

Peatlands and nature

conservation in Estonia

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Concepts

- Peatland all areas where peat is or was formed
- Mire peatlands in natural conditions (not drained) still forming peat
- Fen minerotrophic mires
- Bog ombrotrophic mires





Area of open mires in Estonia

Open mires ~ 240 000 - 250 000 ha

Wet forests ~ 85 000 ha

 $\sim 2/3$ are bogs, 1/3 fens





Peatland protection before EU

- First protected mire in 1938, to protect golden eagles nests in Ratva bog
- 30 Mire Conservation Areas in 1981
- In April 2004, before submission of Natura 2000 network - 145 000 ha diferent mire habitats were under nature protection





EU law

- **Birds Directive** (2009/147/EC)

Annex I species Migratory species

- Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)

Annex I habitat types Annex II species



Natura 2000 Network

- Special Protection Areas (SPA) for bird's habitats protection
- Sites of Community Importance (pSCI -> SCI -> SAC) for plant's and animal's habitats and habitat types protection

Mire habitats in Habitats directive

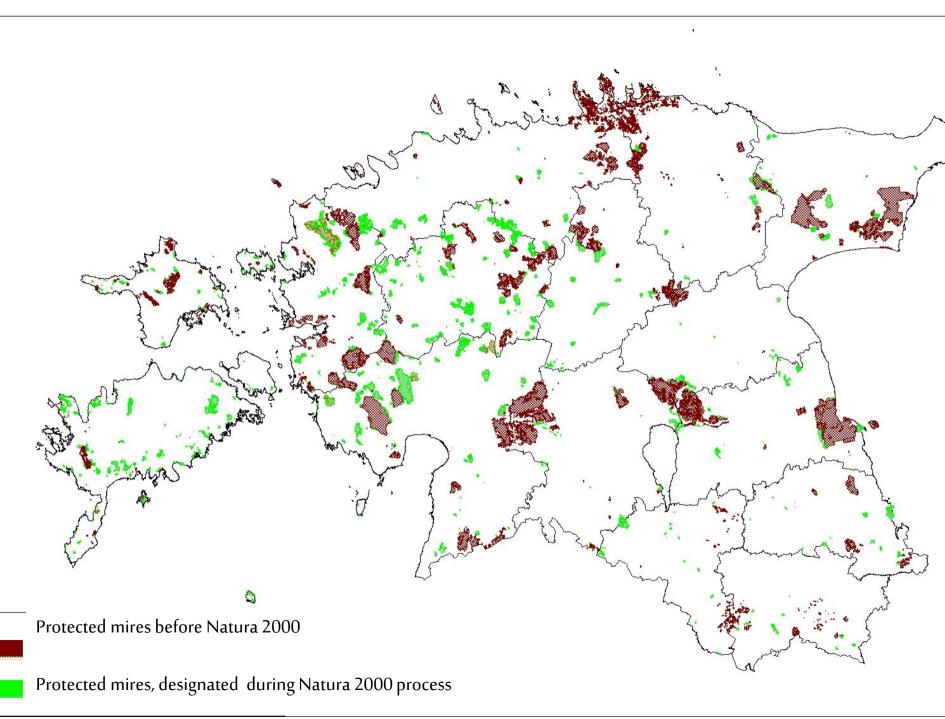
- 7110* active raised bogs
- 7120 degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
- 7140 transition mires and quaking bogs
- 7150 depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*
- 7160 mineral-rich springs and springfens
- 7210* calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*
- 7220*- petrifying springs with tufa formations
- 7230 alkaline fens
- 9080* deciduous swamp woods
- 91D0* bog woodlands

Peatland protection within EU

 About 35 000 ha of protected mires have been added during Natura 2000 process







Status according EU report

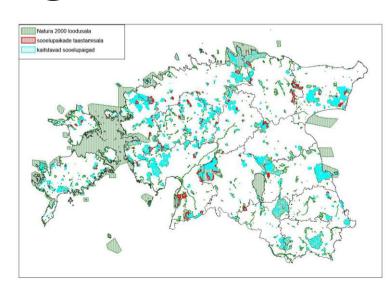
Habitat type	Range	Area	Struc. & Func.	Future	Overall assessm.
7110* – active raised bogs			Unfavourable-		Unfavourable-
7110 – active raised bogs	Favourable	Favourable	Inadequate+	Favourable	Inadequate+
7120 – degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Favourable	Unfavourable- Inadequate+	Unfavourable- Inadequate+	Favourable	Unfavourable- Inadequate+
7140 – transition mires and		Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-
quaking bogs	Favourable	Inadequate	Inadequate+	Inadequate+	Inadequate+
7150 – depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable
7160 - mineral-rich springs and				Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-
springfens	Favourable	Favourable	Favourable	Inadequate	Inadequate
7210* - calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of			Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-
the Caricion davallianae	Favourable	Favourable	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate
7220*- petrifying springs with		Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-
tufa formations	Favourable	Inadequate +	Inadequate X	Inadequate X	Inadequate X
7230 – alkaline fens	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable- Inadequate -	Unfavourable- Inadequate	Unfavourable- Inadequate -
9080* - deciduous swamp			Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-	Unfavourable-
woods	Favourable	Favourable	Bad	Inadequate -	Bad
91D0* - bog woodlands	Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable- Inadequate -	Unfavourable- Inadequate	Unfavourable- Inadequate -

Nature Conservation Development Plan

- At least 10 000 ha of fen and transition mire habitats and raised bog margins (laggzones, mixotrophic and ombrotrophic forests, degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration) in protected areas are restored
- Degraded ecosystems have been rehabilitated, e.g. 1000 ha degraded peatlands (cut-over peatlands) rehabilitated or restored

Action Plan for Protected Mires

- Aim conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services of mire habitats in protected areas
- Status, Threats and Pressures, Objectives, Actions, Timetable and Budget
- List of restoration areas



Reasons for restoration need

- More than 50% of Estonian mires are drained
- Endangered habitats and species
- Drained peatlands are important CO₂ emitter
- Degraded mires in protected areas











Restoration priorities

- International importance Ramsar, Natura 2000
- Restoration potential
- Cost-effectiveness
- Aims in management plans of protected areas
- Integration of aims both for habitats and species protection







Actions

- Establishing optimal protection regime
- Elliminating harmful side effects of different activities
- Planning infrastructure for visitors
- Compiling and executing restoration projects
- Data corrections and new inventories
- Monitoring
- Capacity building
- Scientific research



Financing

Cohesion Fund - 54 MEUR for nature conservation and biodiversity actions in 2014 – 2020, including 26,7 MEUR for habitats restauration

Activities:

- Restoration of threatened habitats and the habitats of threatened species (grasslands, mires, rivers, heaths)
- Investments necessary for management of seminatural grasslands (small bridges, roads)
- Reconstruction of infrastructure for visitors in protected areas

LIFE projects

- LIFE12 NAT/EE/000860 Springday
 835 224 EUR
- LIFE14 NAT/EE/000126 Mires Estonia 2 815 576 EUR
- Estonian involvment in German LIFE project application 2015 Peat-restore, (Climate change mitigation "Reduction of CO2 emissions by restoring degraded peatlands in Northern European Lowland").

Benefits from EU

- More information about habitats and species
- More effective nature protection
- More money for nature conservation actions







Thank you!

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