



A ten-year trajectory of hydrological recovery in a restored blanket peatland

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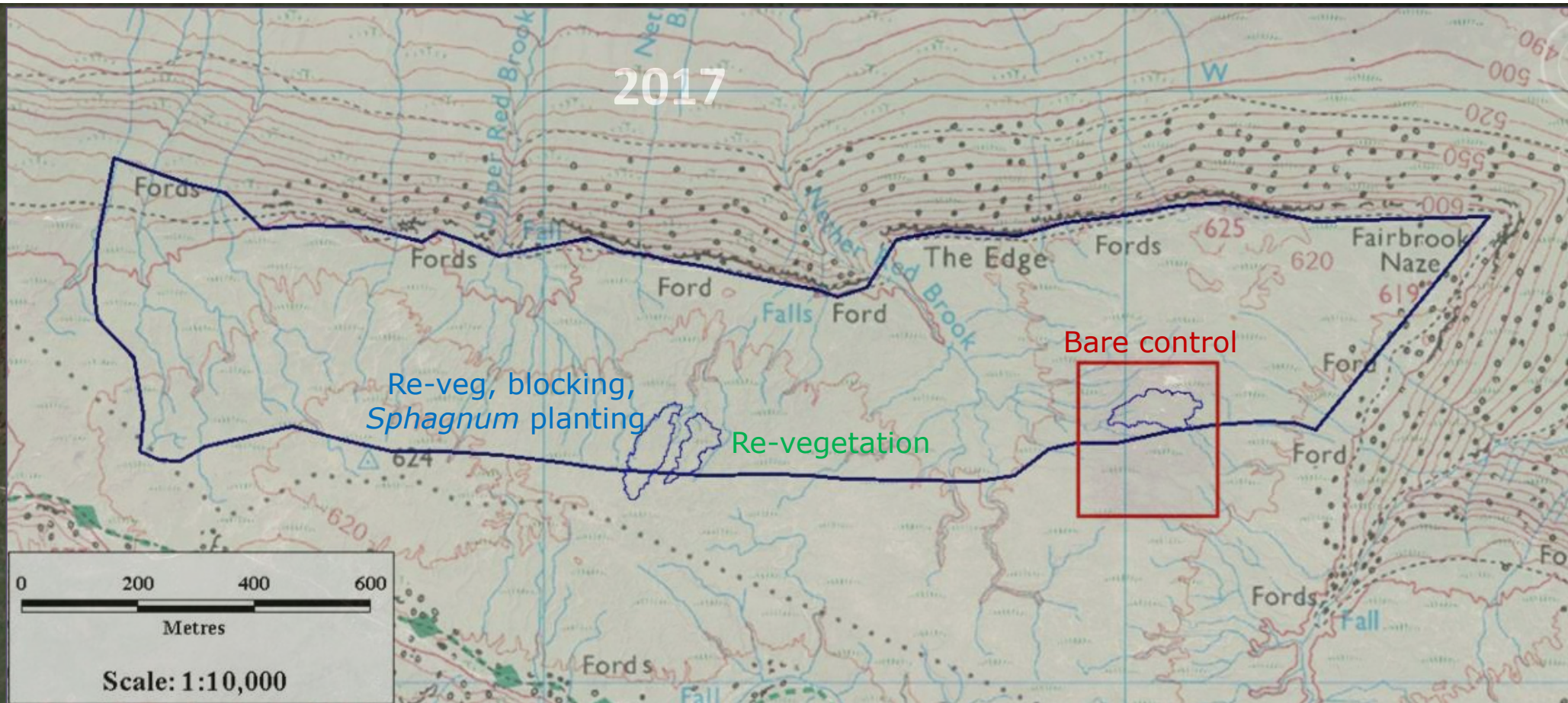
Restoration on Kinder Edge



Restoration on Kinder Edge



Restoration on Kinder Edge



Changes on the ground

2010

Intervention

2011

Lime, seed,
fertiliser, mulch

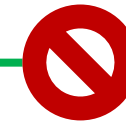


2014



Intervention

2015



2019



LSFM + blocking

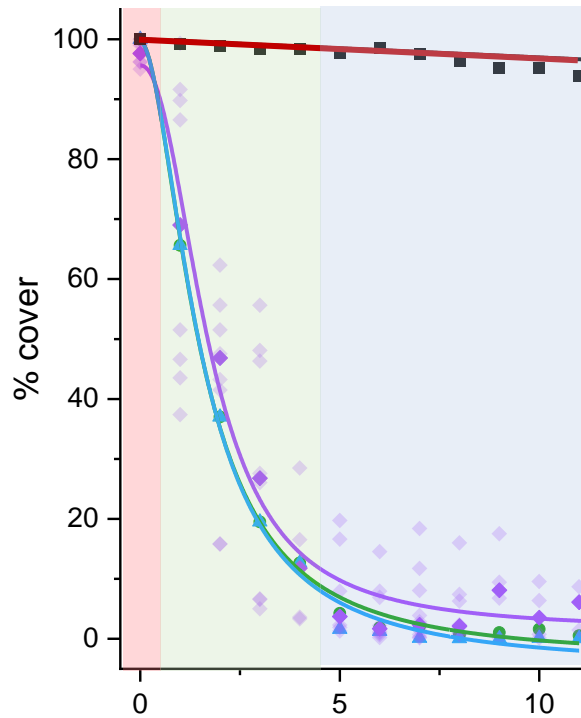


Sphagnum

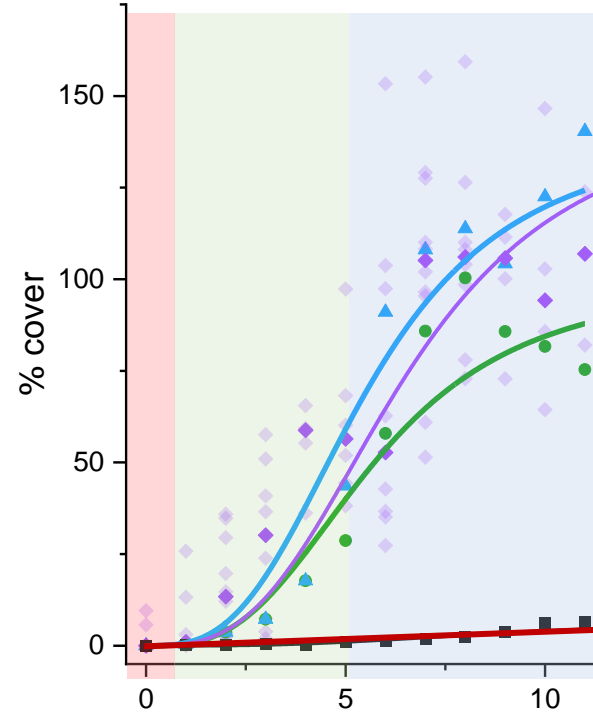


VEGETATION

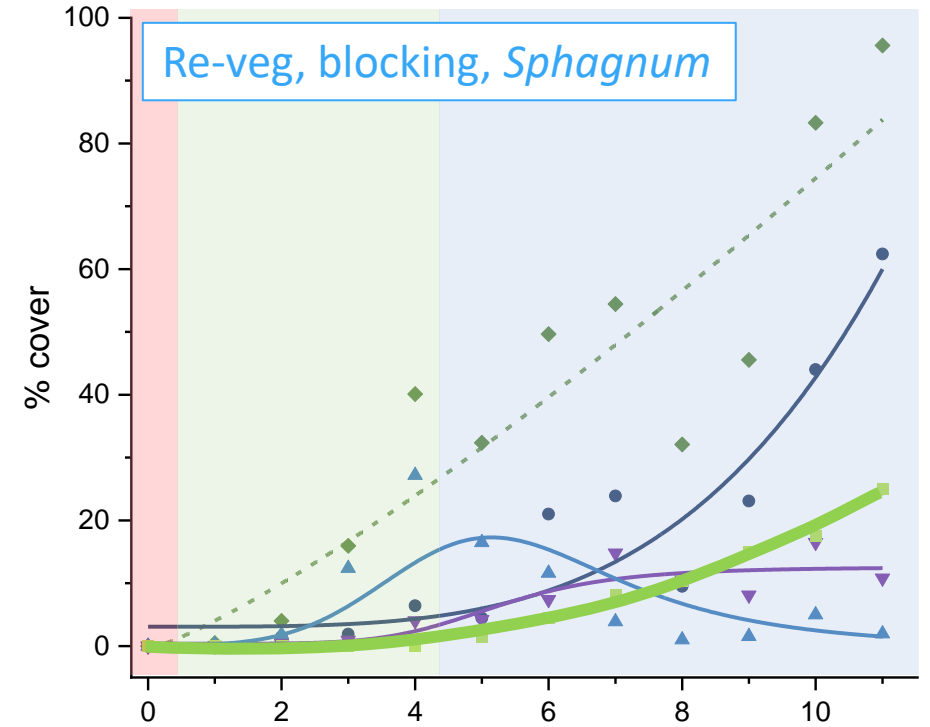
BARE PEAT COVER



INDICATOR SPECIES



BRYOPHYTES



—■— Unrestored —●— Re-veg only —▲— Re-veg, blocks, *Sphagnum*

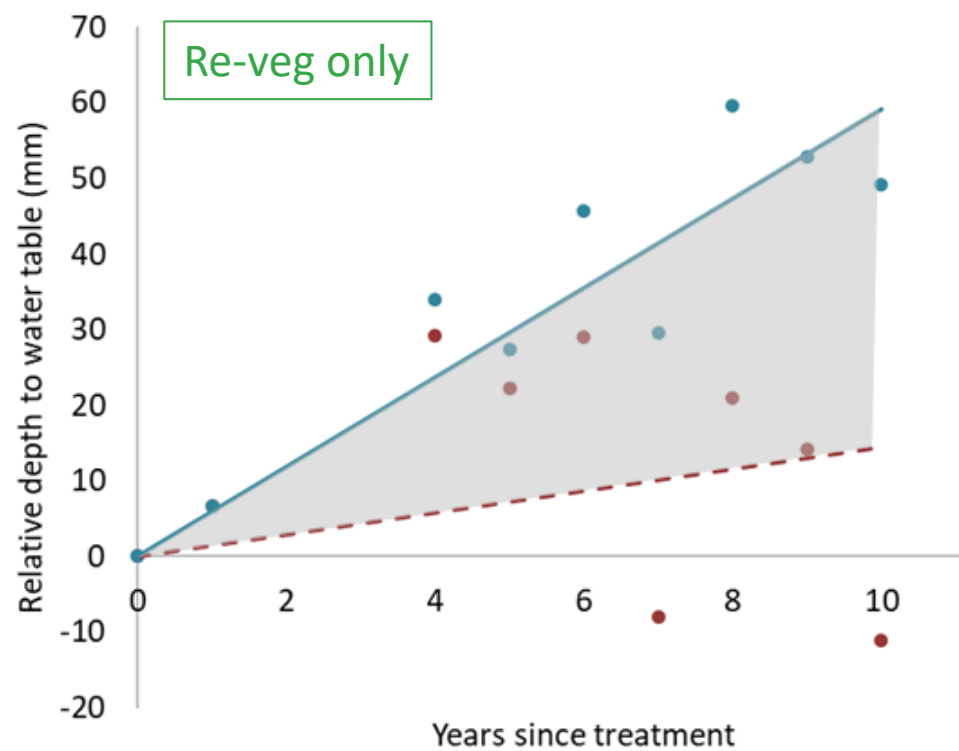
— *Sphagnum*

Rapid reduction in
bare peat cover

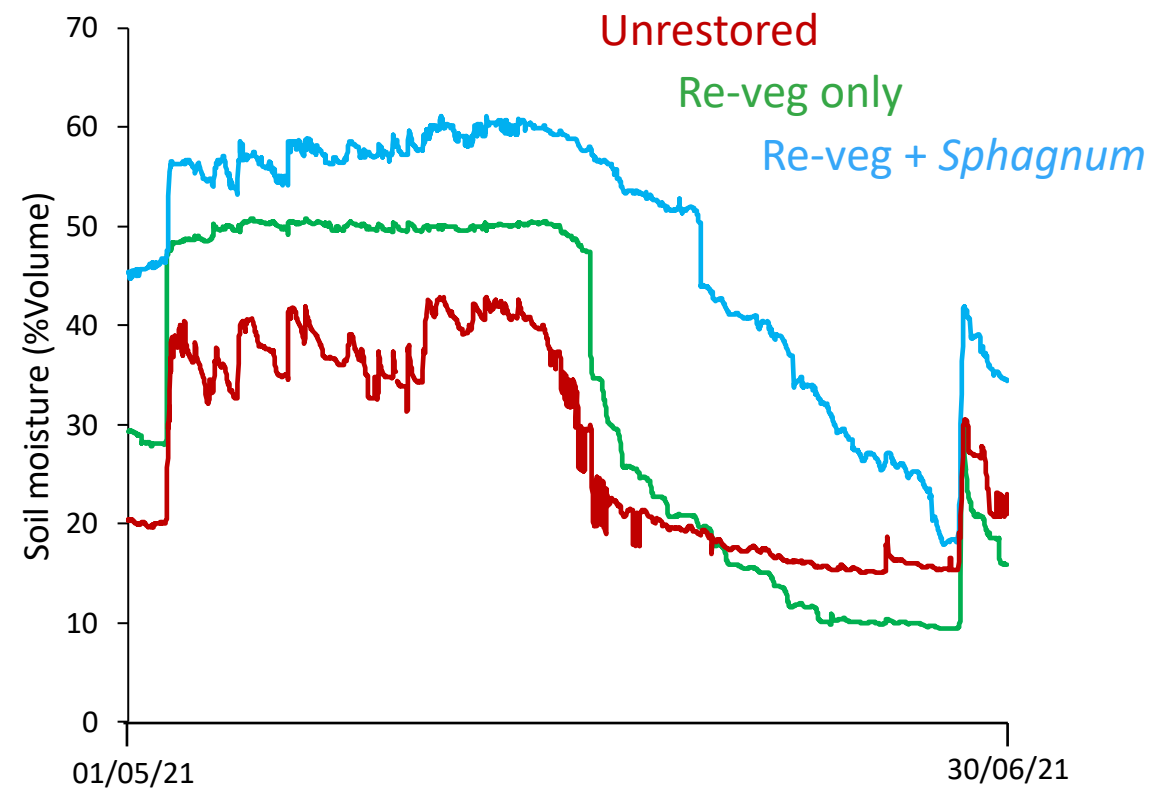
Trajectories diverge after
application of *Sphagnum*

Progressive increase in *Sphagnum*
cover after initial application

WATER TABLE

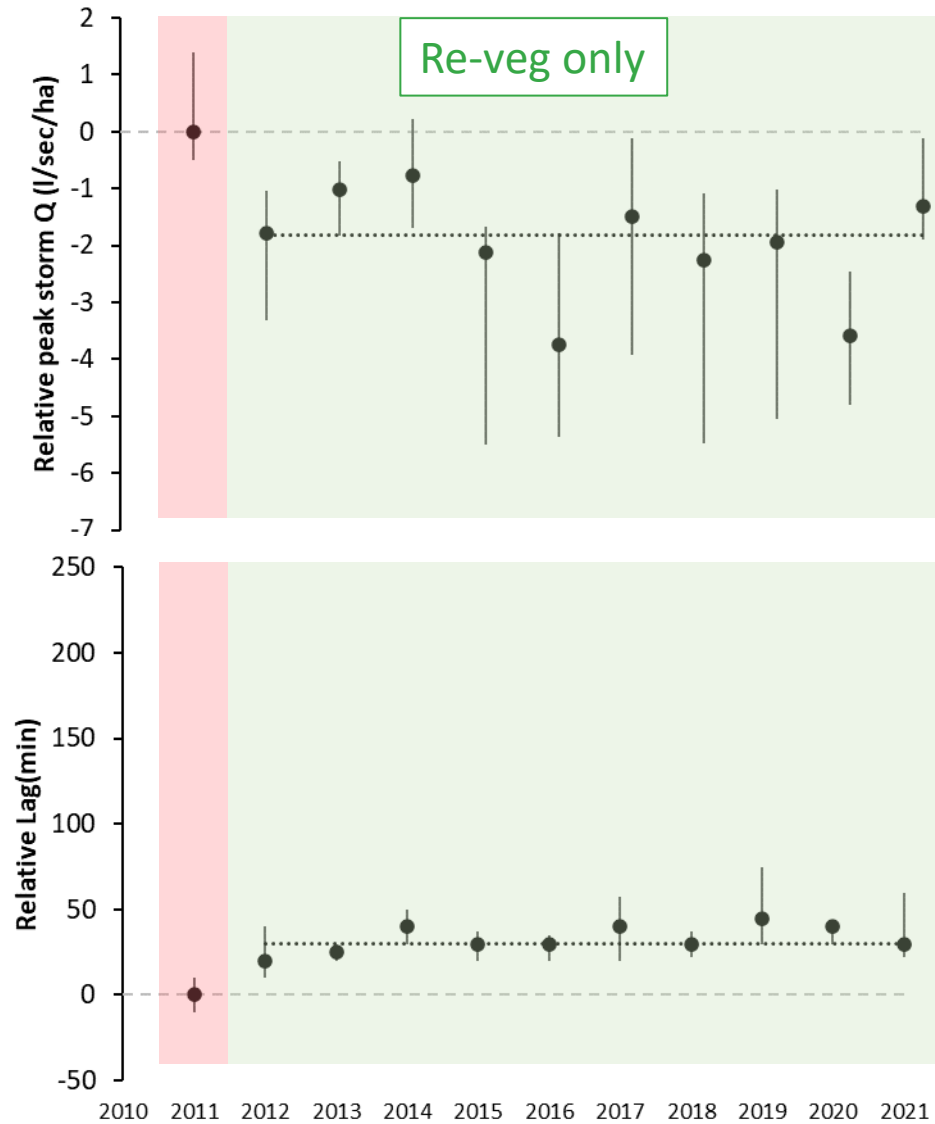


Steady, year-on-year improvements -
restored water tables rising towards surface



Higher surface moisture and
resistance to drying under *Sphagnum*

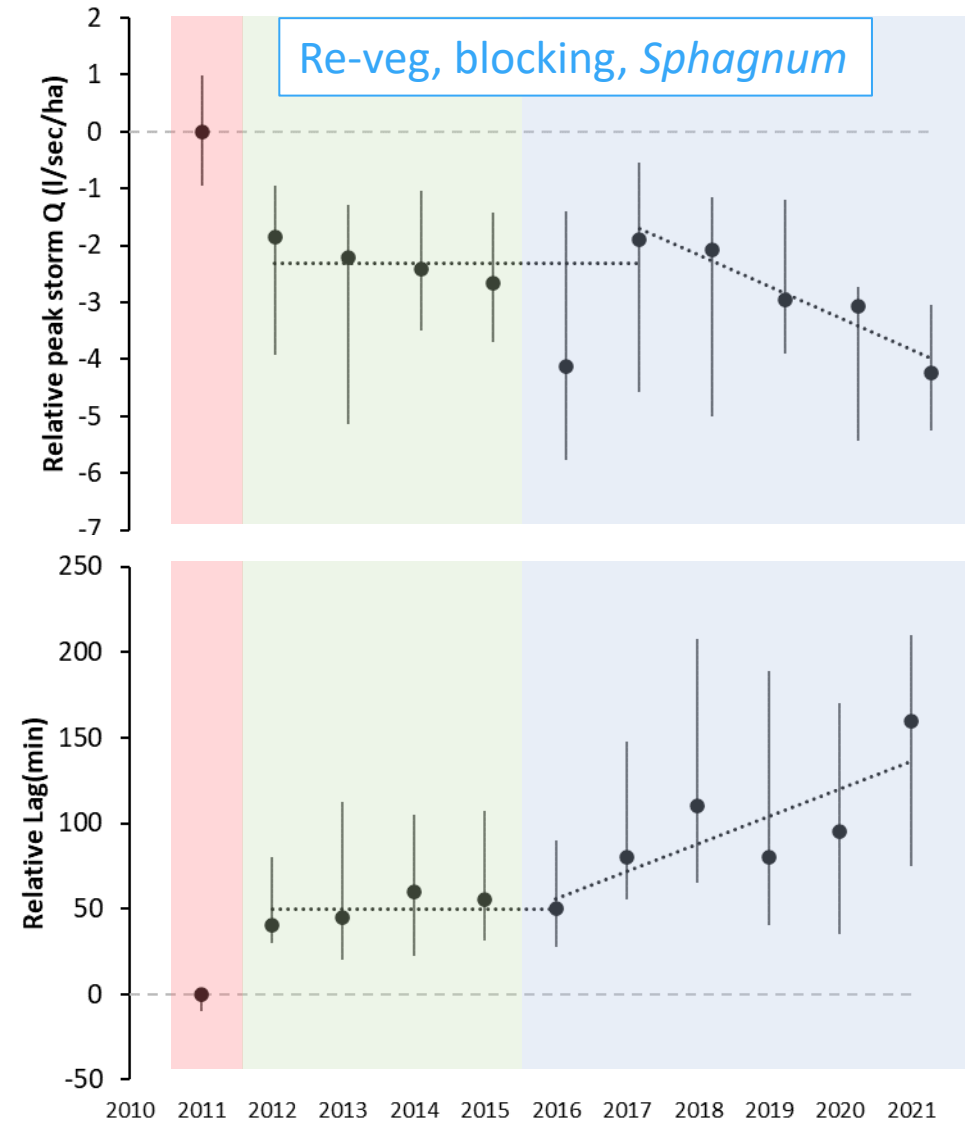
WATER FLOW



Step change following initial treatment,
no further improvement

Peak flows
are lower

Lag times
are longer



Step change following initial treatment,
gradual improvement following *Sphagnum* planting

SUMMARY

- Restored **peat is getting wetter!**
- Addition of *Sphagnum* maintains **wetter conditions** better than 'standard' re-vegetation
- Peak discharges are lower, lag times are longer, but no change in volume of runoff
→ **surface roughness key driver of slowing the flow of water**
- Addition of *Sphagnum* provides further roughness to slow the flow
- **No conflict between re-wetting for *Sphagnum* and slowing runoff for flood risk management**



Find out more about what this means at the catchment scale later in the week...

Goudarzi et al., *Investigating process drivers of Natural Flood Management and its flood risk reduction potential across scales.*

Fri 27 May, 14:26–14:33 in HS 2.4.4

Hydrological extremes: from droughts to floods