



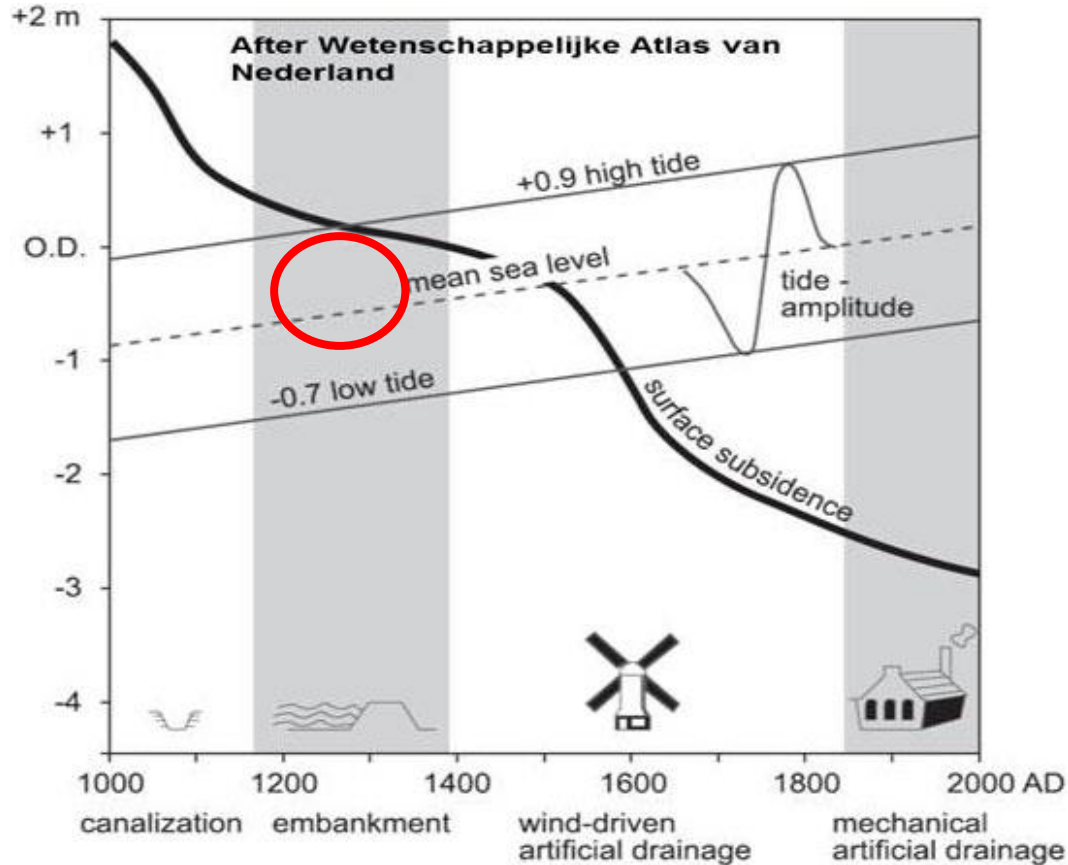
 **DUTCH WATER
AUTHORITIES**

***RAISING WATER LEVELS TO
FIGHT PEATLAND SUBSIDENCE
AND PEAT OXIDATION***

***LUZETTE KROON - PRESIDENT WATER
AUTHORITY FRYSLÂN***



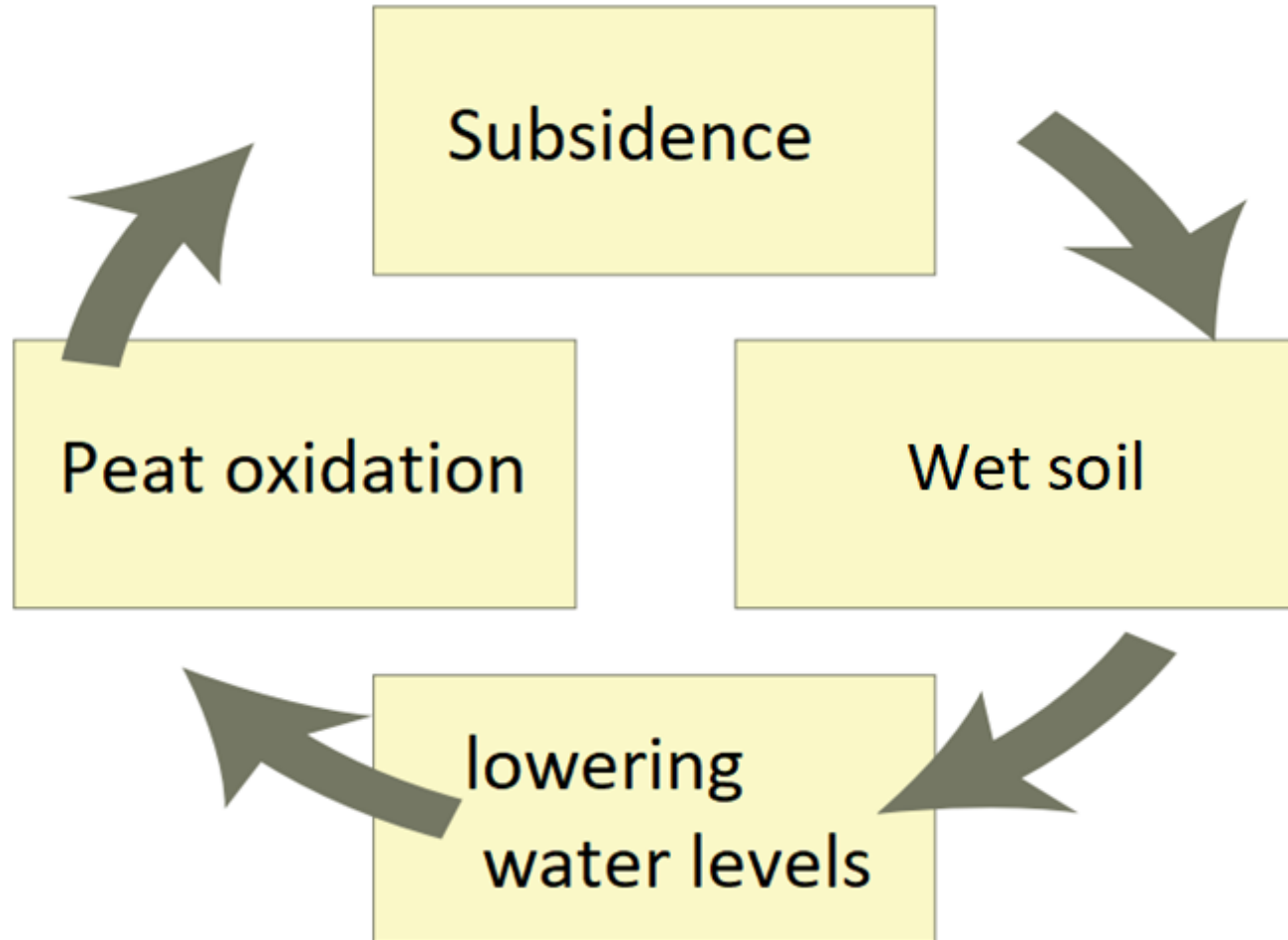
Land subsidence in the Netherlands



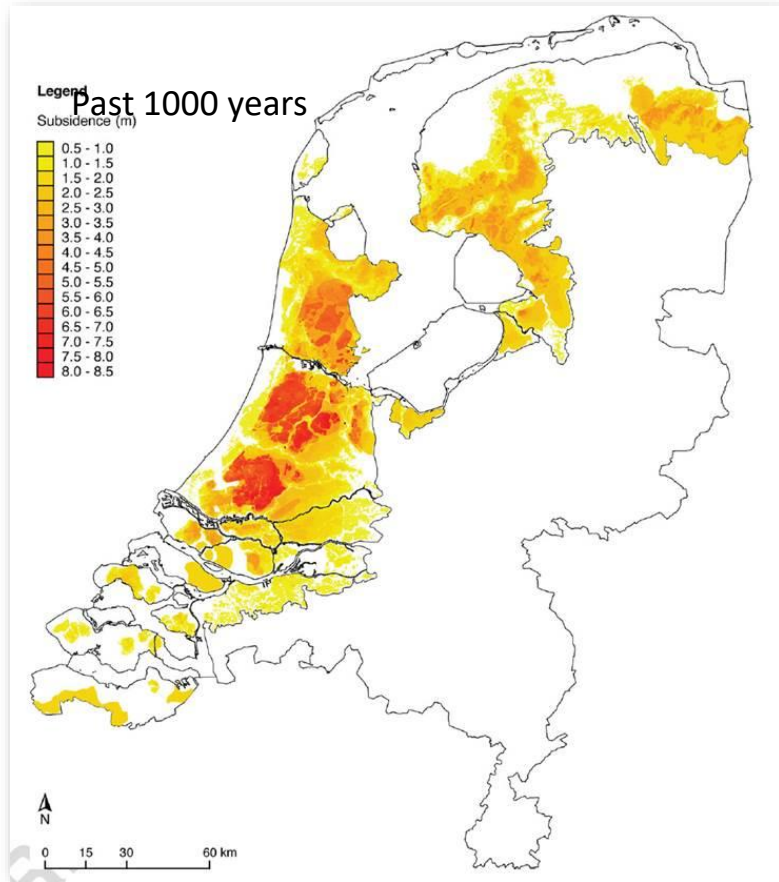
Bron: deijsselpoort.nl



Bron: onbekend



Human-induced land subsidence, past 1000 yrs and coming 80 yrs

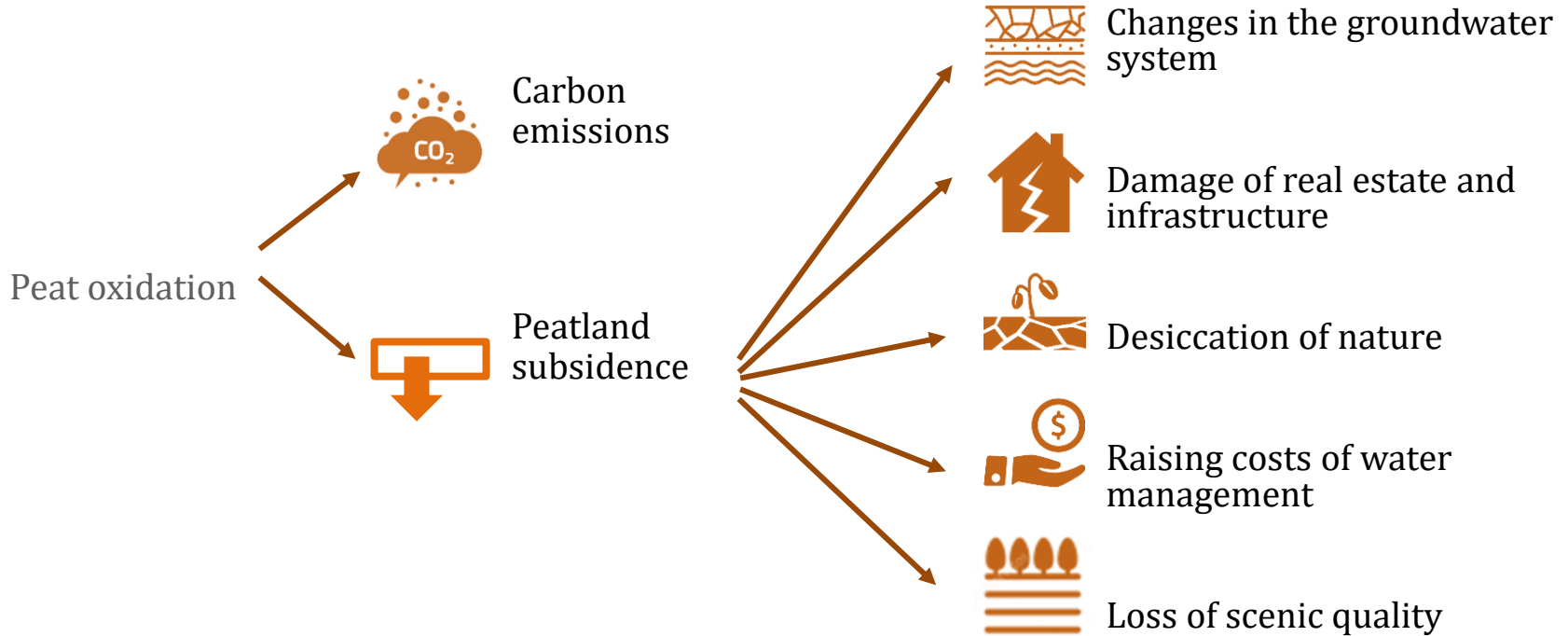


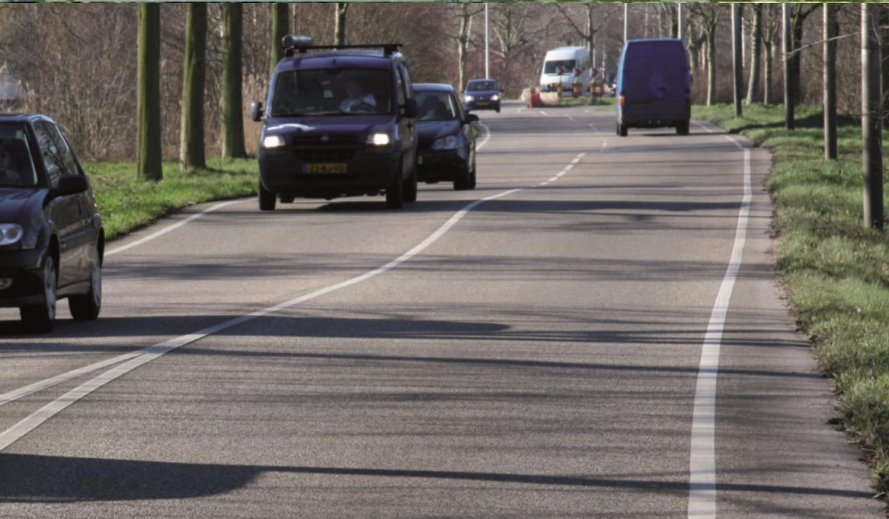
Coming decades

Bodemdaling 2020-2100 (m) - scenario sterke bodemdaling

- niet berekend
- bodemdaling nihil
- 0.03 - 0.10
- 0.10 - 0.20
- 0.20 - 0.30
- 0.30 - 0.40
- 0.40 - 0.50
- 0.50 - 0.75
- 0.75 - 1.00
- >1.00

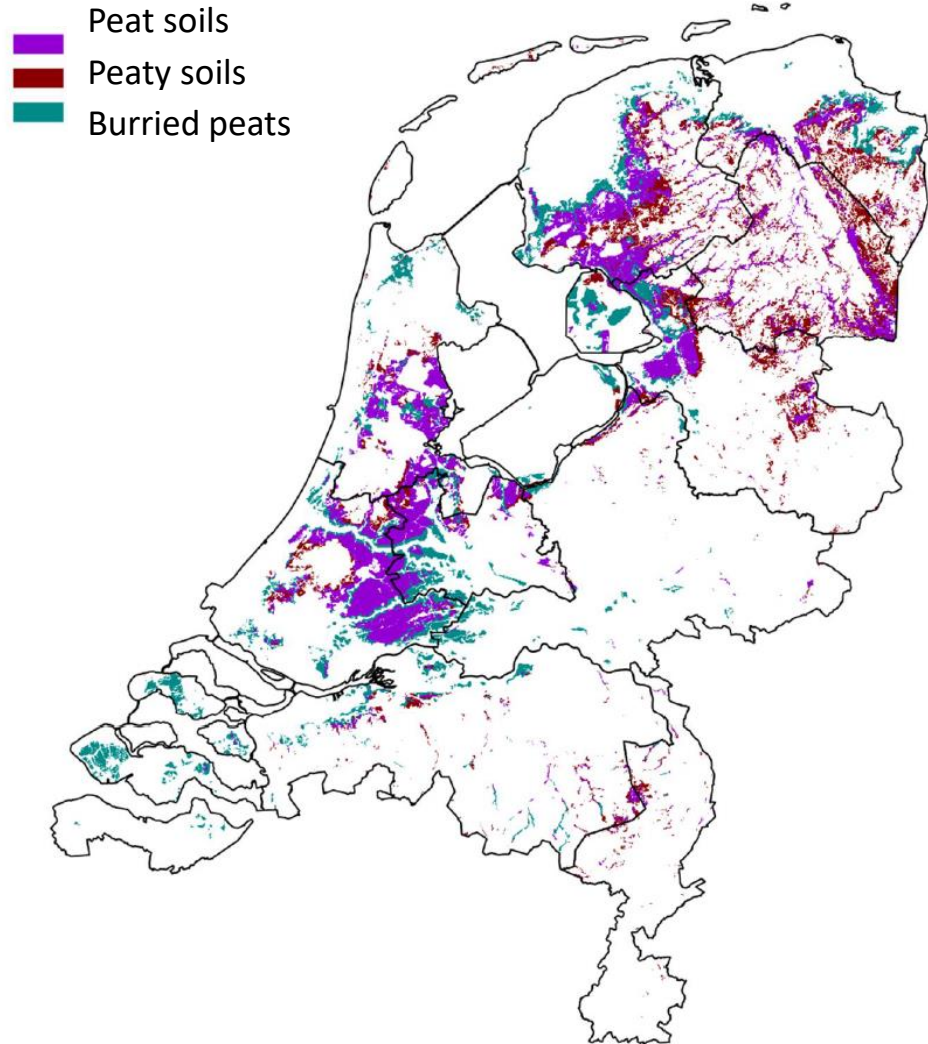
Challenges in our peatland area





The Dutch peatlands

- 9% of the Netherlands contains organic soils
- Land use is mostly grassland and dairy farming
- Peat is drained with ditches, with drainage depths of 0-100 cm below surface
- Currently $\sim 5.6 \text{ Mton CO}_2 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ emission (Ruysenaars et al., 2020)
- National climate law and climate agreement: WHAT= reduction of $1 \text{ Mton CO}_{2\text{eq}} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ in 2030
- HOW = Regional Peat Strategies
- National Peatland Programme focusses on coastal plain peat, not on the stream valley areas.



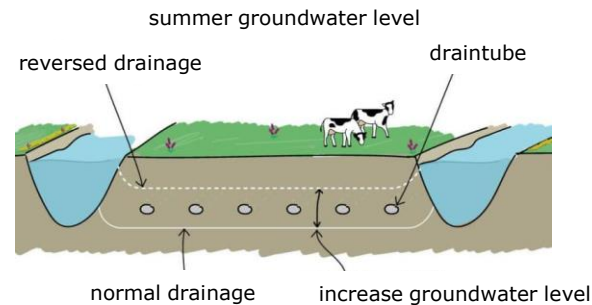


➤ Research & Development:

- National Research program on measuring (reduction of) greenhouse gas emissions
- National Peatland innovation program

> **A: Dairy farming at higher (ground)water levels**

- Reversed drainage systems/infiltration techniques
- Soil structure improvements (Clay in peat)



> **B: development of wet cultivation systems**

- Typha, Miscanthus, Cranberry and Spaghnum



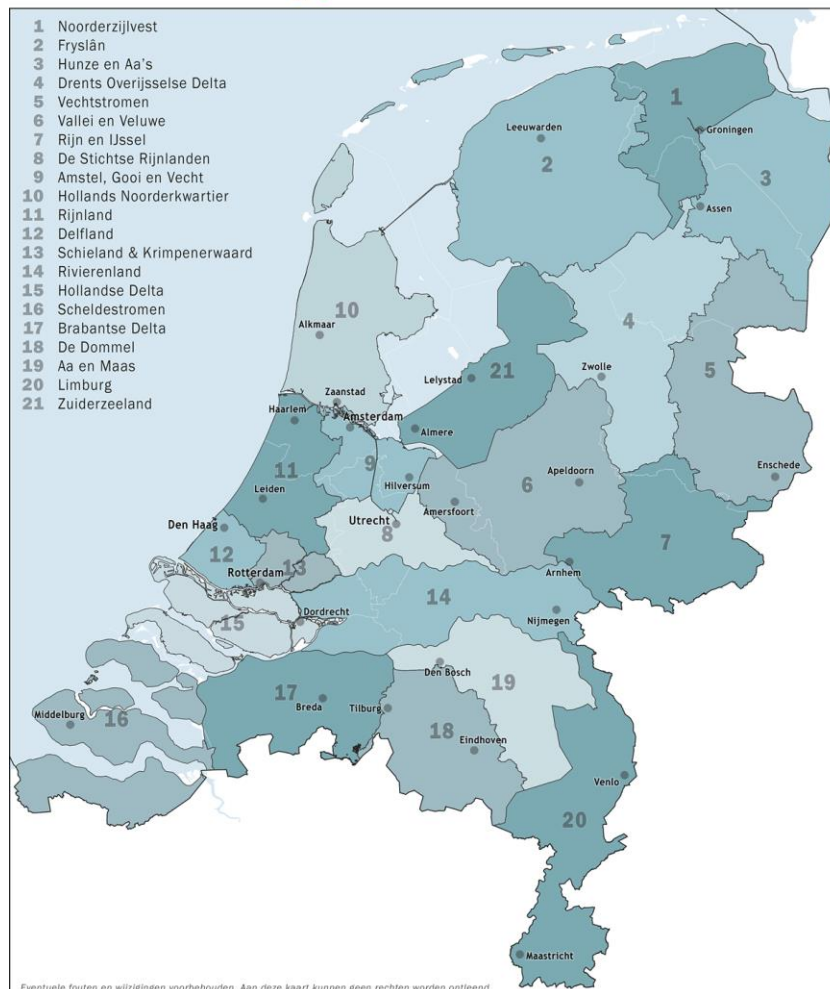
> **C: transition of agriculture to natural wetlands**

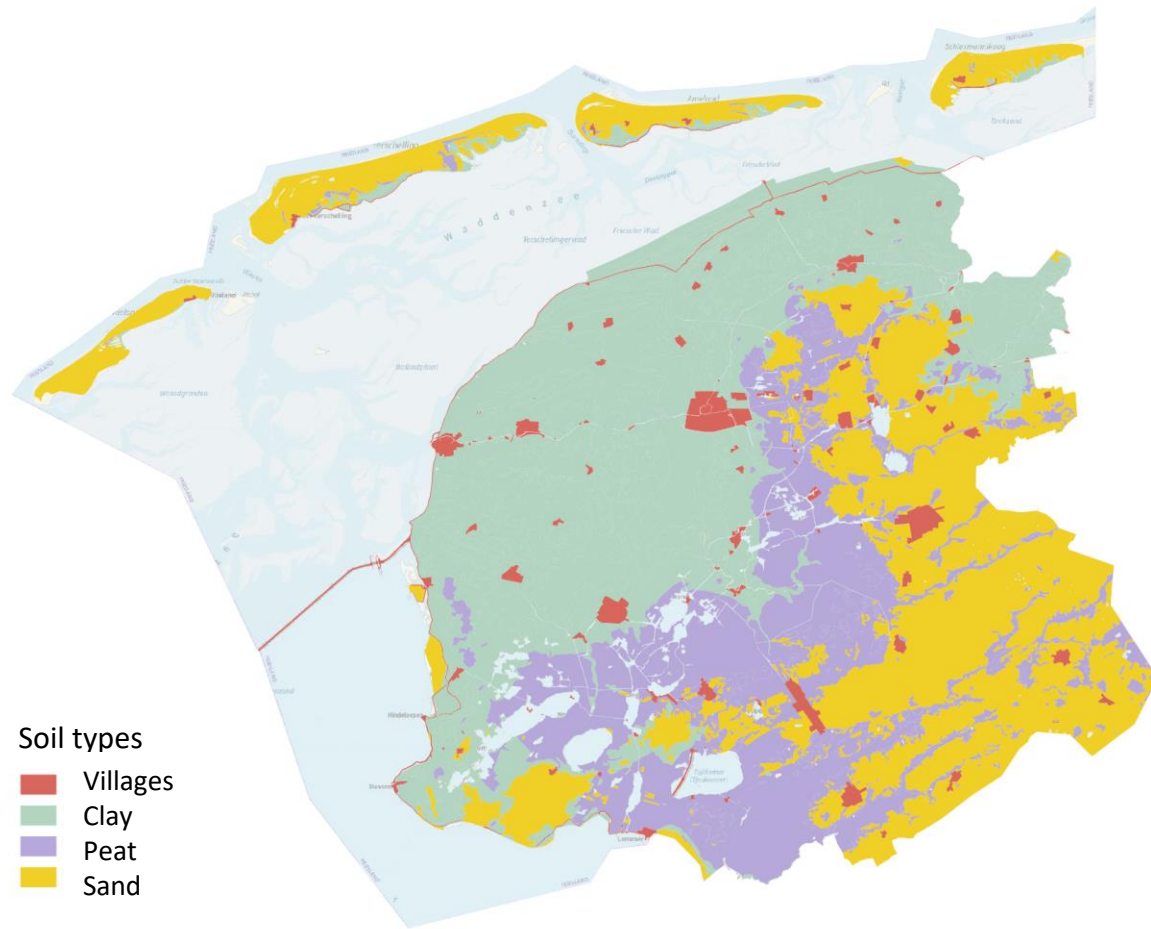


WATERBEHEER

21 Waterschappen

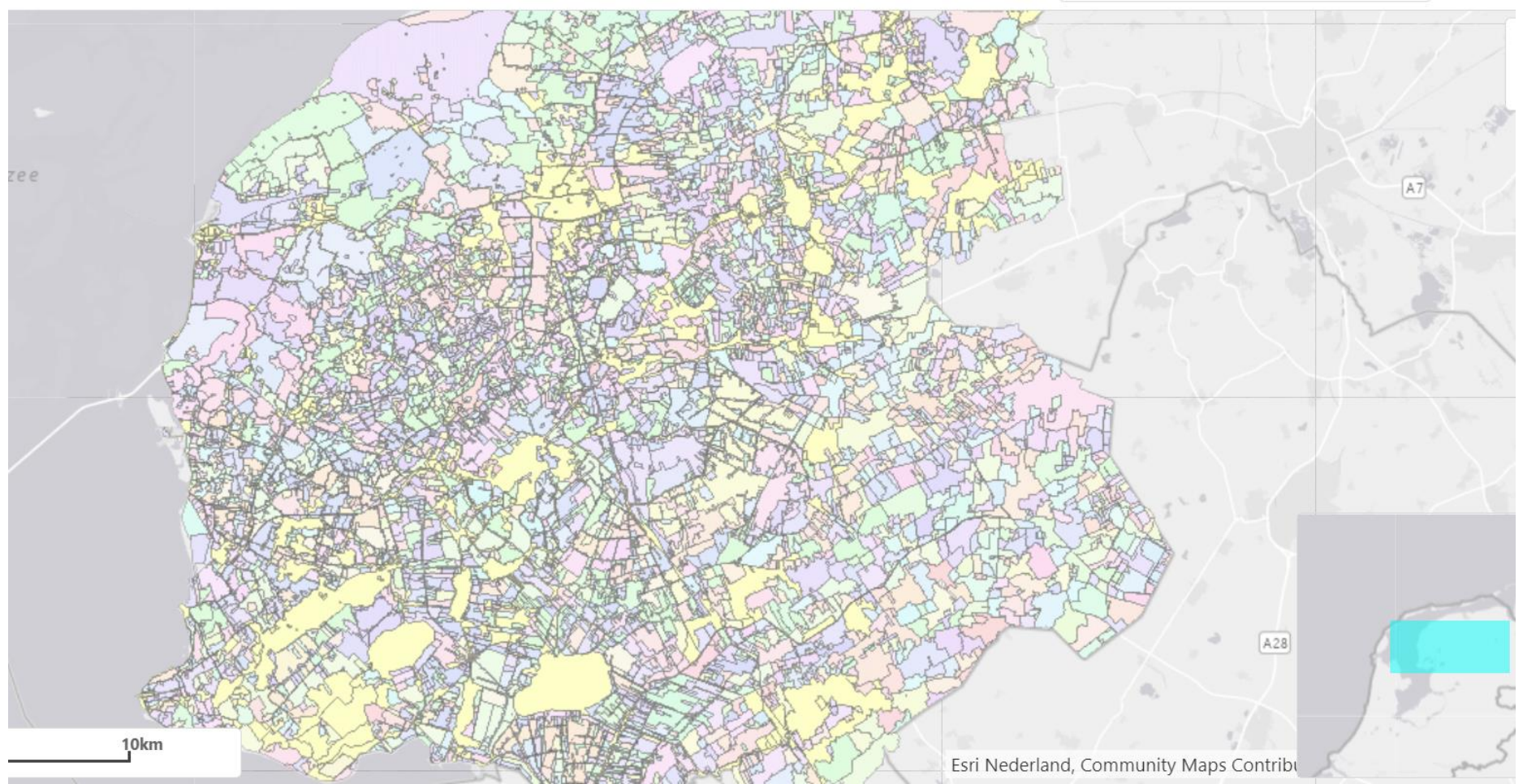
2019





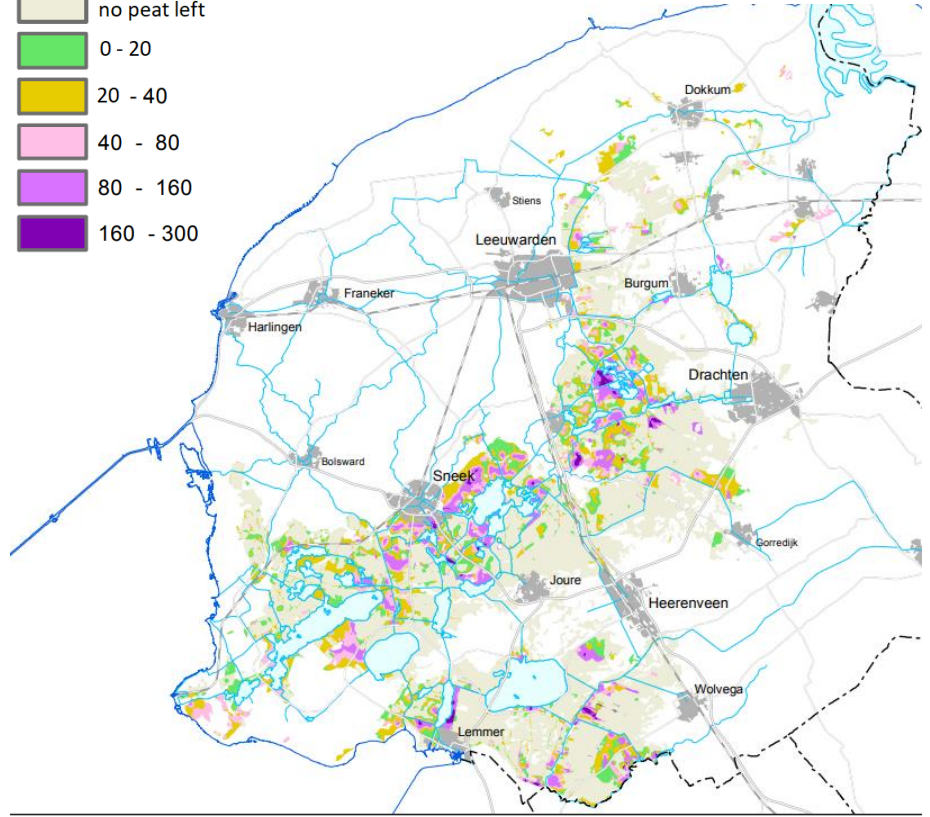
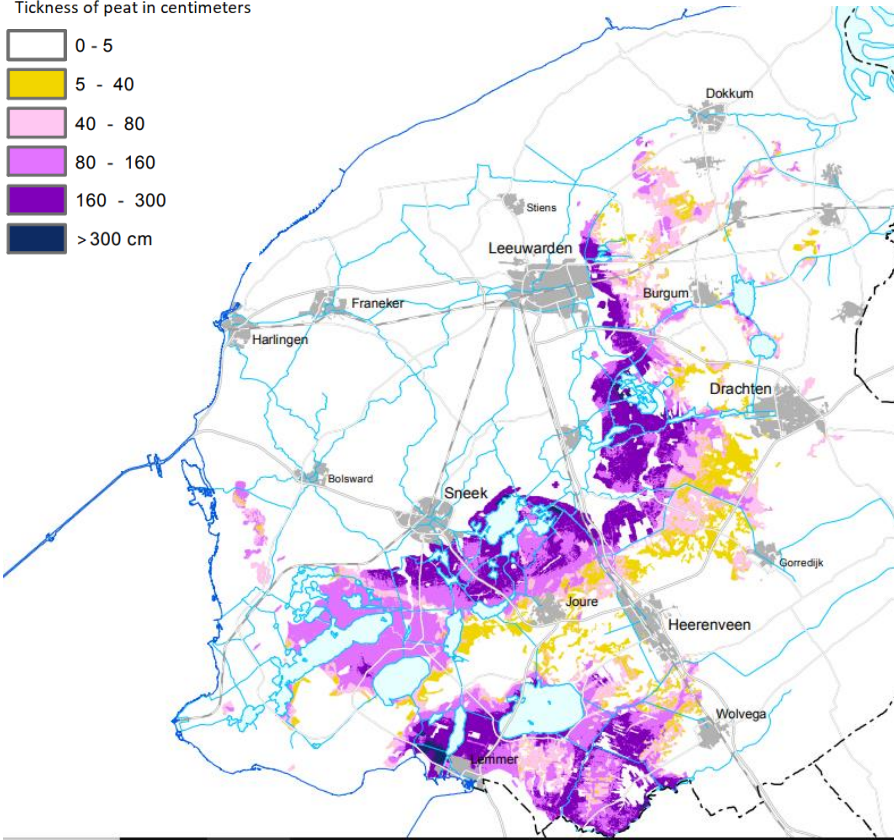
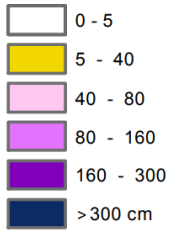
Soil types

- Villages
- Clay
- Peat
- Sand



- Watermanagement in the Netherlands is very well organised and structured.
- Fryslân: 8200 different water levels and almost 1000 pumping stations for the polders

Thickness of peat in centimeters



- Thickness of peat now and in 2100 AD – doing nothing will make the peat disappear

REGIONAL PEAT STRATEGY

- Fryslân is first province presenting a Regional Peat Strategy
- History of deep ground water due to land consolidation
- Aim to reduce 0.4 Mton CO2 of the 1.0Mton nation-wide ambition
- Costs over €550mln, €67mln is present.
- Costs Including €150mln for transition of watersystem
- Starting point: Peat area will remain a agricultural area
- Bottom-up process
- Cooperation of province, water board, municipalities and NGO's
 - Still over 200 responses in participation process



Implementation Regional Peat Strategy

- Implementation is a bottom-up process with an integrated approach
- Working together with representatives of agricultural and nature parties
- Doing research and pilots together with farmers
- Making plans in 6 sub-areas

