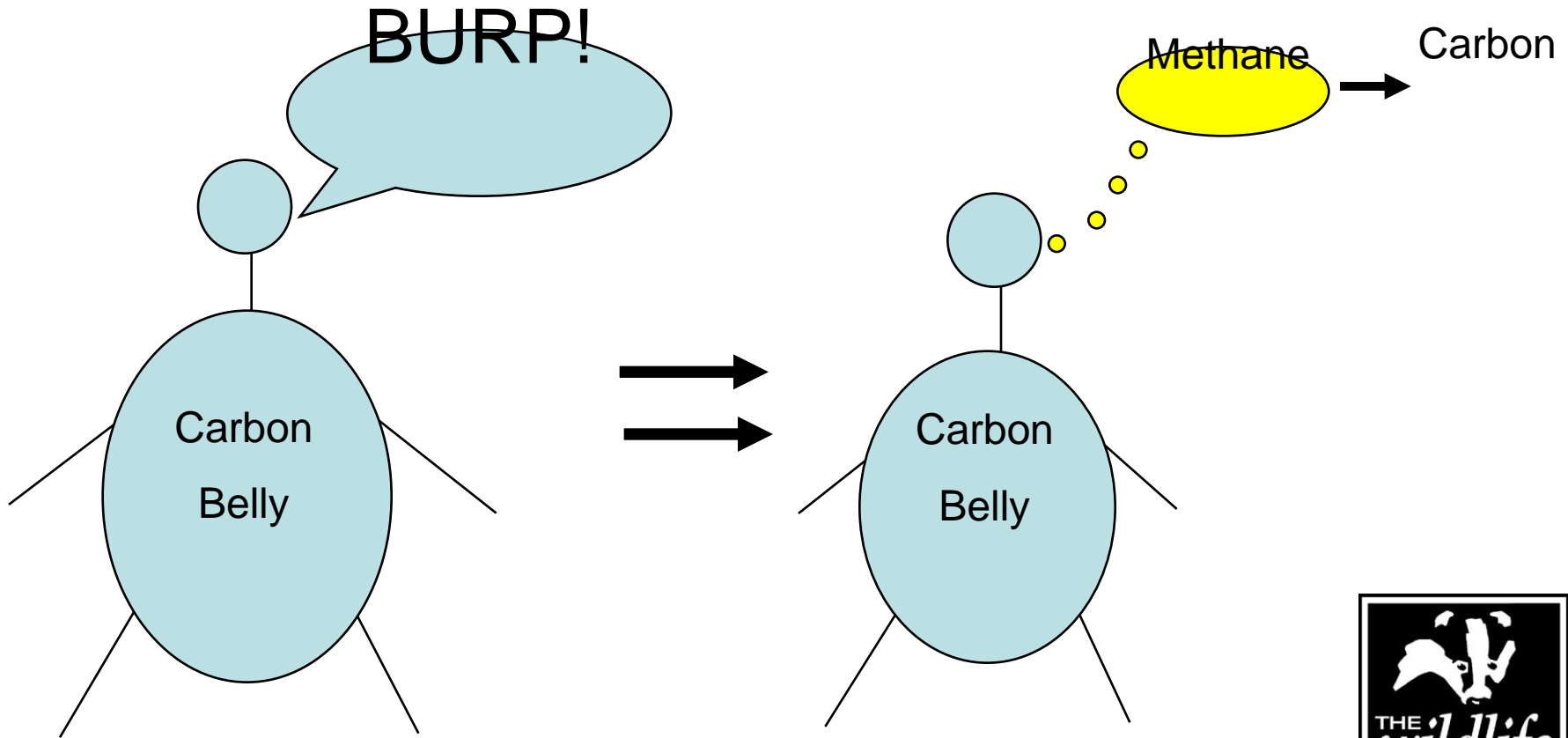
# Sphagnum



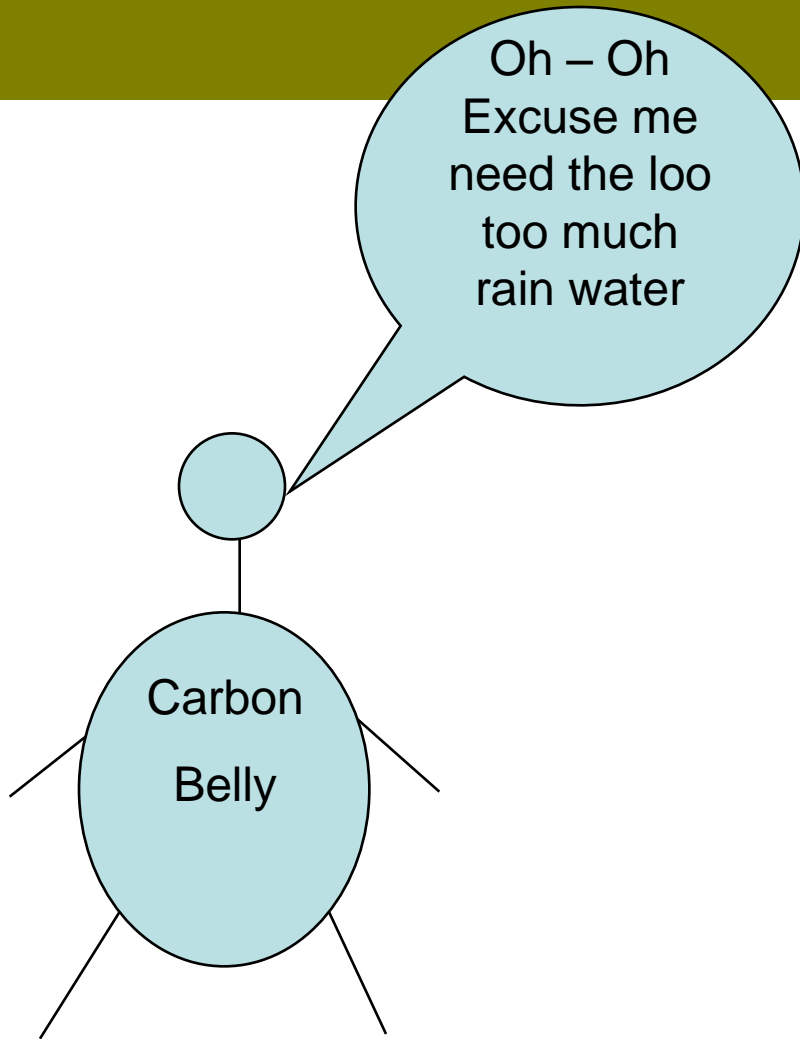
# Peat Carbon Dynamics I



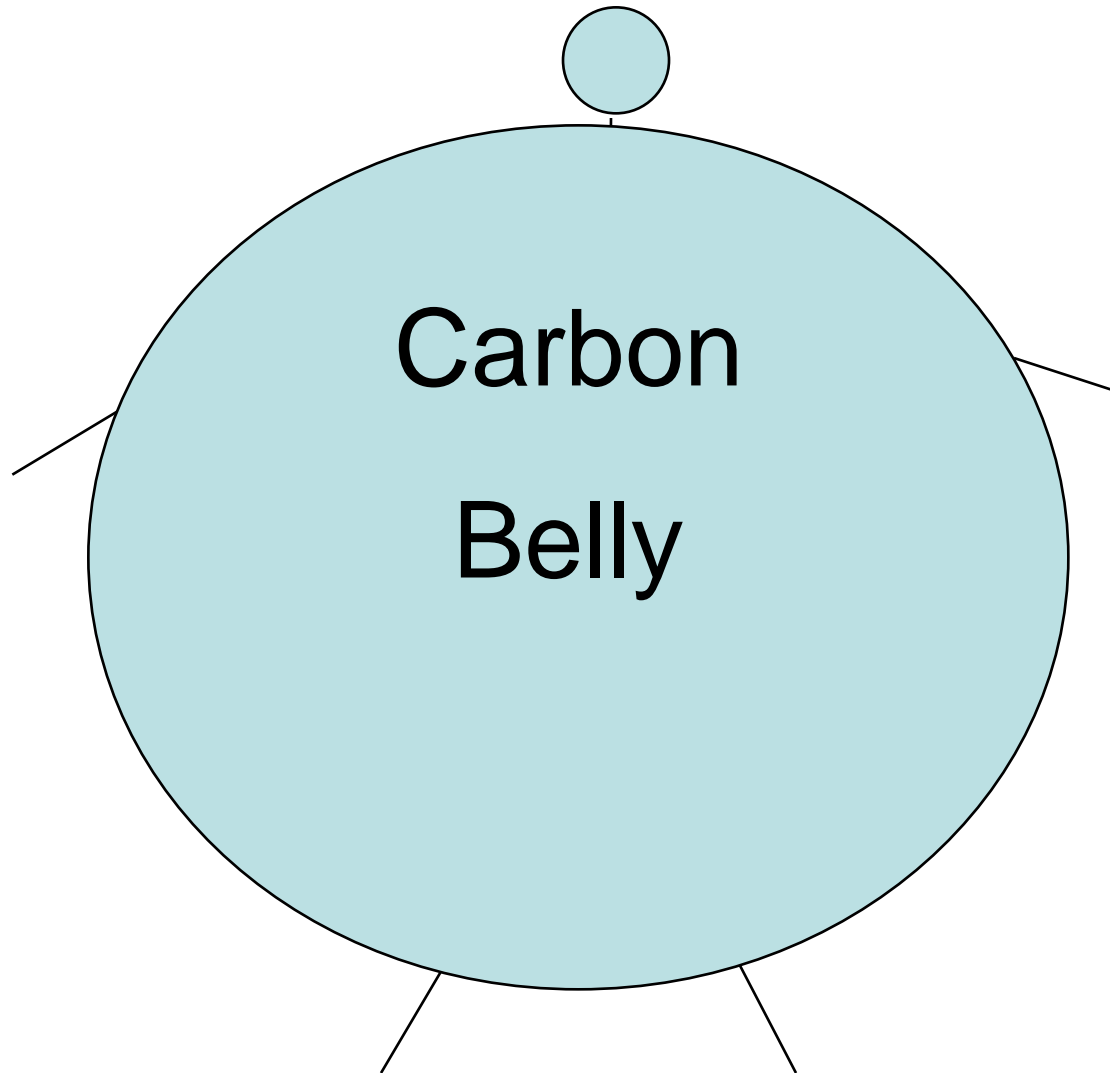
# Peat Carbon Dynamics II



# Peat Carbon Dynamics III



# Peat Carbon Dynamics IV



# Peat Carbon Dynamics V

Vegetation Stores Carbon – slowly decays

Water logging minimises CO<sub>2</sub> release

Some Methane release

Dissolved organic carbon release

Water Colour

No/little Nitrous oxide as nutrient poor



# Conservation Importance



UK Priority BAP Habitat

European Habitats Directive:

*“All areas of **cutover peat** capable of restoration to **mossland** within 30 years should be considered as of **European Importance.**”*

10,000 year old habitat



# Wildlife on Mosslands



Phil Smith



# Habitat Under Threat

Peat Extraction

Forestry

Agriculture

Over Grazing

Lost two thirds of lowland raised bog

Upland blanket bog threatened

Eroding rapidly





# Carbon Released Per Year

Habitat/Land Use	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> eq/ha/y
Wet Bog	-2.8 (-7.2 → 5.9)
Dry Bog	14 → 28
Peat Extraction	600
Agriculture on peat	14 → 26
Forestry on peat	-4.78 → 0.77

# Peat Extraction



U.K. 9000 ha

4-12 million tonnes of  
CO<sub>2</sub> per year

Does not include  
imports



# Take Home Message

Peat store vast quantities of carbon

Habitat under threat

Valuable for biodiversity

Manage a relatively small area get huge carbon returns

Don't buy peat!



# Thank you For Your Attention



# Global Warming Potentials

	<b>Lifespan (Years)</b>	<b>20 Year</b>	<b>100 Year</b>	<b>500 Year</b>
Carbon Dioxide	-	1	1	1
Methane	12	72	25	7.6
Nitrous Oxide	114	289	298	153

