



Peatland Restoration

Reduction of CO2 emissions
by **50 tonnes** per hectare yearly

AT A GLANCE

DETAILS

Company: SEAD Artists

Location: UK

Industry: Agriculture

Activity Type: Seeding, Paludiculture

BENEFITS

- Restoring peatland prevents significant carbon emissions
- Restoring peatland also has significant flood risk reduction effects through improved water retention
- Commercial opportunities of crops which can grow on wet land

ISSUE

Peatland degradation has led to the release of vast amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Restoring these ecosystems is essential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change. Traditional methods of rewetting and reseeded degraded peatlands are labor-intensive and challenging due to the often remote and waterlogged nature of the terrain. This limits the scalability and speed of restoration efforts.

SOLUTION

The "Drone Re-peat" project leverages drones to restore degraded peatlands by reseeded them with *Typha latifolia*, a plant well-suited to wet environments. In addition to ecological restoration, the project encourages the cultivation of commercially viable crops like soft berries and sphagnum moss on peat boglands, creating economic incentives for landowners and promoting sustainable land use.

BENEFITS



Commercial Viability

The introduction of crops such as *Typha latifolia*, soft berries, and sphagnum moss provides sustainable agricultural opportunities, turning degraded bogland into productive areas. These crops can be harvested for commercial purposes, offering economic incentives to landowners and farmers.



Environmental Restoration

By rewetting and reseeded degraded peatlands, this project restores the peatland's ability to act as a carbon sink, helping to mitigate climate change.



Sustainability Goals

Peatland restoration is critical for the UK to meet its 2030 sustainability goals, particularly in carbon reduction and biodiversity preservation.



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