# THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT LANDSCAPE FOR PALUDICULTURE – AN OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS FOR GERMANY

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**Picture front page:** Cutout of the network representation of the collaboration of organisations in paludiculture projects; see also Fig. 7, p. 17

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## Abstract

The term paludiculture has been used for the productive use of wet and rewetted peatlands for more than 25 years. During this time, paludiculture has been and continues to be researched in numerous projects. However, there is no list or comprehensive compilation of these projects. Our research and analysis of the Germany-wide projects, the focus of their work, and topics addressed provides an initial overview of the content of the project work in paludiculture as well as of developments over time. In addition to the content of the projects, this study also examines the organisations involved in the projects, such as implementing partners and funding bodies. We were able to find a total of 146 projects. The first projects were implemented in the 1990s, even before the term "paludiculture" was coined in 1998. The majority of projects – more than 75% – were carried out in the last ten years. As expected, the projects are predominantly located in the peatland-rich federal states, for example, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania with 44 projects and Lower Saxony with 41 projects. Overall, the projects to date have been characterised by a wide range of topics. Crop production and utilisation were key topics, particularly between 1995 and 2010. Economic aspects were primarily examined alongside other topics. Planning and approval issues have been underrepresented so far. With regard to land use and utilisation options, previous projects focused particularly on peat mosses and cattail for the production of growing media, and on cattail and reed for use as building materials. However, a significant proportion of the projects dealt with various land use options.

## Zusammenfassung

Der Begriff Paludikultur steht seit über 25 Jahren für die produktive Nutzung nasser und wiedervernässter Moore. Während dieser Zeit wurde und wird Paludikultur in zahlreichen Projekten erforscht. Es gibt jedoch keine Liste oder übergreifende Zusammenstellung zu diesen Projekten. Unsere Recherche und Analyse zu den deutschlandweiten Projekten, den Arbeitsschwerpunkten und bearbeiteten Themenfeldern gibt eine erste Übersicht zur inhaltlichen Projektarbeit im Bereich Paludikultur, sowie zu den Entwicklungen über die Zeit. Neben inhaltlichen Aspekten der Projekte werden in dieser Arbeit auch projektbeteiligte Organisationen, wie durchführende Partner und Fördermittelgeber betrachtet. Wir konnten 146 Projekte recherchieren. Die ersten Projekte wurden bereits in den 1990er Jahren umgesetzt und somit bevor der Begriff „Paludikultur" 1998 geprägt wurde. Der Großteil der Vorhaben – mehr als 75 % – wurde in den letzten zehn Jahren durchgeführt. Die Projekte liegen, wie erwartet, überwiegend in den moorreichen Bundesländern z.B. in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern mit 44 Projekten oder Niedersachsen mit 41 Projekten. Insgesamt zeigt sich, dass die bisherigen Projekte jeweils durch eine breite Themenvielfalt gekennzeichnet sind. Pflanzenbau und Verwertung bildeten Schwerpunktthemen insbesondere in den Jahren von 1995 bis 2010. Betriebswirtschaftliche Aspekte wurden vorwiegend begleitend zu anderen Themen untersucht. Fragestellungen zu Planung und Genehmigung sind bislang unterrepräsentiert. Mit Blick auf die untersuchten Landnutzungs- und Verwertungsoptionen wurde deutlich, dass spezialisierte Projekte bisher insbesondere Torfmoose und Rohrkolben für die Substratherstellung bzw. Rohrkolben und Schilf für die Verwertung als Baustoff betrachteten. Ein erheblicher Anteil der Projekte hat sich jedoch mit diversen Landnutzungsoptionen beschäftigt.

# 1 Introduction

Since 1998, the term paludiculture has referred to site-adapted productive use of wet and rewetted peatlands. Coined by Hans Joosten, Professor of Peatland Studies and Paleoecology at the University of Greifswald, the term refers to the Latin word *palus*, meaning swamp (Joosten, 1998). In the following decades, paludiculture emerged as a sustainability innovation from research (Ziegler, 2020, 2021), primarily through research projects and in scientific literature, with a focus on Germany, the Netherlands, and Indonesia (Ziegler, 2021). Over the past 25 years, much pioneering work has been done in research projects, increasingly with the involvement of companies in agriculture and land use. Between 2021 and 2025, nine long-term pilot projects or model and demonstration projects, each with a planned duration of up to 10 years, were implemented in Germany for the first time. The project PaludiZentrale is responsible for organising the exchange of experience and knowledge within this network of nine projects and for conducting scientific syntheses. Together, the ten projects form the "PaludiNetz". To facilitate targeted knowledge transfer from previous projects, PaludiZentrale provides an overview of the project landscape development in Germany with this study.

Implementation of paludiculture requires innovations on many levels. These range from creation of agricultural expertise for establishment, cultivation, and harvesting of suitable plants, to the development of adapted agricultural technology and adaptation of legal frameworks, to establishment of value chains for produced biomass, most of which cannot be used as feed for cattle on dairy and meat production farms any more (Wichtmann et al., 2016). In recent years, the topic of paludiculture has also attracted political and public attention. Since greenhouse gas balances have become an important topic for decision-making in the climate crisis and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors are required, the strong climate impact of drained peatlands has become more widely known. Although peatlands cover only 3%–4% of the global land area, they store 15%–30% of the global soil carbon stock (UNEP 2022, Leifeld & Menichetti, 2018; Limpens et al., 2008). When peatlands are drained, e.g. for agricultural use, the peat soil transforms from a carbon store into a carbon source (Uellendahl et al., 2023, UBA, 2024). In Germany, peat soils account for 7% of agricultural land but cause approximately 43% of all greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and agricultural land use (Uellendahl et al., 2023). Rewetting of peatlands can substantially reduce these emissions (Wilson et al. 2016). Therefore, peatland rewetting represents the most important emission reduction measure in the land use sector and has the potential to restore peatlands as long-term carbon sinks (BMEL 2021). However, since the majority of drained peatlands (70%) are used for agriculture (UBA, 2024), the political goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and consequently raising water tables in peatlands exerts significant pressure on land use in peatland-rich regions. Thus, paludiculture is being developed, tested and implemented as an alternative land use in peatlands with near-surface water levels, in order to achieve the envisaged climate targets while maintaining agricultural added value in peatland-rich rural regions.

Broad political and public attention to paludiculture is, for example, reflected in national and European funding priorities on the topic of paludiculture (federal funding of the PaludiNetz projects as well as funding at EU level, e.g. ERDF, LEADER, LIFE, or Horizon Europe), in awards for research projects (German Sustainability Award (2013) for the *VIP project [137]*[1] on fen paludiculture, "Excellent places in the Land of Ideas" award (Ausgezeichnete Orte im Land der Ideen) for *Torfmoos Paludikultur project [131]* on peat moss paludiculture (2014)), and for individuals in peatland and paludiculture research in

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[1] Projects in the list are referenced using acronyms in italics and IDs in square brackets throughout the text ([##]) (Appendix 2, see also link).

Greifswald (German Environmental Award (Deutscher Umweltpreis) for Hans Joosten (2021), and Franziska Tanneberger (2024), as well as the Honorary Award of the German Federal Environmental Foundation (Ehrenpreis der Deutschen Bundesstiftung Umwelt) for Michael Succow (2015)). At the same time, paludiculture is also being addressed in broader social discussions and in the context of agriculture. From 2023 onwards, paludiculture was included as an eligible land use in European Agricultural Policy, with first country-specific funding programs and agri-environment-climate measures (AECMs) in Germany. Pioneers from private companies have also discovered and stepped into paludiculture on their own initiative. Since 2021, the toMOORow initiative has been developing activities aimed at concrete implementation of paludiculture, creation of products from paludiculture biomass, and development of value chains (https://www.tomoorow.org/). The transformation of peatland use is now being implemented and advanced on a broader scale.

With increasing political and societal attention, numbers of organisations and individuals interested in paludiculture and eager to learn more about this topic are also increasing. While there are several information portals on peatland-related topics in Germany (including MoorNet, MoorIS Niedersachsen, and MoorWissen, see Table 1), none of them provides a comprehensive overview of paludiculture projects and knowledge resources. Such an overview is also not yet available in the scientific literature.

With this publication, we aim to close this information and research gap by compiling, for the first time, a list of finalised and ongoing paludiculture projects in Germany. Based on this compilation, we provide an overview of paludiculture research in Germany, as well as characteristics and foci of the projects. This information can also be used to identify research gaps and areas for further research.

Knowledge of and from implemented projects is an important prerequisite for further efficient progress in paludiculture experience and knowledge building. Our work enables application-oriented insights, especially since many findings from application-oriented projects are not published in peer-reviewed journals and thus cannot be found in traditional scientific literature databases.

This compilation of paludiculture projects is aimed at researchers and the interested public. It facilitates an introduction to the topic of paludiculture by providing starting points for further literature and web-based research. The compilation visualises previous research and increasing knowledge on paludiculture over the past 25 years.

## 2 Methods

### 2.1 Project search and definition

We analysed databases and websites of relevant organisations using the keywords "Paludikultur," "paludiculture," or "paludicult" (Tab. 1). Additional projects were identified through personal references or publications.

The information basis for our list is brief project descriptions published on websites (data table in XLSX format: column "Website"; Appendix 2: weblinks provided at the project acronym). An internet search was conducted to ensure that used short project descriptions were as informative as possible compared to other short descriptions or websites. If information was missing from selected short descriptions, the analysis was supplemented with facts from other short descriptions. Extensive websites or publicly available project documents were not evaluated due to time constraints. As a result, the project websites were not always consulted for this study. Furthermore, no personal contact was made with the projects to verify or supplement information in published short descriptions.

**Tab. 1: Overview of the databases searched for paludiculture projects**

| Website | Description |
|---|---|
| www.eurosite.org/projects | Project list of the European Land Conservation Network, including EU-funded nature conservation projects |
| https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/search | Database of EU LIFE projects |
| www.moor-net.de | Peatland protection database, a BfN project to support the implementation of the national peatland protection strategy |
| www.fnr.de or https://moor.fnr.de/forschung-und-foerderung/projektdatenbank | Project database funded by FNR (German Agency for Renewable Resources (Fachagentur Nachwachsende Rohstoffe)) |
| https://paludikultur-niedersachsen.de/ | Information platform for the sustainable use of peatlands in Lower Saxony |
| www.mooris-niedersachsen.de | Peatland information system of the state of Lower Saxony in the Lower Saxony Peatland Landscapes program |
| www.dbu.de/projektdatenbank | Project database of DBU (German Federal Environmental Foundation (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt) funded projects |
| www.moorwissen.de | Information platform on peatlands and climate protection, website of the Greifswald Mire Centre |
| www.hswt.de | Project list of the Peatland Science Centre at the Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences |

The following section explains key criteria that were applied to projects to be listed:

***Definition of projects:*** We included projects that were described as "projects" in short descriptions. These typically comprise initiatives funded by a funding body, involving multiple partners, with a limited duration and a defined work programme. However, in case of implementation projects, projects were also included in which no specific end date was defined for the implementation phase.

Individual scholarships, e.g. for doctoral studies, start-ups, or institutionally anchored structures, were not listed. However, in some cases, project structures were consolidated, resulting in a transition from a project to an institutionally anchored structure. In such cases, the project was included for the duration of the funding period. Furthermore, no projects based on investment grants for companies were included unless they were closely related to research projects or were a prerequisite for projects. We also excluded initiatives and alliances of stakeholders, such as the organisation ProjectTogether with the networking platform *Farm Food Climate* and *Municipal Paludiculture Alliance* (*Kommunale Paludikultur Allianz,* https://kommpaludi.de/), or *Alliance of Pioneers* (*Allianz der Pioniere*, https://tomoorow.org/allianzderpioniere/die-allianz-der-pioniere/) launched by the *toMOORow* initiative with the goal of establishing value chains for paludiculture products.

***Definition of paludiculture:*** Paludiculture is defined as the productive use of wet or rewetted peatlands under conditions in which the peat is conserved or even newly formed (Wichtmann et al., 2016). We included projects that address the utilisation of wet and rewetted peatlands, without being able to verify whether they achieved the criterium of preventing peat loss. In their work programme, projects can focus entirely or partially on paludiculture (project list, column "Paludiculture yes or partially?"). Paludicultures include deliberately cultivated, adapted plants such as cattail, common reed, or peat mosses (crop paludiculture), as well as vegetation stands that developed spontaneously

and consist of various plant species adapted to near-surface water levels (wet meadows) (Abel & Kallweit, 2022, Tanneberger et al. 2020). Projects that did not mention the term paludiculture but dealt with cultivation and utilisation of biomass from typical paludicultures, e.g. management of wet meadows or utilisation of cattail, were also included. In addition, grazing of wet and rewetted peatlands with, for example, water buffalo is also considered paludiculture (wet grazing). These projects often focus on landscape management and nature conservation.

Furthermore, projects were also considered that addressed socioeconomic, political, or legal framework conditions of transformation towards the use of wet peatlands, and that aimed to establish relevant networks or develop databases.

Projects that mentioned paludiculture but, upon closer examination, did not correspond to the definition or understanding of paludiculture according to Wichtmann et al. (2016) were not included. This applies to projects that exclusively investigate management practices with target water levels of less than 30 cm below ground level – however, this information was not found in all short descriptions. Further indicators of exceeding the definition of paludiculture included cases where the focus was limited to minor adaptations of drainage-based land management or where no paludiculture-typical vegetation (cf. Abel et al., 2013; Abel & Kallweit, 2022) was intended to be established, e.g. grassland use for dairy farming.

Furthermore, projects focusing exclusively on rewetting measures or restoration measures of peatlands were not included.

***Geographical extent:*** The list contains only projects that took place in Germany, involved German project areas, or, in case of topics related to processing, involved German processing sites. If projects also involved international partners and locations, these were included as well. However, this implies that projects solely targeting at knowledge transfer from Germany to other countries are not included.

***Research or implementation projects:*** Research projects and implementation projects were not differentiated, as most projects and their objectives cover both research and implementation aspects, making these categories difficult to separate.

## 2.2 Data collection

Data was collected by systematically completing categories on the project list based on short descriptions, using a codebook (Appendix 1). Relevant categories were developed by PaludiZentrale project team at University of Greifswald, Department of Landscape Economics. The codebook was reviewed after initial trial entries and supplemented as needed by three persons during data collection. The process of data collection was designed to ensure transparency of categorisation process. This was achieved by collaborative completion of approximately 25 data sets by study team members, either jointly or in parallel, across multiple rounds.

Recorded information includes metadata such as project acronym, website with a short project description (main data source), project title, project duration (year of project start and end), partners (lead and other partners), and funding information. In addition, examined land use categories of paludiculture, targeted utilisation, and key topics were categorised. Detailed information on categories and categorisations can be found in Appendix 1.

Projects were assigned to a total of nine thematic areas based on activities of the project, including three from natural sciences (greenhouse gases, hydrology & soil, biodiversity), five from agricultural and social sciences (establishment & crop production, planning & approval, utilisation, economics and socioeconomics), and databases. These thematic areas align with work packages in the "PaludiZentrale" project, but are also important categories for classifying paludiculture projects. We

categorised whether a topic was tackled in a project at all and, furthermore, if the respective topic was a focus topic of the project, e.g. with contributions by several work packages.

A preliminary version of the analysis was already published during the development process (Neudert et al., 2024). A further expanded version of the project list was made available in PaludiNetz and to members of Greifswald Mire Centre. Subsequently, we received information about additional projects. The version of the project list analysed here represents an updated and revised version, including projects launched up to February 28, 2025.

## 2.3  Data analysis

To prepare data analysis, entries were checked for consistency. Projects were assigned to predefined categories and, where appropriate, additional categories were created for analysis. Analysis was performed using MS Excel©.

To analyse cooperation of organisations in projects, a network analysis was conducted using VOSviewer program (www.vosviewer.com, van Eck & Waltmann, 2023). This program is primarily used to analyse citation networks of scientific publications. Organisations involved in projects were entered into the program as nodes and their cooperation in projects as edges. Only organisations that participated in projects twice or more often were included in the analysis. Cooperation of all partners in a project is represented by bilateral connections between them (edges). These edges also contain information on how many projects the two partners have jointly worked on. This information entered into the analysis as association strength and is visually represented as edge width. Visualisation of the network and relative position of the nodes are determined by the visualisation method VOS (*Visualisation of similarities*). As the relative position of nodes is calculated in a multi-dimensional space, compromises regarding displayability were necessary in the two-dimensional diagram. Based on these calculations, clusters of high cooperation density are identified and depicted in different colours in the network (van Eck et al., 2010).

# 3  Results

As of February 28, 2025, the project list contains 146 projects in Germany (Appendix 2). Of these, 66% primarily focus on paludiculture, and 34% address it partially. 51% of projects investigate fens, 17% raised bogs, and 32% investigate both peatland types.

## 3.1  Distribution in Germany

Geographically, projects are distributed across nine federal states (Fig. 1). However, most projects (approximately 90%) are carried out in states with most peatland area: Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Bavaria. Only in Schleswig-Holstein, which is also rich in peatlands, comparatively few projects are carried out. Federal states of Schleswig-Holstein, North Rhine-Westphalia, Berlin, Saxony-Anhalt, Baden-Württemberg, and Thuringia are represented with one to seven projects. For 21 projects, no information is provided about federal state, and in seven cases, the respective project has no area reference.
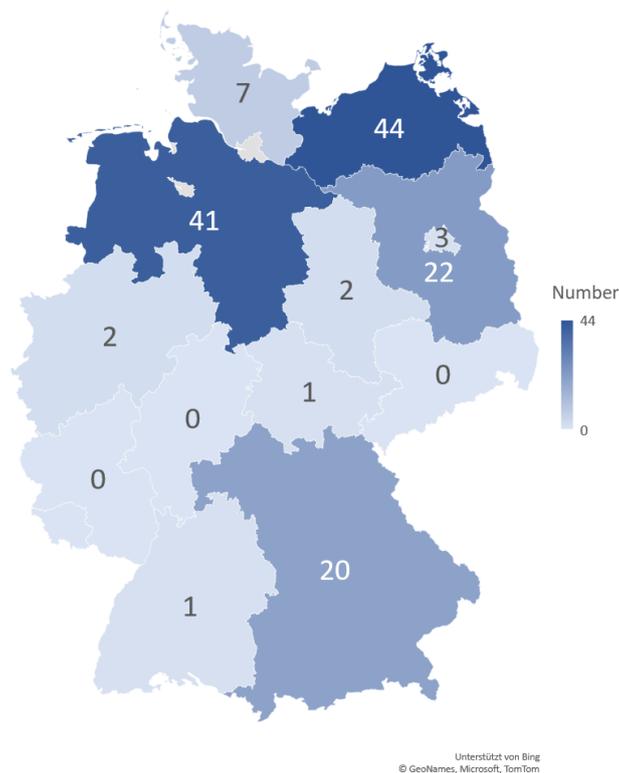
**Fig. 1: Paludiculture projects by federal state since 1992 (multiple categories are possible, N=146, of these: 21: no information, 7: no area reference).**

## 3.2 Projects over time

Over time, a sharp increase in number of projects is visible from around 2016 (Fig. 2). More than 75% of projects have therefore started within the last 10 years. Some projects started before 1998, i.e. before the term paludiculture was coined. First research projects that later led to coining the term paludiculture began in 1992 with participation of University of Greifswald (e.g. *Ökosystem-management für Niedermoore* (start in 1992) *[87]* or *Sanierung eines degradierten Niedermoores mittels Anbaus von Schilf als Nachwachsendem Rohstoff* (start in 1995, with a preparatory phase from 1994) *[126]*). In the 1990s, projects began to implement innovative concepts in accordance with paludiculture principles (e.g. *Regeneration und alternative Nutzung von Niedermooren* (start in 1995) *[120]* or *Büffel als Biobagger* (start in 1996) *[12]*).
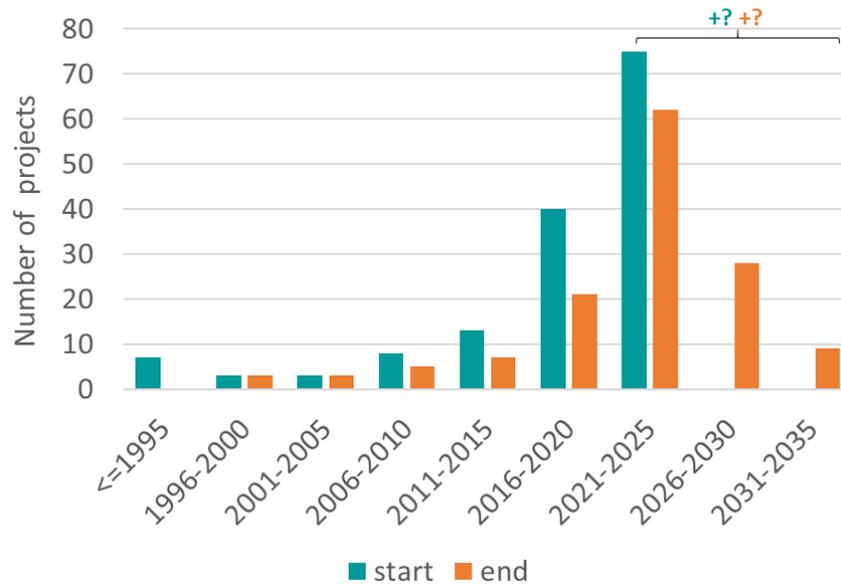
**Fig. 2: Projects over time – number of paludiculture projects by project start and end in Germany for the period 1992–2035. For periods from 2021–2025 onward, further projects are expected in following years (indicated by +?) (N=146).**

## 3.3 Topics and focus
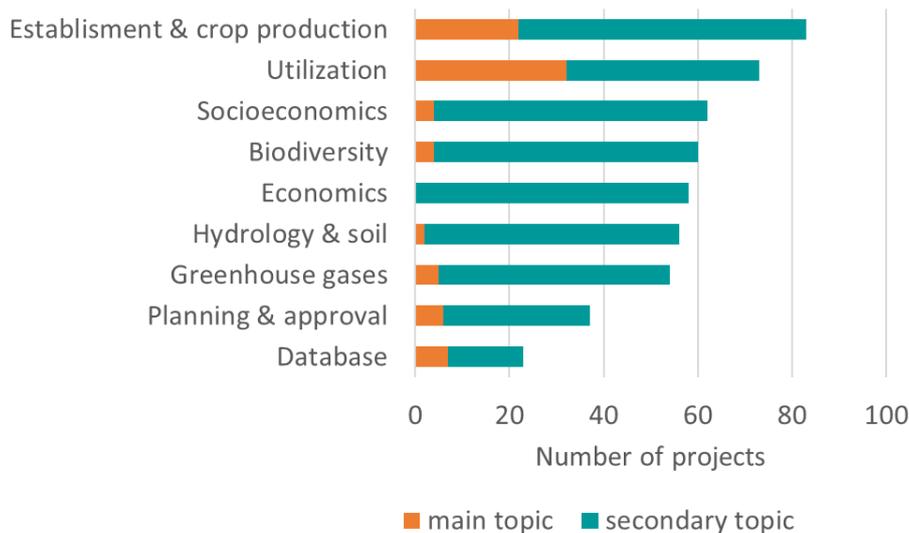


**Fig. 3: Frequency of topics in paludiculture projects (1992–2032) by focus topics (orange) and secondary aspects (turquoise). Bar length indicates number of projects that addressed the respective topic; multiple answers were possible (projects, N=146).**

Projects were assigned to nine predefined topics, whereby a project could be assigned to multiple topics. Most projects deal with the topic of establishment and crop production, followed by utilisation (Fig. 3). Furthermore, we distinguish whether a project had a strong focus on a particular topic (orange bar in Fig. 3) or the topic was covered as a secondary one among several other topics (turquoise bar in Fig. 3). The most frequently targeted topics are establishment and crop production or utilisation (orange bar in Fig. 3). Notable projects include *MOOSstart [71]* or *Paludi-PRIMA [103]* (focus on establishment and crop production), as well as *ALNUS [4]* (focus on utilisation). More than half of the projects focusing on establishment and crop production deal with peat moss cultivation. In contrast,

topic of planning and approval is less frequently addressed than aforementioned topics (e.g. in projects *RoVer [125]*, *MoKli [50]*, *MoKKa [49]*, or *VIP [137]*), as is creation and maintenance of databases (e.g. *MoorIS [60]*, *MoorNet [61]*, *DSS TORBOS [21]*, and *MoMoK [51]*). Economics is comparatively frequently represented, but was not addressed as a focus in any of the projects examined.
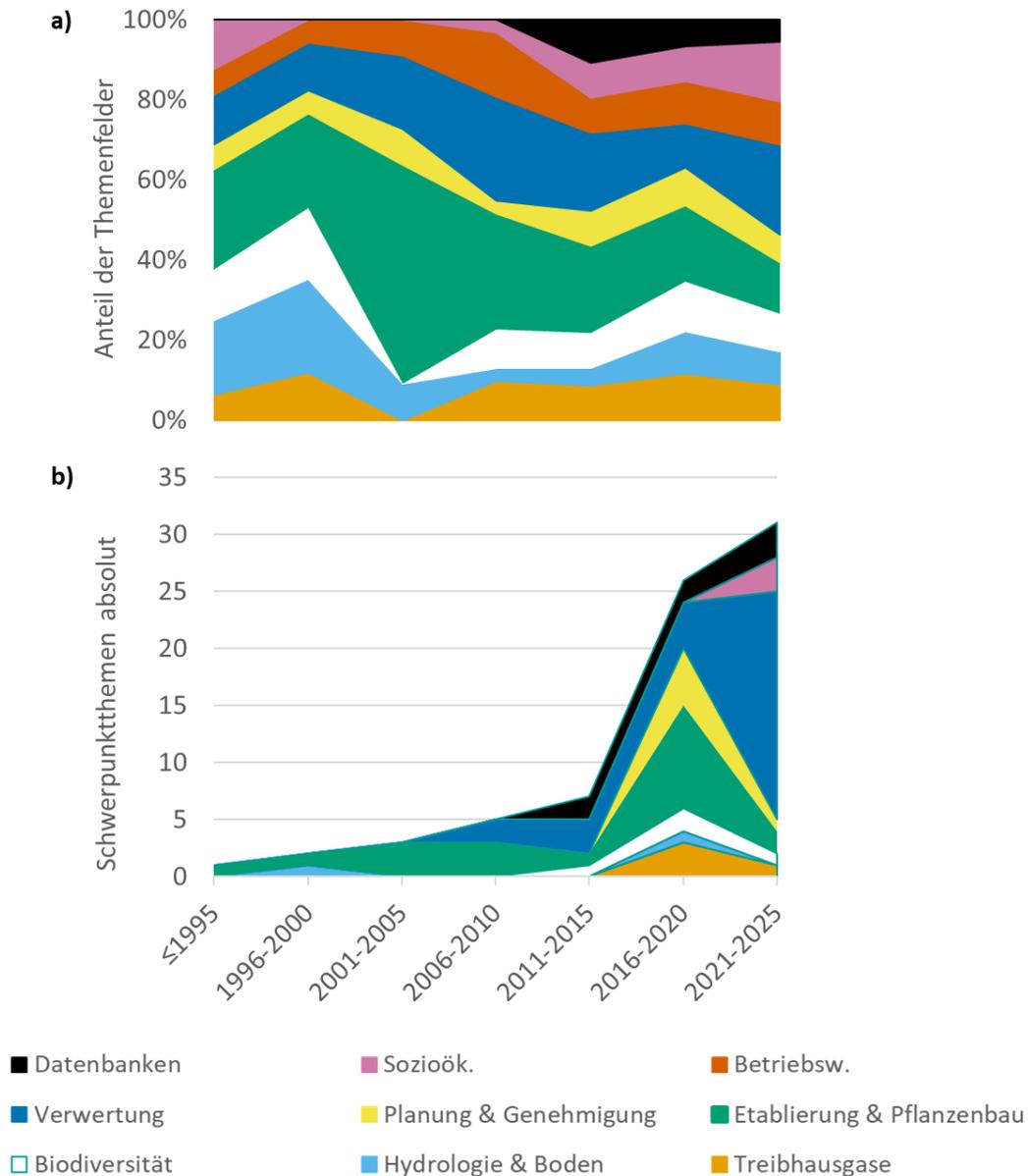


**Fig. 4: Paludiculture projects divided by topics (a) and focus topics (b) over time (multiple answers possible, N=146)**

Over time, a relative shift in importance of topics becomes evident (Fig. 4a and 4b). For this figure, the respective starting year of the projects was chosen as reference point. While natural science topics (greenhouse gases, hydrology and soil, as well as biodiversity) had high importance in early years (<1995; 1996–2000, 50%), their share decreased to around 30% in period 2021–2025 (Fig. 4a). Economic and utilisation-related topics received continuous proportional attention over time. In

particular, there has been a consistently strong focus on crop production and agricultural topics, with a pronounced emphasis in the 2000s (Fig. 4a and 4b). Utilisation has been a focus of projects since the 2000s and has been the predominant topic in the last decade (>50%) (Fig. 4b). A gap is evident for socioeconomics between 2001 and 2005, whereas this topic was covered in the 1990s and also from 2006 onwards and is now being addressed with increasing tendency (Fig. 4a). In contrast, the topic of databases has only been addressed since approximately 2011–2015 (Fig. 4a).

## 3.4   Land use & utilisation

In paludiculture, various plant species can be cultivated, including reed, cattail, reed canary grass, sedges, and peat mosses. This range of land uses is also mirrored by the land uses under investigation of the projects (Fig. 5). Projects were assigned to eleven different plant species or land uses. A high proportion of projects include various land use and utilisation options, or there was no information in short descriptions (a total of 133 of 232 mentions, see Fig. 5, "diverse" and "no information"). Land use of wet meadows through mowing ("wet meadows") is widespread, while land use involving livestock ("wet grazing") is less common. Fewer projects investigated sedges (e.g. *MOORuse [64]*), rushes (e.g. *I-RoBi [33]*), medicinal plants (e.g. sundew in the *SoMoMed* project *[127]*) or woody plants (alder, willow, e.g. in the *ALNUS* project *[4]*).
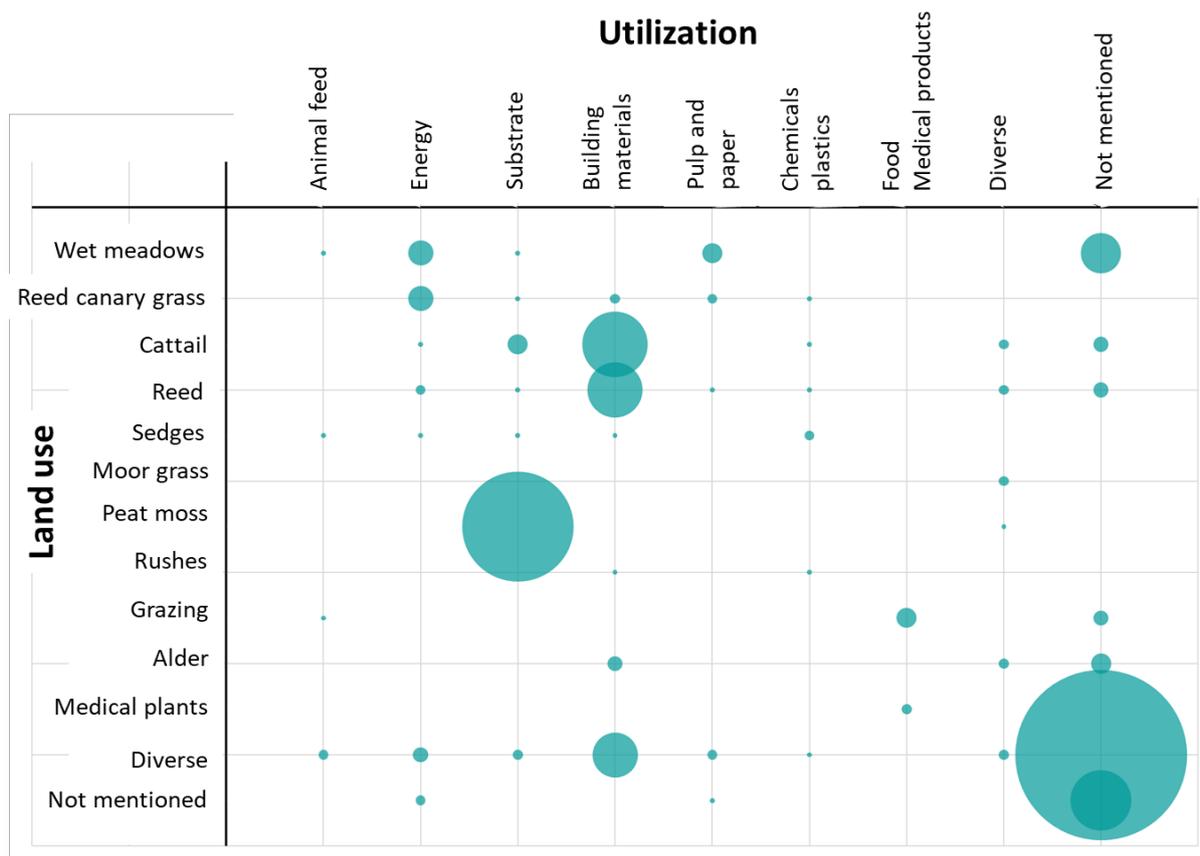


**Fig. 5: Land uses and utilisation in the focus of paludiculture projects (from 1992 to 2032). Bubble radius corresponds to number of responses (multiple answers possible, N=146).**

Paludiculture biomass can be used for a wide variety of energetic or material utilisations. Projects were assigned to nine categories based on type of utilisation considered in projects, with the option of multiple assignments. Categories with most significant number of assigned projects were: building materials, substrates (including biochar), energy, and pulp and paper. In addition, projects considered

additional uses, such as utilisation of wet meadow biomass as winter fodder, particularly in suckler cow or horse keeping, as well as use of wet meadow biomass, reed, or cattail for production of chemicals and composite plastics.

One challenge of transitioning to paludiculture is the establishment of value chains, which can vary greatly depending on plant species. Therefore, joint consideration of land use and utilisation is important and informative (Fig. 5). Results show that a wide variety of land use options are considered in projects aiming for utilisation as a building material. However, a clear focus on reed and cattail can be identified. While the use of reed as thatching reed is also a traditional paludiculture, innovative building materials are developed using cattail (e.g. *Neuer Dämmstoff aus Rohrkolben [83]* or *Green Container [30]*). Furthermore, a concentration of projects on use of *Sphagnum* mosses as high-value substrate starting material (peat substitute in professional horticulture) is evident. Energy utilisation of biomass is suitable for most types of land use, hence, projects in this utilisation category are assigned to different land uses. For energy utilisation, projects examined predominantly straw-like paludiculture biomass and wood.

Especially for utilisation as building material, energy, and pulp and paper, projects frequently consider various land uses (five or more in one project). Regarding other utilisation options, such as for medicine, feed or substrates, the projects tended to consider specific land uses. Many project descriptions do not contain any detailed information on utilisation. The majority of these projects addressed various land use options or provided no information at all. It can be assumed that utilisation was not considered in these projects. This also includes projects with a more abstract focus, e.g. *ProMoor [116]* (scientific monitoring of grant recipients under the ERDF peatland protection funding guideline).

## 3.5 Implementing organisations

A wide variety of organisations are involved in paludiculture projects. A total of 363 organisations are partners in projects, including 125 research organisations, 113 companies or farmers, 83 non-profit organisations, including associations, non-governmental organisations, non-profit limited liability companies (gGmbH), foundations, and 42 government organisations at all organisational levels (state, federal, and municipal) (Tab. 2). This shows that paludiculture projects are often carried out in consortia with partners from various organisational forms and have a transdisciplinary character through collaboration with practitioners (companies, farmers, and government organisations).

Overall, University of Greifswald is most frequently involved in projects (56 entries), followed by Michael Succow Foundation (19 entries), Institute DUENE e. V. (14 entries), Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences (13 entries), and Thünen Institute (13 entries) (Fig. 6).

**Tab. 2: Project partners by organisational form (N=363).**

| Organisational form | % | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Research organisations | 34,4 | 125 |
| Companies or farmers | 31,1 | 113 |
| Non-profit organisations | 22,9 | 83 |
| Government organisations | 11,6 | 42 |

As leaders of project consortia, research organisations (27%) and non-profit organisations (23%) are primarily represented. For example, University of Greifswald is frequently in lead position (33 entries), followed by the Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences (7 entries), Thünen Institute (5 entries), and Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Engineering and Bioeconomy (Leibniz-Institut für

Agrartechnik und Bioökonomie e. V., ATB, 4 entries). Among non-profit organisations, Michael Succow Foundation (7 entries), 3N Competence Centre in Lower Saxony (3N Kompetenzzentrum Niedersachsen, 5 entries), and DUENE e. V. (4 entries) are found most frequently. The most frequently mentioned company in project management is biota – Institute for Ecological Research (Institut für ökologische Forschung, 2 entries). Government organisations are also represented to a lesser extent (7%), including Lower Saxony Chamber of Agriculture (Landwirtschaftskammer Niedersachsen, 4 entries) and Bavarian State Office for Agriculture (Bayerische Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft, 1 entry).

A network graph was created to illustrate the collaboration between organisations. In this graph, organisations participating in projects are represented as nodes, and their cooperation within projects is depicted as edges. The cooperation of multiple partners in one project is represented as bilateral cooperations between all partners. The size of the nodes increases with number of cooperations of the respective organisation. The width of the edges increases with repeated collaboration (ranging from one to up to 10 collaborations; Fig. 7). A total of 78 organisations were included in the analysis, each participating in at least two projects (Fig. 6). Due to readability, not all organisations could be labelled by name in the network graph (Fig. 7).

The strength of edges indicates close collaboration between University of Greifswald, Michael Succow Foundation, and DUENE e. V., partners of the Greifswald Mire Centre. Moreover, repeated collaborations emerged between University of Greifswald and Torfwerk Moorkultur Ramsloh, Radboud University, Humboldt-University Berlin, University of Rostock and the company NIRA GmbH & Co. KG (Niedersächsische Rasenkulturen). Repeated collaborations are also visible between Bavarian State Research Centre for Agriculture and Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences (Bavaria).

A total of nine clusters emerged, which were calculated based on the presence and frequency of cooperations. We found regional clusters with repeated collaborations between Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences (Bavaria) and Technical University of Munich (TU Munich) and other partners, such as Donaumoos Association (Donaumoos-Zweckverband, turquoise). Another regional cluster (in red) is formed by project partners mainly from Lower Saxony around Thünen-Institute and 3N Competence Centre (3N-Kompetenzzentrum), as well as the company Niedersächsische Rasenkulturen NIRA GmbH & Co. KG. Partners in the cluster also show strong connections to University of Greifswald. In addition, another cluster of project partners is visible in Lower Saxony (in blue) with participation of University of Oldenburg and, for example, Diepholz district and University of Vechta. The yellow cluster is formed by DUENE e. V. with participation of Eberswalde University for Sustainable Development (HNE), Ecologic Institute, and University of Rostock. Another important central partner is Michael Succow Foundation, which, together with University of Greifswald, has a strong network with international partners, which are depicted in the green cluster. Overall, however, only a few international organisations act as cooperation partners in the projects, so that projects in Germany are mainly implemented by national consortia.

University of Greifswald is assigned to the green cluster but maintains cooperations with nearly all clusters due to its high level of project participation. The only cluster it does not cooperate with is the pink cluster, which includes University of Münster, Gramoflor GmbH and Foundation Lebensraum Moor in the lower right corner. A further cluster is formed by Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF) together with Leibniz Institute for Agricultural Engineering and Bioeconomy (ATB) and, among others, Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences (GFZ) in the centre (in lilac in the lower left corner). Torfwerk Moorkultur Ramsloh forms the orange cluster together with Humboldt-University Berlin, mera Rabeler GmbH and mst Dränbedarf GmbH. Furthermore, an own, not easily visible cluster is

depicted with Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics e. V., NABU and typha technik Naturbaustoffe (in brown).

## 3.6 Funding organisations

Funding and thus funding organisations are important for project development (Tab. 3). Around 40% of projects are funded by federal ministries, of which the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) is the most important funding organisation. Other important funding organisations are the German federal states and the European Union (EU). Foundations are also relevant as funding organisation, of which the German Federal Environmental Foundation (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt, DBU) is most frequently mentioned.

**Tab. 3: Overview of the funding organisations of paludiculture projects and their participation in project funding (%, multiple answers possible, N=167).**

| Funding organisation | % of projects |
|---|---|
| **Federal ministries, among them:** | **38** |
| Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) | 17 |
| Federal Ministry for Environment (BMU) | 9 |
| Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) | 8 |
| Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs (BMW) | 4 |
| **Federal states** | **27** |
| **European Union (EU)** | **17** |
| **Foundations, among them** | **10** |
| Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt | 8 |
| **Other** | **8** |
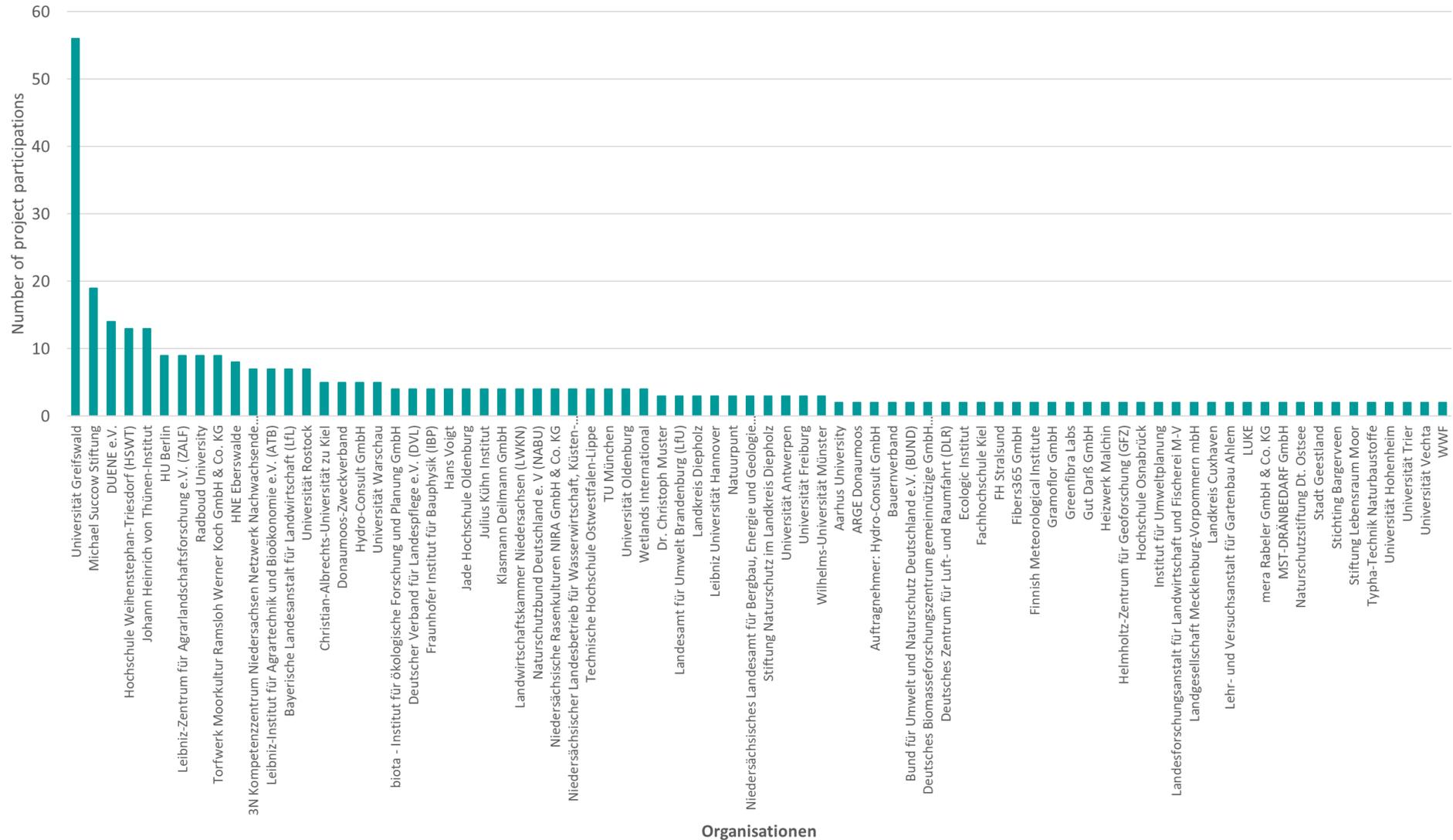
**Fig. 6: Frequency distribution of organisations' project participations. All organisations that were involved in at least two projects are shown. The dataset was used for the network analysis (N=78).**
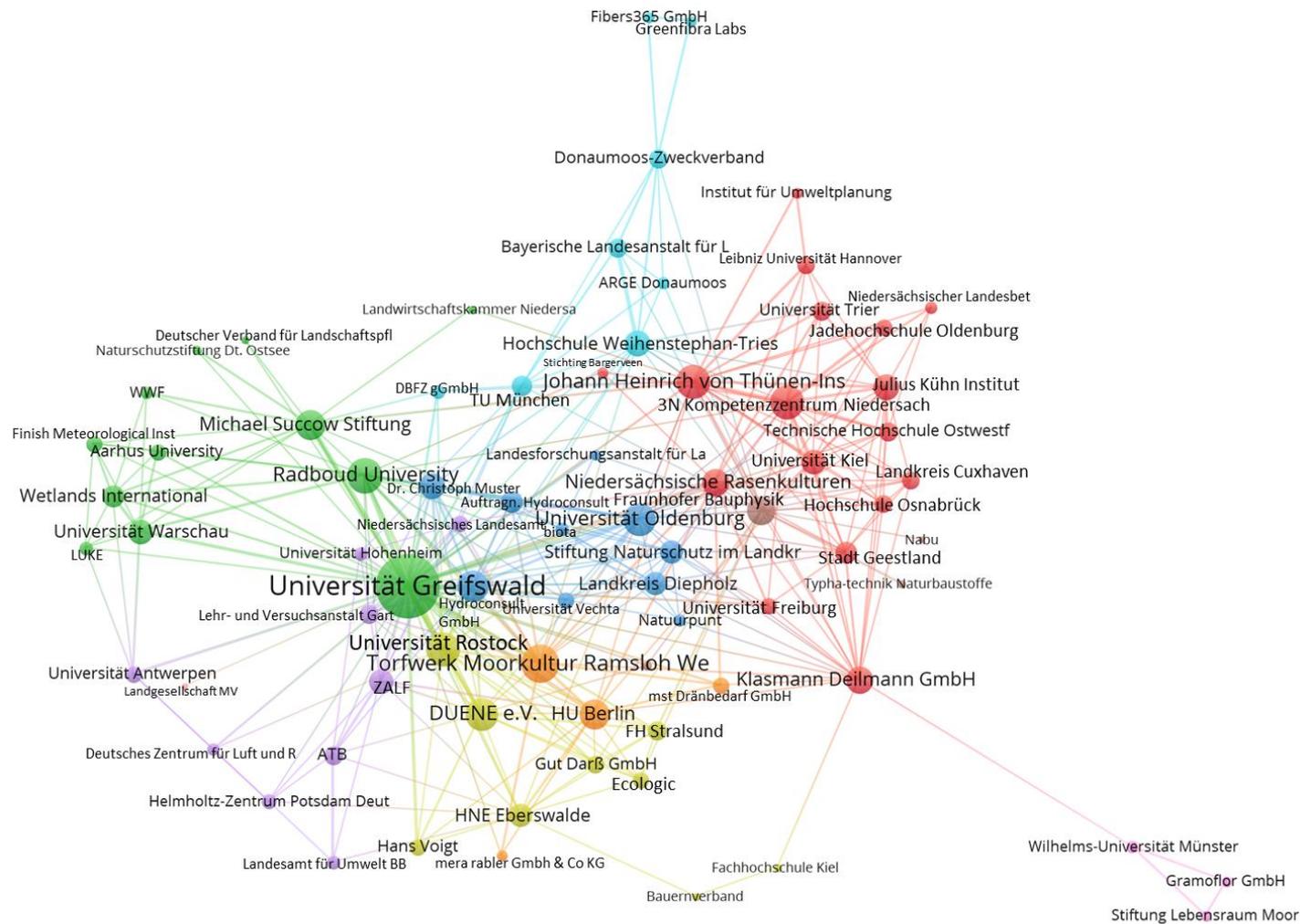
**Fig. 7: Network of the collaboration of organisations in paludiculture projects. Clusters are shown in colour. The node size increases with the number of cooperations of the respective organisation. The width of edges shows the frequency of cooperation. The arrangement of organisations is based on the association strength of the network. (N=78)**

For the analysed period from 1992 to 2025, shares of funding organisations in project funding over time are examined in more detail below (Fig. 8). Until 2010, fewer than 10 projects were funded for each period (e.g. 1996–2000) (see Fig. 2). Since 2011, number of projects has increased steadily, as has the number of funding grants. However, the relative share of funding organisations changes over time (Fig. 8). Between 1996 and 2010, EU provided no funding. It is striking that up to 2010, funding from foundations, primarily the German Federal Environmental Foundation (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt, DBU), and other funding organisations accounted for around 40%. Strong and diverse funding from public funding organisations began around 2001. With growing number of projects, all funding organisations and funding groups are represented from 2016 onwards. From 2021 to 2025, strongest funding organisations are funding from federal states (23 projects), Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL, 16 projects), and European Union (EU, 12 projects), based on 75 projects in this period.
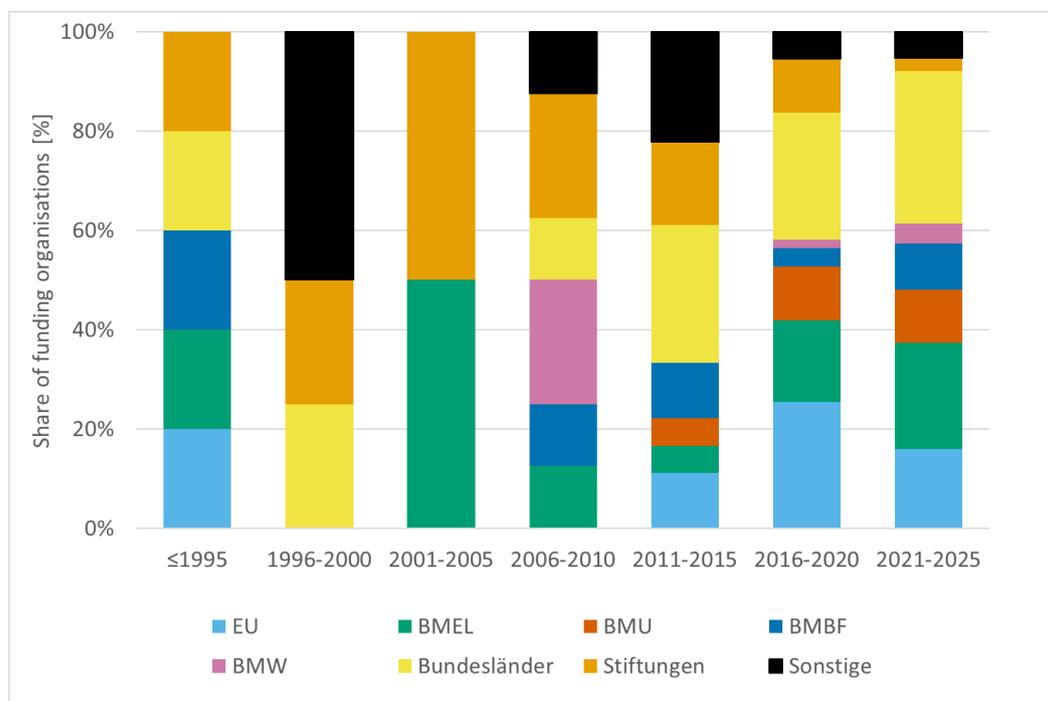


**Fig. 8: Funding organisations of paludiculture projects over time, divided by the organisations' share of project funding over time. Abbreviations: EU: European Union, BMEL: Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, BMU: Federal Ministry for Environment, BMBF: Federal Ministry for Education and Research, BMW: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs. (multiple answers possible N=167).**

## 3.7 Duration and funding amount

As project start and end were recorded as years, project durations could only be determined with an uncertainty of one year. Average duration is 3.5 years, i.e. between three and four years. Durations of three years (53 projects), two years (24 projects), and four years (19 projects) are most common. 24 projects had or have a duration of between five and 10 years.

A funding amount could be identified for 57 projects. However, cost positions cannot be further differentiated. Total amount of funding amounts to EUR 202 million. This results in a median funding amount of approximately EUR 989,500 per project.

# 4 Discussion

Through our research, we compiled 146 projects into a paludiculture project list and made it accessible through this publication. The list includes projects that deal entirely or partly with paludiculture or address topics relevant to the implementation of paludiculture. This represents the first nationwide collection of paludiculture projects in Germany that approaches completeness. Since we cannot guarantee that all paludiculture projects in Germany are included, we are open to suggestions for additional projects that may be missing. The term paludiculture was coined over 25 years ago, but the majority of projects (75%) only began in the last 10 years. Since the term was coined, the number of projects has increased continuously. This underlines increased thematic interest in society, as described above, and recognition of paludiculture as a land use option for climate protection. It should be noted, however, that our project list contains no references to paludiculture sites.

A key requirement for inclusion in the list was that project content dealt with paludiculture. The delineation from projects that are solely focused on rewetting peatlands for nature conservation purposes is fluid, since many projects include grazing and mowing as nature conservation measure. Furthermore, it was not possible to examine in detail whether the definition of paludiculture is according to Wichtmann et al. (2016) or which definition of paludiculture was used. However, projects that considered a moderate increase in water levels aiming to maintain high quality fodder production on grassland were excluded as paludiculture projects, as their management practices do not target near-surface water levels (e.g. *SWAMPS*). Projects that adapt management practices through low-intensity grazing, on the other hand, regularly represent cases at the boundary of paludiculture. To enable a better assessment of projects, a more comprehensive analysis with regard to target water levels should be carried out in future, i.e. going beyond information provided in brief project descriptions. However, this requires both a definition of paludiculture based on clear criteria, such as target water levels, and appropriate information or data from the projects that would enable such a clear classification. It can be helpful to distinguish between peat-preserving water levels (paludiculture) and water levels that weakly deplete peat (e.g. often in the case of low-intensity grazing), and in particular to clearly differentiate these from water levels that strongly deplete peat and are based on deep drainage (Nordt et al. 2024, Schäfer et al. 2022).

According to the definition of projects (see methods section, p. 8), activities that did not fall under this definition were excluded because they did not have a project character, but rather could be classified as alliances and initiatives such as *Alliance of Pion*eers (Allianz der Pioniere) or *Komm.Paludi*, or as start-ups (e.g. *ZukunftMoor*). Doctoral scholarships, for example, on sundew, were also not included; these, too, lacked the project character within the meaning of this analysis. Therefore, the project list is not comprehensive with regard to paludiculture activities. In recent years, private companies and other initiatives outside of funded paludiculture projects have also become active. These types of projects (start-ups and initiatives) appear to be increasing (authors' observations). Based on available data, no conclusion can be drawn about the relative importance of research funding versus innovation funding provided by companies. A future analysis of the paludiculture innovation landscape should also include innovation funding and start-ups in order to document and analyse potential changes among actors. Such an analysis would also be interesting with regard to the question of when projects are no longer primarily research and implementation projects (co-)financed by public funds, but rather entrepreneurial activities in which paludiculture is implemented as a land use option by practitioners. However, numerous projects are already large-scale implementation projects that were originally initiated as research projects to gain practical experience at rewetted peatland sites.

Research organisations are primarily responsible for leading project consortia. This is consistent with the assessment that paludiculture is a sustainability innovation originating from research (Ziegler,

2020, 2021) and it may also reflect the definition of projects funded by funding organisations, which are often acquired and implemented by research institutions.

Topics such as establishment and crop production and utilisation were often focus topics, particularly between 1995 and 2010. During this period, the fundamentals of managing wet peatlands were tested and investigated. Examples include projects like *ENIM [23]*, which specifically investigated reed cultivation and its energetic utilisation, *VIP [137]*, which examined implementation of paludiculture from various perspectives and summarised the state of knowledge in the first paludiculture book (Wichtmann et al. 2016), or *MOOSGRÜN [68]*, which promoted large-scale peat moss cultivation. Cultivation of alder *(ALNUS [4]*) and testing of building and insulation materials from cattail (*Produktketten aus Niedermoorbiomasse [114]* or *Green Container [30]*) were also addressed. In contrast, economic aspects were examined solely as secondary topics alongside other topics, and issues related to planning and approval are underrepresented. For example, *PaludiZentrale* project *[106]* supports nine projects of the PaludiNetz in economic analysis and, for the first time, consolidates their results in cooperation with Kuratorium für Technik und Bauwesen in der Landwirtschaft e. V. (KTBL) to derive standard procedures for paludiculture and planning data.

In projects, peat mosses and cattail for substrate production were intensively considered as land use and utilisation options. According to Schäfer et al. (2022), in particular animal-based utilisation, energy use, and construction and insulation materials are already established and available. This assessment is consistent with our results, as a particularly large number of projects have worked thematically in these fields (Fig. 5). In contrast, utilisations as pulp and paper, or plastics and chemicals, have only been researched for a few years and are still in experimental stages. Therefore, number of projects on latter utilisations is expected to increase, as there is still a need for development.

It was striking that, particularly for energy utilisation or use as construction materials, pulp and paper, various paludiculture plants as well as wet meadow biomass were considered in projects. This suggests that a comprehensive screening of utilisation options may have been carried out in projects, or that biomass from a wide variety of paludiculture plants could potentially be utilised in the mentioned utilisation pathways. Within the scope of this study, underlying reasons could not be examined in detail, but they are of fundamental importance for economic assessment of paludiculture potential.

The analysis of project partners, based on network analysis, showed that organisations such as University of Greifswald, Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences, Thünen-Institute, 3N Competence Centre (3N-Kompetenzzentrum), Michael Succow Foundation, University of Oldenburg, DUENE e. V., HNE Eberswalde, ATB e. V., and ZALF e. V. are key players, initiating numerous projects and participating in a wide range of projects. Network analysis included 78 organisations, i.e. project partners, that had participated in at least two projects. This requirement was necessary to make the network analysis manageable and suitable for graphical representation. However, this also excluded all partners that had only participated in one project, i.e. numerous companies, non-profit organisations, and government organisations, which would further emphasise the transdisciplinary nature of the network and, thus, of many projects. Nevertheless, our analysis also clearly highlights the transdisciplinary nature of projects.

In sum, this work provides an initial analysis of paludiculture project landscape in Germany, with individual organisations at the centre of activities. In the future, further projects will be necessary to support the establishment of paludiculture in agricultural practice and to contribute, among other things, to developments and data collections in areas of utilisation, economics, and socioeconomics. Furthermore, it is essential that farmers and companies with their own economic interests become involved in paludiculture in order to achieve a wider adoption in Germany.

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# Appendix

**Appendix 1: Categories and categorisations for individual columns of the project list**

| Column | Format or categories | Description, instructions for completion |
|---|---|---|
| Project acronym | Text | In most cases, a project acronym was clearly visible in the title section of the short description. If not available, a meaningful short title was used. |
| Website | Internet link | Main source of information for the brief descriptions of the projects |
| Project title full | Text | The project title was used as stated in the brief description. There was no translation of German or English project titles. |
| Content focus | Text, optional | Key content areas were added here that were not covered in the project title. |
| Start (year) | Year or "n.a." | Start year of the project |
| End (year) | Year, "n.a." | End year of the project. For projects that were funded for a certain period of time but then continued without funding, the end of the funding was entered, e.g. Malchin biomass heating plant or Paludi Tiny House. |
| | "ongoing" | Projects that have entered a permanent implementation phase funded by organisations have been entered as "ongoing". |
| Country | Countries | Participating countries include countries from which areas/project areas, organisations or locally operating companies participate in the project. |
| | "EU" | Countries up to a number of 4 were listed individually, from 5 onwards listed as "EU"; UK is counted as part of the EU until 2020. |
| Federal state | Federal states | Federal states up to a number of 5 were listed individually, from 6 onwards the number of federal states is given. Federal states are only counted for regional sites (mesocosms, field trials, sample collections or processing trials) or regional involvement; the location of the participating organisation is not relevant. |
| | "no area reference" | If a project has no specific area reference, "no area reference" (e.g. for databases, networking projects) |
| | "not further defined" | If an area reference is implicitly established (e.g. data surveys, where an area reference is necessary), but the location of the areas is not specified, "not further defined" is used. If some of the locations are clear, but not all are specified, then named federal states are indicated and those not named are covered by "not further defined" (e.g.: "MV, not further defined") |
| Lead Partner | Organisations | Coordinating or leading project partner. If not clearly stated, it is usually the first named project |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | partner on websites that were not created by project partners. |
| Practice partner | Organisations | Companies/ agricultural businesses, associations (agricultural, landscape (maintenance), regional), producer groups, districts, water and soil associations |
| Other partners | Organisations | Research institutions, (regional) administration/ government institutions, foundations/ NGOs, other project partners |
| Project sponsor/ main sponsor | Organisations | Is usually mentioned prominently as a sponsor/ funding body or via logo. In the case of federal projects, the project sponsor has also been added. |
| Further sponsors | Organisations | Sometimes several sponsors are named, including companies. In most cases, however, the main sponsor is identified, or the first named, and all others are listed here. |
| Funding amount | Number (EUR amount) | For some projects, the funding amount was stated in the publicly accessible project descriptions. As this compilation contains potentially sensitive information, this category is not shown in the database version made available. |
| Peatland category type | "raised bog", "fen" | The peatland category type is sometimes mentioned in the descriptions, sometimes only clear from the corresponding paludicultures/ content focus (e.g. peat moss -> "raised bog", cattail, reed -> often "fen", but occasionally also on raised bog, e.g. in plant-based purification systems for nutrient removal). However, the categories peatland category type, paludiculture and land use (also country and federal state) are not always consistent with each other, since several project sites or trials can be included. |
| | "both" | If raised bogs and fens were explicitly mentioned: "both". |
| | "all" | If paludiculture on peatlands in general: "all". The latter category was added in order to leave the possibility for other peatland categories if necessary in the future. |
| Paludiculture yes or partly? | "Yes" | When paludiculture is the main focus of the project. |
| | "partly" | If the text makes clear that paludicultures are only partly in the focus of the project. Other focus topics of projects were e.g. rewetting (without subsequent use) or on the topic of peatlands as a whole |
| Land use categories | "Biomass" | Is partly, especially in the context of energy utilisation, not further delimited. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | "Woody plants" | Alder (*Alnus spec.*) or willows (*Salix spec.*) for timber production or energy utilisation |
| | "Medicinal plants" | e.g. sundew |
| | "Food plants" | e.g. cloudberry |
| | "Wet meadow" | Mown meadows, e.g. for energetic use |
| | "Wet grazing" | e.g. grazing by water buffalo |
| | "Peat moss" | *Sphagnum spec.* |
| | "Cattail" | *Typha spec.* |
| | "Reed canary grass" | *Phalaris arundinacea* |
| | "Reed" | *Phragmites australis* |
| | "Sedges" | *Carex spec.* |
| | "Rushes" | *Juncus spec.* |
| | "Moor grass" | *Molinia spec.* |
| | "not further defined" | No land use categories are mentioned in the text or it becomes clear that others are possible in addition to those mentioned. |
| | "diverse" | Land use categories up to a number of 4 were listed individually, from 5 onwards categories the indication is "diverse" |
| Utilisation | "Building materials" | e.g. thatching reed, insulating materials |
| | "Substrates" | Peat substitute, horticulture |
| | "Biochar" | |
| | "Paper and fibre materials" | |
| | "Plastics" | |
| | "Energy" | Biogas production and combustion |
| | "Animal feed" | Utilisation of mown biomass by animals, e.g. cattle |
| | "Chemicals" | |
| | "Medical products" | In particular of medicinal plants |
| | "Food" | e.g. meat, berries |
| | "Propagation" | Projects with peat moss propagation for restoration purposes. |
| | "no information, not further defined" | The project description does not contain any further details on the utilisation of the biomass. |
| | "diverse" | Utilisation lines were listed individually up to a number of 4, from 5 categories onwards the indication is "diverse" |
| | | |
| Main topics (general categories) | 0 | The topic or a relevant signal word is not mentioned in the project's fields of work. |
| | 1 | The topic or a relevant signal word is mentioned and dealt with in the project, but is not the main focus of the project, but one of several topics dealt with. |
| | 2 | The topic or a relevant signal word is described as the central theme or main focus of a project and tends to appear in the title. |
| Focus on greenhouse gases | | Signal words: climate relevance, climate impact, greenhouse gas measurements, carbon budget |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Focus on hydrology & soil | | Signal words: water level, investigation of soil properties, peat thickness, water management, water balance, drainage management, bioaccumulation, soil water, barrage management |
| Biodiversity | | Signal words: vegetation composition, vegetation inventories, insect counts, floristic & faunistic inventories |
| Crop cultivation & agriculture | | Signal words: demonstration sites, development of measures for wet peatland management, management, cultivation, mowing, site management, stand establishment, breeding selection, plant selection |
| Planning & approval | | Legal requirements, funding procedures, funding for cultivation or site establishment, legislation, framework conditions, site search |
| Utilisation & marketing | | Value chain/ line, product development, usage (options, ...), market analysis, brands/ seals/ logo/ certification, consumer surveys, market potential, business model |
| Business administration | | Operational structural analyses, economics, working time surveys, time tracking of management measures, cost-revenue analysis, cost-benefit analysis, remuneration/ valuation of ecological services, willingness-to-pay, financing options |
| Socioeconomics | | Stakeholder/ actor/ network analysis, survey, evaluation, work..., acceptance analysis, regional actors, preferences, awareness-raising, acceptance |
| Development or maintenance of databases | | Web portals |
| other focus | Text, free entry | open to new entries, so far e.g. public relations, education |

**Appendix 2:** Reading version of the list of paludiculture projects in Germany

Abbreviations for the "Topics" column: GHG: Greenhouse gases, H/B: Hydrology & Soil, BD: Biodiversity, E/P: Establishment & Plant Production, P/G: Planning & Approval, VW: Utilisation, BW: Business Administration, SE: Socioeconomics, DB: Databases; if the abbreviation of the topic is supplemented by (SP), the respective topic was considered a focus in the project because it was dealt with in depth (see section 2.2).

| ID | Project acronym | Project title full | Start (year) | End (year) | Country | Federal state | Peatland category | Paludi-culture | Land use | Topics (abbr. see above) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ahlen-Falkenberger Moor | Ahlen-Falkenberger Moor | 2023 | 2041 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | partly | Peat moss | THG, H/B, BD, E/P |
| 2 | AktiMoos | Aktivierung der Hochmoorregeneration durch Ansiedlung von Bulttorfmoosen | 2019 | 2022 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | THG, E/P (SP) |
| 3 | ALFAwetlands | Wetland restoration for the future | 2022 | 2026 | 20 places in EU | not further defined | all | partly | diverse | THG, BD, SE |
| 4 | ALNUS | ALNUS - Erlenaufforstung auf Niedermooren | 2002 | 2005 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Alder | H/B, E/P (SP), P/G, VW, BW |
| 5 | Alperstedter Ried | Wiederherstellung und Erhalt der Moorlandschaft „Alperstedter Ried" | 2006 | running | Germany | Thuringia | Fen | partly | Wet grazing (Water buffalo) | BD, E/P (SP) |
| 6 | BEWAMO | BEWAMO: Ein Bewertungstool für Kategorien der Schutzwürdigkeit und für ein fernerkundungsbasiertes Monitoring landwirtschaftlich genutzter Moore | 2018 | 2022 | Germany | Schleswig-Holstein, Branden-burg | all | partly | not further defined | H/B, BW, SE |
| 7 | Beweidung Gundelfinger Moos | Beweidung Gundelfinger Moos | 1999 | running | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | partly | Wet meadows | H/B, BD, E/P, P/G |
| 8 | BioNet | Biobasierte $CO_2$-Entnahmeverfahren in Deutschland | 2022 | 2024 | Germany | not further defined | Fen | partly | Reed, Cattail, Wet meadows, Wet grazing | THG, BD, P/G, BW, SE |
| 9 | BLuMo (MP) | Brandenburgs Luchgebiete klimaschonend bewahren – | 2022 | 2031 | Germany | Branden-burg | Fen | yes | Cattail, Reed, Reed | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, VW, BW, SE |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Initiierung einer moorerhaltenden Stauhaltung und Bewirtschaftung | | | | | | | canary grass, Wet grazing (water buffalo) | |
| 10 | BOGOS | Implementierung einer einzelbetrieblich optimierten Grünlandnutzung auf organischen Standorten | 2018 | 2021 | Germany | Branden-burg | Fen | yes | Wet grazing (water buffalo), Wet meadows | H/B, BD, E/P, BW, SE |
| 11 | BonaMoor | Optimierung der Biomasseproduktion auf nassen Moorstandorten und deren thermische Verwertung – Biomasseproduktion, ökobilanzielle und ökonomische Bewertung | 2018 | 2021 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Wet meadows-biomass | E/P, VW (SP), BW |
| 12 | Büffel als Biobagger | Büffel als Biobagger im Niedermoor bei Jettenbach | 1996 | running | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | partly | Wet grazing (water buffalo) | BD, E/P (SP) |
| 13 | Büffelprojekt | Integration des Wasserbüffels in die Wertschöpfungsketten der Paludikultur und der pflanzenbasierten Bioökonomie | 2022 | 2025 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Wet grazing | BD, VW (SP), BW, SE |
| 14 | Buffer+ | BUFFER+: Restoring Peat Landscapes for a Sustainable Future | 2023 | 2027 | Netherlands, Ireland Belgium, Germany, France | Lower Saxony | all | yes | not further defined | H/B, BD, P/G, VW, SE |
| 15 | CANAPE | Interreg-Projekt CANAPE – Creating a New Perspective for Peatland Ecosystems | 2018 | 2021 | Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, UK, Belgium, | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss, Reed, Moor grass, Cattail, Wood | BD, E/P, VW |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Cinderella | Comparative analysis, integration and exemplary implementation of climate smart land use practices on organic soils: progressing paludicultures after centuries of peatland destruction and neglect | 2015 | 2018 | Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Cattail, Reed, Arundo donax | THG, H/B, E/P, P/G, BW, SE |
| 17 | Clearance | CircuLar Economy Approach to River pollution by Agricultural Nutrients with use of Carbon-storing Ecosystems | 2017 | 2020 | Germany, Poland, Denmark | Not further defined | Fen | partly | diverse | H/B, BD, SE |
| 18 | CO2-regio | Machbarkeitsstudie zu Moorzertifikaten und Kompensationsmaßnahmen | 2021 | 2023 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | partly | Wet meadows, timber | E/P, SE |
| 19 | CuliMoor | CuliMoor – Erhebung der Stechmückenfauna (*Diptera Culicidae*) im Rahmen der Wiedervernässung von Mooren hinsichtlich der Bewertung des Auftretens von Zoonosen | 2023 | 2026 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | partly | not further defined | BD |
| 20 | DBU Typha BG | Prüfung der Übertragbarkeit eines neu entwickelten, innovativen, nachhaltigen Baustoffs zur thermischen Sanierung von Mehrfamilienhäusern mit Kleineigentümerstruktur in Bulgarien | 2015 | 2017 | Bulgaria, Germany | not further defined | Fen | yes | Cattail | VW (SP), SE |
| 21 | DSS TORBOS | Ein Entscheidungsunterstützungssystem zur torfschonenden Bewirtschaftung organischer Böden (Niedermoore) | 2011 | 2025 | Germany | 8 federal states | Fen | yes | diverse | E/P, DB (SP) |
| 22 | Edelnass | Veredelung von Nassgrünland-Biomasse zu Plattformchemikalien, | 2023 | 2026 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western | Fen | yes | Wet meadows-biomass | H/B, VW (SP), BW |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Verpackungen, Faserguss und Papier | | | | Pomerania, Schleswig-Holstein, not further defined | | | | |
| 23 | ENIM | Energiebiomasse aus Niedermooren | 2007 | 2010 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Reed, Wet meadows-biomass | E/P, VW (SP), BW |
| 24 | ENROK | Nachwuchsgruppe: Entwicklung einer nachhaltigen Rohstoffbasis für Kultursubstrate im Gartenbau | 2023 | 2026 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Fen | partly | Among others Cattail | VW (SP) |
| 25 | Entwicklung und Erprobung von Verfahren zur Etablierung von Bulttorfmoosen in wiedervernässten Hochmooren nach Abtorfung | Entwicklung und Erprobung von Verfahren zur Etablierung von Bulttorfmoosen in wiedervernässten Hochmooren nach Abtorfung | 2015 | 2019 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P (SP) |
| 26 | EUKI Peatlands | European Peatlands Initiative: Aufbau der Europäischen Moor-Initiative: Ein starkes Bündnis für den Moorschutz in Europa | 2022 | 2025 | EU | No area reference in Germany | all | yes | diverse | P/G, DB (SP) |
| 27 | Fachstrategie Paludikultur M-V | Fachstrategie Paludikultur Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: Umsetzung von Paludikultur auf landwirtschaftlich genutzten Flächen in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 2016 | 2017 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | all | yes | diverse | P/G (SP), DB |
| 28 | Gemeinsam Mee(h)r Natur in Vorpommern | Gemeinsam Mee(h)r Natur in Vorpommern wagen im Hotspot 30 | 2024 | 2030 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | partly | not further defined | H/B, E/P, SE |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | wagen im Hotspot 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | GesaSpAn | Entwicklung eines integrierten Gesamtverfahrens zum *Sphagnum*-Anbau | 2021 | 2023 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P (SP) |
| 30 | Green Container | Leichtbauweisen aus Typhapflanzen in kreislaufgerechter Architektur am Beispiel des „Green Containers" | 2023 | 2025 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, North-Rhine-Westphalia | Fen | yes | Cattail | E/P, VW (SP) |
| 31 | GRIMO | Waldvernässung im Niedermoor – Potenzial für Klima, Moor und Wald | 2021 | 2022 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | partly | Wood | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, P/G, VW, BW |
| 32 | Grundlagen Moorschutzstrategie 2 | Grundlagen für die Umsetzung einer nationalen Moorschutzstrategie – Teil 2 | 2019 | 2022 | Germany | not further defined | all | yes | diverse | THG, H/B, BD, P/G (SP), DB |
| 33 | I-RoBi | Industrie-Rohstoff Binse von Moorstandorten nutzen | 2024 | 2027 | Germany | Lower Saxony | both | partly | Binsen | E/P, VW (SP) |
| 34 | KaPaGas | Potential von Kartoffelpülpe mit Paludikulturmaterial zur Biogasproduktion (KaPaGas) | 2023 | 2023 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | Reed canary grass | VW (SP) |
| 35 | KaPaSan | Einschätzung des phytosanitären Risikos der meso- und thermophilen Co-Vergärung von Kartoffelpülpe mit Paludikulturmaterial und des entstehenden Gärrests | 2024 | 2024 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | Reed canary grass | VW (SP) |
| 36 | Kleines Landgrabental | Talmoorkomplex am Kleinen Landgraben – Wiedervernässungsprojekt für Klima- und Naturschutz | 2022 | 2025 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | partly | diverse | H/B, BD (SP), E/P, SE |
| 37 | KLIBB | Klimaschonende, biodiversitätsfördernde | 2018 | 2019 | Germany | not further defined | Fen | yes | diverse | P/G (SP), BW, DB |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bewirtschaftung von Niedermoorböden | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Klimafarm (MP) | Klimafarm – Ökonomisch und ökologisch tragfähige moorbodenerhaltende Grünlandbewirtschaftung | 2021 | 2031 | Germany | Schleswig-Holstein | both | yes | Wet meadows | THG, H/B, BD, E/P (SP), VW, BW, SE |
| 39 | KlimaMoor-Projekt | Klimaschutz und Klimafolgenanpassung durch moorschonende Einrichtung der Staubereiche und Wasserbewirtschaftung in Bezug auf Moorflächen des Landes Brandenburg und deren Einzugsgebiete | 2021 | 2026 | Germany | Branden-burg | Fen | yes | diverse | THG, H/B, BD, SE |
| 40 | KlimDivMoos | Großflächige Torfmooskultivierung in Niedersachsen als Folgenutzung nach Schwarztorf-Abbau und ihr Potenzial für Klimaschutz und Biodiversität | 2015 | 2019 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | THG, E/P, P/G |
| 41 | KoMoTec | Kooperation für moorschonende und moorerhaltende Landtechnik und Bewirtschaftungsformen | 2022 | 2024 | Germany | Branden-burg | all | yes | diverse | E/P, BW, SE (SP) |
| 42 | Land(auf)Schwung | Land (auf) Schwung – Klimagerechte regionale Energieversorgung durch Paludikultur in Vorpommern-Rügen | 2016 | 2016 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Wet meadows-biomass | E/P, VW, BW |
| 43 | LIFE IP GrassBirdHabitats | LIFE-IP Conservation of wet grassland breeding bird habitats in the Atlantic Region | 2020 | 2030 | Germany, Netherlands | Lower Saxony | all | partly | Wet meadows | BD (SP), E/P, BW, SE |
| 44 | Life Multi Peat | Multi-Stakeholder Landscape and Technical Innovation leading to Peatland Ecosystem Restauration | 2021 | 2026 | Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland | Branden-burg | all | partly | Wet meadows | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, VW, DB |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | Literaturstudie *Sphagnum* | LITERATURSTUDIE über *Sphagnum* als nachwachsender Rohstoff | 2001 | 2001 | Germany | no area reference | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P (SP) |
| 46 | Living Lab Teufelsmoor (MuD) | Living Lab Teufelsmoor – klima- und naturschutzorientierte Nassbewirtschaftung von Moorböden mit innovativer Aufwuchsverwertung im Landkreis Osterholz | 2023 | 2032 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | diverse | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, P/G, VW, BW, SE |
| 47 | MarginUp! | Raising Bio-Based Industrial Feedstock in Marginal Lands | 2022 | 2026 | Germany, Greece, Hungary, Spain, Sweden, Argentina, South Africa | Branden-burg | Fen | partly | Wet meadows | E/P, VW, SE |
| 48 | MOCOR | Ökonomische und ökologische Potentiale von Paludikulturen auf wiedervernässten Moorstandorten zum Klimaschutz (MOCOR) | 2023 | 2025 | Germany | not further defined | Fen | yes | Reed, Cattail | E/P, VW (SP), BW, SE |
| 49 | MoKKa | Moorklimaschutz durch Kapazitätsaufbau | 2021 | 2024 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, not further defined | all | partly | not further defined | P/G, SE |
| 50 | MoKli | Moor- und Klimaschutz: Praxistaugliche Lösungen mit Landnutzern realisieren | 2019 | 2022 | Germany | not further defined | all | yes | diverse | P/G (SP), VW, BW, SE |
| 51 | MoMoK | Moorbodenmonitoring für den Klimaschutz | 2019 | 2025 | Germany | not further defined | all | partly | diverse | THG (SP), H/B, DB |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Monitoring Torfmoosfeld im Ahlenmoor | Monitoring Torfmoosfeld im Ahlenmoor | 2016 | 2020 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | BD, E/P (SP) |
| 53 | MOORadapt | Anpassung der Moore an den erwarteten Klimawandel in Bayern - Schwerpunkt Niedermoore | 2016 | 2019 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | Sedges | THG (SP), H/B, BD, E/P |
| 54 | MoorAgentur MV | MoorAgentur MV | 2024 | 2026 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | all | yes | diverse | P/G, SE |
| 55 | MoorBewi | Entwicklung moorverträglicher Bewirtschaftungsmaßnahmen für landwirtschaftlichen Moor- und Klimaschutz | 2021 | 2024 | Germany | Bavaria | all | partly | diverse | THG, H/B, E/P, VW |
| 56 | MoorClimb I (KLIP Phase V) | Moore und Moor-Renaturierungen in Bayern: Klimarelevanz, Klimaentlastungspotenziale und Synergien mit dem Schutz der Biodiversität | 2016 | 2019 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | partly | Wet meadows | THG (SP), H/B, BD, P/G, BW, SE, DB |
| 57 | Moorclimb II | Moore und Moor-Renaturierungen in Bayern – wissenschaftliche Evaluierung für den Klimaschutz und die Biodiversität | 2021 | 2025 | Germany | Bavaria | all | partly | Wet meadows | THG (SP), H/B, BD, P/G |
| 58 | MoorDialog | Deutscher Moorschutzdialog – Impulse für Klimaschutz, Biodiversität und nachhaltige Landnutzung auf Mooren (MoorDialog) | 2015 | 2019 | Germany | no area reference | all | yes | diverse | DB (SP) |
| 59 | MOOReturn (MuD) | Moorwiedervernässung und Paludikulturen im Fokus | 2025 | 2027 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | not further defined | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, P/G, VW, BW, SE |
| 60 | MoorIS | Moorinformationssystem Niedersachsen | 2018 | 2022 | Germany | Lower Saxony | all | partly | diverse | THG, H/B, DB (SP) |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | MoorNet | Umsetzung der nationalen Moorschutzstrategie und Vernetzung der Akteur:innen | 2022 | 2026 | Germany | no area reference | all | partly | diverse | SE, DB (SP) |
| 62 | Moor-PV | Potenziale und naturschutzfachliche Wirkungen von Photovoltaik-Freiflächenanlagen auf landwirtschaftlich genutzten Moorböden | 2023 | 2025 | Germany | not further defined | both | partly | diverse | BD, P/G, SE |
| 63 | Moorrevitalisierung in der Sernitz-Niederung | Moorrevitalisierung in der Sernitz-Niederung | 2012 | running | Germany | Branden-burg | Fen | partly | Restoration, wet grazing (water buffalo) | BD (SP), E/P |
| 64 | MOORuse | Paludikulturen für Niedermoorböden in Bayern: Etablierung, Klimarelevanz & Umwelteffekte, Verwertungsmöglichkeiten und Wirtschaftlichkeit | 2016 | 2022 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | Cattail, Reed, Reed canary grass, Sedges | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, VW, BW, SE |
| 65 | MoorWert (MP) | MoorLandwirtschaft für Klimaschutz Allgäu | 2022 | 2031 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | Wet meadows | THG, P/G, BW |
| 66 | MoorZukunft | MoorZukunft - Energie für Vorpommern | 2012 | 2014 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | not further defined | E/P, VW, SE |
| 67 | MOOSFARM | Torfmooskultivierung auf schwimmenden Vegetationsträgern für ein nachhaltiges und umweltfreundliches Torfsubstitut im Erwerbsgartenbau | 2007 | 2010 | Germany | Lower Saxony, Branden-burg | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P (SP), VW, BW |
| 68 | Moosgrün | Torfmooskultivierung auf Hochmoorgrünland | 2010 | 2014 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, VW, BW |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | MoosKult | Auswirkungen großflächiger Torfmooskultivierung nach Schwarztorf-Abbau auf Biodiversität und Treibhausgasemissionen | 2016 | 2019 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | THG, BD, E/P, P/G |
| 70 | Moosland (MuD) | Torfmoos-Paludikultur als nachhaltige landwirtschaftliche Nutzung von Hochmoorböden | 2023 | 2032 | Germany | Nieder-sachen | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, VW, BW, SE, DB |
| 71 | MOOSstart | Ertragssteigerung und Hochskalieren der Produktion und Ausbringung von Saatgut als Initiale für den Anbau nachwachsender Torfmoos-Biomasse in Paludikultur | 2023 | 2025 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P (SP), BW |
| 72 | MOOSWEIT | Torfmooskultivierung zur klimaschonenden Moorentwicklung: Anbau und Ernte von kultivierten Torfmoosen | 2016 | 2019 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | THG, H/B, BD, E/P (SP), BW, SE |
| 73 | MOOSzucht | Züchtung und Massenvermehrung von Torfmoosen zur industriellen Produktion eines nachwachsenden Substratausgangsstoffes für den Gartenbau | 2017 | 2021 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P (SP) |
| 74 | MoPraPA | Moral Practices in Public Affairs (MoPraPA): Moral Public Affairs Practices in Transformative Assemblages on the Sustainble Usage of Wetlands in the Baltic Sea Region | 2024 | 2027 | Germany | not further defined | all | partly | diverse | P/G, SE |
| 75 | Morgen | Moorrevitalisierung als Greifswalder Anpassungsstrategie | 2018 | 2021 | Germany | Mecklen-burg- | Fen | yes | diverse | P/G, VW, SE, DB |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | – Entwicklungsperspektiven durch nasse Nutzung | | | | Western Pomerania | | | | |
| 76 | MoWa | Moornutzung im Wandel | 2022 | 2026 | Germany | Lower Saxony | all | partly | diverse | SE (SP) |
| 77 | MoWa 1 | Einrichtung einer Koordinationsstelle für das Thema Klimaschutz durch Moorschutz bei der Landwirtschaftskammer Niedersachsen | 2021 | 2022 | Germany | Lower Saxony | all | partly | not further defined | SE (SP) |
| 78 | MoWaSys | Transformation der landwirtschaftlichen Moornutzung in Niedersachsen im Sinne des Klimaschutzes durch systemische Untersuchungen und Prozessbegleitung | 2023 | 2025 | Germany | Lower Saxony | all | partly | not further defined | BW, SE (SP) |
| 79 | MRV4SOC | Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification of Soil Organic Carbon and Greenhouse Gas Balance | 2023 | 2026 | EU | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | all | partly | Wet meadows, keine | THG (SP), H/B, E/P, BW, SE |
| 80 | NAPALU | Nachhaltigkeit von Paludikulturen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Stoffhaushaltes | 2022 | 2025 | Germany | Bavaria, Lower Saxony | Fen | yes | diverse | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, VW, BW |
| 81 | Naturvielfalt Westallgäu | Miteinander für Moore und mehr | 2021 | 2027 | Germany | Baden-Württem-berg | both | partly | diverse | BD, E/P, SE |
| 82 | NCS Norddeutschland | Natural Climate Solutions – Eine Potentialabschätzung für Norddeutschland | 2022 | 2023 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, Schleswig-Holstein | all | partly | diverse | E/P, P/G, VW, BW, SE |
| 83 | Neuer Dämmstoff aus Rohrkolben (Typha) | Neuer Dämmstoff aus Rohrkolben (Typha) | 2010 | 2013 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | Cattail | VW (SP), BW |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 84 | Niedersächsische Kompetenzstelle Paludikultur | Niedersächsische Kompetenzstelle Paludikultur | 2017 | 2022 | Germany | Lower Saxony | all | yes | diverse | VW, BW, SE |
| 85 | Nutzung von Niedermooren | Nutzungsmöglichkeiten auf Niedermoorstandorten: Umweltwirkungen, Klimarelevanz und Wirtschaftlichkeit sowie Anwendbarkeit und Potenziale in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 2007 | 2008 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | diverse | THG |
| 86 | NWG-Torfersatz | Nachwuchsgruppe: Regional anfallende Reststoffe und nachwachsende Rohstoffe als Torfersatz: Aufbereitung, Verwendung und Bewertung | 2023 | 2026 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | partly | diverse | VW (SP) |
| 87 | Ökosystemmanagement für Niedermoore | Interdisziliniäres Verbundvorhaben von Ost- und West-Moorwissenschaftlern direkt nach der Wende | 1992 | 1998 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, Branden-burg, Lower Saxony | Fen | partly | Wet meadows, wet grazing, reed | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, P/G, SE |
| 88 | OptiMOOS | Torfmooskultivierung optimieren: Wassermanagement, Klimabilanz, Biodiversität & Produktentwicklung | 2019 | 2022 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss, Cattail, Reed | THG, H/B, BD, E/P (SP), VW, BW |
| 89 | PalFaForm | Verfahren und maschinentechnische Lösungen für eine thermo-mechanische Fasergewinnung aus Paludibiomasse zur Herstellung von innovativen Fasergussformteilen | 2023 | 2026 | Germany | no area reference | all | yes | not further defined | E/P, VW (SP) |
| 90 | Paludarium | Paludikulturpflanzen im Paludarium | 2016 | 2017 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | all | yes | diverse | None of the predefined topics |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | Paludi & Bouw | Paludi & Bouw | 2024 | 2027 | Germany, Netherlands | Lower Saxony, NRW | Fen | yes | Cattail | VW (SP), BW, SE |
| 92 | Paludi & Markt | Paludi & Markt | 2023 | 2026 | Germany, Netherlands | Lower Saxony | Fen | yes | Cattail | THG, VW |
| 93 | Paludi Produkt | Biobasierte Kunststoffprodukte aus Paludikultur | 2022 | 2025 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, not further defined | Fen | yes | Cattail, Reed, Sedges | VW (SP) |
| 94 | Paludi Tiny House | Paludikultur auf Roadshow für mehr Moor und Klimaschutz | 2021 | 2021 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Reed, Cattail, Alder | VW (SP) |
| 95 | PaludiAllianz | Aufbau von skalierbaren Wertschöpfungsketten mit Paludikultur-Biomasse aus wiedervernässten Mooren in Deutschland in Allianz mit Wirtschaftsakteuren | 2024 | 2026 | Germany | not further defined | all | yes | diverse | VW (SP), DB |
| 96 | Paludibauplatten | Anfertigung erster Paludibauplatten zur Bemusterung und Machbarkeitsbeurteilung | 2023 | 2023 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | diverse | VW (SP) |
| 97 | PALUDIFarming | Klimaschonende Bewirtschaftungskonzepte mit Paludikulturen und regionalspezifische Entwicklung von Paludikultur-Produktketten (PALUDIFarming) | 2022 | 2024 | Germany | Lower Saxony | all | yes | Peat moss, Cattail, Reed | E/P (SP), VW, BW, SE, DB |
| 98 | Paludikonferenz RRR | Renewable resources from wet and rewetted peatlands Conference | 2013 | running | Germany | Mecklen-burg- | all | yes | not further defined | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, P/G, VW, BW, SE |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Western Pomerania | | | | |
| 99 | PaludiKult | Modellvorhaben zur Herstellung von nachhaltigen Kultursubstraten auf Basis von Faserstoffen aus Paludibiomasse | 2021 | 2024 | Germany | Branden-burg | Fen | yes | diverse | H/B, BD, VW (SP), BW, SE |
| 100 | Paludikulturen und angepasster Moorschutz in Brandenburg | Paludikulturen und angepasster Moorschutz in Brandenburg (Paludikulturen_Brandenburg_Los_4) | 2011 | 2012 | Germany | Branden-burg | all | yes | diverse | THG, P/G, VW (SP), DB |
| 101 | PaludiMV (MP) | PaludiMV – Paludi-Vorhaben in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 2021 | 2031 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | diverse | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, VW, BW, SE |
| 102 | Paludi-Pellets | Paludi-Pellets-Projekt – Nachhaltige Festbrennstoffe aus Paludikultur | 2013 | 2015 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Reed canary grass, Sedges | E/P, VW (SP), BW |
| 103 | Paludi-PRIMA | Paludikultur in die Praxis bringen: Integration – Management – Anbau | 2019 | 2022 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Reed, Cattail | H/B, E/P (SP), P/G, VW, BW |
| 104 | Paludi-Progress | Paludikultur im Praxistest: Optimierung von Rohrkolben- und Schilf-Kulturen | 2022 | 2025 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | Reed, Cattail | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, BW |
| 105 | PaluDivers | Erprobung naturschutzfachlicher Mindeststandards für Erhalt und Förderung von Biodiversität bei Paludikulturen auf landwirtschaftlichen Flächen | 2020 | 2023 | Germany | not further defined | Fen | yes | diverse | BD (SP), E/P, DB |
| 106 | PaludiZentrale | Zentrale Koordination der Modell- und Demonstrationsvorhaben zum Moorbodenschutz inklusive der | 2023 | 2032 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western | both | yes | diverse | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, P/G, VW, BW, SE, DB |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nutzung von nachwachsenden Rohstoffen aus Paludikultur | | | | Pomerania, Bavaria, Nieder-sachsen, SH, Branden-burg | | | | |
| 107 | Partizipativer Moorbodenschutz | Partizipative Entwicklung regionaler Lösungsansätze für den Moorbodenschutz | 2023 | 2026 | Germany | not further defined | all | partly | not further defined | SE |
| 108 | Peatwise | PEATWISE – Nachhaltige Nutzung entwässerter Moore in der Bioökonomie | 2017 | 2020 | EU and New Zealand | | all | yes | diverse | THG, BD, P/G (SP), SE |
| 109 | Pencil | Programmbibliothek „Moor und Naturschutz", Peatland and Nature Conservation International Library | 2015 | running | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | all | partly | keine | None of the predefined topics |
| 110 | Pflanzenfasern aus moorverträglicher Bewirtschaftung | Pflanzenfasern aus moorverträglicher Bewirtschaftung | 2022 | 2023 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | diverse | VW (SP) |
| 111 | Phalaris II | Phalaris II - Rohrglanzgras als Bioenergiegras - Optimierung der Biomasseausnutzung und der Bioakkumulation von Wertstoffen | 2016 | 2019 | Germany | not further defined | Fen | yes | Reed canary grass | THG, E/P, VW (SP), BW |
| 112 | Pilotstudie Vermehrung Torfmoose | Pilotstudie Vermehrung Torfmoose | 2016 | 2021 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P (SP) |
| 113 | PRINCESS | Peatland Rewetting In Nitrogen-Contaminated Environments: Synergies and trade-offs between biodiversity, climate, water quality and Society | 2021 | 2025 | Finland, Norway, Poland, Austria, Belgium, Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | partly | diverse | THG, H/B, BD |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | Produktketten aus Niedermoorbiomasse in Niedersachsen | Produktketten aus Niedermoorbiomasse | 2019 | 2023 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Fen | yes | Cattail, Reed and Reed canary grass | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, VW (SP), BW |
| 115 | ProMoFa | Produkte aus Moorfasern | 2024 | 2025 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | Reed, Reed canary grass, Nasswiese | VW (SP) |
| 116 | ProMoor | Wissenschaftliche Begleitung von Zuwendungsempfängern der EFRE-Förderrichtlinie Moorschutz (ProMoor) | 2020 | 2023 | Germany | Branden-burg | all | yes | diverse | E/P (SP) |
| 117 | PROSUGA | Industrielle Produktion von Torfmoos zur Herstellung von innovativen Kultursubstraten für den Erwerbsgartenbau. | 2010 | 2013 | Germany | Lower Saxony, Branden-burg | Raised bog | partly | Peat moss | E/P (SP), VW |
| 118 | Re EnAct | Regionale Energiewende aktiv gestalten \| Region Loitz | 2024 | 2026 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | all | partly | Wet meadows, Wet grazing, Wood | THG, E/P, VW, SE |
| 119 | ReedBASE | Entwicklung einer grenzüberschreitenden Innovationsplattform/Clusters zur Nutzung von Biomasse aus Schilf (*Phragmites australis*) als erneuerbare Energiequelle (ReedBASE) | 2016 | 2018 | Germany, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania | No area reference in Germany | Fen | yes | Reed | VW, SE, DB (SP) |
| 120 | Regeneration und alternative Nutzung von Niedermoorflächen | Regeneration und alternative Nutzung von Niedermoorflächen im Landkreis Ostvorpommern | 1995 | 1999 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | diverse | H/B, E/P (SP), VW, SE |
| 121 | REPEAT | REstoration and prognosis of PEAT formation lines – linking diversity in plant functional traits to soil biological and biogeochemical processes | 2017 | 2020 | UK, EU, Germany, | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, | Fen | partly | diverse | THG, H/B, BD |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Schleswig-Holstein | | | | |
| 122 | ReReetBB | Regionale Erzeugung und Verwertung von Schilfrohr | 2023 | 2025 | Germany | Branden-burg | Fen | yes | Reed | E/P, VW (SP), SE |
| 123 | Rohrkolbenanbau in Niedermooren | Rohrkolbenanbau in Niedermooren – Integration von Rohstoffgewinnung, Wasserreinigung und Moorschutz zu einem nachhaltigen Nutzungskonzept | 1998 | 2001 | Germany | Bavaria | Fen | yes | Cattail | THG, H/B (SP), E/P, VW |
| 124 | RoNNi (MuD) | RoNNi (Nachhaltige Erzeugung und Verwertung von Rohrkolben auf Niedermoorstandorten in Niedersachsen) | 2023 | 2032 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Fen | yes | Cattail | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, P/G, VW (SP), BW, SE |
| 125 | RoVer | Roadmap zur Vernässung organischer Böden in Deutschland | 2023 | 2025 | Germany | no area reference | all | yes | diverse | P/G (SP), BW, SE, DB |
| 126 | Sanierung eines degradierten Niedermoores | Sanierung eines degradierten Niedermoores mittels Anbau von Schilf als nachwachsendem Rohstoff unter Verwendung gereinigter kommunaler Abwässer | 1995 | 1998 | Germany | Branden-burg | Fen | yes | Reed | H/B, BD, E/P, VW, BW |
| 127 | SoMoMed | SoMoMed – Sonnentau und Moltebeere als Medizinalpflanzen in Paludikultur | 2023 | 2025 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Medicinal plants | E/P, VW (SP), BW |
| 128 | Sonnentau aus MV (SaMV) | Sonnentau aus M-V – mit synergistischer Wirkung gegen multiresistente Keime (SaMV) | 2020 | 2023 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Raised bog | yes | Medicinal plants | VW (SP) |
| 129 | SubstratMoos | Großflächige Torfmooskultivierung als Folgenutzung nach Schwarztorf-Abbau und ihr Potenzial zur | 2015 | 2018 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | BD, E/P, VW, BW |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | nachhaltigen Produktion eines Substratausgangsstoffes als Torfersatz | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | TeSpEr | Entwicklung eines terrestrischen *Sphagnum*-Erntefahrzeugs | 2018 | 2020 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P (SP) |
| 131 | Torfmoos | Torfmoos (*Sphagnum*) als nachwachsender Rohstoff: Etablierung von Torfmoosen – Optimierung der Wuchsbedingungen. | 2004 | 2007 | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P (SP), VW |
| 132 | Torfmoosvermehrung Schutzstation Steinhuder Meer | Ökologische Schutzstation Steinhuder Meer – Projekt Torfmoosvermehrung | 2020 | running | Germany | Lower Saxony | Raised bog | yes | Peat moss | E/P |
| 133 | TyphaSubstrat | Ernte und Nutzung von Rohrkolben-Biomasse als alternativer Substratausgangsstoff in Kultursubstraten für den Gemüsebau | 2021 | 2024 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, not further defined | Fen | yes | Cattail | H/B, E/P, VW (SP) |
| 134 | UMZOG | Unsere MoorZukunft Oldenburger Graben | 2024 | 2027 | Germany | Schleswig-Holstein | Fen | partly | not further defined | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, P/G, BW, SE |
| 135 | Vernetzungsregion Delvenau Niederung | Quervernetzung Grünes Band: Vernetzungsregion Delvenau Niederung | 2019 | 2025 | Germany | Sachsen-Anhalt | Fen | partly | diverse | THG, H/B (SP), BD, E/P, P/G, BW, SE |
| 136 | VESPA -> ValPeat (name change) | Valuation of Peatland Ecosystem Services | 2023 | 2025 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | all | partly | not further defined | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, BW |
| 137 | VIP | VIP – Vorpommern Initiative Paludikultur | 2010 | 2013 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | not further defined | THG, BD, E/P, P/G, VW, BW, SE |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 138 | VoCo | Vorpommern Connect (VoCo) – Nachhaltige Stadt-Land-Wertschöpfungsketten bewerten und gestalten | 2018 | 2023 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | partly | Wet meadows-biomass | VW, BW, SE |
| 139 | WaMoBiKi | Waldmoore: Beitrag in Hinblick auf Biodiversitäts- und Klimaschutz | 2022 | 2024 | Germany | not further defined | both | partly | Wood | THG, H/B, BD, E/P |
| 140 | WaterLANDS | Water-based solutions for carbon storage, people and wilderness | 2021 | 2026 | EU, Germany, UK | No area reference in Germany | all | partly | diverse | H/B, BD, P/G, SE |
| 141 | Wet Horizons | Verbesserung der Kenntnisse und Lösungen für eine schnellere Renaturierung von Feuchtgebieten in ganz Europa | 2022 | 2026 | EU, Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Branden-burg | all | partly | diverse | THG, H/B, BD, P/G, SE, DB |
| 142 | Wetlands and Construction: An opportunity for Berlin-Brandenburg | Wetlands and Construction: An opportunity for Berlin-Brandenburg | 2023 | 2023 | Germany | Branden-burg, Berlin | Fen | yes | diverse | DB (SP) |
| 143 | WetNetBB (MuD) | Bewirtschaftung und Biomasseverwertung von nassen Niedermooren in Brandenburg | 2023 | 2032 | Germany | Branden-burg | Fen | yes | diverse | THG, H/B, BD, E/P, VW, BW, SE, DB |
| 144 | WETSCAPES | Stoffumsetzungsprozesse an Moorstandorten als Grundlage für Landnutzung, Klimawirkung und Gewässerschutz | 2017 | 2021 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | Fen | yes | diverse | THG, H/B, BD |
| 145 | Wiedervernässung von Niedermooren mit gereinigtem Abwasser | Wiedervernässung von Niedermooren mit gereinigtem Abwasser – Umweltverträglichkeit und Möglichkeiten der nachhaltigen Nutzung | 2000 | 2006 | Germany | Branden-burg | Fen | yes | Reed | THG, H/B, BD, VW, BW |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 146 | WieMoDämm | WIR! – Plant3 – Dämmstoffherstellung aus Dominanzbeständen wiedervernässter Moore | 2024 | 2025 | Germany | Mecklen-burg-Western Pomerania | all | yes | diverse | VW (SP) |