SWEDEN
COUNTRY FACT SHEETS
PEATLAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, TRENDS and POLICIES

www.eragas.eu/research-projects/peatwise

PEATLAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (PMP) with mitigation potential

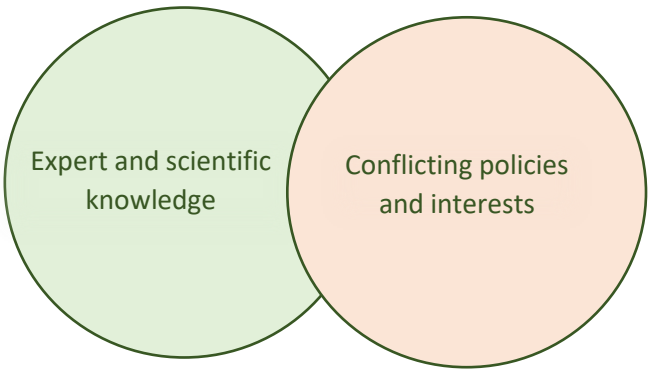
Water level	LAND USE and mitigation measure	Implementation status
Active rewetting	*GRASSLAND* Paludiculture (sphagnum farming)	(further) developed
	WETLAND	established and (further) developed
Water table elevation	*GRASSLAND* Biomass production	established
	Renewable biomass production with wet tolerant species (reed canary grass, tall fescue)	(further) developed
Drainage based land use	*GRASSLAND* Mineral soil adding	(further) developed
	FORESTRY Wood and ash fertilization	(further) developed

When it comes to the elevation of water levels, active rewetting activities were considered as **PMP** with a mitigation potential in Sweden. Production options on actively rewetted peatlands are currently developed with sphagnum farming. Rewetted peatlands are further used as wetlands for biodiversity and to create a stable local hydrology as established management practices with further development. Peatlands with water table elevation due to subsidence are currently used as grasslands for conventional forage production. PMP with more tolerant wet grassland species like reed canary grass and tall fescue as renewable biomass production option are currently developed.

As **promoting factor** for the application of PMP, Swedish respondents mentioned expert and scientific knowledge, i.e. the importance of science and research.

As a **hindering factor**, conflicting policies and interests, namely the inadequacy of the legal framework, has been mentioned.

PROMORTING FACTORS HINDERING FACTORS



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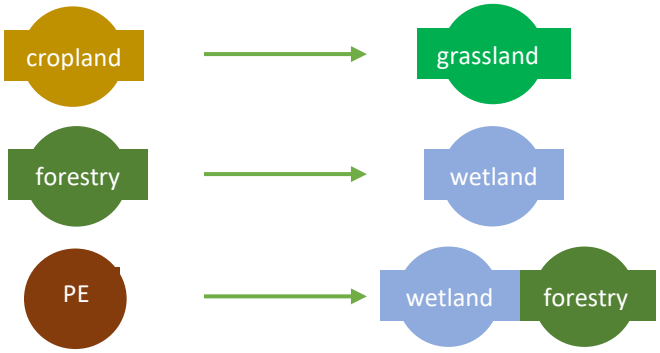
TRENDS IN PEATLAND USE

Area of drained peatland in 2050

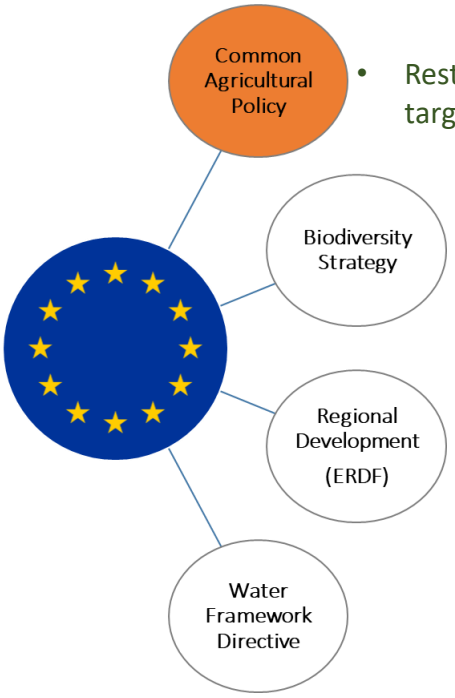
… for **peat extraction** (PE) **DECREASE** (due to restoration)

Changes in land use



Statements concerning trends in peatland use in Sweden for 2050 are diverse. The area of drained peatland for forestry is expected to stay the same. The area drained for agriculture is estimated to remain the same or to be abandoned. The decrease of peat extraction areas is due to the termination of using peat as energy source and is usually followed by wetland use or forestry.

POLICIES AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT FOR GHG MITIGATION



- Restoration and construction of wetlands as agri-environmental target, implemented as Rural Development Programs (RDPs)

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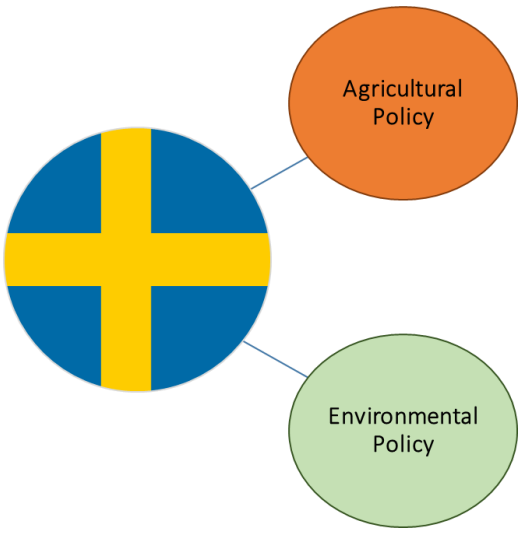

- Study for the potential of rewetting by the Board of Agriculture

- National Environmental Quality Objectives

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Taken into consideration: Wichmann, S. (2018): Economic incentives for climate smart agriculture on peatlands in the EU. Ernst Moritz Arndt University Greifswald; Greifswald Mire Centre.

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