



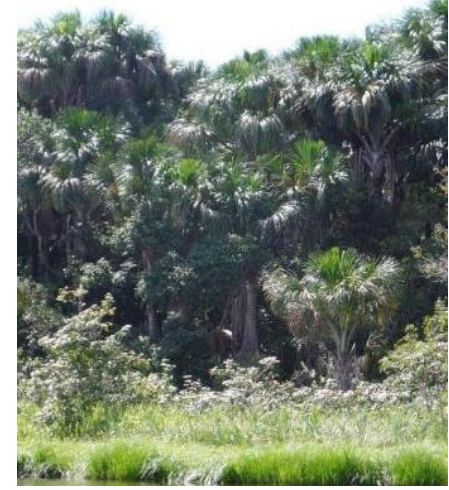
# Peat greenhouse gas emission factors

Concepts, applicability, and research needs

Kristell Hergoualc'h



# Peatlands in their natural state

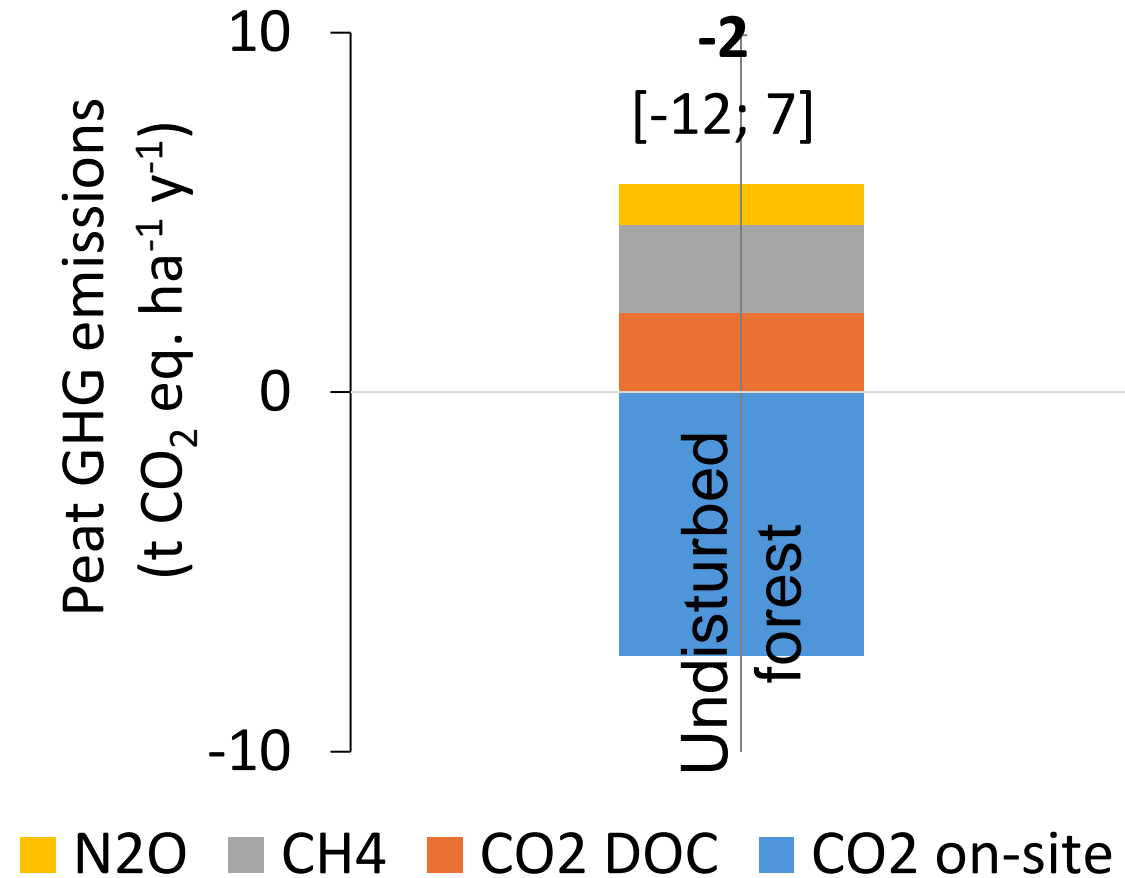


- **Are flooded**, with **vegetation organic matter inputs exceeding** their **decomposition rate**

⇒ Are active soil C sinks (e.g.  $1 \text{ Mg C ha}^{-1} \text{ y}^{-1}$ , tropics)  
(Hergoualc'h & Verchot 2011)

⇒ Have accumulated large carbon reserves in their soil over millennia

- Their soil is a:
    - Net CO<sub>2</sub> sink**
    - Large CH<sub>4</sub> source
    - N<sub>2</sub>O source
- Net GHG sink / small GHG source  
Depending on ecosystem / region



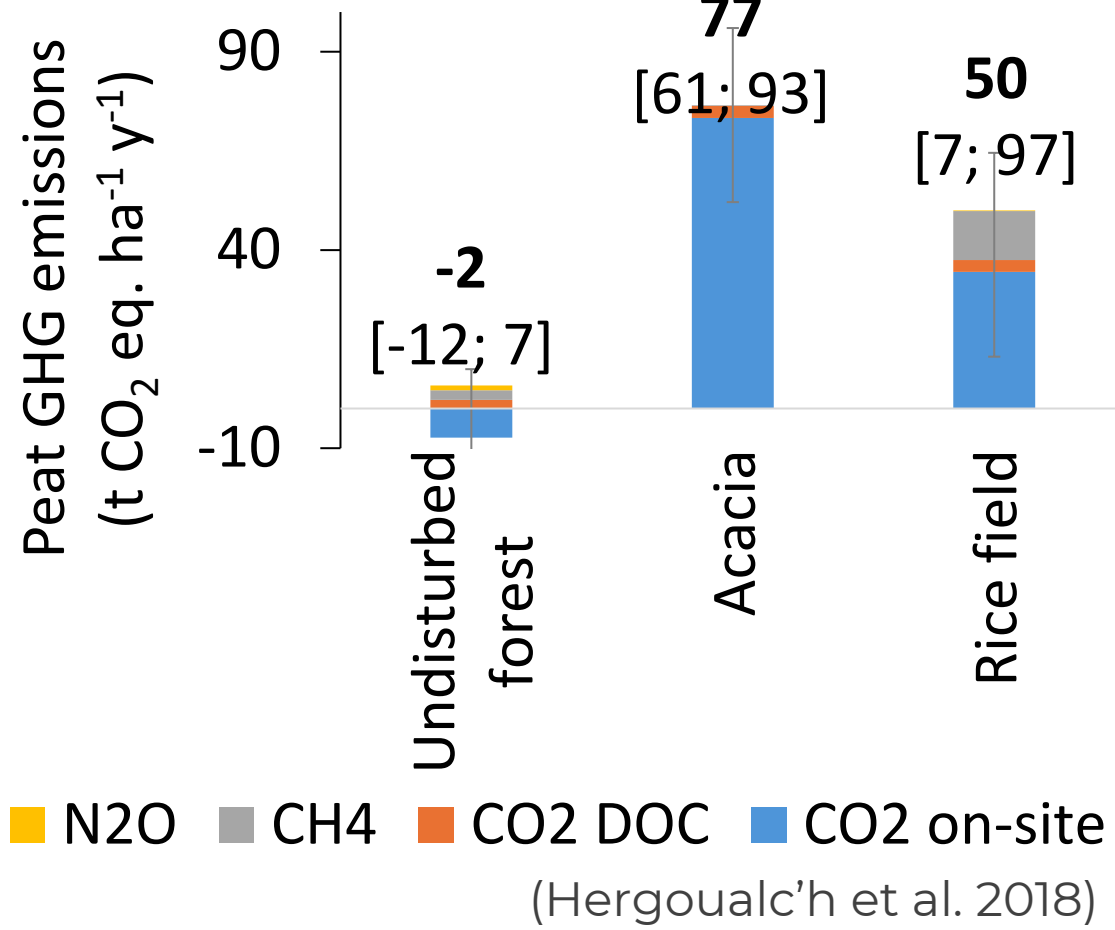
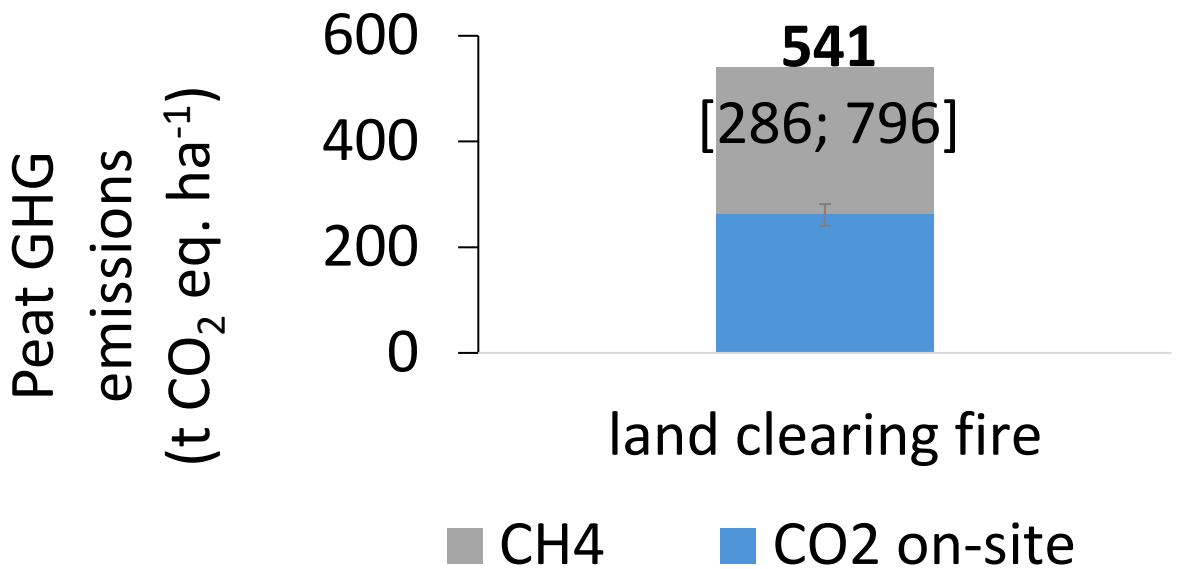
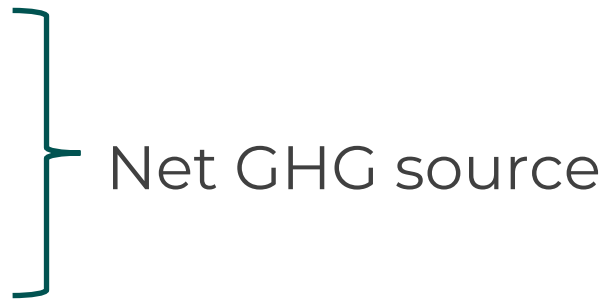
# Degraded peatlands

- Are major GHG emitters
- After land-use change the soil is:

**Net CO<sub>2</sub> source**

CH<sub>4</sub> source

N<sub>2</sub>O source



■ N<sub>2</sub>O   
 ■ CH<sub>4</sub>   
 ■ CO<sub>2</sub> DOC   
 ■ CO<sub>2</sub> on-site  
 (Hergoualc'h et al. 2018)

- **Fires:** Massive GHG emissions



# How are peat emission factors (EF) measured and computed? (IPCC guidelines)

- **Peat EF for fires**

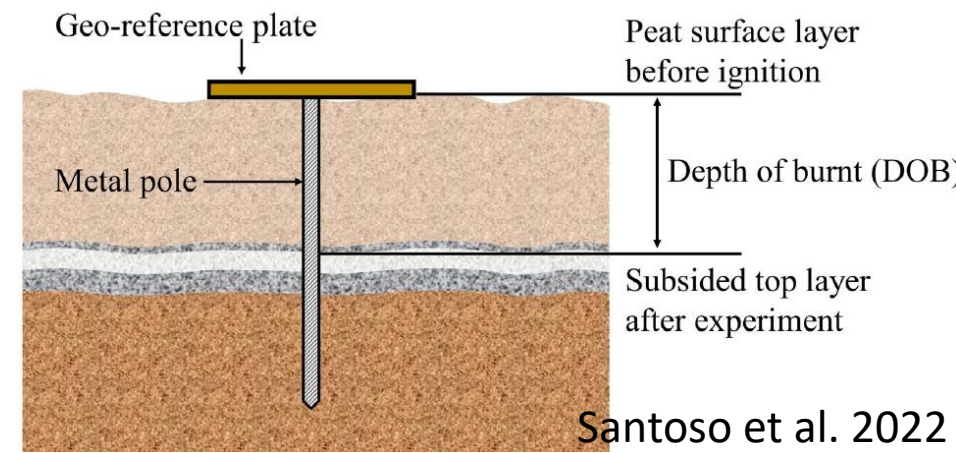
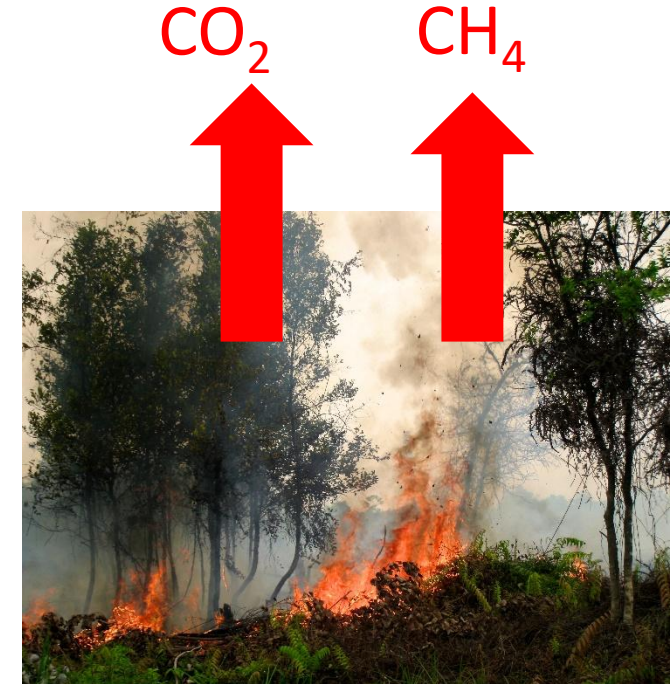
Product of Mass burnt, Combustion factor,  $EF_{GHG}$

- **Mass peat burnt** = f(burn depth, soil bulk density)  
(direct measurement, remote sensing)

Distinction between wildfire / prescribed fire

- **Combustion factor** (% mass burnt) (direct measurement in vitro / in situ)

- **$EF_{GHG}$** : Mass of GHG produced per mass of peat combusted (direct measurement in vitro / in situ)



# Peat EF of a land use



- **Off-site peat  $\text{CO}_2$  EF:** Dissolved / Particulate organic carbon exported from drained soils

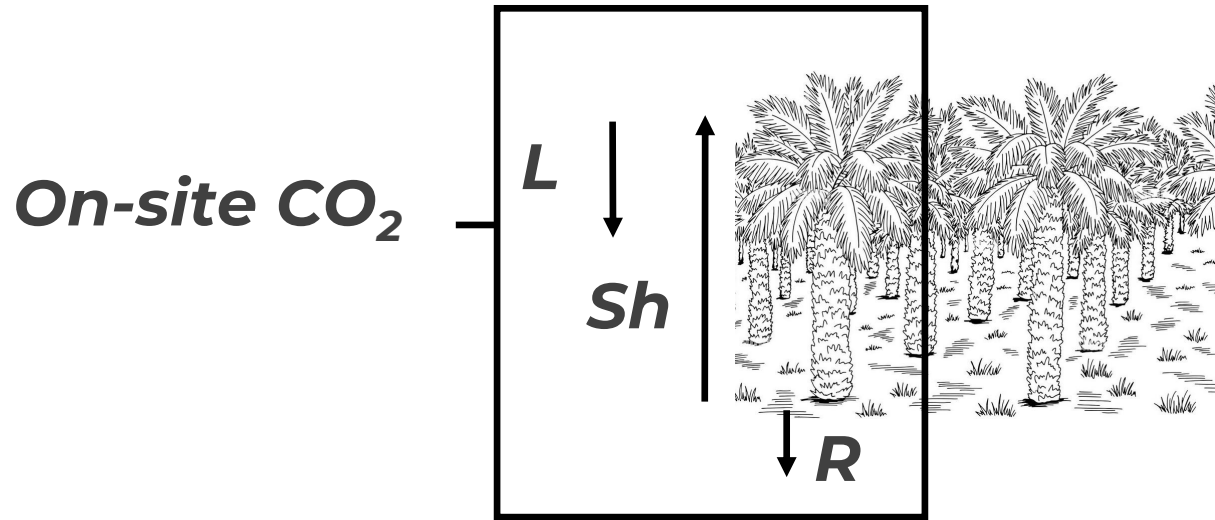
Discharge of channels draining the land (in situ)

DOC/POC concentration of discharged water (in vitro)

- **On-site peat  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  EF:** Emissions / uptakes of  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  from the soil & drainage ditches



# Peat EF of a land use



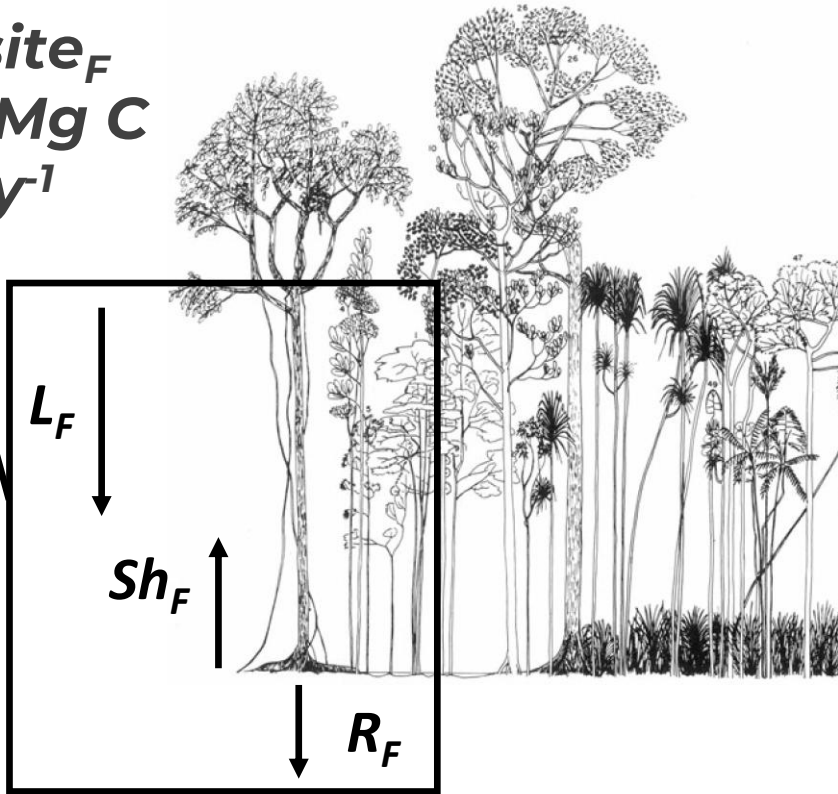
- **On-site peat CO<sub>2</sub> EF:** Balance of inputs from litterfall (L) and roots (R) and outputs from heterotrophic soil respiration (Sh)



- ✓ Heterotrophic soil respiration = Total soil respi. – root respi.
- ✗ **Peat CO<sub>2</sub> loss ≠ Soil respiration**
- ✗ **Peat CO<sub>2</sub> loss ≠ Heterotrophic soil respiration**

# Example Southeast Asia: CO<sub>2</sub>

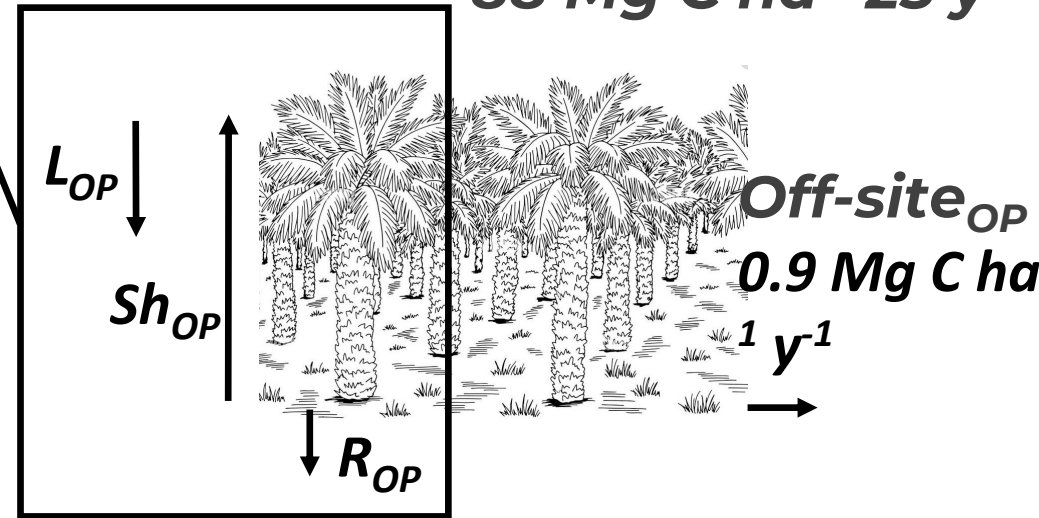
$On-site_F$   
 $-0.7 \text{ Mg C}$   
 $ha^{-1} y^{-1}$



**FOREST: Soil CO<sub>2</sub> balance**  
 $-2.5 \text{ Mg C } ha^{-1} 25 y^{-1}$

$On-site_{OP}$   
 $7.3 \text{ Mg C}$   
 $ha^{-1} y^{-1}$

$Off-site_F$   
 $0.6 \text{ Mg C}$   
 $ha^{-1} y^{-1}$



$Fire_{OP}$   
 $88 \text{ Mg C } ha^{-1} 25 y^{-1}$

$Off-site_{OP}$   
 $0.9 \text{ Mg C } ha^{-1}$   
 $1 y^{-1}$

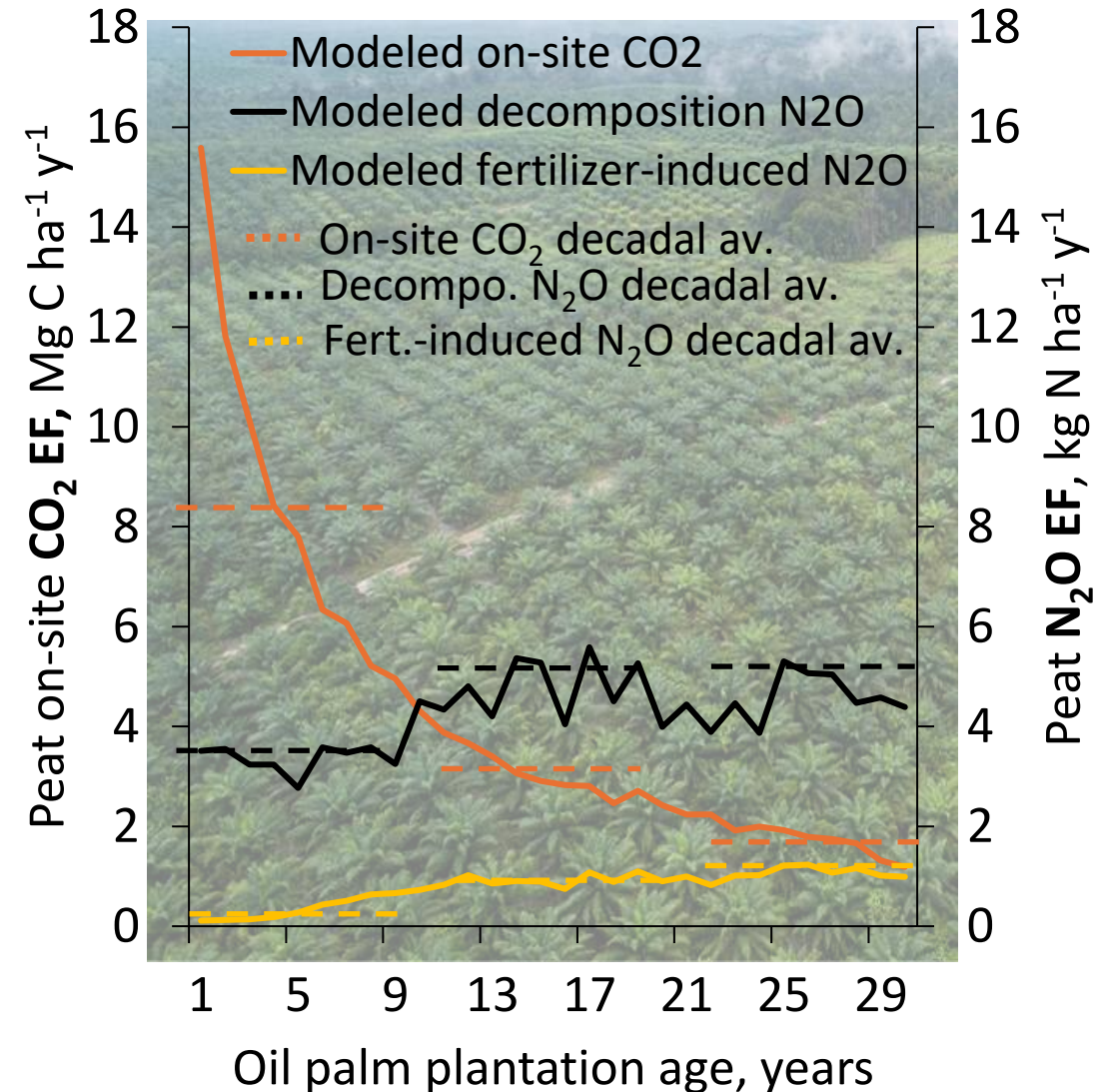
**OIL PALM: soil CO<sub>2</sub> balance**  
 $293 \text{ Mg C } ha^{-1} 25 y^{-1}$



⇒ **Conversion forest to oil palm plantation: 296 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>-C ha<sup>-1</sup> 25 y<sup>-1</sup> from the peat only** (Murdiyarso et al. 2024)

# Conclusions

- **IPCC Tier 1 defaults** for the tropics based on data almost exclusively from Indonesia  
⇒ **Estimates** and **land classes not representative** of **American / African** countries
- **Class gaps** (tropics): **Mountain** peatlands, **Undrained** degraded lands
- IPCC encourages **Tier 2 EF** (Country/Region-specific data) / **Tier 3 EF** (modelled emissions)  
E.g. **Process-based modeling** oil palm plantations (Swails et al. 2022)







# Thank you

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# References



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- Murdiyarso D, Swails E, Hergoualc'h K, Bhomia R, Sasmito SD (2024) Refining greenhouse gas emission factors for Indonesian peatlands and mangroves to meet ambitious climate targets. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 121, e2307219121.
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- Swails E, Hergoualc'h K, Deng J, Frohking S, Novita N (2022) How can process-based modeling improve peat CO<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emission factors for oil palm plantations? *Science of the Total Environment*, 839, 156153.