# The peatbog meta-project : a master plan for restoring bogs connectivity in the Walloon Region

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#### **Raised bogs :**

- Historical peat extraction (for domestic heating)
- Recent drainage for spruce plantations

from 2.000 ha => 200 ha



Other peaty biotopes (wet heaths, mires, bog wood, ...) • Recent drainage for spruce plantations from 11.000 ha => 1.000 ha



#### **Raised bogs :**

- Historical peat extraction (for domestic heating)
- Recent drainage for spruce plantations
  - from 2.000 ha => 200 ha
- Other peaty biotopes (wet heaths, mires, wood, ...)
  - Recent drainage for spruce plantations
    - from 11.000 ha => 1.000 ha
- Wet grasslands, mires, wet woods, alluvial forests :
  - Drainage for agriculture and spruce plantations from >150.000 ha => < 40.000 ha</li>

50% of wet Walloon habitats are in Ardenne !

## **Conservation state and threats**

#### Natura2000 biotopes :

**Article 17 report** 

Natura2000 Habitats		Range	Area	Structure	Future	Global
4010	Wet heaths					
6410	Molinia meadows					
6430	Wet tall herb grasslands					
7110	Active raised bogs					
7120	Degraded raised bogs					
7140	Transition mires					
7230	Alkaline fens					
91D0	Bog woodlands					
91E0	Alluvial forests					

#### Non-Natura2000 biotopes => similar evaluation

Only 1% of protected sites in Wallonia (< 10.000 ha - rate of 150 ha/an)

Very (very) slow process of protection and restoration !

## **Theoretical background of ecological networks**

Extinction process of populations is a common process Rare species population persistence is driven by the equilibrium between extinction (e) and colonisation (c) processes within population patches



**Isolated patches** 



Persistence only if c > e

## **Theoretical background of ecological networks**

Extinction



Area

**Colonisation** 

Isolation

**Operational strategy for ecological networks** 

 when area is the limiting factor (=> 1 e), we need to increase connectivity (1 c)

**(C)** 

 when isolation is the limiting factor (=> ↓ c), we need to increase area (↓ e)

## Is it possible to restore area and/or connectivity ?

- 50 % of peat/wet soils are occupied by spruce plantations
- productivity and return on investment are very risky

#### **Spruce plantations**



**Incompatible 27%** 

40.000 ha are on wet soils incompatible for production !



## Large areas potentially available for nature !

#### **General strategy**

- to stop threats in existing sites
- to restore their quality and to extend area
- to restore new sites to increase connectivity

### **Key point :**

To concentrate actions on existing major regional nodes to have locally good population systems (sources for surrounding sinks) instead dispersed actions.



Allow to develop :

=> optimal management and monitoring (concentration)

=> "cluster of local competences " with teams of specialized managers (nurseries for new projects)

- => interactions with local stakeholders
- => visitor facilities to connect people with nature

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## Means :

- Co-ordinated proposition of LIFE projects
- Strong involvement of public authorities
- Large co-ordinated monitoring systems



## 6 LIFE projects for more than 21 M €



#### **Main restoration actions :**

#### Spruce cutting or milling



## **Main restoration actions :**



#### Main restoration actions :



Rotovating vegetation and subsoil with water level control (heavily cutover bogs with only Molinia vegetation)



## **Main restoration actions :**



#### **Main restoration actions :**



#### Main restoration actions :



Life project Plateau des Tailles

Rotovated Vegetation and dikes

## **Main restoration actions :**



Using cows and sheep flocks to manage restored vegetation

#### Surface of restored and protected habitats



#### Analysis of permanent vegetation stands :



## Within project connectivity – Croix Scaille Old network New network



Existing site area = **66 ha** All sites connected at **2000 m** level Buffer 500 m = **2600 ha** 



... multiplied by **4.5** ... at **1000 m** level ... multiplied by **1.8** 

## Within project connectivity – Croix Scaille

#### Number of potential links between sites





A lot of new links : (4.5 times more exchange possibilities below 4 km level)



## Within project connectivity Saint-Hubert



135 ha multiplied by 3.9 1500 m => 1000 m level 2400 ha multiplied by 2.0 < 4 km dist. multiplied by 2.9</pre>

#### **Plateau des Tailles**



295 ha multiplied by 2.6
2000 m => 1000 m level
3800 ha multiplied by 1.8
< 4 km dist. multiplied by 3.3</pre>



## Species response to restoration of ecological networks

#### Libellula depressa







## Species response to restoration of ecological networks

#### Sympetrum danae







## Species response to restoration of ecological networks

#### Leucorrhinia dubia







## **Species response to restoration of ecological networks**



## **Species response to restoration of ecological networks**

#### Somatochlora arctica







## Species response to restoration of ecological networks *Butterflies*



Slower response but *Boloria aquilonaris,* is now recovering at Saint-Hubert (where it was extinct in 2000) and colonizing new sites at Plateau des Tailles.

#### **Birds**



Return of migratory of *Grus grus*, increase density of *Lanius excubitor*, *Falco subbuteo*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Aegolius funereus*, *Saxicola torquatus*, *Locustella naevia*, ...

## LIFE projects have changed the landscapes in Ardenne



# **Developing nature manager teams : not really operational for administration ...**



# **Connect people with nature : could be really enhanced with more permanent activities**



# Site connectivity is well enhanced but it could be improved in some places and between projects

