



## Welcome message

*In the light of the Paris Agreement and the necessity to reduce all anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions globally to net zero around the year 2050, peatland rewetting and innovative land use concepts for wet peatlands are an important contribution to achieve this goal. The first two RRR conferences on the utilisation of wetland plants (paludiculture) were held in 2013 and 2017 in Greifswald. The Greifswald Mire Centre warmly invites you to continue this dialogue and to use the 3<sup>rd</sup> RRR conference as a platform for exchange.*

## Save the date!

The use of wetland biomass has a long tradition in human history and has been revived by global research activities on renewable resources. This conference brings together the various actors from research, governance and practice that deal with the utilisation of wetland plants. The focus is on paludiculture, i.e. agriculture and forestry on wet or rewetted peatlands. The main objectives of the conference are building and fostering networks, exchanging experience and information as well as identifying research demands. Therefore, this conference addresses scientists, land owners, land users, administration and environmentalists alike.

## Key topics

- Biomass to product
- Paludiculture and food production
- Paludiculture with trees
- Greenhouse gas emissions and other climate effects
- Water and nutrient dynamics
- Vegetation development after rewetting and biodiversity
- Regional and national transition of peatland use & socio-economics
- Stakeholders and acceptance
- Framework conditions and policy support
- Case studies

## COVID-19

**... prohibits the planned in-person conference, while research and implementation of paludiculture are rapidly evolving. We acknowledge the need for international exchange and are looking forward to exploring the opportunities of an inspiring virtual conference together with you!**

## Scope of the conference

The production and utilisation of wetland biomass offers manifold opportunities to address the increasing and diversifying demand for biomass and can reduce the competition between biofuel and food production. Wetland biomass can substitute fossil resources as a raw material for manufacturing and industry and for energy production, and it can also provide food: e.g. directly with berries or products from the water buffalo, or indirectly with cattail and Azolla as fodder for livestock as well as with peat moss, cattail and alder wood fiber as components of growing media.

The cultivation and utilisation of paludiculture crops can provide sustainable land use options for peatlands. The rewetting of degraded peatlands for paludiculture with water tables raised to the soil surface reduces greenhouse gas emissions and restores many other ecosystem services like nutrient removal, water retention and habitat provision.

## Share your research findings!

We invite you to submit an abstract for a presentation on the key topics. Abstract submission opens beginning of September. Submission deadline is September 30<sup>th</sup> 2020.

Subscribe via email to the conference updates: [info@rrr2021.com](mailto:info@rrr2021.com)

[www.rrr2021.com](http://www.rrr2021.com)

biomass

production

energy











## Dr. Bärbel Tiemeyer

*Thünen-Institute, Germany*

Dr. Bärbel Tiemeyer studied Land Management and Environmental Protection at Rostock University and Sustainable Management of the Water Environment at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. After returning to Rostock for her PhD, she has been working at the Thünen-Institute since 2010. The Institute of Climate-Smart Agriculture is responsible for the sectors agriculture and LULUCF of the German GHG inventory. She heads this institute's Peatland Group. Besides conducting research projects on GHG fluxes, hydrology and water quality, the group is responsible for deriving emission factors and regionalisation methods for organic soils in the greenhouse gas inventory.

Bärbel Tiemeyer will give a keynote on GHG emissions from organic soils in Germany – status quo and mitigation options – presenting the current methodology for organic soils in the GHG inventory and its underlying data. Spatial data comprise high resolution maps of land-use, type of organic soil and a map of mean annual water table. Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> were synthesized from a large data set. Further, results of recent projects on different management options including water management by ditch blocking and submerged drains in grasslands and paludiculture will be presented and discussed.



## Prof. Dr. Kristiina Regina

*Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), Finland*

Kristiina Regina is an environmental scientist employed by the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke). She has studied GHG fluxes and their mitigation on drained peat soils since 1992 but has studied widely soil management options also on mineral soils. Her work has been a combination of experimental work, development of the greenhouse gas inventory and studying the incentives for climate smart land use. She started the first field experiments on paludiculture in Finland. She is a member of the Finnish Climate Change Panel since 2016 but has even before that served as a link between researchers and policy makers.

Kristiina Regina will discuss current and future peatland use in Europe reflecting on socioeconomic implications, and with a particular focus on the Scandinavian perspective.