



Land Management:

Role of Land drainage/Water table control in GHG Mitigation

Pat Tuohy 01/05/2020

An Analysis of Abatement Potential of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Irish Agriculture 2021-2030

Prepared by the Teagasc Greenhouse Gas Working Group

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Authors:

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June 2018

Teagasc, Oak Park, Carlow



Tithe an
Oireachtais
Houses of the
Oireachtas

Tuarascáil ón gComhchoiste um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide
An tAthrú Aeráide: Comhdhearcadh Traspháirtí don Ghníomhú
Márta 2019

Report of the Joint Committee on Climate Action
Climate Change: A Cross-Party Consensus for Action
March 2019

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2019

To Tackle Climate Breakdown



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Role of Land Drainage/ Water table control

- **Teagasc GHG Working Group-MACC**
 - **Measure 10:** Draining Wet Mineral Soils
 - » *Measure 7: Extended Grazing*
 - **Measure 17:** Water Table Manipulation of Organic Soils
 - » Also referred to as Rewetting

Mineral or organic soils?

- **Mineral soils** are derived from mineral matter-sand, silt, clay (+ larger particles)
 - Little organic matter (< 10%)



Mineral or organic soils?

Organic

- **Peats** possess an organic layer with at least 20% Organic Carbon (OC) and a minimum thickness of 40 cm.
- **Histic soils** have a peaty (>20% OC) (O) horizon that has a thickness of 7.5 or more



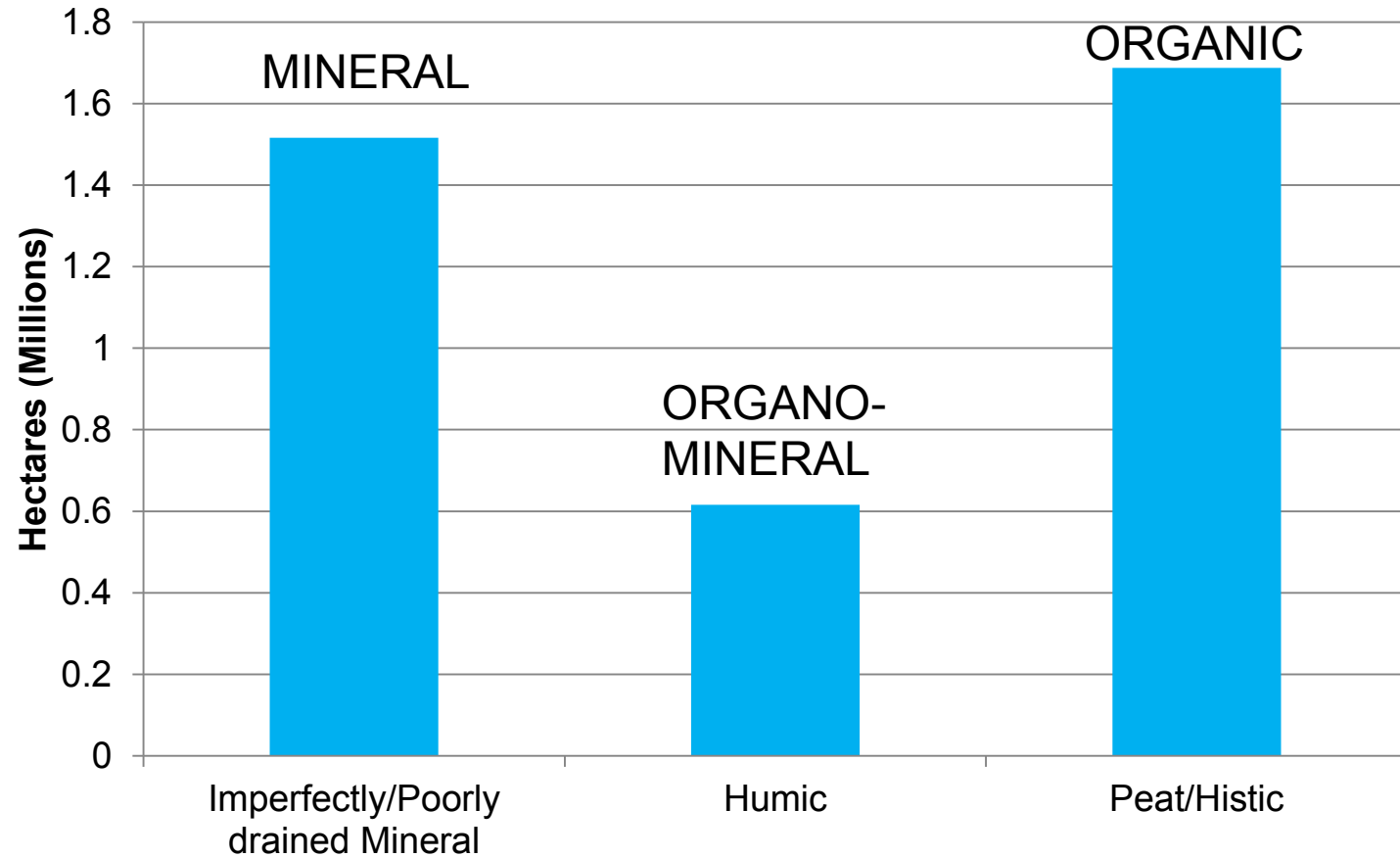
Mineral or organic soils?

Organo/mineral

- **Humic soils** contain an A horizon with significantly more organic matter, than mineral matter.
- Minimum thickness is 7.5 cm and OC content is lower (depending on the clay content)



Mineral or Organic soils?



Mapped within Irish Soil Information System
Current work using satellite imagery to refine further

Role of Land Drainage

- Measure 10: Draining Wet Mineral soils
- *“one-third of Irish land area can be classified as poorly draining...Assuming that one-third of this area (i.e. 10% of total grassland area) was drained by 2030”*

- Nature of Measure: Reducing N₂O Emissions
- Cost € per t/CO₂ Eq: €16.2
- Mitigation Mt CO₂ Eq: 0.197
- Cost €M: €6.1

Role of Land Drainage

- Measure 7: Extended Grazing
- *“production systems that either require improved drainage or could benefit from on-off grazing...The measure was assessed on 20% of grassland area”*

- Nature of Measure: Production Efficiency
- Cost € per t/CO₂ Eq: -€96
- Mitigation Mt CO₂ Eq: 0.066
- Cost €M: -€6.3

MACC Curve

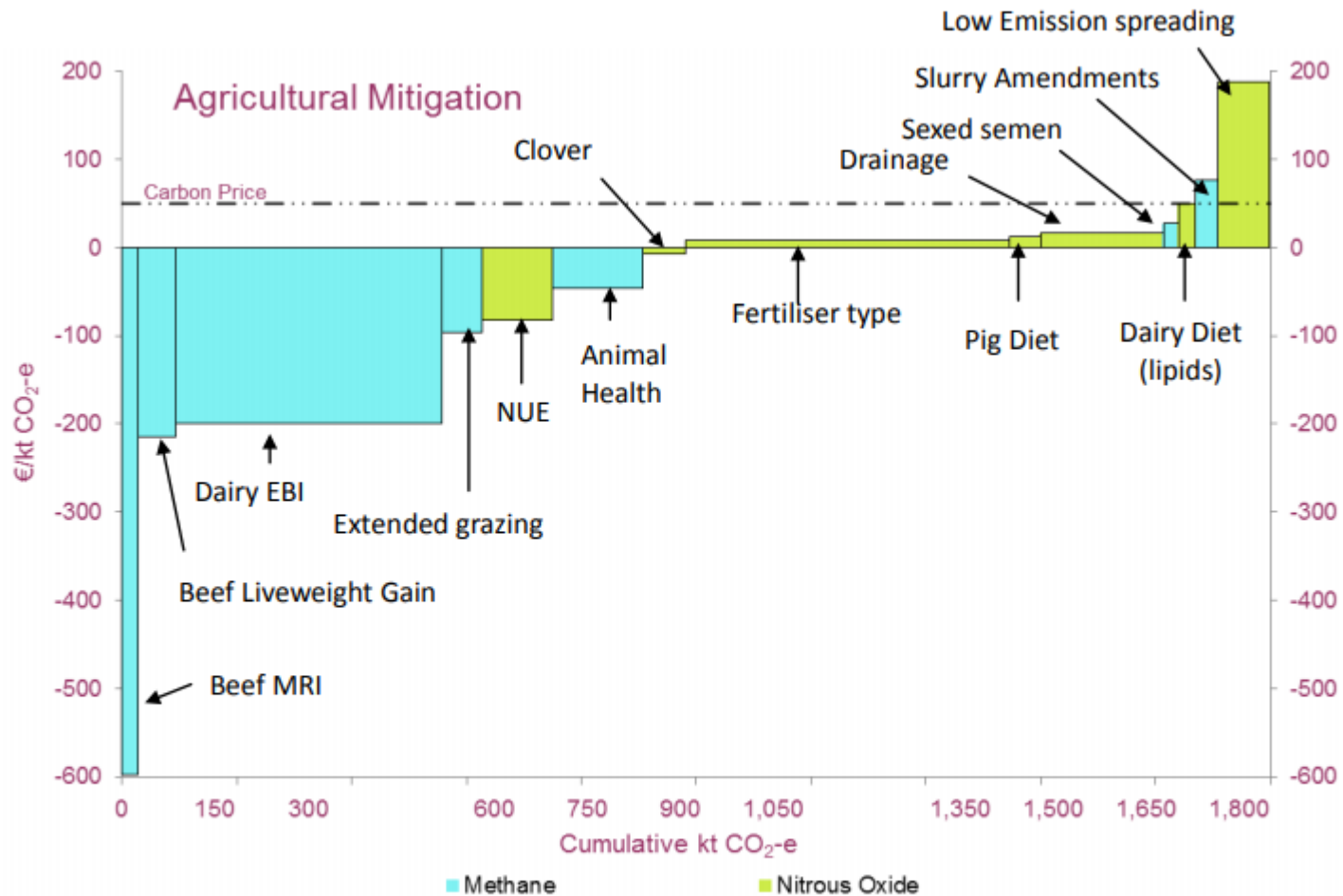
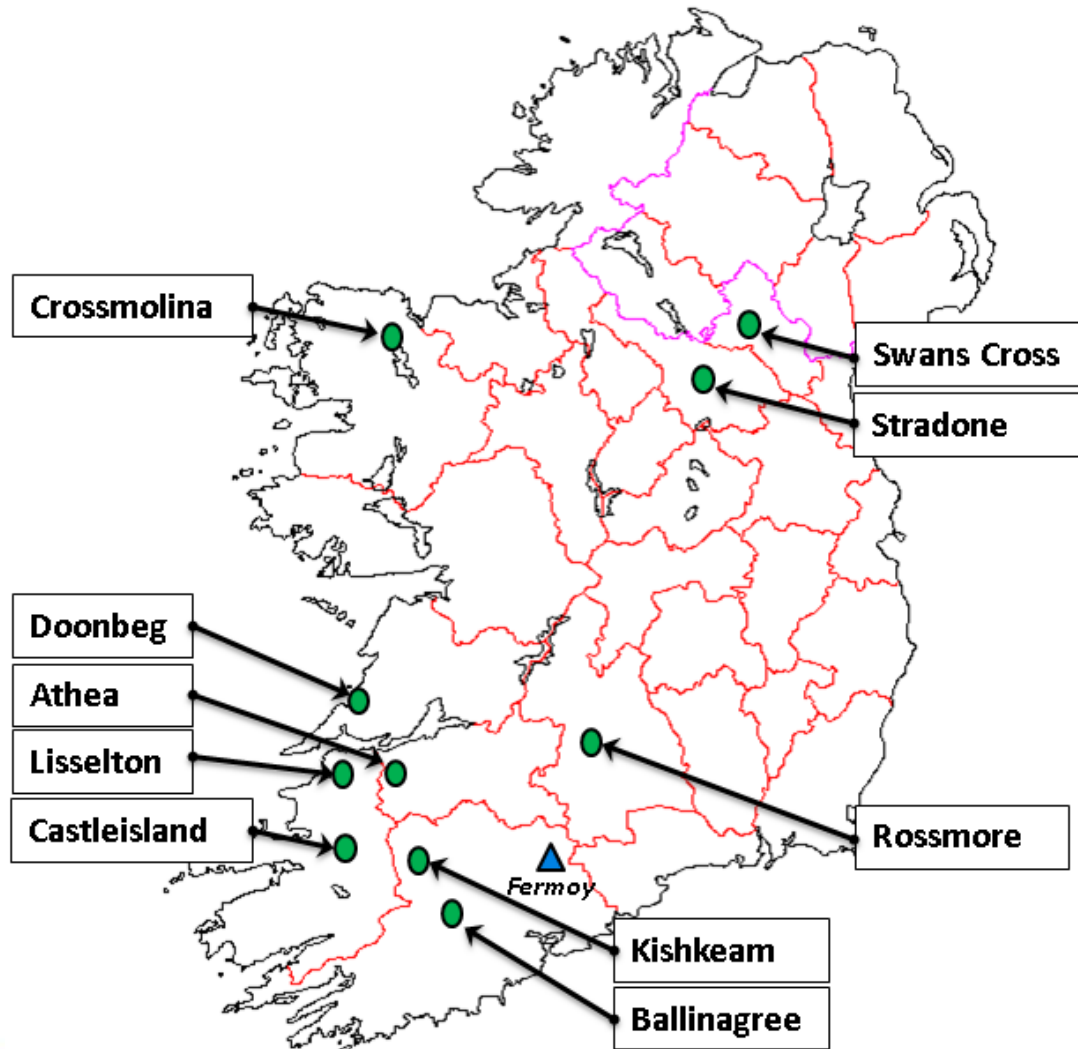


Figure 3.1: Marginal Abatement Cost Curve for agriculture for 2021-2030 (methane and nitrous oxide abatement). Values are based on linear uptake of measures between the years 2021-2030 and represent the mean yearly abatement over this period. Dashed line indicates Carbon

Heavy Soils Programme Farms



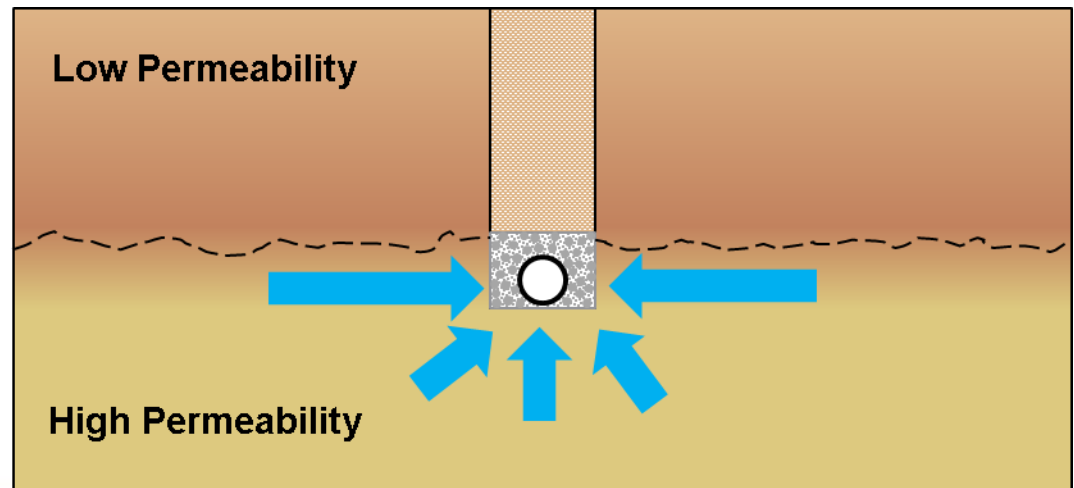
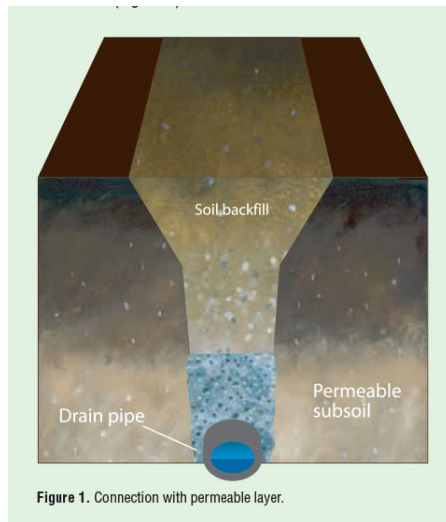
Types of drainage system

- The depth and type of drain to be installed depends entirely on the interpretation soil characteristics.
- Two principle types are distinguished:
 - **Groundwater drainage system:** A network of deeply installed piped drains exploiting permeable layers
 - **Shallow Drainage system:** Where soil is heavy and infiltration of water is impeded at all depths and permeability needs to be improved



Groundwater Drainage System

- A Groundwater drainage system is a network of field drains collecting groundwater which can move through soil layers of high permeability
- They work by exploiting the natural capacity for movement of water at a certain depth in certain soils
- By “tapping” into this natural capacity for water movement the system works by lowering the watertable and reducing the amount of water stored in the soil



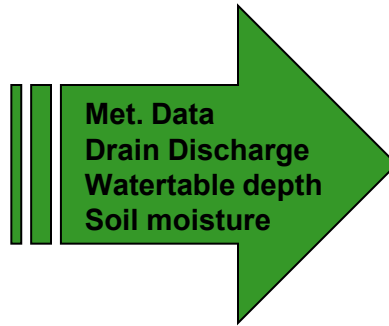
Shallow Drainage System

- A shallow drainage system is a network of field drains in tandem with surface disruption techniques which promote water infiltration and drainage
- Used where soil permeability is low at all depths and aims to introduce new pathways for water movement in the soil
- Methods include: Mole drainage, gravel mole drainage, sub-soiling (pan busting) and land forming

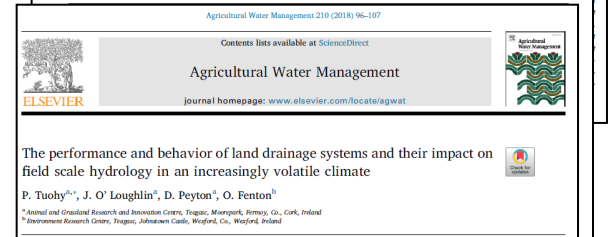
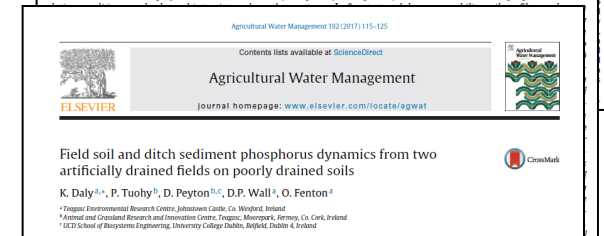
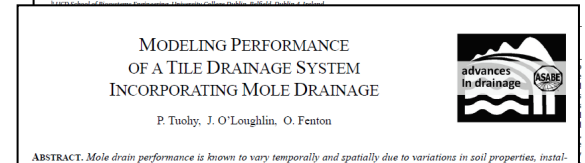


Land Drainage Research/Design

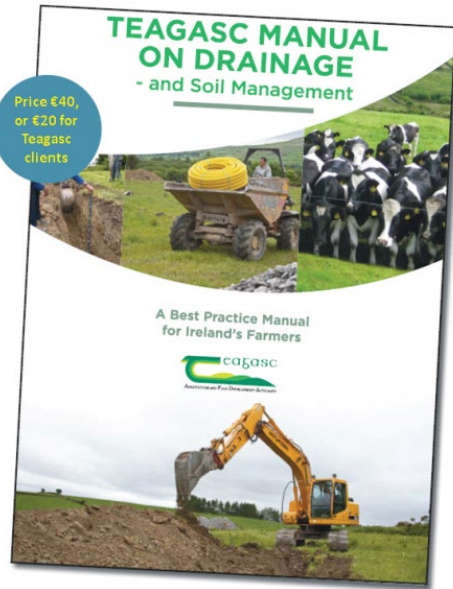
Drainage System monitoring



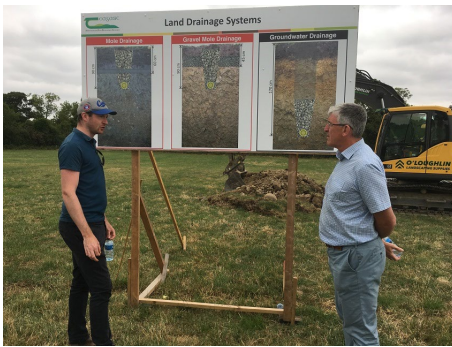
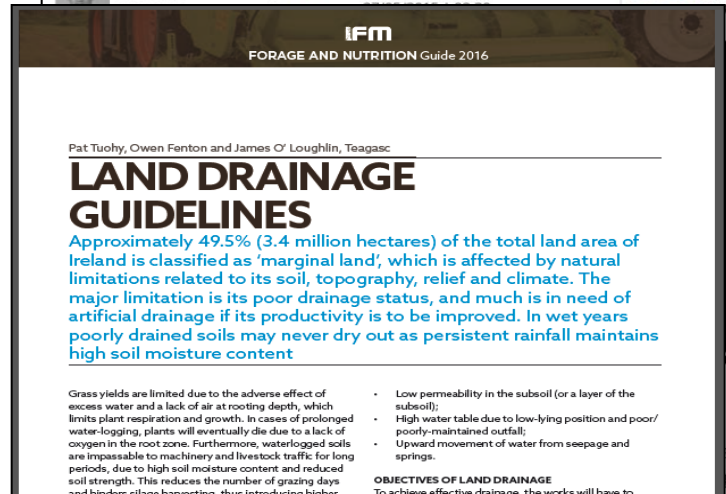
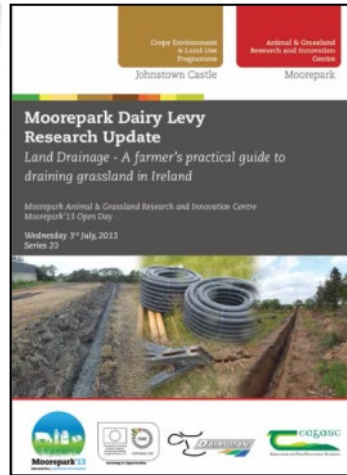
- “All systems are shown to reduce the overall period of waterlogging and improve surface conditions”



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Role of Land Drainage

- Measure 17: Water table manipulation of organic soils
- *“if drainage was stopped completely and natural water table conditions were restored (on) 40,000 Ha of rewetted grassland”*

- Nature of Measure: Rewetting of 40,000 Ha of Organic grassland soils
- Cost € per t/CO₂ Eq: €10.9
- Mitigation Mt CO₂ Eq: 0.44
- Cost €M: €4.84

MACC Curve

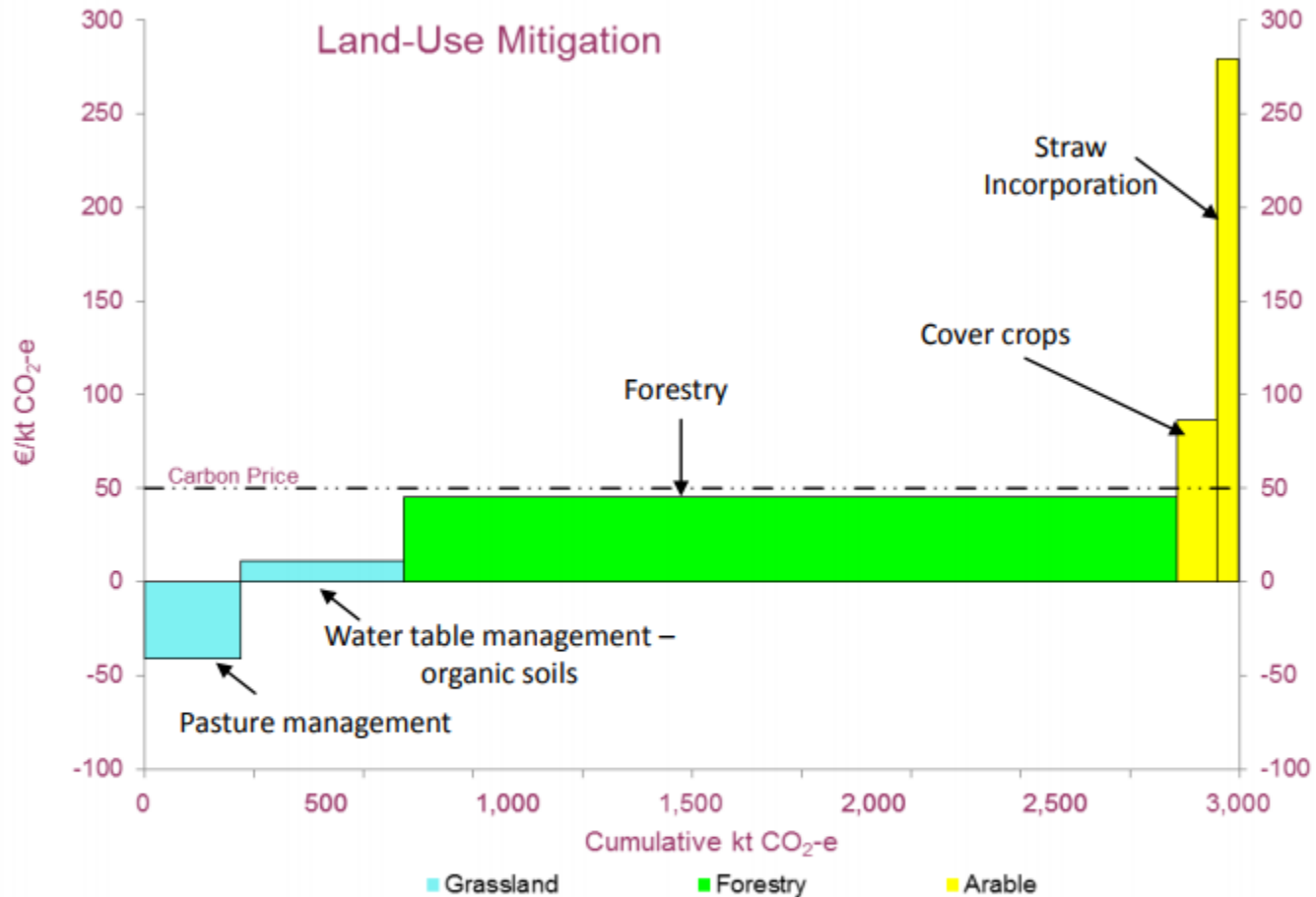
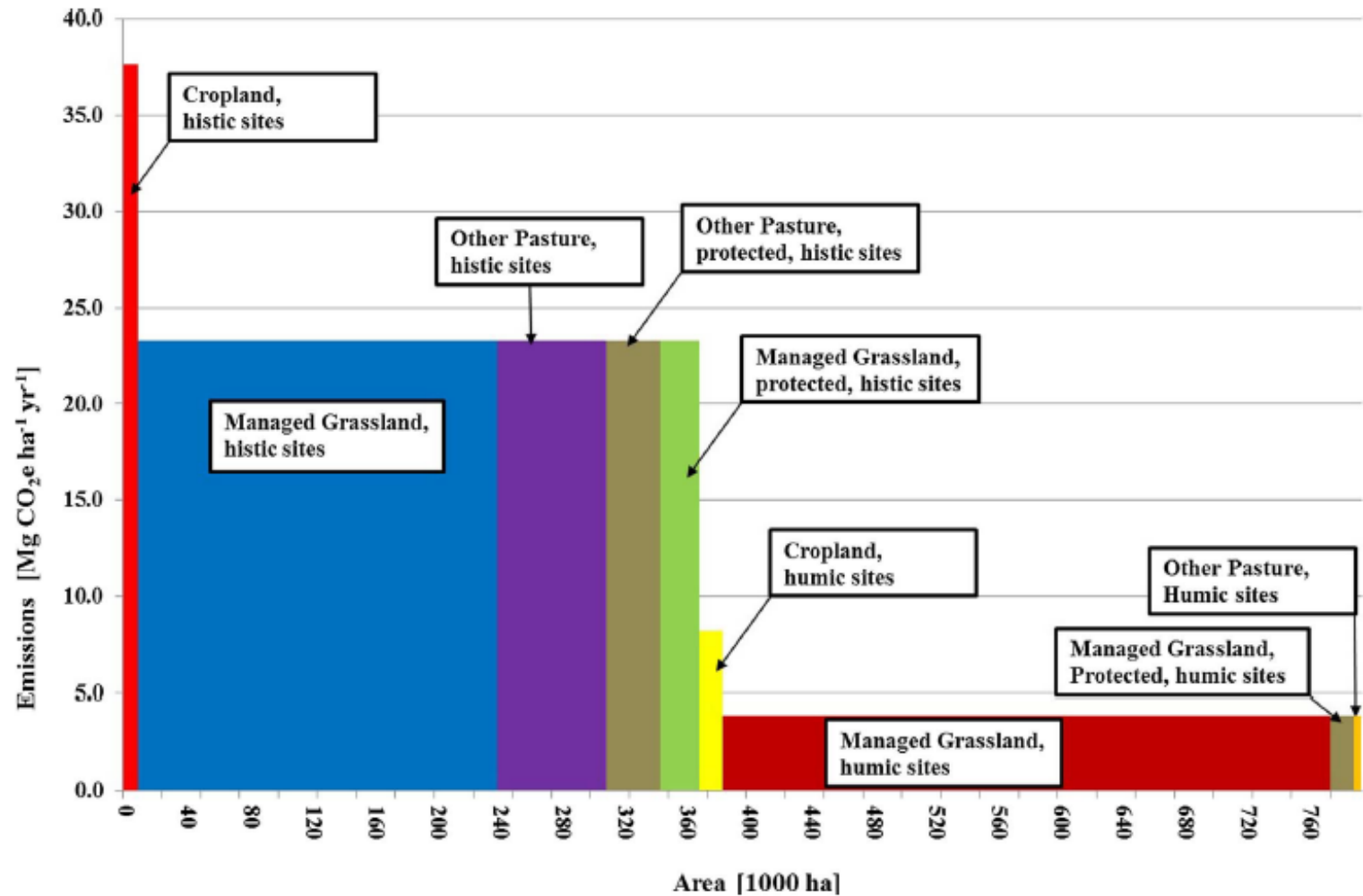


Figure 3.2: Marginal Abatement Cost Curve for agriculture for 2021-2030 (carbon sequestration associated with land management and land-use change). Values are based on linear uptake of measures between 2021-2030. Dashed line indicates Carbon cost of €50 per tonne CO₂.

GHG emissions from Carbon rich soils in Ireland drained for agriculture



Paul et al., 2018 “modelling was based on an extreme drainage situation with a very high water table before drainage and a very low water table afterwards. Less extreme hydrological situations may result in lower emissions.”

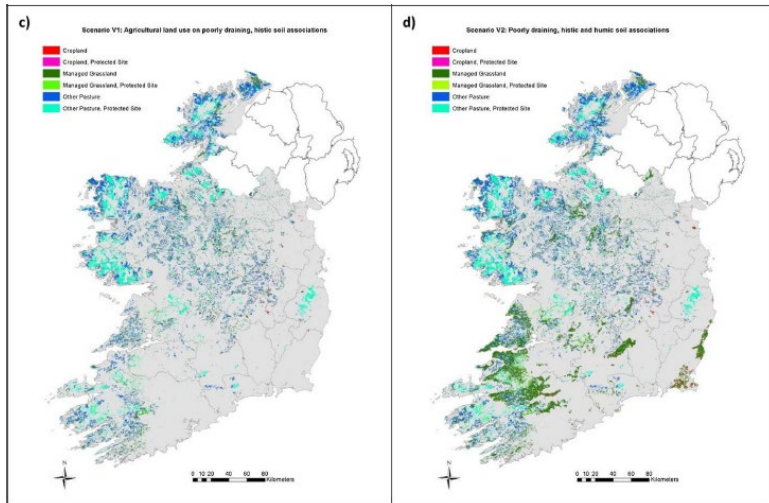
Peat-Land Area

- Characterisation of peat areas under agricultural management are required to identify suitable areas for rewetting

<i>Peatland category</i>	<i>hectares</i>
Natural peatlands	269,270 ^a
Cutover peatlands (affected by domestic turf-cutting)	612,380 ^a
Afforested peatland	301,700 ^b
Farmed peatland (grassland and cropland)	295,000 ^c
Industrial cutaway peatlands	70,000 ^d
Rehabilitated cutaway	18,000

(O' Sullivan et al. 2018)

- “The (assumed) total area of drained (peat)/histic soils was 370,000 ha (under agriculture)” **(GHG-MACC)**”



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Environmental Science and Policy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envsci



Assessing the role of artificially drained agricultural land for climate change mitigation in Ireland

Carsten Paul^{a,b,*}, Réamonn Fealy^c, Owen Fenton^a, Gary Lanigan^a, Lilian O'Sullivan^a, Rogier P.O. Schulte^{a,d}



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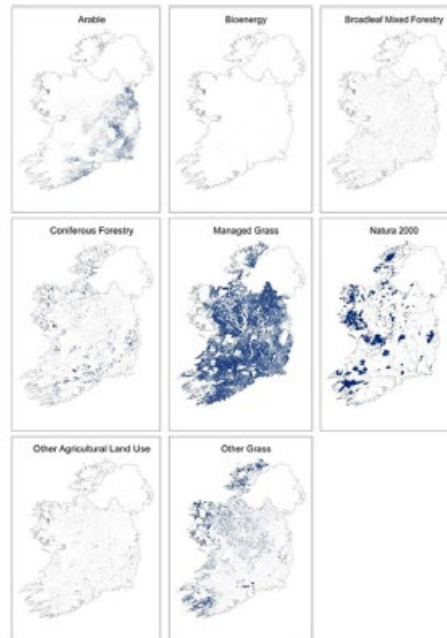
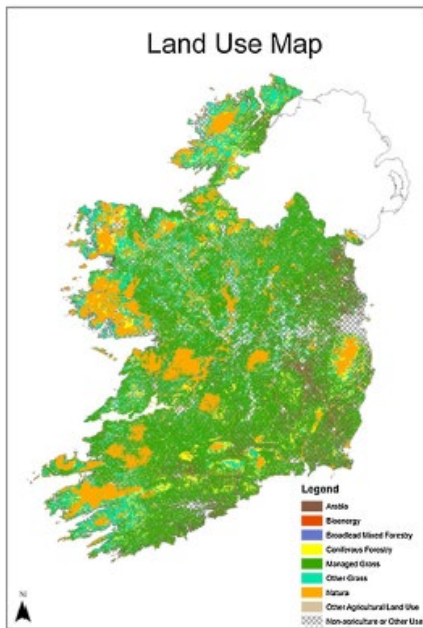
Land Use Policy

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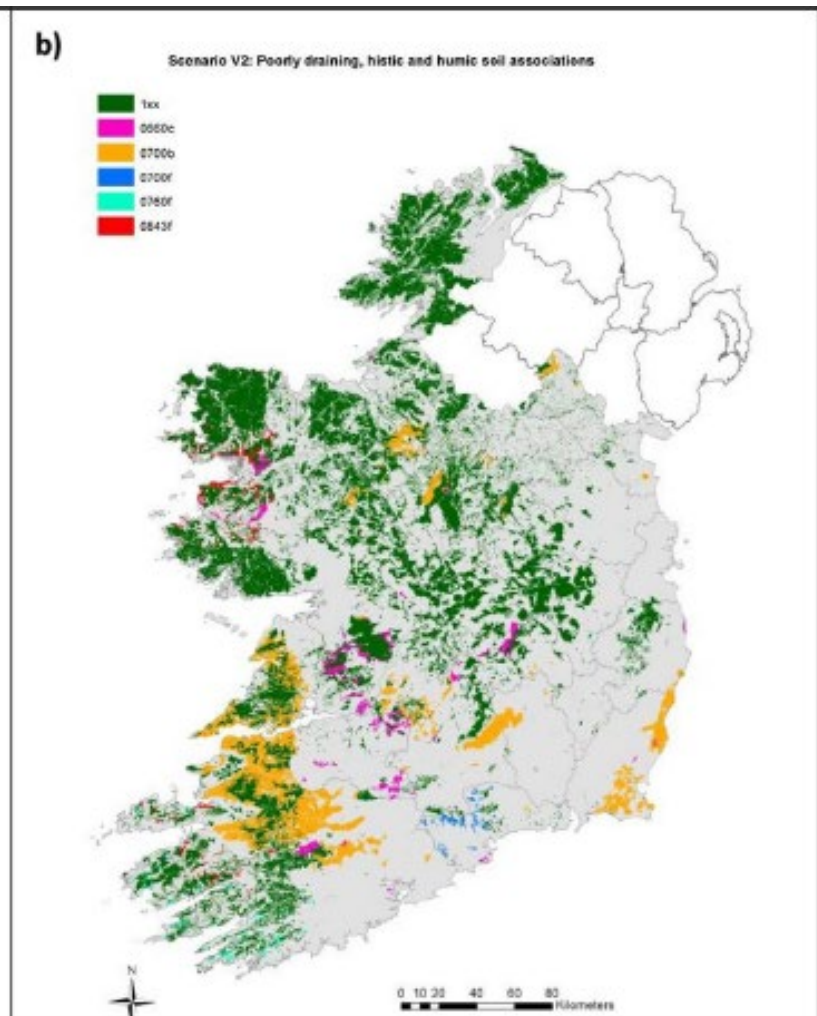
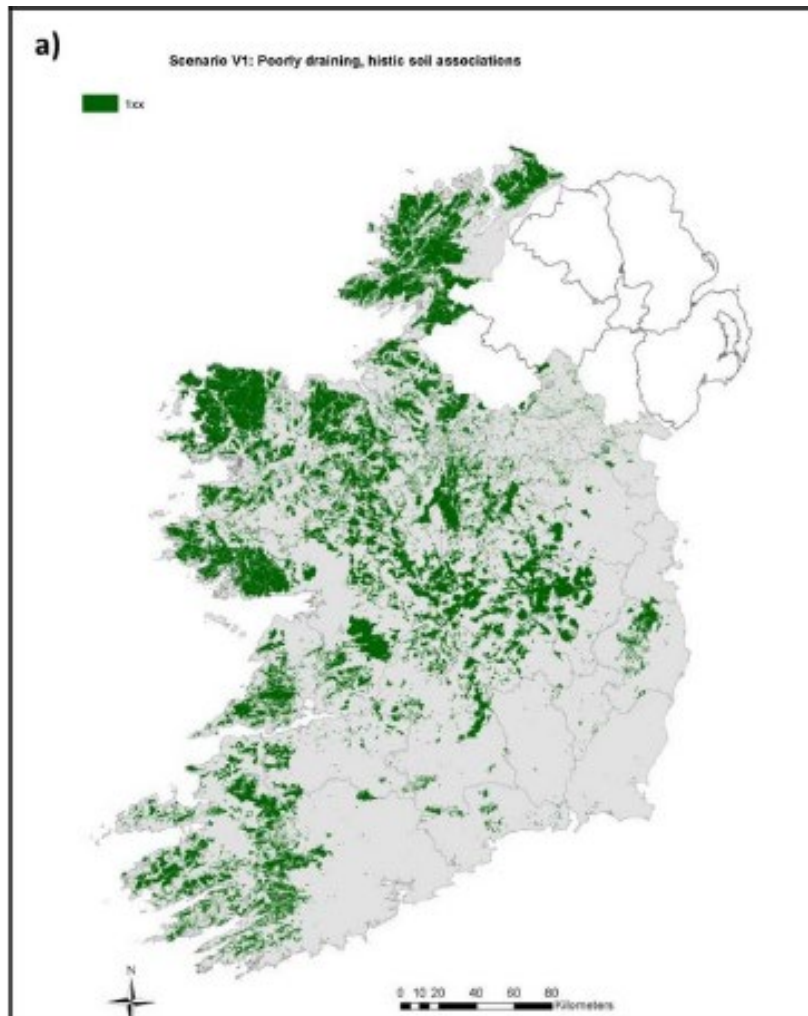
Functional Land Management for managing soil functions: A case-study of the trade-off between primary productivity and carbon storage in response to the intervention of drainage systems in Ireland

L. O'Sullivan^{a,b}, R.E. Creamer^c, R. Fealy^d, G. Lanigan^b, I. Simo^c, O. Fenton^b, J. Carfrae^e, R.P.O. Schulte^{c,*}



Produced maps of:

- Land Use
- Soil drainage class



BUT ALREADY ARTIFICIALLY DRAINED subgroups predicted:

370,000 ha of histic soils drained (assumed)

426,000 ha of humic soils drained (assumed)

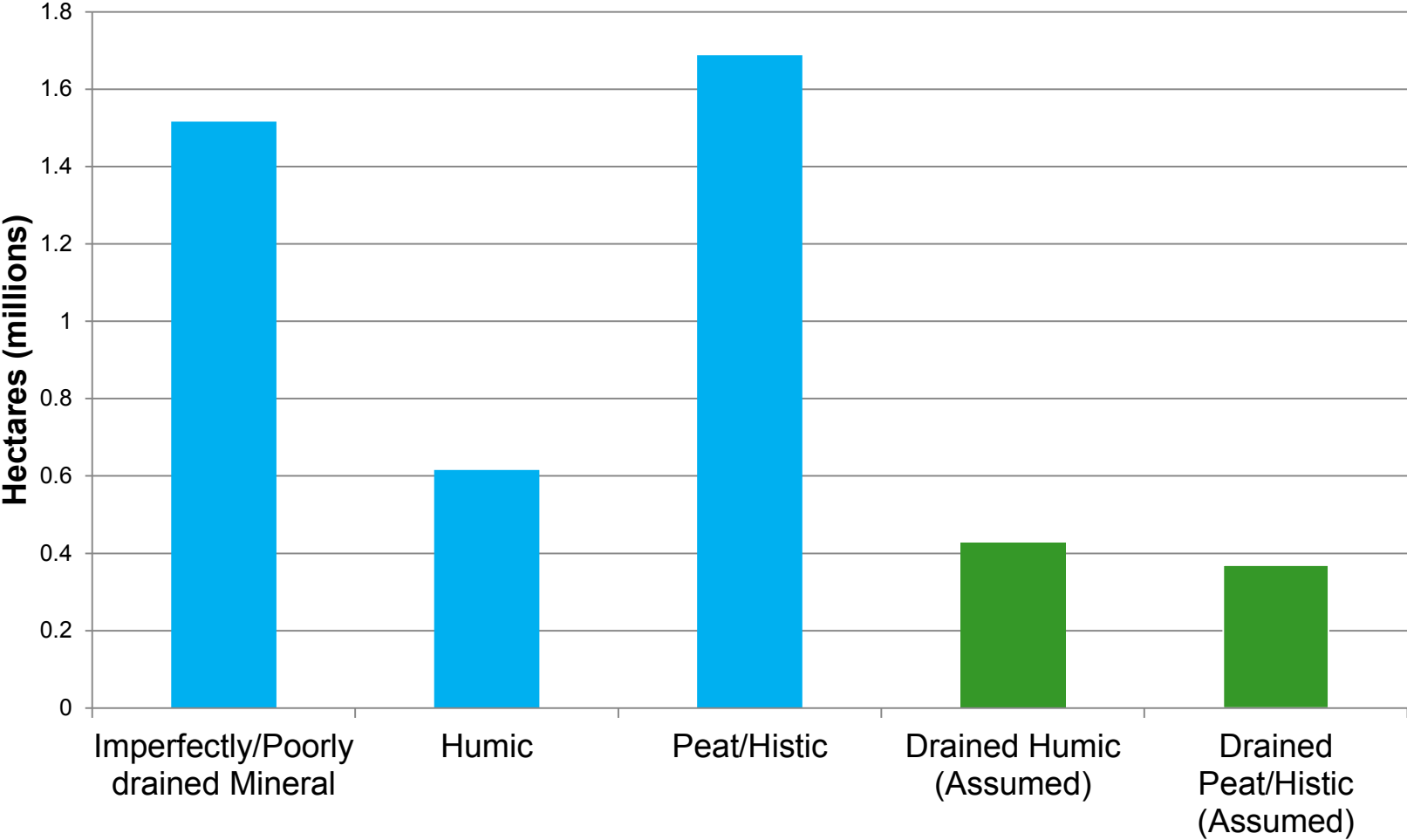
Summary

- The drainage of mineral soils is positive (in terms of GHG emissions) and also contributes towards extended grazing
- Annual emissions from drained “Carbon-Rich” soils are **estimated** up to:
 - 8.7 Tg CO₂e from histic soils (**Organic**)
 - 1.8 Tg CO₂e from humic soils (**Organo-Mineral**)

1 Tg (Teragram) = 1 million metric tonnes

- National policy - recognizes the importance of preserving **organic (histic) and humic soils'** carbon stock, but requires data that is not readily available.
- We do not know the area of drained organic soils in Ireland
- We do not know how much has already reverted to “**undrained**” conditions
- **Further research will explore the site suitability and cost effectiveness, as well as trade-offs and co-benefits of rewetting.**

Summary



Questions?

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