Peat research at the University of Latvia



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Recent major projects

- Variable fuel gasification for municipal solid waste recovery <u>http://srfgas.lu.lv/index.php/lv/22-2/</u>
- Genus Vaccinium berry (cranberry) processing using "green" technologies and innovative, pharmacologically characterized biopharmaceutical products <u>http://www.lu.lv/berriespro/</u>
- Integration of Best Management Practices (BMPs) of sustainable Phosphorus (P) usage for closing the P cycle in Baltic countries (InPhos)
- VillageWaters Project Research about Wastewater Treatment Systems <u>https://villagewaters.eu/</u>

Other directions of research and activity

- Use of natural resources: bioeconomy (clay, peat, sapropel and others)
- Development of new, innovative materials (sorbents, insulation materials)
- Studies of natural environment,
- Climate change and local impacts
- Adaptation to climate change

And now...



Scientific story will be about:

a) World War II impact on GHG emissions

b) Secrets of bog pools

c) Holocene Thermal Maximum

Holocene Thermal Maximum

- Before 4000 8000 years
- the reconstructed summer temperature in Eastern Baltic was
 2.5–3.5 degrees higher than the modern reconstructed value.
- Reason increase in solar activity, no human impact
- Facts from Heikkila and Seppa, 2010 and Ozola, 2013
- Interesting NASA facts

Is It the Sun?

The sun's temperature varies over decades and centuries. These changes have had little effect on the Earth's overall climate.





Testate amoebae

Tiny, single-celled organisms that live in a range of wetlands and soils, including in the bogs

A typical testate amoeba is about 1/20th of a millimetre long

In the bog 50 – 75 different species can be found.

Living Testate amoebae an be found on bog surface, but shells they can be preserved for many thousands of years.

Different testate amoebae prefer to live in different habitats on the bog surface, wetter or drier spots.

Testate amoebae from Teici study, indicate that the deepest water table level. (15–16 cm below the surface) prevailed from 1996/1999 up to the present time.

boy Kento! Scientific story will be about: a) Impact of Sphagnum peat on dogs health b) Drainage impact on bog vegetation c) Water uptake of fr.0-40 mm p. 20 - 40 mm

Drainage impact on bog vegetation



http://mires-and-peat.net/media/map19/map_19_08.pdf

Drainage impact on bog vegetation

- In **Teici-1** the natural phase was characterised by domination of *Sphagnum balticum*, *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, *Sphagnum majus* and *Sphagnum capillifolium*.
- After the strong drainage phase 1960–1999 Sphagnum species still dominated the vegetation although Sphagnum cuspidatum and Sphagnum majus disappeared indicationg of decrease of open waters.

At the same time near



At the same time near

- Sphagnum balticum, Sphagnum magellanicum and Sphagnum majus were the dominant peat- forming species in the upper part of Teici-2 under conditions of both strong drainage and restored water level.
- The composition of the vegetation indicates the occurrence of dry periods even after rewetting.
 Sphagnum balticum, Sphagnum capillifolium and Sphagnum magellanicum are the main peat-forming species at present.



Peat accumulation rate





• g C/1m2/year



