



GREIFSWALD
MOOR
CENTRUM

UNIVERSITÄT GREIFSWALD
Wissen lockt. Seit 1456



UN-Dekade Online-Dialog 12 „Nature Restoration Law – neue Chancen und Herausforderungen für Renaturierung und ländliche Regionen,, - Erfahrungen im Bereich MOORE

Dr. Franziska Tanneberger, 09.10.2024



Naturnah



2%

Entwässert (aktive Entwässerung! Vgl. Wassermangel...) Wiedervernässt



94%

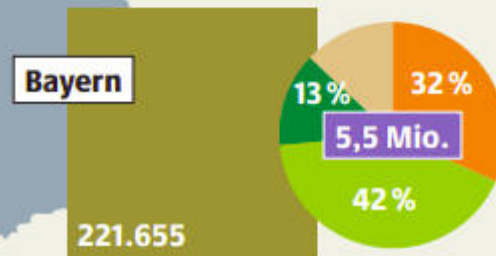
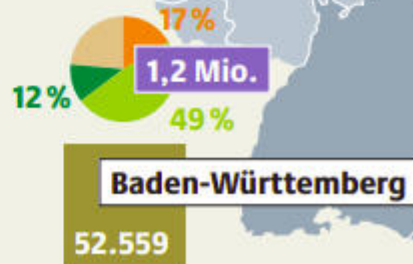
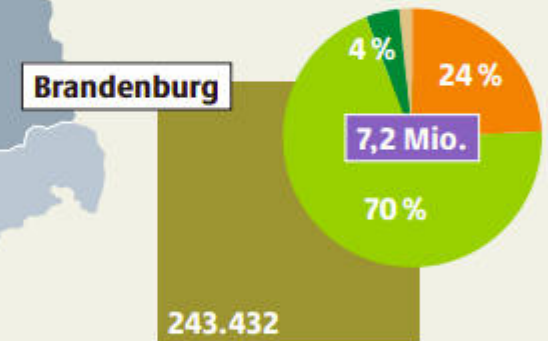
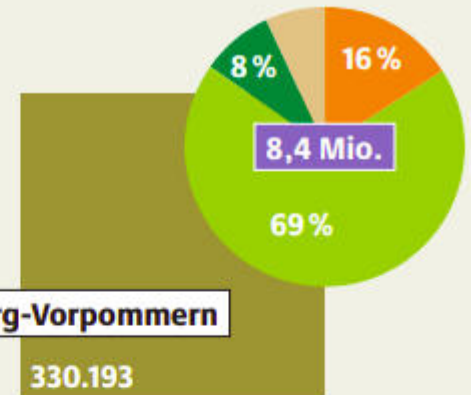
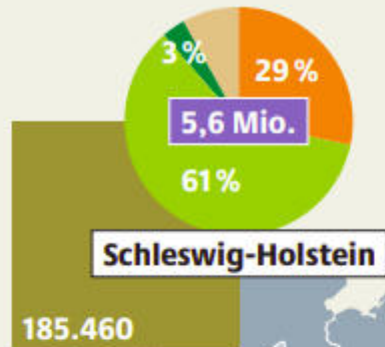
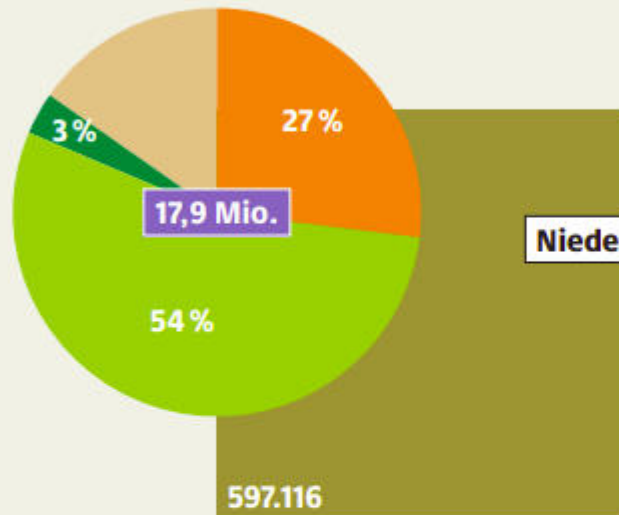


4%

In Deutschland: ~7% der Gesamt-Emissionen

MOORIGE LANDSCHAFTEN

Moorfläche in moorreichen Bundesländern
und Zusammensetzung von Emissionen
im Jahr 2020



Moorfläche je Bundesland, in Hektar

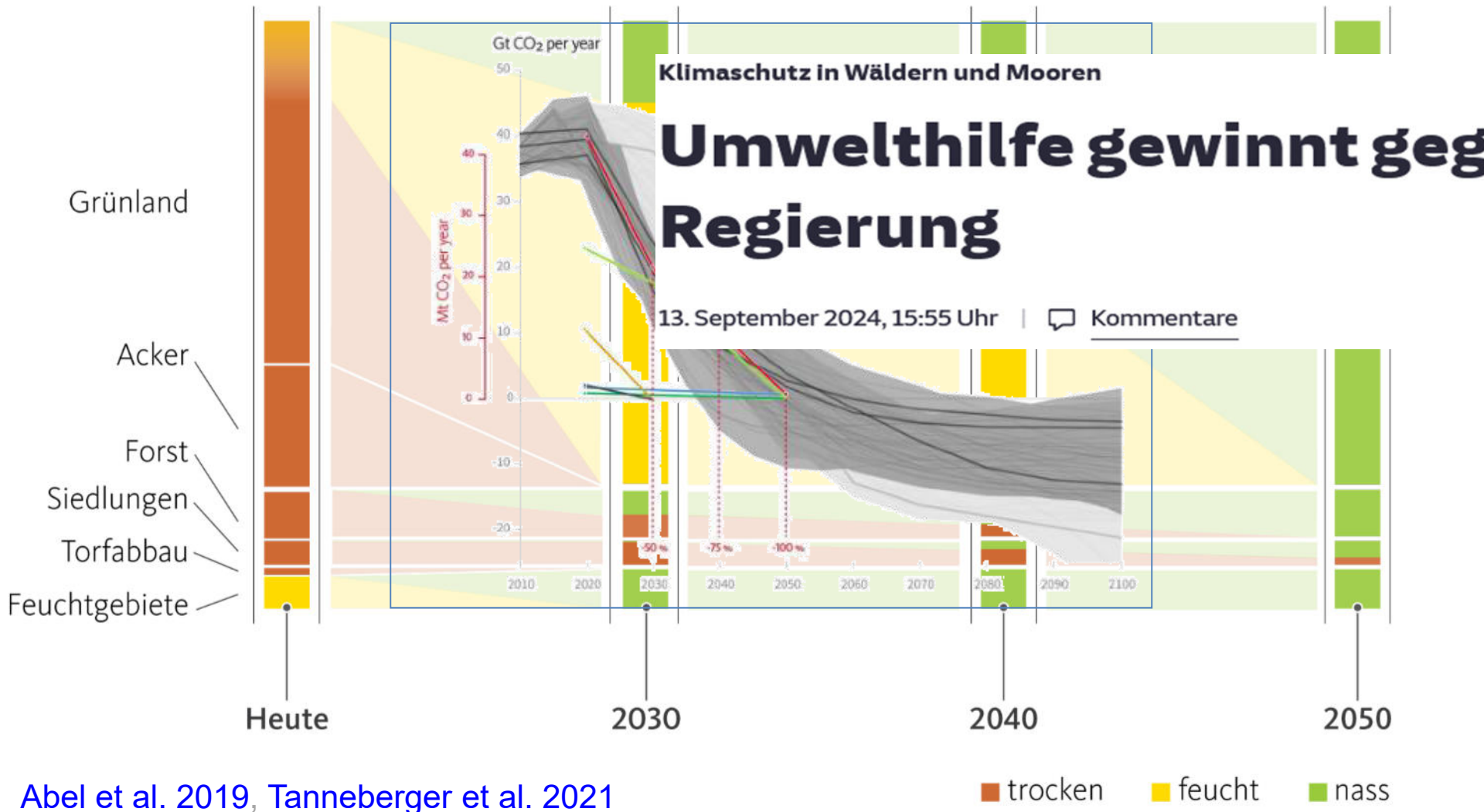
Emissionen aus entwässerten
Mooren, in Tonnen

Anteil von

Acker Grünland
Forst Sonstige

Emissionen ohne Torfabbau und Torfnutzung

THG-Neutralität → schnelle Umstellung von “trocken” zu “nass” notwendig



Recommendations to improve the European Commission's current proposals on peatlands

Proposal by EC

Recommendation

Art. 9.4

For organic soils and drained peatlands restoration measures shall be put in place on at least:

- a. 30 % of such areas by 2030, of which at least a quarter shall be rewetted;
- b. 50 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least a half shall be rewetted;
- c. 70 % of such areas by 2050, of which at least a half shall be rewetted.

Member States may put in place restoration measures, including rewetting, in areas of peat extraction sites and count those areas as contributing to meeting the respective targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).

In addition, Member States may put in place restoration measures to rewet organic soils that constitute drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and peat extraction and count those rewetted areas as contributing, up to a maximum of 40 %, to meeting the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).

4. Member States shall put in place measures which shall aim to restore organic soils in agricultural use constituting drained peatlands. Those measures shall be in place on at least:

- (a) 30 % of such areas by 2030, of which at least a quarter shall be rewetted;
- (b) 40 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least a third shall be rewetted;
- (c) 50 % of such areas by 2050, of which at least a third shall be rewetted.

Member States may put in place restoration measures, including rewetting, in areas of peat extraction sites and count those areas as contributing to meeting the respective targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).

In addition, Member States may put in place restoration measures to rewet organic soils that constitute drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and peat extraction and count those rewetted areas as contributing, up to a maximum of 40 %, to meeting the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).

Restoration measures that consist in rewetting peatland, including the water levels to be achieved, shall contribute to reducing greenhouse gas net emissions and increasing biodiversity, while taking national and local circumstances into account.

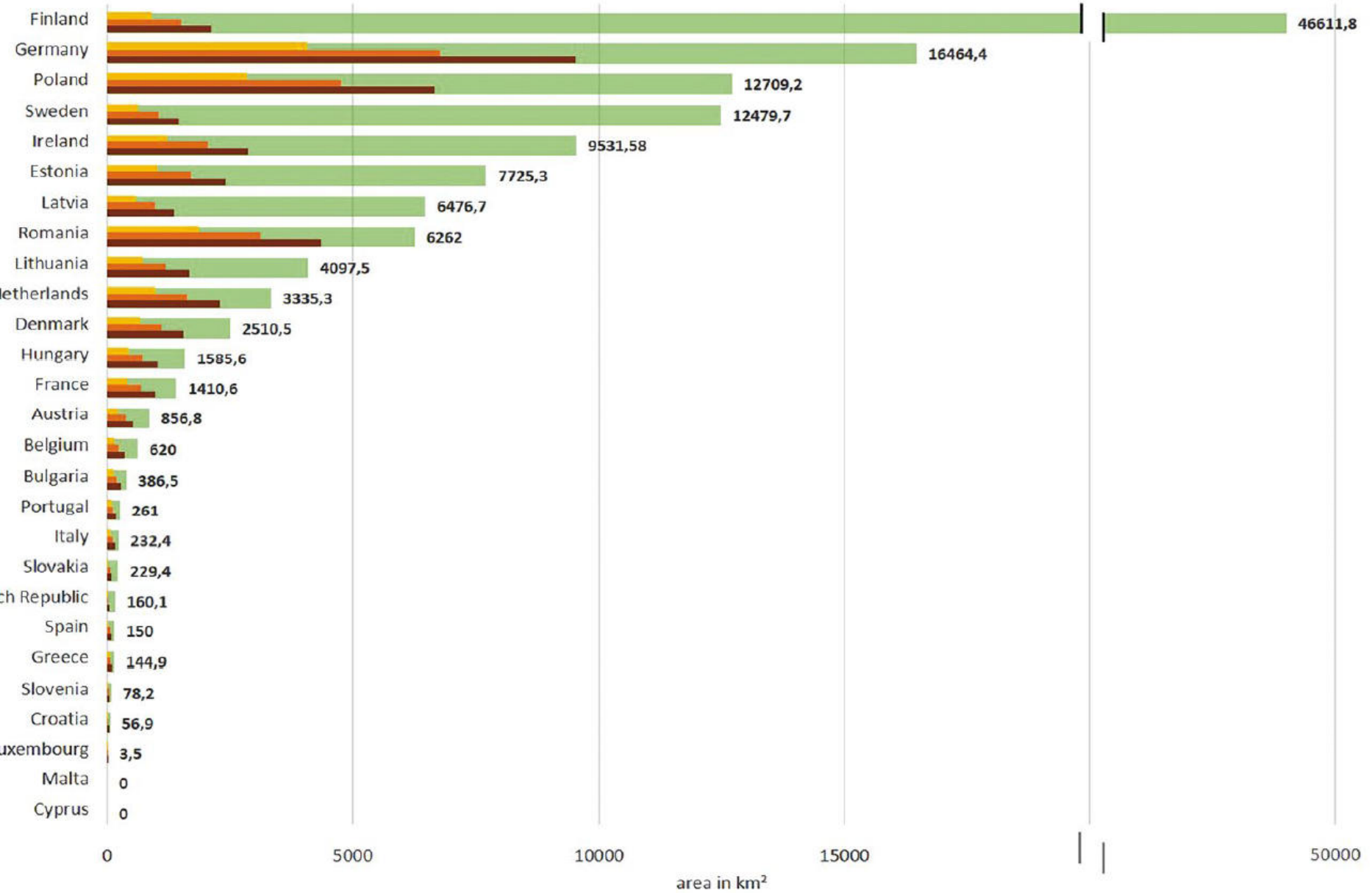
Where duly justified, the extent of the rewetting of peatland under agricultural use may be reduced to less than required under the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c), of this paragraph by a Member State if such rewetting is likely to have significant negative impacts on infrastructure, buildings, climate adaptation or other public interests and if such rewetting cannot take place on land other than agricultural land. Any such reduction shall be determined in accordance with Article 14(8).

The obligation for Member States to meet the rewetting targets set out in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c), does not imply an obligation for farmers and private landowners to rewet their land, for whom rewetting on agricultural land remains voluntary, without prejudice to obligations stemming from national law.

Art. X (new)

Goals for peatland restoration in the proposal for the Nature Restoration Law

30% 50% 70% of agriculturally used peatlands total peatland area drained for agriculture, forestry and peat extraction



Was bedeutet das NRL für Moore in Deutschland?

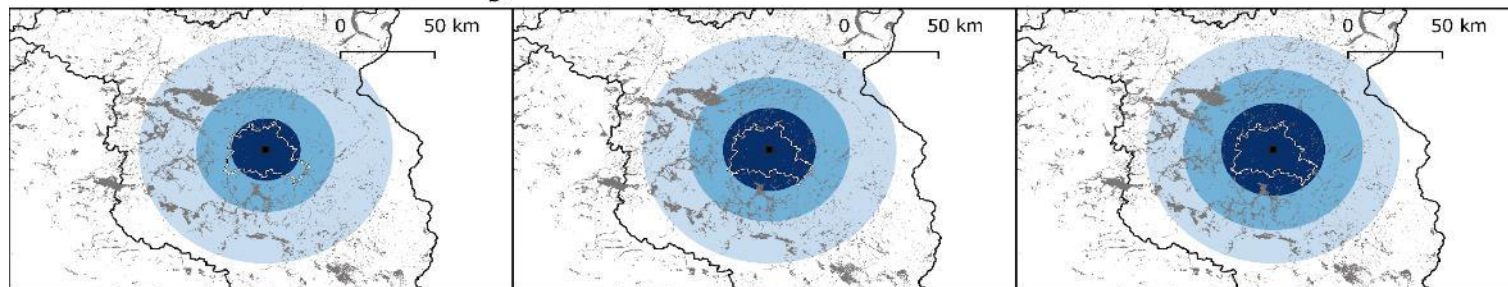
2030-Mindest-Ziel ist
weniger ambitioniert
als die
Moorschutzstrategie
(= Einsparung 5 Mt
p.a. ab 2030)



Neue Verpflichtungen
für LW-genutzte Moore
im NRL
(Artikel 11.4)

Blauer Kreis: Fläche
LW-genutzte Moore
(1,43 Mio ha)

Moore/organische Böden



restoration goal 2030

restored ≈ 428,5220 ha
rewetted ≈ 107,130 ha

restoration goal 2040

restored ≈ 571,363 ha
rewetted ≈ 190,454 ha

restoration goal 2050

restored ≈ 714,204 ha
rewetted ≈ 238,068 ha

Landnutzungsoptionen

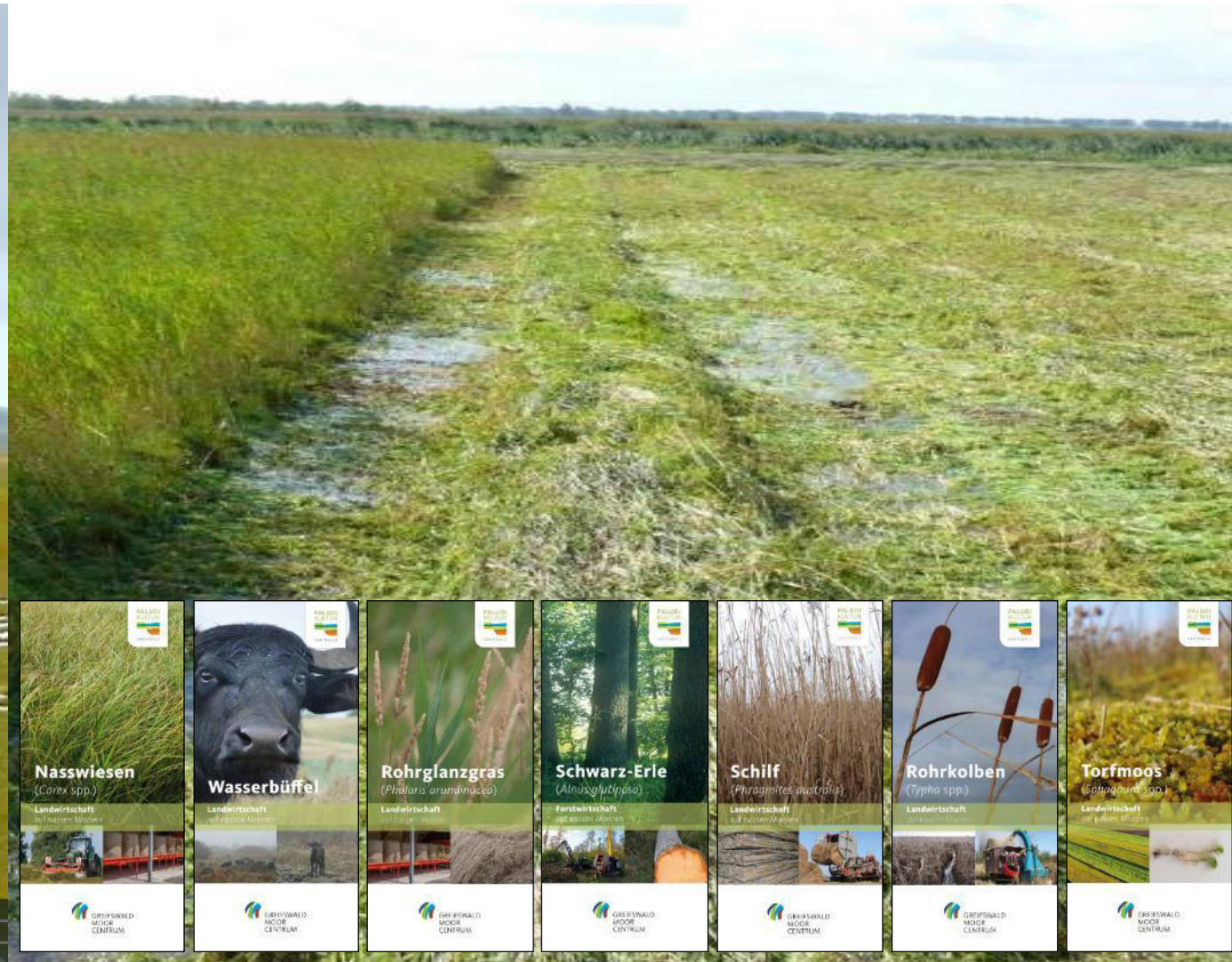
Wildnisgebiete

Paludikultur: “Nasse” Land- und Forstwirtschaft
(keine Renaturierung!) bei Erhalt des Torfkörpers,
stark degradierte Moore: Auch MoorPV



The Carbon Farmer

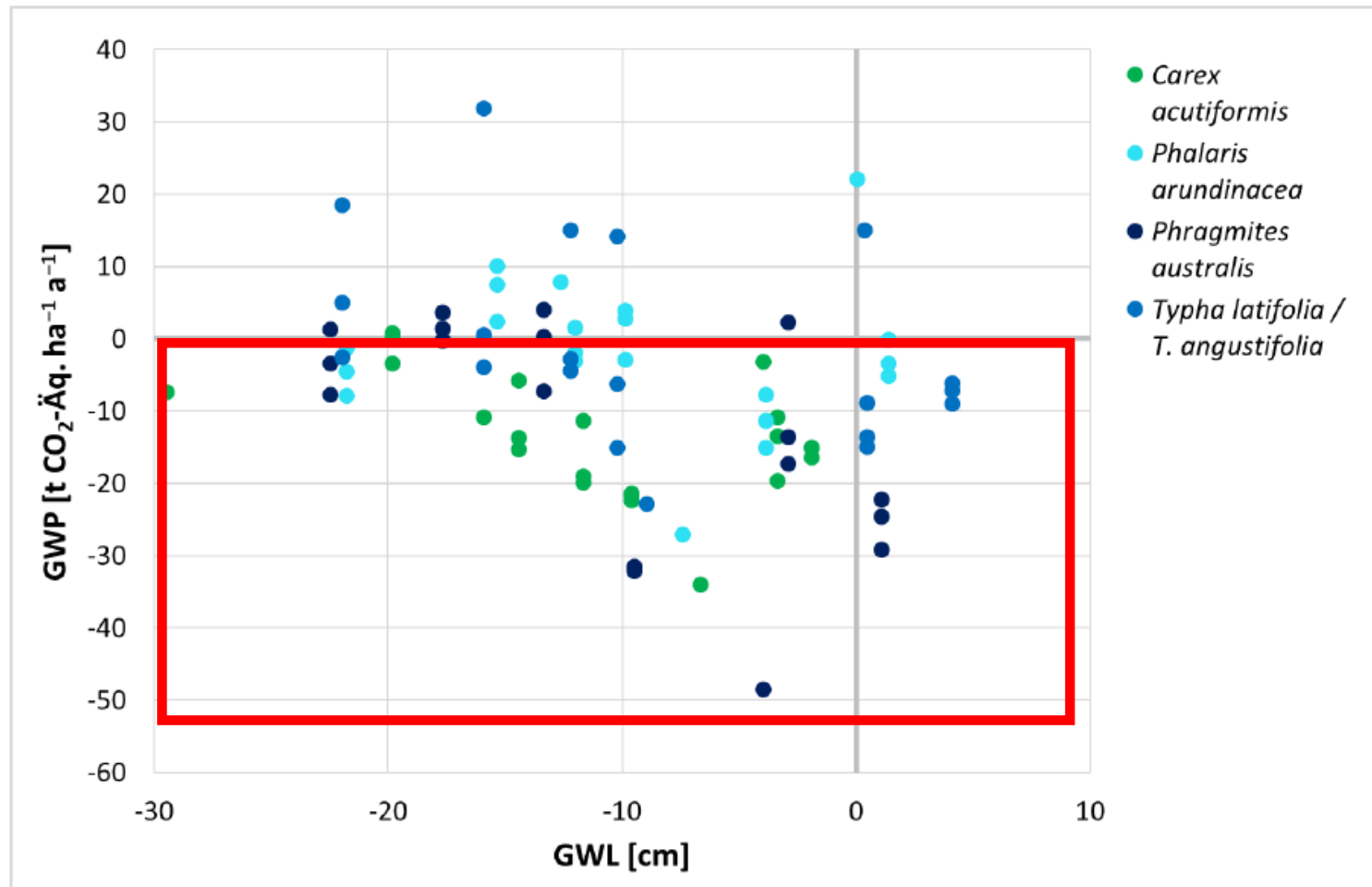
von The Top Of The Tree



07:13



Paludikultur: Was wissen wir zu THG-Emissionen?



→ Unter günstigen Bedingungen: Senke!

[Eickenscheidt et al. \(2023\)](#)

Paludikultur: Was wissen wir zu Biodiversität?

Bewirtschaftung wirkt sich auf viele (aber nicht alle!) Artengruppen positiv auf (Vergleich bewirtschaftete und unbewirtschaftete wiedervernässte Moore)

	Nasswiese	Nassweide	Schilf	Rohrkolben	Seggen	Rohrglanzgras
Vegetation	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vögel	+	+	+/-	+	+	+/-
Zuckmücken			-			
Ruderwanzen			-			
Fransenflügler			-			
Schmetterlinge	+	+/-	-			
Hautflügler			-			
Asseln			-			
Spinnen	+/-	+/-	+/-			
Käfer		+	+	+	+/-	+/-
Blattläuse			+			
Zweiflügler			+			
Wenigborster			+			
Milben			+			
Wasserkäfer				+		
Heuschrecken	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Weichtiere	-	-	-			
Ameisen	+					
Amphibien		+				
Libellen		+		+	+	+
Kurzflügler		+				

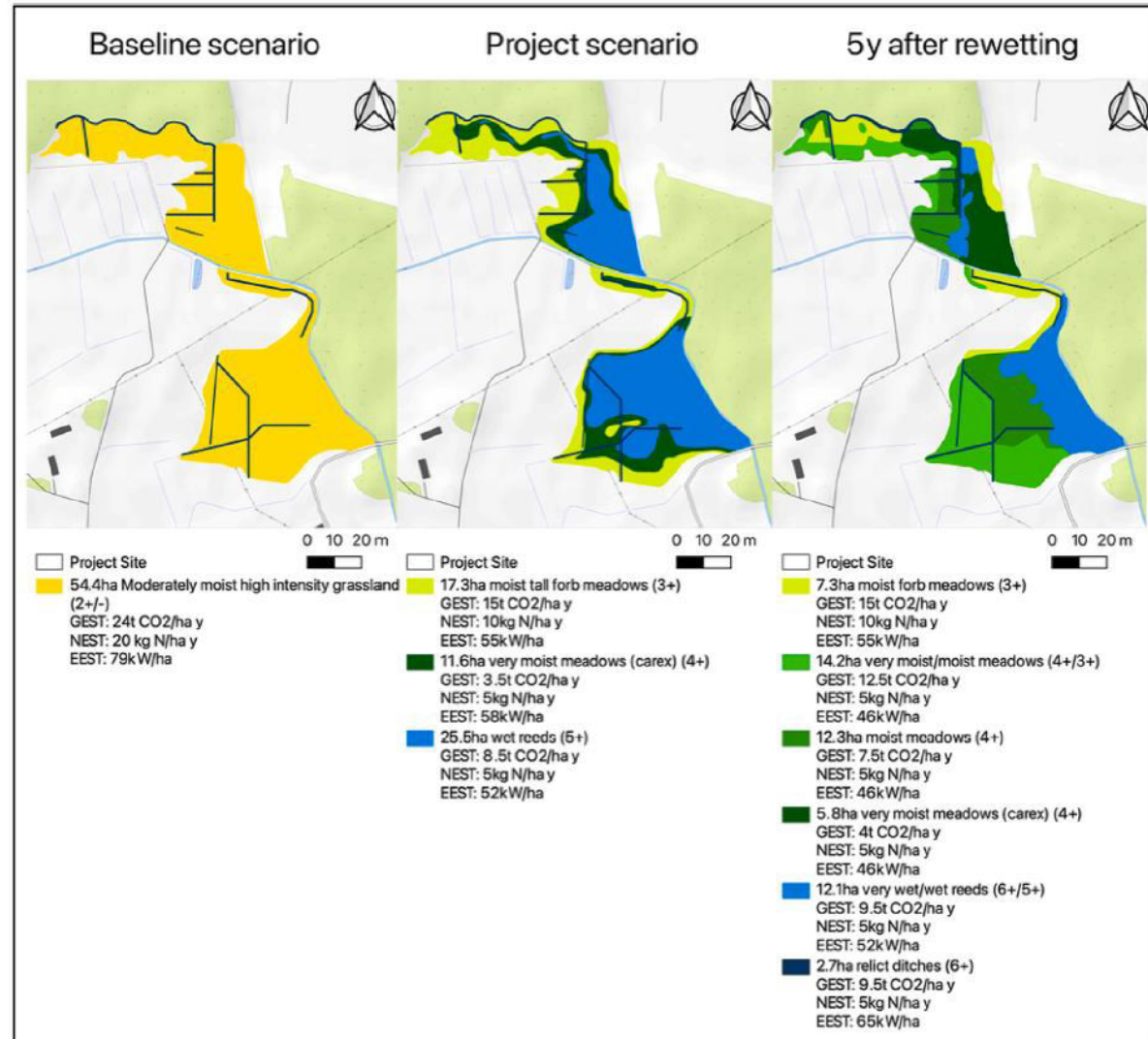
Weitere Ökosystem-Dienstleistungen

MoorFutures 2.0

Methodologien:

- GEST: Treibhausgase
- NEST: Wasserqualität
- EEST: Kühlung
- BEST: Moortypische Biodiversität (mit HNEE)

→ Für Kohlenstoff-Zertifikate entwickelt, auch anderswo nutzbar



Modellprojekte ab 2023: Erkenntnisgewinn!

- 2023: 9 Zehn-Jahres-Projekte (Gesamtfläche ca. 5,000 ha)
- Standardisierte Datenerhebung (www.paludizentrale.de)



Paludikultur: Mehrfacher Klimaschutz-Nutzen

Produkte sind 3(4)-fach klimaschützend:

- a) Reduzierung von Bodenemissionen
- b) Ersatz von fossilen Ressourcen
- c) C-Speicherung in langlebigen Produkten
- d) C-Speicherung durch neue Torfbildung

→ Aufbau neuer Wertschöpfungsketten



Zusammenarbeit mit Landwirtschaft

- „Moor-Taliban“, aber auch: Wiedervernässung als Chance!
- Viele Erfahrungen für kooperative Ansätze liegen vor (Erfahrungen MoKli-Projekt u.a.)
- Wichtig sind:
 - Maximale Priorisierung im BMUV
 - Realisierbare Förderquoten
 - Frühzeitige Einbeziehung pot. Vorhabenträger
 - Enge Kooperation mit Landwirtschaft
 - Langfristige, stabile lokale und regionale Kooperationen





Moorschutz = Gemeinschaftsaufgabe, im NRL und überall
Auf (noch) mehr Zusammenarbeit!