Abstract no: 255

The tortoise and the hare: Greenhouse gas fluxes in reed and sedge communities in a rewetted industrial cutaway peatland

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Drained industrial peatlands are a significant greenhouse gas (GHG) source. Following the cessation of peat extraction, there is an opportunity to reverse the climate warming impact by (a) rewetting the cutaway and (b) the establishment of vegetation communities that will actively sequester carbon (C). In the Reedflux project, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) fluxes, leaf area index, soil temperatures and water table levels (WT) are being measured in reed (Phragmites australis) and sedge (Carex rostrata / Eriophorum angustifolium) communities at a rewetted industrial cutaway in Co. Offaly, Ireland. Preliminary results will be shown and discussed.