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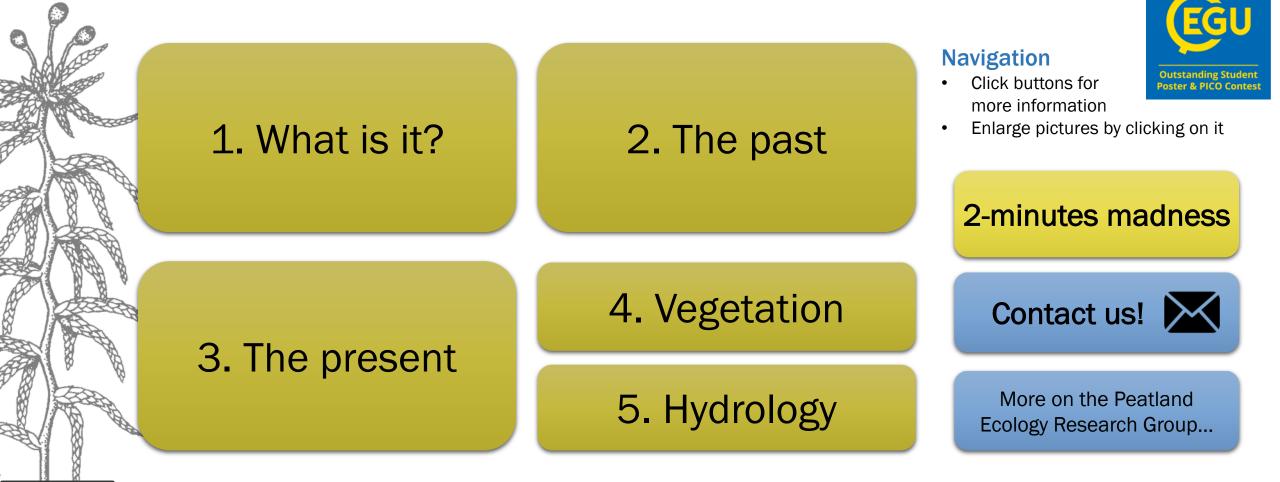
Sphagnum farming initiatives in Canada : an overview

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M. Guêné-Nanchen, S. Hugron, C. Brown, M. Strack, J. Price and L. Rochefort





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1. What is it ?



Paludiculture

Sphagnum farming = sustainable production of non-decomposed Sphagnum fiber biomass on a cyclical and renewable basis on a peatland



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2. The past

Small and large-scale trial

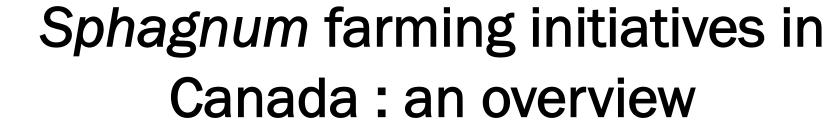
What we have learned

- Sphagnum farming is feasible but results are variable
- Better to:
 - Control water irrigation actively





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3. The present

2 large-scale stations with automated irrigation

- Different basin design
- Different Sphagnum species reintroduced
- Different water table targets







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4. Vegetation

- Irrigated basins are more productive than unmanaged basins
- Wetter basins yields 1.5 times more **biomass** than drier basins





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- Basin water management design affected by site scale hydrological processes
- Fluctuations in water table (range) were more important for limiting/ increasing CO₂







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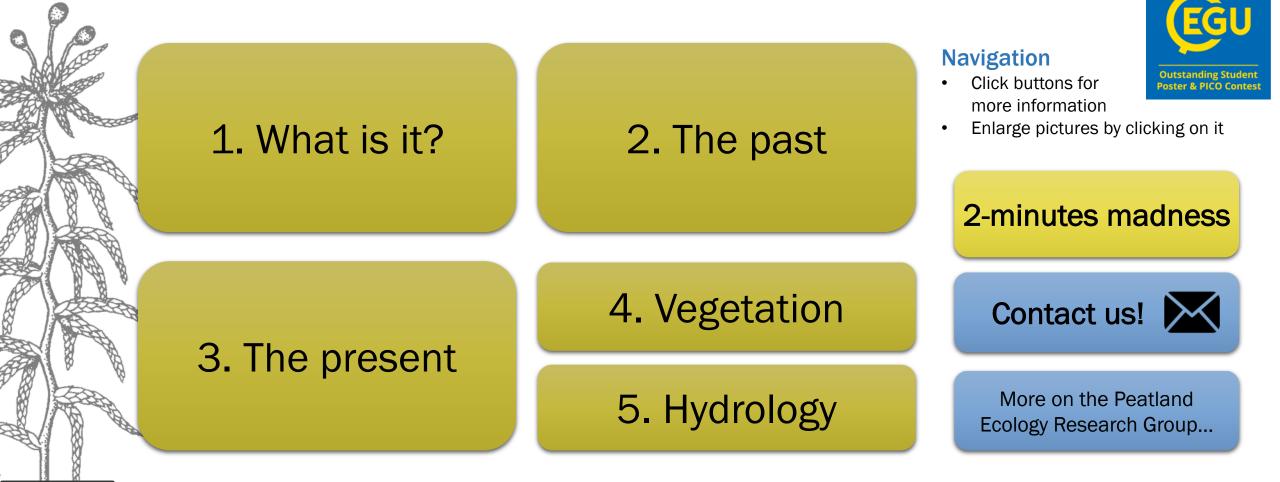
Sphagnum farming initiatives in Canada : an overview

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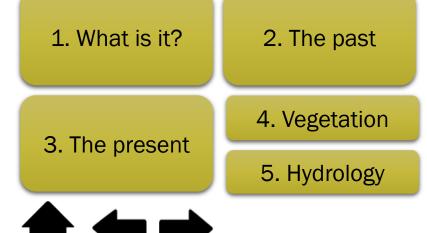
1. What is it?

Sphagnum farming = sustainable production of non-decomposed *Sphagnum* fiber biomass on a cyclical and renewable basis on a peatland

Canada's context

What for?

- Growth substrates
- Packaging
- Specialized products
- Green walls
- Specialized gardening
- Peatland restoration

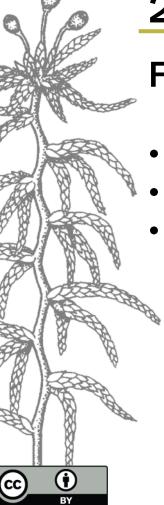


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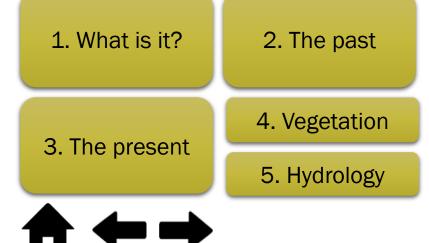
2. The past

First small-scale trials (before 2000):

- Better in basins than flat peat fields
- Avoid inundations
- Surface irrigation = No, if water loaded with organic matter







Navigation

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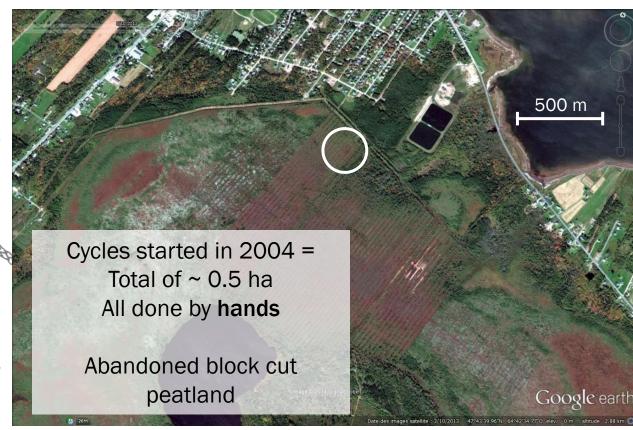


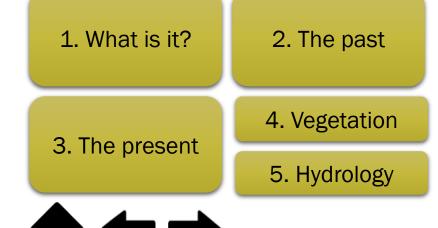
Rochefort and Bastien 1998, Campeau et al. 2004

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2. The past





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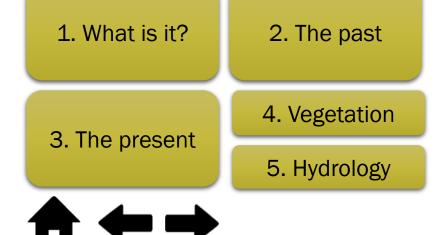


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2. The past





Navigation

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500 m

Google earth

Mechanized implementation of Sphagnum farming





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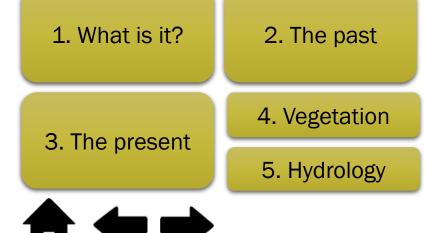
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2. The past

What have we learned?

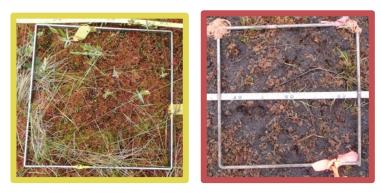
• Sphagnum farming is feasible

After 4	Production cycle	Sphagnum biomass per year (tons/ha)	Sphagnum cover (%)
growing	2006	0.4	44 ± 6
seasons	2008	0.3	34 ± 4
	2009	0.04	7 ± 2



Navigation

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• But variability among cycles is high...

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2. The past

What have we learned?

- Climate of the first growing season critical
- Even distribution of water (topography)
- Minimize water fluctuation during growing season

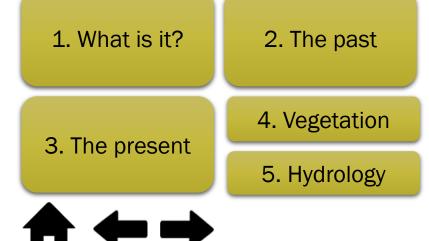
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Sphagnum farming: A long-term study on producing peat moss biomass sustainably

Rémy Pouliot ^{a,*}, Sandrine Hugron ^a, Line Rochefort ^a

^a Peatland Ecology Research Group and Centre d'Études Nordiques, Université Laval, 2425 Rue de l'Agriculture, Quebec City, Québec, G1 V 0A6, Canada¹



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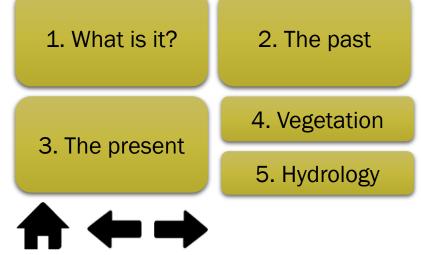
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2. The past

What have we learned?

- Mowing dominant vascular plant (*Eriophorum angustifolium*) is not necessary
 - If low production of litter
- Mowing does not increase Sphagnum cover nor biomass





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3. The present

Large-scale trials with automated irrigation

- Quebec
 - 0.3 ha, started in 2013
- New Brunswick
 - 0.6 ha, started in 2014

1. What is it? 2. The past 4. Vegetation 3. The present 5. Hydrology



- Click buttons for more information
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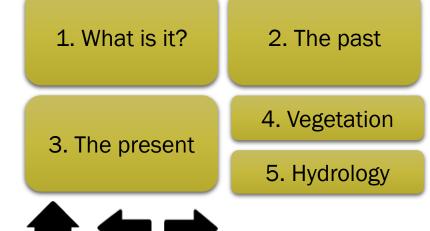
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3. The present

- Basin design
 - Quebec
 - Peripheral and central ditches
 - <u>New Brunswick</u>
 - Peripheral ditches and underground drains





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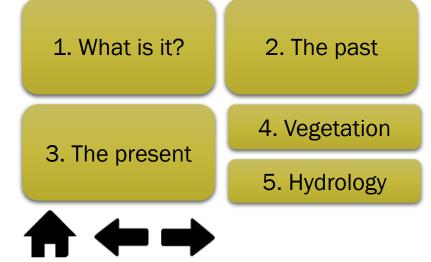


3. The present

Treatments tested

- <u>Vegetation</u>
 - Different Sphagnum species
 reintroduced
- Water targets
 - -10 cm
 - -20 cm





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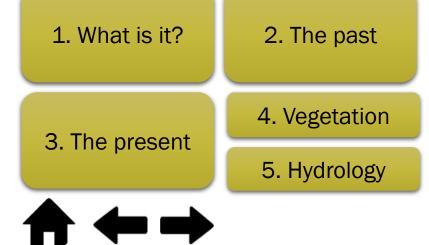
4. Vegetation

Results

Irrigated basins are more productive than unmanaged basins

- Cover: 2 to 3 times higher
- Biomass: 1.5 to 2 times higher

Same tendencies observed in the two sites



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4. Vegetation

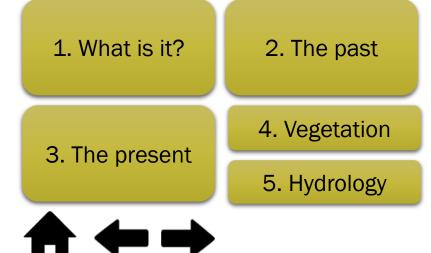
Results

-10 cm target **yields 1.5 times more biomass** than -20 cm target

Same tendencies observed in the two sites

In comparison to the results obtained in Germany





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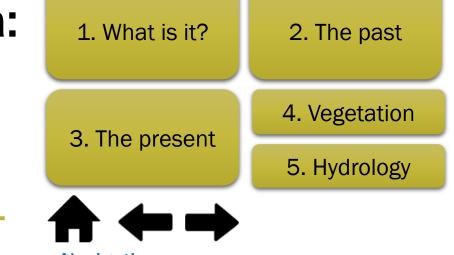
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5. Hydrology Results

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 Basin water management design affected by site scale hydrological processes



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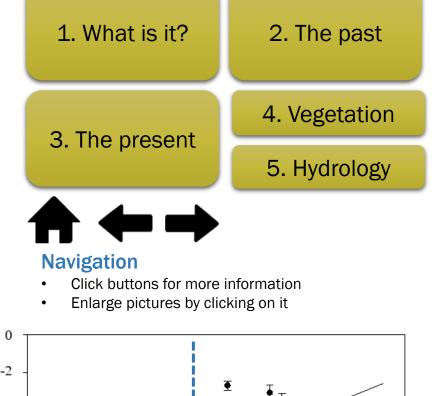
5. Hydrology

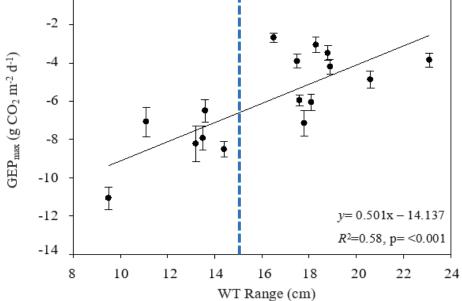
Results

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- CO₂ uptake was not limited by either water target treatments
- Fluctuations in water table (range) were
 more important for limiting / increasing CO₂
- $\Delta 15 \text{ cm}$ = threshold for increasing productivity





Brown et al. (2017)

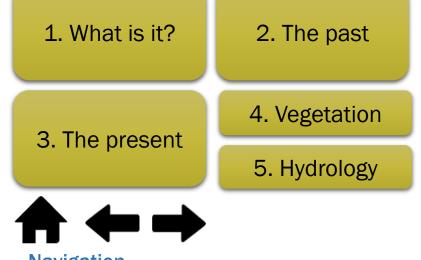
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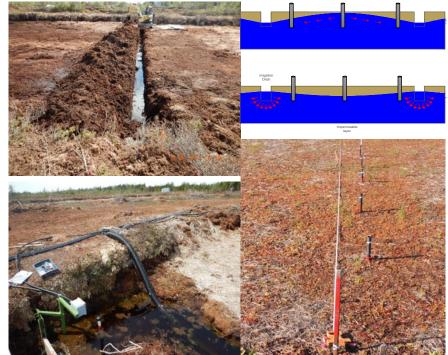
5. Hydrology

To maintain target water table levels:

- **Combination** of underground drains and ditches to increase water distribution, and reduce water table fluctuations
 - Use water table levels in basin, and not ditches, to monitor when to activate irrigation



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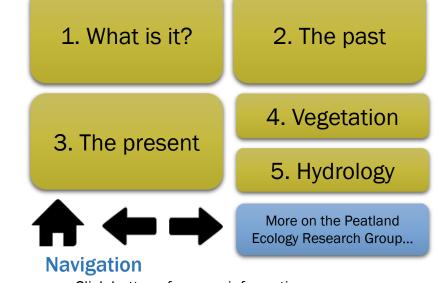


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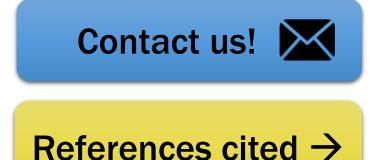
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The future

- 1. Scale up for better economic assessment
- 2. Re-design irrigated basins for optimal water budget
- 3. Initiate new cycles
- 4.
 - Develop further automatization and remote control of irrigation system



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Acknowledgments

All field/lab assistants who have worked on the experimental Sphagnum farms.



Thanks to Canadian peat industry for financially supporting this project within an industrial research chair program from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council





More on the Peatland Ecology Research Group...

The **Peatland Ecology Research Group (PERG)** was formed through the partnership of the university scientific community, the Canadian peat moss industry and federal and provincial agencies. Our common objective is the integrated sustainable management of Canadian peatlands.

The research team is headed by Dr. Line Rochefort of Université Laval (Québec, Canada). Since 1992, this research group has lead many projects, dealing with:

- The development of restoration techniques after peat harvesting;
- Natural plant recolonization after harvesting;
- Hydrology, geochemistry, microbiology of natural, harvested and restored peatlands;
- Peatland conservation strategies;
- The peatland populations of arthropods, amphibians, birds, and mammals;
- Sphagnum ecology and productivity.



Moss Layer Transfer Technique

NSERC's Industrial **Research Chair in Peatland Management**





Groupe de recherche Peatland Ecology en écologie des tourbières





Research Group





www.gret-perg.ulaval.ca





Non restored

Restored (15 yrs)



Video of the restoration process





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Passive water management

Active water management

Dams at the end of each basin

- Open during the snow melt
- Close during the summer

Dams at the end of each basin + irrigation ditches or drains

 Level of the dams controllable according to the water level target







Basin design

Quebec

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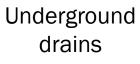


Central ditch





New Brunswick



(X) close

Treatment tested – species reintroduced

Quebec





S. magellanicum

S. papillosum



S. rubellum

(i)

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Rotiller harvest (rubellum + Polytrichum strictum)







S. flavicomans





Hand harvest (fuscum + rubellum)



Water irrigation automated

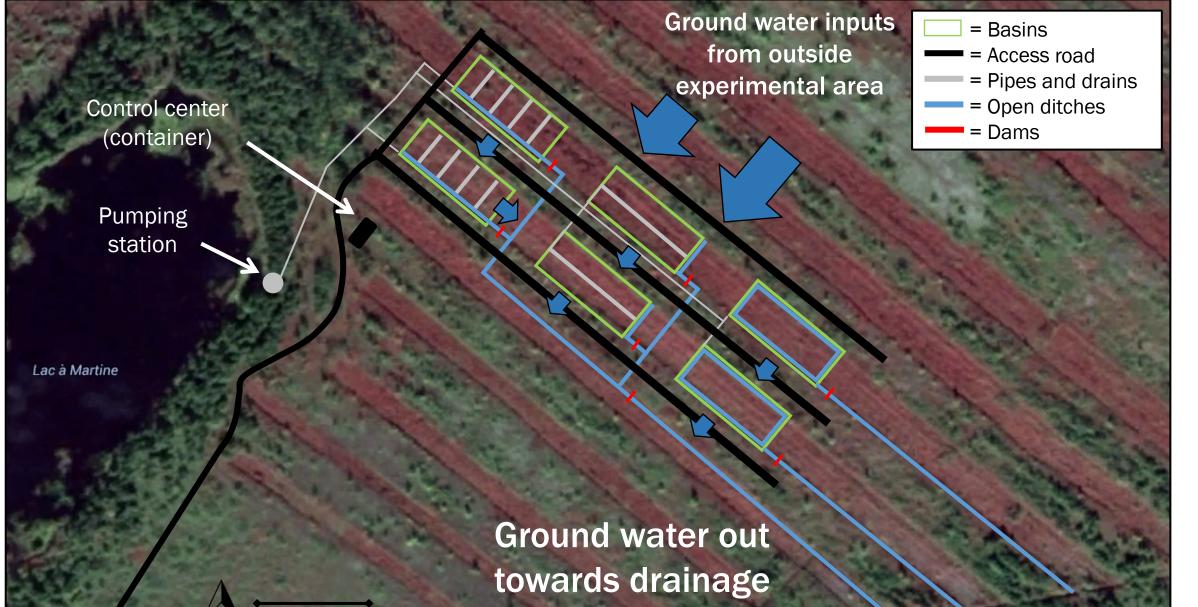


Water irrigation non-automated





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canals

(50 m)

 (\mathbf{i})

BY

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Canada's context \rightarrow

• Climate:

- 1000 mm/year
- 6 months winter
- Hottest month = July (average = 18°C)

Landscape:

- At or above sea level (0 to 100 m)
- Block-cut peatland (no compaction)

Residual peat:

- Thickness = > 50 cm (up to 1.5 2.0 m)
- Acid (pH = 3.6)
- Low nutrients
- Von Post = H3 H4



10 m



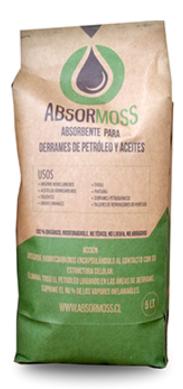


Sphagnum biomass end-uses

In growing media As floral mosses As packing for mailings In specialized products In green walls In specialized gardening For peatland restoration

ventimetal



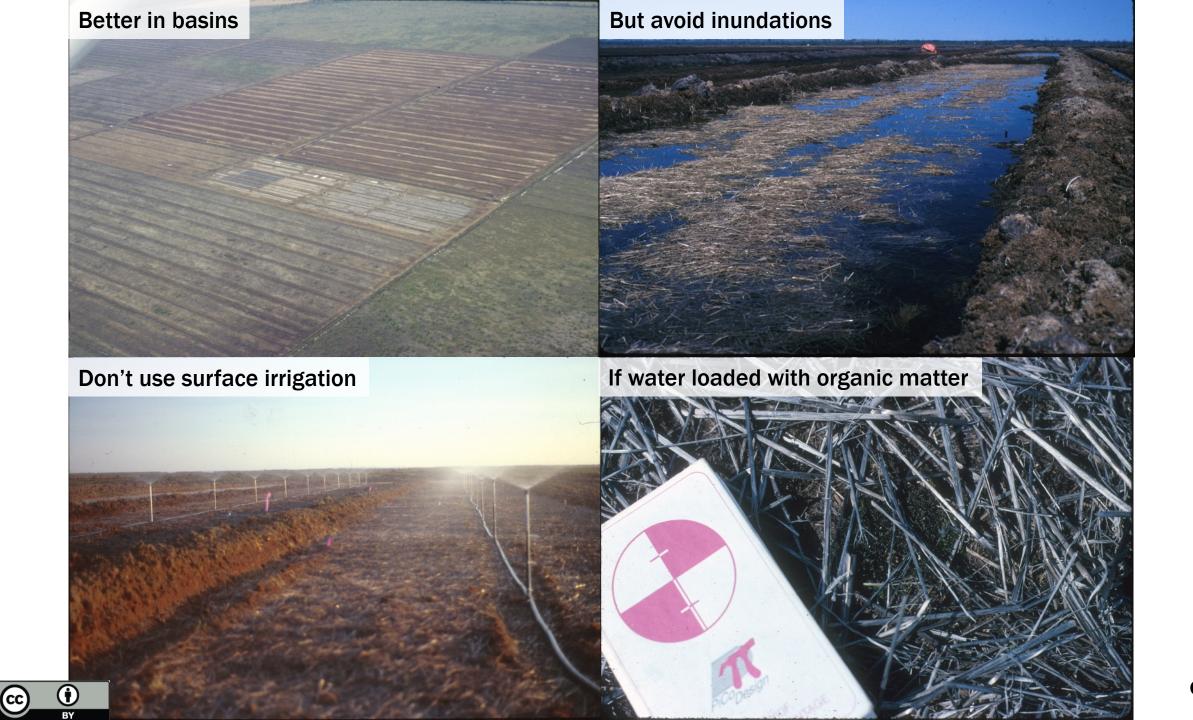


close

















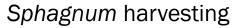
Mechanized implementation of Sphagnum farming



Preparation

Trench ready









Water management

Mulch spreading

Sphagnum spreading





Site preparation

The surface should be as even as possible to ensure uniform water distribution.

Passive water management

Dams at the end of each basinOpen during the snow melt

• Close during the summer











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Guêné-Nanchen et al. 2017







(X) close

Irrigation system

Quebec

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New Brunswick



Basin design

Quebec

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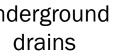
Central ditch





New **Brunswick**

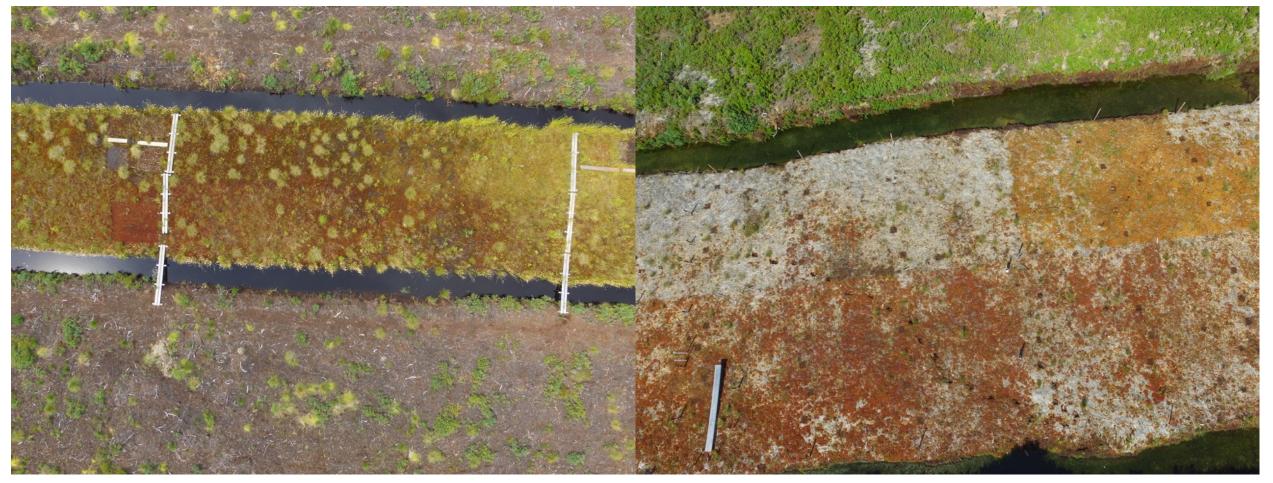






Quebec

New Brunswick







Treatment tested – species reintroduced

Quebec





S. magellanicum

S. papillosum



S. rubellum

(i)

(CC)



Rototiller harvest (rubellum + P. strictum)

New Brunswick



S. flavicomans



S. magellanicum



Hand harvest (fuscum + rubellum)



Water irrigation automated



Water irrigation non-automated





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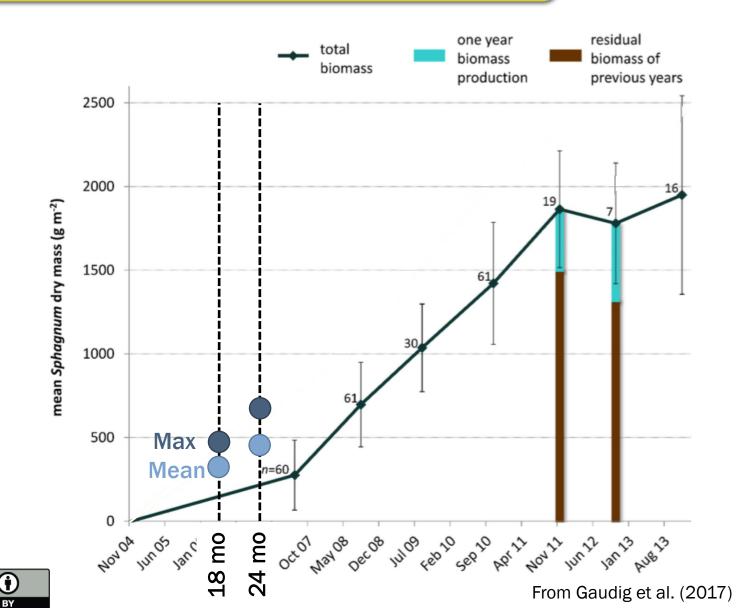






In comparison to the results obtained in Germany \rightarrow

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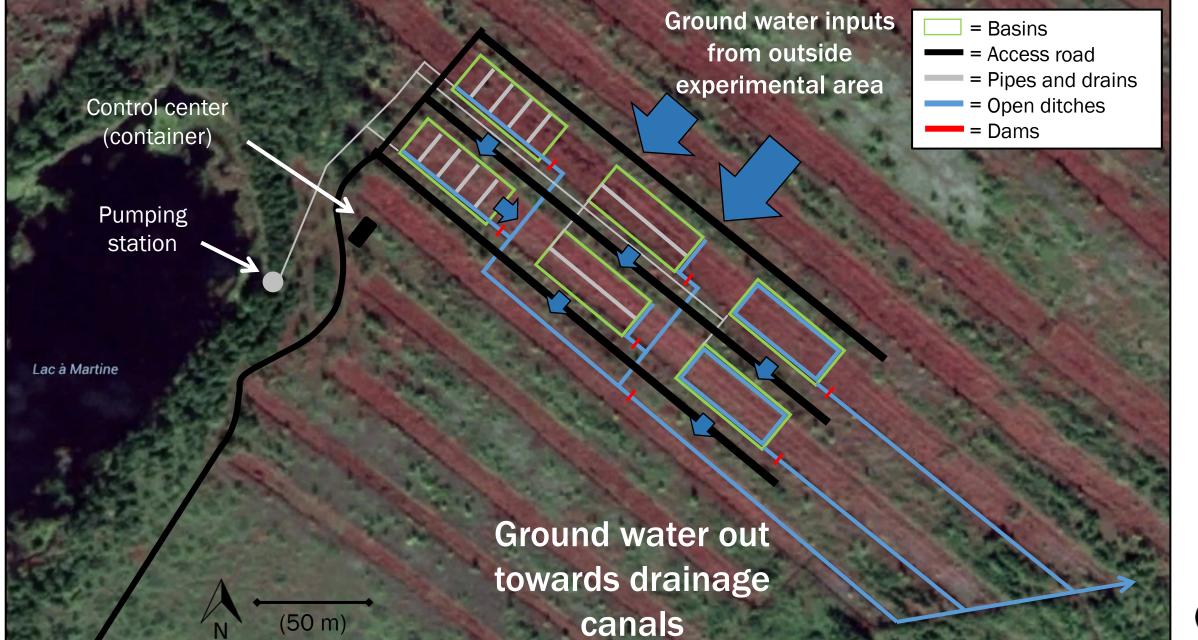


Growing seasons are shorter in Canada

No. of months of growing rather than no. of growing seasons







(50 m)

 (\mathbf{i})

BY

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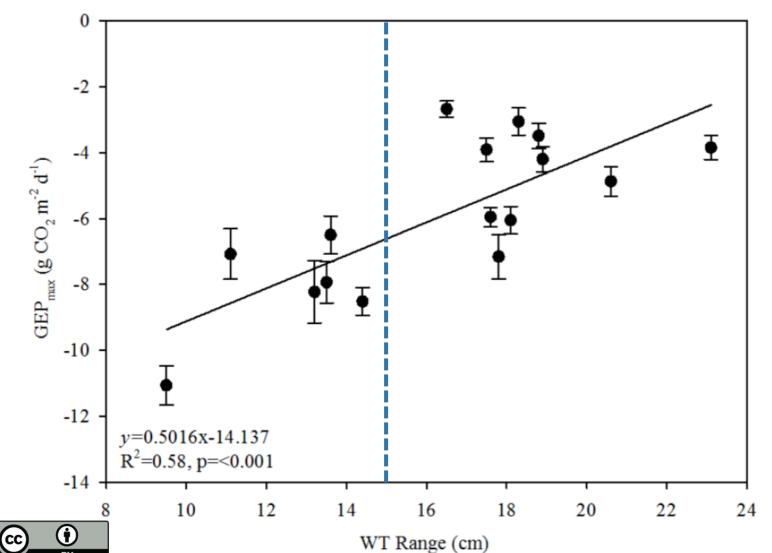


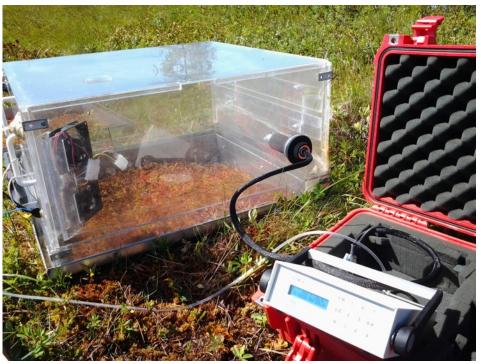


The effects of water management on the CO₂ uptake of *Sphagnum* moss in a reclaimed peatland

C.M. Brown, M. Strack and J.S. Price

Department of Geography and Environmental Management, University of Waterloo, Canada

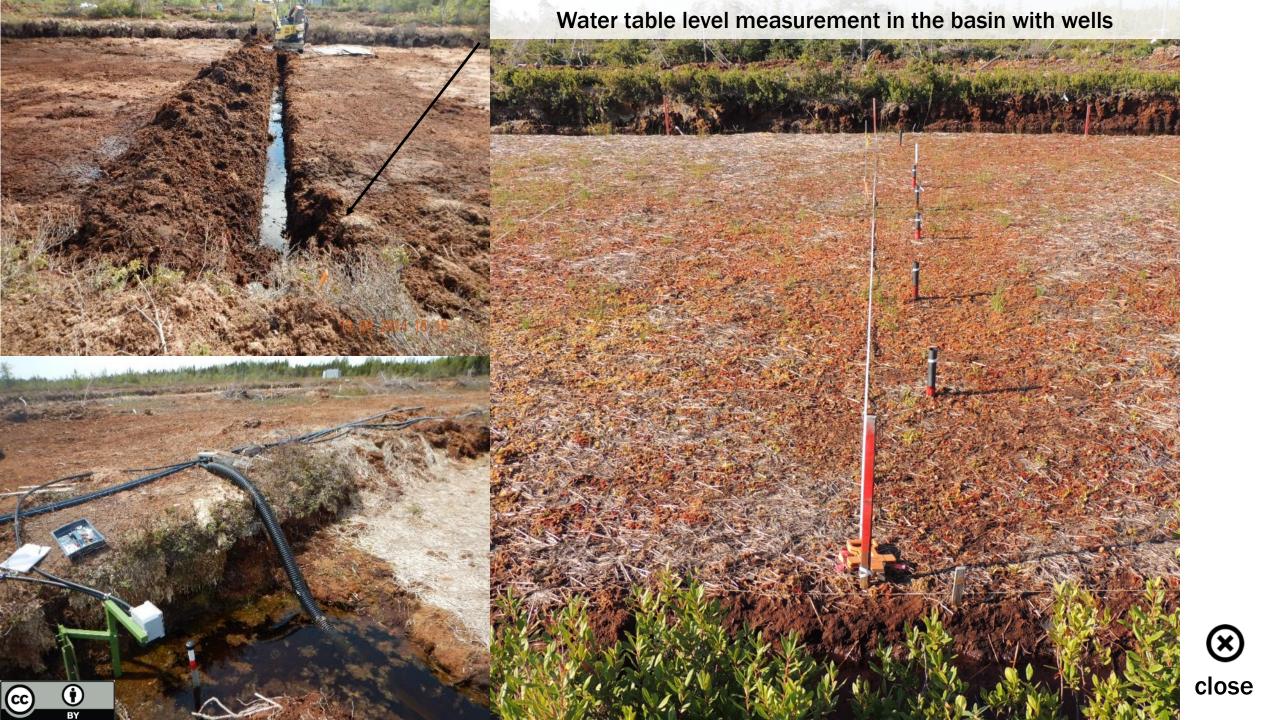




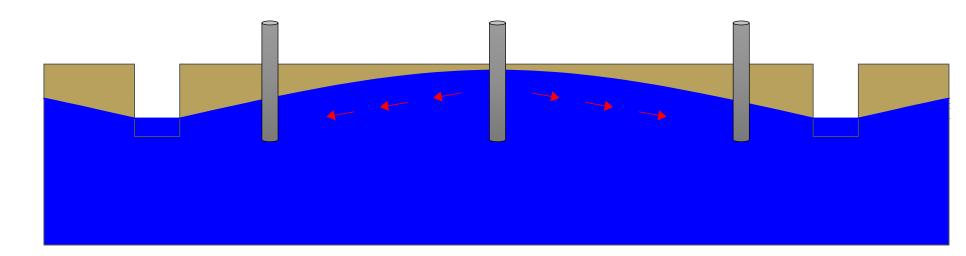
Water table (WT) range = maximum –minimum

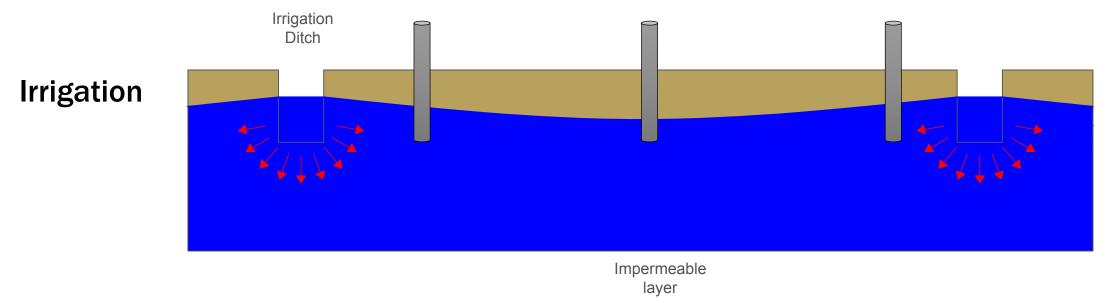
For the growing season















Contact us...

Who am I?



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Vegetation results: Sandrine Hogue-Hugron Sandrine.Hogue-Hugron@fsaa.ulaval.ca

Hydrology results: Dr. Jonathan Price jsprice@uwaterloo.ca Sebastian Gutierrez Pacheco sebastian.gutierrez-pacheco.1@ulaval.ca

Carbon flux results: Dr. Maria Strack <u>mstrack@uwaterloo.ca</u>





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