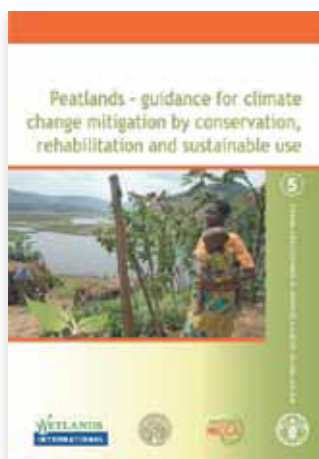


# Decision support tree for management of peatlands and organic soils



Peatlands store tremendous amounts of carbon. However, when they are drained and used – mainly for agriculture, grazing and forestry – peatlands become significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Peatlands drainage and peat fires are responsible for almost one-quarter of carbon emissions from the land use sector.

This decision support tree was developed for the 2012 report, **Peatlands – guidance for climate change mitigation by conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use**. The report, available on line, outlines the steps in the decision-making process.

The main strategies for reducing emissions from peatlands and organic soils aim to:

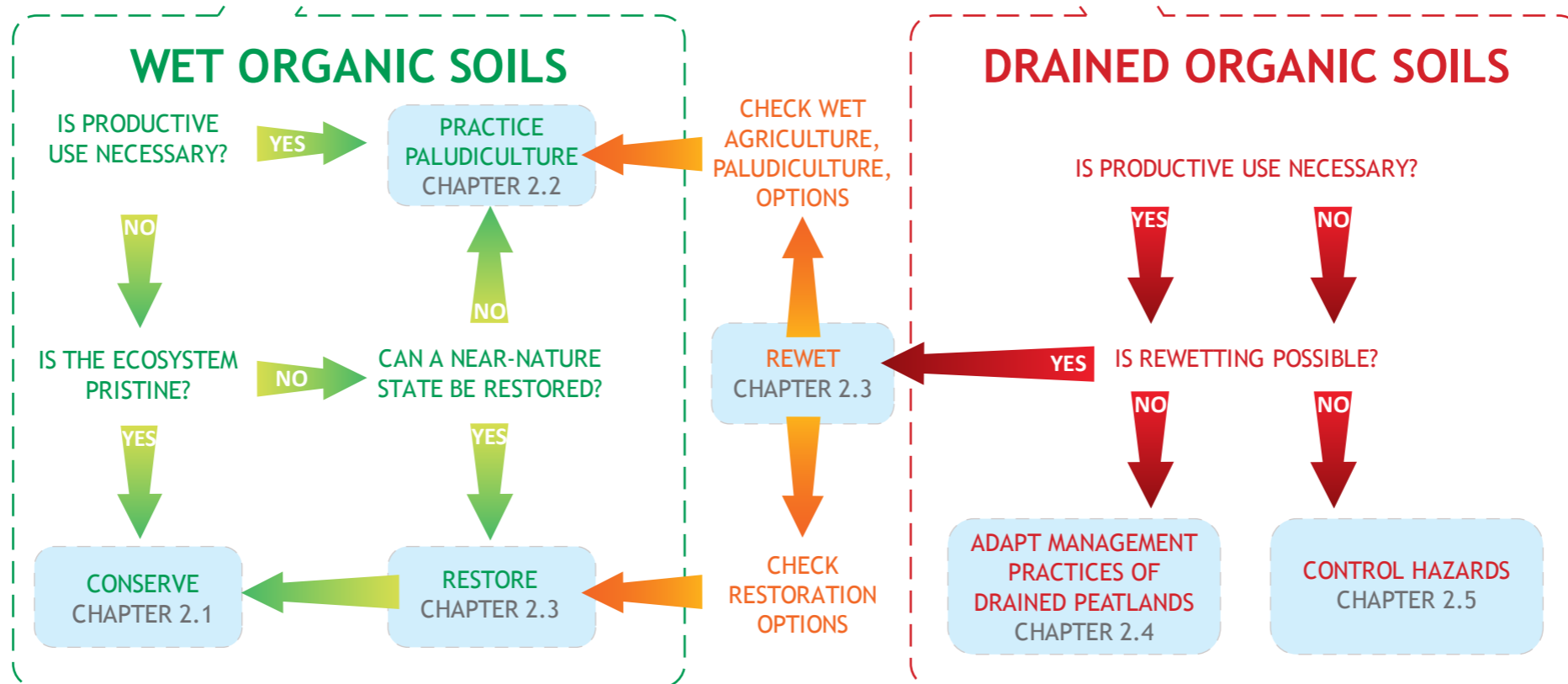
1. secure undrained peatlands to prevent emissions;
2. rewet drained peatlands to reduce emissions; and
3. adapt management strategies for peatlands that cannot be rewetted.

Download publication from [www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/peat](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/peat)



ARE YOU SURE? YES → THIS IS NOT RELEVANT FOR YOU  
NO → LEARN WHAT ARE PEATLANDS AND ORGANIC SOILS CHAPTER 4.1

CHOOSE THE RELEVANT TYPE(S)



The Organic Soils and Peatlands Climate Change Mitigation Initiative has been established to increase awareness about peatlands and promote strategic action for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from peatlands and organic soils. The Initiative, an informal network of organizations and people, also aims to safeguard vital peatland ecosystem services, as well as contribute to food security and poverty reduction. Contact the initiative through: [micca@fao.org](mailto:micca@fao.org)



[www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/peat](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/peat)