PEATMAP: Refining estimates of global peatland distribution based on a meta-analysis

Jiren Xua\*, Paul J. Morrisa, Junguo Liua, b, Joseph Holdena

awater@leeds, School of Geography, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK

bSchool of Environmental Science and Engineering, Southern University of Science and Technology, Xueyuan Road 1088, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, 518055, Shenzhen, China

**Keywords:** Wetlands, peat, map, geographic information system, global, PEATMAP

**\* Correspondence**: Jiren Xu, water@leeds, School of Geography, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK

E-mail: [jiren.xu@hotmail.com](mailto:jiren.xu@hotmail.com)**Abstract**

Peatlands play important ecological, economic and cultural roles in human well-being. Although considered sensitive to climate change and anthropogenic pressures, the spatial extent of peatlands is poorly constrained. We report the development of an improved global peatland map, PEATMAP, based on a meta-analysis of geospatial information collated from a variety of sources at global, regional and national levels. We estimate total global peatland area to be 4.23 million km2, approximately 2.84 % of the world land area. Our results suggest that previous global peatland inventories are likely to underestimate peat extent in the tropics, and to overestimate it in parts of mid- and high-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. Global wetland and soil datasets are poorly suited to estimating peatland distribution. For instance, tropical peatland extents are overestimated by Global Lakes and Wetlands Database – Level 3 (GLWD-3) due to the lack of ground data; and underestimated by the use of histosols to represent peatlands in the Harmonized World Soil Database (HWSD) v1.2, as large areas of swamp forest peat in the humid tropics are omitted. PEATMAP and its underlying data are freely available as a potentially useful tool for scientists and policy makers with interests in peatlands or wetlands. PEATMAP’s data format and file structure are intended to allow it to be readily updated when previously undocumented peatlands are found and mapped, and when regional or national land cover maps are updated and refined.

**Keywords:** Wetlands, peat, map, geographic information system, global, PEATMAP

**Highlights:**

* An amalgamated global peatland map with geospatial information is produced.
* Globally peatlands cover 4.23 million km2, or 2.84 %of the global land area.
* PEATMAP includes recently identified high resolution peatland datasets.

# 1. Introduction

Peat consists primarily of plant detritus that has accumulated at the Earth’s surface due to incomplete decomposition under close to water-saturated conditions. There is no single formal definition of ‘peat’ and ‘peatland’, with different interest groups often using their own definitions. For instance, Joosten and Clarke (2002) defined peat as ‘sedentarily accumulated material consisting of at least 30% (dry mass) of dead organic material’, while Burton and Hodgson (1987) defined peat as a soil with at least 50% organic material, which is determined by measuring the ash left after burning. In addition, the histosols, which are regarded as peats in many regions, have been defined as soils which either (1) contain at least 20 % organic material or (2) contains at least 18 % organic material if the soils have been saturated with water for 30 consecutive days according to world reference base for soil resources (WRB) 2006 (Michéli et al., 2006). Peatlands have been defined as ‘an area, with or without vegetation, with a naturally accumulated peat layer at the surface’ (Joosten and Clarke, 2002). However, the minimum peat thickness for a site to be classified as a peatland is different depending on local classification schemes, country or even the scientific discipline, ranging from 10 cm to 100 cm (Joosten and Clarke, 2002; Bord na Móna 1984; McMillan and Powell, 1999).

Peatlands represent significant stores of soil carbon and constitute an important component of the global carbon cycle (Page et al., 2011; Scharlemann et al., 2014; Yu, 2012). Pristine peatlands function as long-term carbon reservoirs because the rate of plant production generally exceeds the rate of organic matter decomposition (Frolking et al., 2011; Yu et al., 2011). Despite being large carbon stores, pristine peatlands can still emit sizeable quantities of methane and carbon dioxide, and are sources of water-soluble organic compounds with high interannual variability (e.g. Nilsson et al., 2008). However, peat degradation, which is promoted by climate change (Fenner and Freeman, 2011; Ise et al., 2008; Joosten et al., 2012), peatland drainage (Gibson et al., 2009; Holden et al., 2004; Joosten, 2009), burning (Clay et al., 2012; Page et al., 2002; Turetsky et al., 2015; Yallop and Clutterbuck, 2009) and conversion for agriculture (Carlson et al. 2013) can shift the balance of carbon fluxes so that peatlands become net sources of carbon compounds (Hooijer et al., 2012; van der Werf et al., 2008). Peatlands are not only carbon-dense landscapes but also play important roles in the provision of water resources and habitat. Peatlands provide a range of rare, threatened or declining habitats for plants and animals, and represent an important component of global biodiversity (Carroll et al., 2015; Posa et al., 2011). Peatlands contribute to human well-being by providing a range of other nationally and internationally valuable ecosystem services (Reed et al., 2014) including regulating services (e.g. flood regulation) (Gao et al., 2016; Holden, 2005), provisioning services (e.g. agricultural production, sources of energy, habitats for rare species) (Joosten and Clarke, 2002), and cultural services (Bonn et al., 2016).

Current estimates of global peatlands cover contain large uncertainties, meaning that the capacities of peatlands to store soil carbon and to provide water and other ecosystem services are poorly constrained. Improving peatland mapping at regional and national scales represents an ongoing effort, and recent advances have been made in the forms of the Tropical and Sub-Tropical Wetland Distribution dataset (Gumbricht, 2015), the Irish National Soils Map (Teagasc, 2014), and refinements to maps of peatlands in the Central Congo Basin (Dargie et al., 2017). However, a high-fidelity, spatially accurate map of global peatland extent based on the best available data in each location is yet to be produced. Existing maps of global peatland extent are typically based on data that are out of date, of coarse spatial resolution, or based on studies from which the methods used to delineate peatlands are not available. For example, the widely cited map by Lappalainen (1996) gives peatland distribution expressed as a coarse proportion of land area at regional and continental scales. Parish et al. (2008) mapped proportional peatland cover by country, providing a national-level choropleth of peatland coverage without subnational detail. The more recent International Mire Conservation Group Global Peatland Database (IMCG-GPD) (Joosten, 2009) estimates were derived from a wide review of the available literature and from expert opinion, and are now widely used (Ciais et al., 2014; Davidson, 2014; Köchy et al., 2015; Smith et al., 2016; Urak et al., 2017). Joosten (2009), however, noted that IMCG-GPD contains large uncertainties, particularly in South America and Africa due to poor availability of source data there. At the time of writing the digital spatial dataset of IMCG-GPD has not been released in its entirety into the public domain.

The global distribution of peatlands might be estimated from maps of wetland distribution, which are common components of global land cover (GLC) products. Examples of widely used GLC datasets include ISLSCP II (Loveland et al., 2009), MODIS500 (Friedl et al., 2010) and UMD (Hansen et al., 2000), all of which are classified using the IGBP DISCover land cover classification system (Loveland et al., 2000); GLC250 (Wang et al., 2015); FROM-GLC30 (Yu et al., 2014); and GlobeLand30 (Chen et al., 2015). However, none of these GLC products identifies specific subtypes of wetland, meaning that peatlands cannot be distinguished from non-peat forming wetlands. Another potentially useful global wetland database is that of the Ramsar Sites Information Service (https://rsis.ramsar.org/). However, according to Article 2.1 of the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2013), Ramsar sites classified as peatlands are likely to include large areas of adjacent non-peat-forming wetlands. Furthermore, only those wetlands which meet at least one of the “Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance” can be designated by the appropriate national authority to be added to the Ramsar List. There are 596 Ramsar peatland sites globally, covering only approximately 0.5 million km2. Ramsar data alone therefore represent only a small subset of the world’s peatlands. The spatially-explicit, wetland datasets that specify peatlands as one or more subtypes (Table 1) are suitable for mapping peatland distribution. Among these datasets, GLWD-3 (Lehner and Döll, 2004) represents the most detailed, up-to-date wetland database from which global peat distribution might be successfully extracted (Köchy et al., 2015). Another method that has been used to map peatland distribution is to query soil databases for areas of organic-rich soils, such as the histosols (e.g. Köchy, et al., 2015).

**Table 1.** Spatially-referenced inventories of global wetland distribution

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference or data product | Wetland categories | Spatial resolution | Date of most recent revision |
| Matthews and Fung (1987) | 5 (forested bog, non-forested bog,  forested swamp, non-forested  swamp, alluvial formation) | 1 arc-degree | 1981 |
| Aselmann and Crutzen (1989) | 6 (bog, fen, swamp, marsh, floodplain, shallow lake) | 2.5 arc-degree | 1983 |
| ISLSCP-I (National Aeronautics and Space Administration  and Goddard Space Flight Center, 1996) | 6 (bogs, fens, swamps, marshes,  floodplains, shallow lakes) | 1 arc-degree | 1988 |
| GLWD-3 (Lehner and Döll, 2004) | 12 (lake, reservoir, river, freshwater marsh, swamp forest, saline wetland, coastal wetland, bog/fen/mire, intermittent wetland, 50%-100 % wetland, 25 %-50 % wetland, wetland complex) | 30 arc-second | 1992/1993 |

Our aim was to improve estimates of global peatland distribution compared to coarse, existing peatland maps and national choropleths, by amalgamating the most detailed and up-to-date data available for any given location from a variety of national and regional databases. In doing so, we developed a new global GIS map of peatland distribution. Additionally, we wished to make the new map and its spatially-explicit source data freely available for potential use by others; and to facilitate easy updates to the database in response to the exploration of previously unmapped peatlands (cf. Dargie et al., 2017) and other future refinements to national and regional data sources.

# 2. Methods

We reviewed candidate data from a wide variety of sources that describe peatland distributions at global, regional and national levels. In areas of overlap between two or more datasets, we determined that the best source data should: contain classifications that are of more direct relevance to peatland extents; possess a higher spatial resolution; and contain products that have been more recently updated in the candidate datasets. We used the following sequence of comparisons to discriminate between overlapping data sources:

(1) Relevance. We determined that the most important criterion was that source data are able to identify peatlands faithfully and to distinguish them from other land cover types, especially non-peat forming wetlands.

(2) Spatial resolution. In areas where two or more overlapping data sources were indistinguishable in terms of their relevance to peatlands, we selected the dataset with the finest spatial resolution.

(3) Age. In any areas where two or more overlapping datasets were indistinguishable based on both their apparent relevance to peatlands and their spatial resolution, we selected the data product that had been most recently updated. Recently updated products commonly contain much older source data, but we use the period over which the latest revision source data were collected as our primary measure of the age of a dataset.

A list of the best source data according to the above criteria is presented in Table A.1. Where source data overlapped the above criteria were applied to select the most appropriate data to use in PEATMAP in order of importance from 1 to 3 with 1 being most important. We combined these data sources to produce a new amalgamated global map of peatland distribution.

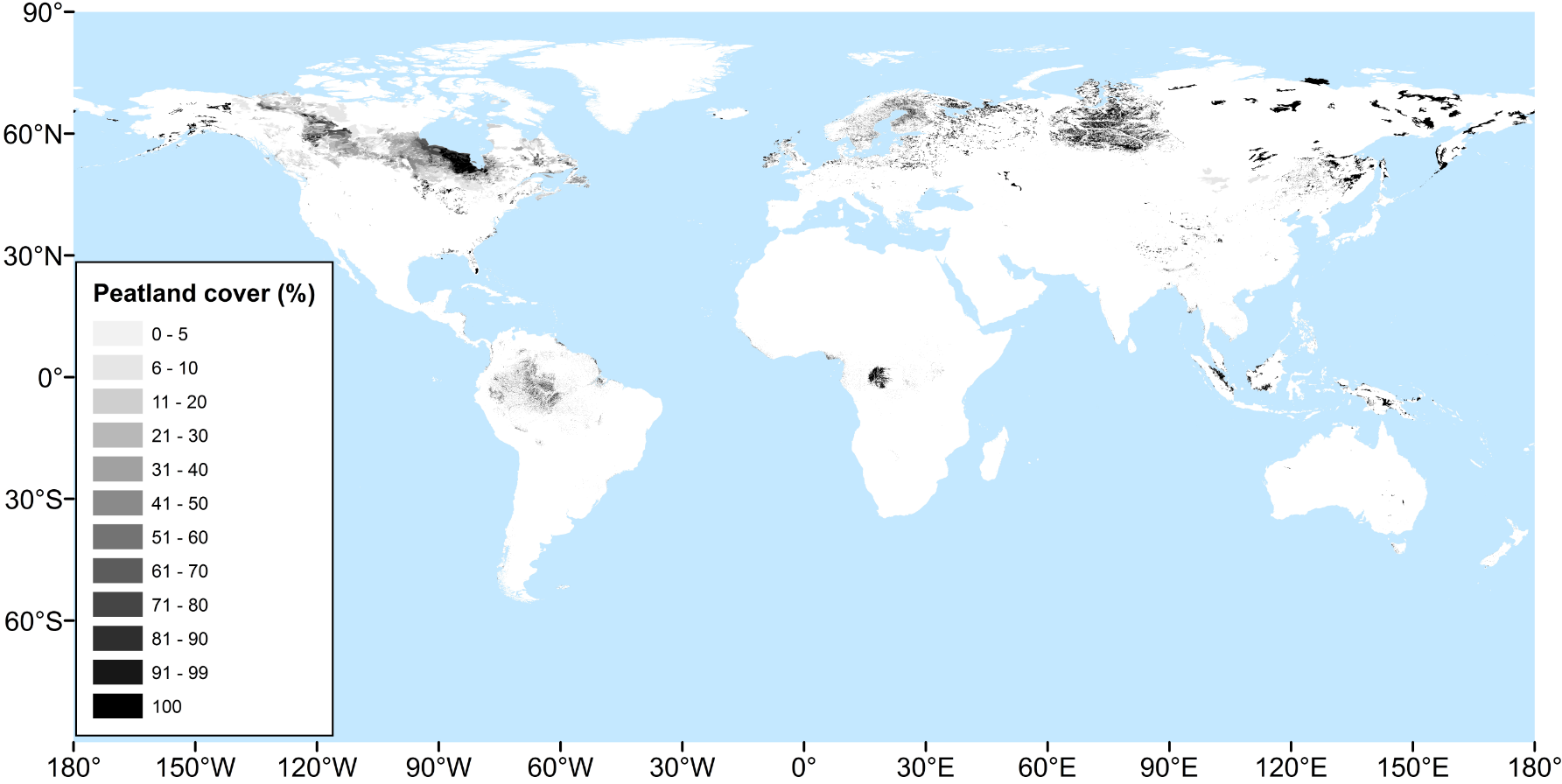
For areas where peatland-specific datasets were not available (i.e. Hokkaido, Mongolia and North Korea), we estimated peatland extent based on the distribution of histosols derived from the Harmonized World Soil Database v1.2 (HWSD) (FAO/IIASA/ISRIC/ISSCAS/JRC, 2012), in a manner similar to some previous studies (e.g. Köchy, et al., 2015). HWSD is a raster database with a nominal resolution of 30 arc-seconds (corresponding approximately to 1 × 1 km at the equator) that contains soil data collected over more than 40 years. A map of histosols was derived from HWSD according to the FAO-74 and/or the FAO-90 soil classification. Overall, there are 15,494 km2 of histosols cover in those areas where no other peatland-specific data are available (i.e. Hokkaido, Mongolia and North Korea).

# 3. Results and discussion

Our new global peatland map, PEATMAP (Fig. 1), estimates global peatland area as 4.23 million km2, or approximately 2.84 % of the global land area. At a global scale, this estimate corresponds well with existing, oft-cited estimates of approximately 4 million km2 (e.g. Parish et al., 2008).

Estimated peatland areas in Asia, accounts for 38.4 % of our total estimate of global peatland cover. North American peatlands comprise 31.6 %, followed by Europe (12.5 %), South America (11.5 %), Africa (4.4 %), and Australasia and Oceania (1.6 %). Estimated peatland area accounts for 5.42 % of the land area of North America, followed by Europe (5.2 %), Asia (3.6 %), South America (2.7 %), Australasia and Oceania (0.9 %), and Africa (0.6 %) (Table 2). Our analysis identifies the major peatland complexes in the circum-arctic zone, particularly the Western Siberian Lowlands in Russia, and the Hudson and James Bay Lowlands in Canada; as well as other important concentrations at lower latitudes, including extensive peat-dominated wetland or swamp forest landscapes such as the Congo and Amazon Basins, and those of Southeast Asia.

We compared our estimates of peatland extent to previously published peatland databases and estimates derived from other datasets (Table 2): (1) the IMCG-GPD; (2) ‘Bog, fen, mire’ and ‘Swamp forest, flood forest’ layers from GLWD-3; (3) the approximation of peatland extent derived from the ‘histosols’ layer of HWSD v1.2 for the areas where HWSD v1.2 was not used to produce PEATMAP.



**Figure 1.** Global peatland distribution derived from PEATMAP. The colour classes indicate percentage peatland cover in Canada, where the source data were provided as grid cells rather than shape files; and regions where peatland cover was estimated from histosols of HWSD v1.2. Elsewhere, where shapefiles are freely available, individual peatlands and peat complexes are shown in solid black.

**Table 2.** Global breakdown of peatland areal coverage from a variety of estimates, including our new PEATMAP

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Continent | Country | Land area (km2)  (Worldatlas, 2016) | Peatland area (km2) | | |  |
| IMCG-GPD (Joosten, 2009) | GLWD -3 (Lehner and Döll, 2004) | HWSD v1.2 (FAO, 2012) | PEATMAP (current study) |
| North America | Canada | 9,084,977 | 1,133,836 | 201,405 | 1,074,688 | 1,132,614 |
| United States | 9,161,923 | 225,000 | 5 | 250,715 | 197,841 |
| Others | 6,462,100 | 10,000 | 6,248 | 1967 | 8866 |
| Total | 24,709,000 | 1,368,836 | 207,658 | 1,327,370 | 1,339,321 |
| Asia | Asian Russia | 9,784,930 | 1,176,280 | 467,162 | 879,700 | 1,180,358 |
| Indonesia | 1,811,569 | 265,500 | 24,568 | 194,008 | 148,331 |
| Malaysia | 328,657 | 26,685 | 20,978 | 21,480 | 22,398 |
| China | 9,326,410 | 33,499 | 1,381 | 5,238 | 136,963 |
| Others | 23,327,434 | 43,746 | 12,900 | 73,680 | 135,132 |
| Total | 44,579,000 | 1,545,710 | 526,989 | 1,174,106 | 1,623,182 |
| Europe | European Russia | 6,592,812 | 199,410 | 5,591 | 290,908 | 185,809 |
| Sweden | 410,335 | 65,623 | 9 | 68,469 | 60,819 |
| Finland | 303,815 | 79,429 | 0 | 92,935 | 71,911 |
| United Kingdom | 241,930 | 17,113 | 9,940 | 26,902 | 22,052 |
| Ireland | 68,883 | 11,090 | 639 | 11,142 | 16,575 |
| Others | 2,562,225 | 103,751 | 1,743 | 143,969 | 171,171 |
| Total | 10,180,000 | 504,607 | 17,923 | 634,325 | 528,337 |
| South America | Total | 17,840,000 | 175,603 | 910,974 | 102,682 | 485,832 |
| Africa | Total | 30,370,000 | 130,181 | 178,814 | 72,476 | 187,061 |
| Oceania | Total | 7,692,024 | 72,845 | 273 | 6,604 | 68,636 |
| Global | Total | 148,647,000 | 3,797,782 | 1,852,631 | 3,317,563 | 4,232,369 |

Our estimate of peatland extent exceeds that of IMCG-GPD by a factor of 2.8 in South America, and 1.4 in Africa. These large disagreements are likely due to insufficient information on tropical peatlands in IMCG-GPD, which Joosten (2009) acknowledged. Large areas of peatlands in the swamp forests of South America and Africa have recently been mapped but there may be more to discover (Lawson et al., 2015). For example, a peatland complex covering c. 145,500 km2 in the Central Congo Basin, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was recently reported for the first time by Dargie et al.(2017). These new data, which we have included in PEATMAP, represent an enormous increase in the estimate of peatland extent in the DRC and in Africa more broadly relative to IMCG-GPD (DRC peatland extent was previously given as only c. 11,900 km2 in IMCG-GPD). Similarly, the existence of c. 120,000 km2 of peat in the Pastaza-Maranon foreland basin, Peruvian Amazonia, has only recently been confirmed by fieldwork (Lähteenoja et al., 2012), and its inclusion in PEATMAP represents a large increase in estimated peat extent compared to IMCG-GPD’s estimate of c. 50,000 km2 for the whole of Peru.

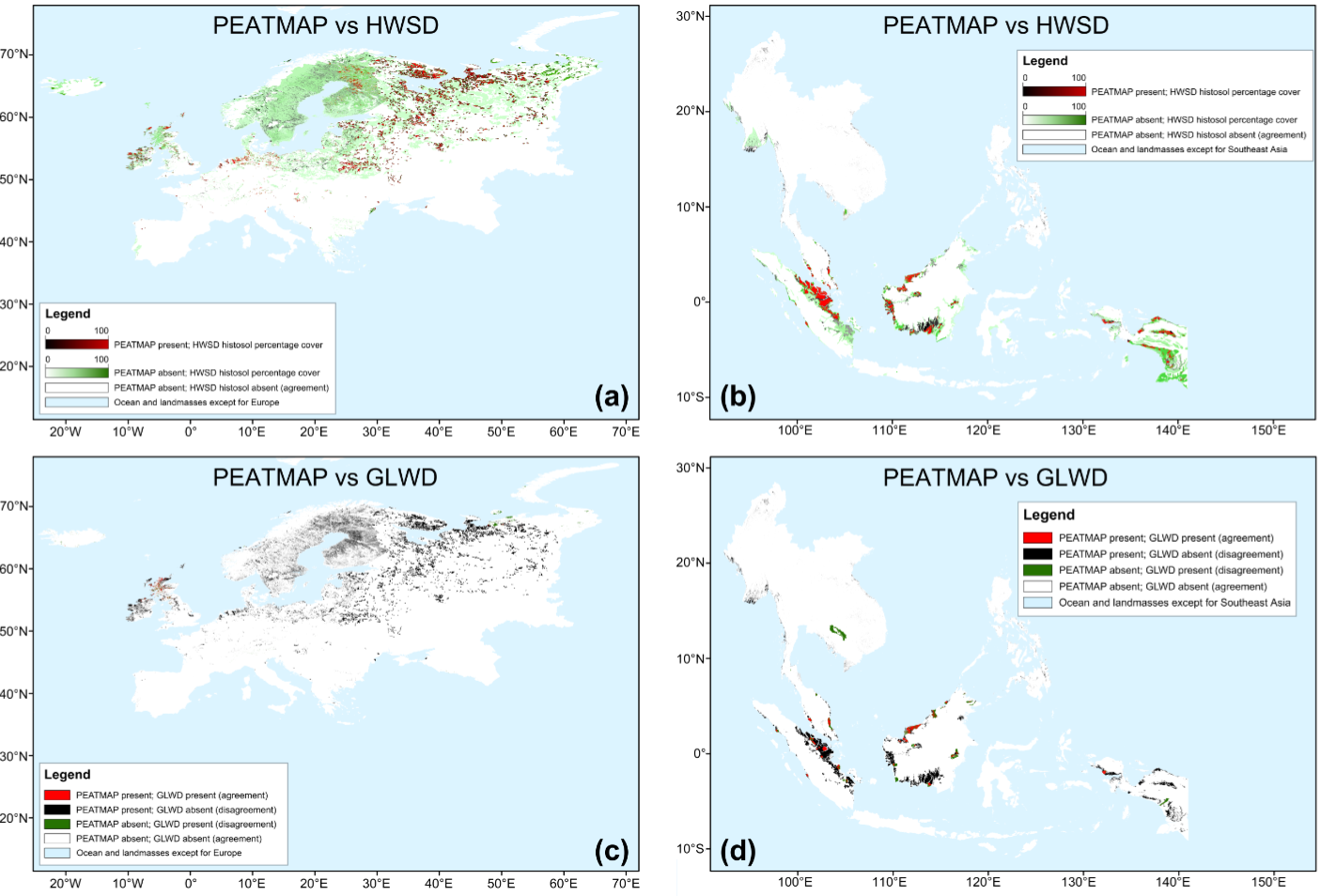
In Southeast Asia, PEATMAP’s estimate of peat extent is lower than that of IMCG-GPD (Table 2). This is because many Southeast Asian countries have updated their peatland inventories with new products since IMCG-GPD was published in 2009. The resultant increase in detail and accuracy of national peatland maps in Southeast Asia has led to an overall decrease in peatland area in PEATMAP compared to the IMCG-GPD because many areas previously classified as peatlands in IMCG-GPD have been reclassified as non-peat. For instance, our estimates of peatland extent in Indonesia are 55.87 % of that in IMCG-GPD with the equivalent figure being 83.9 % for Malaysia. In Indonesia, IMCG-GPD estimates of peat extent were derived from previous peatland maps (Wahyunto et al., 2003; Wahyunto et al., 2005; Wahyunto et al., 2006). These peatland maps were produced from the interpretation of satellite images supported by dated land cover maps (RePPProT, 1989) with little ground survey data, especially in Papua (Ritung et al., 2011). The more recently published datasets used in PEATMAP were constructed using a combination of more recent soil surveys, legacy soil data and auxiliary information (e.g. digital elevation models, geological maps, agroclimatic maps). The Indonesian peatland map used in PEATMAP presented by the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (Ritung et al., 2011) was adopted as the official government map of peatlands in Indonesia. Similarly, the Malaysian national peatland map used in PEATMAP was published after IMCG-GPD and contains more detailed, up to date source data (Wetlands International, 2010). In addition, peatland area in Chile is estimated at 10,996 km2 by IMCG-GPD while they cover only 2,276 km2 according to PEATMAP. IMCG-GDP estimates of peatland extent in Patagonia are approximately equivalent to histosol extent. However, most of these Patagonian histosols have been determined as mangrove and marsh by the data source used in PEATMAP (Gumbricht, 2015), which has a higher spatial resolution and is more up to date than IMCG-GPD.

In the relatively well-studied peat-rich regions in mid- and high-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, where IMCG-GPD is better informed than in the tropics, PEATMAP and IMCG-GPD agree more closely. For instance, our estimates of peatland extent in North America are 98.43 % of that in IMCG-GPD, and 104.70 % in Europe. However, there are still some important disagreements between PEATMAP and IMCG-GPD in these areas. For instance, the IMCG-GPD is likely to underestimate peat extent in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, and to overestimate it in Sweden and Finland. This is because the data we used in these regions (Table A. 1) were updated by their respective national geological survey agencies after the IMCG-GPD was published in 2009. The more recent data used in PEATMAP have benefitted from new soil surveys (e.g. Republic of Ireland), the latest remote sensing images (e.g. UK Land Cover Map (LCM) 2007 that released in 2011) or novel geo-statistical mapping techniques compared to IMCG-GPD.

Similar patterns can be found when comparing PEATMAP to other existing peatland inventories. Peatland areas in mid- and high-latitude areas of North America, Russia and Scandinavia are estimated at 3,746,200 km2 by Bord na Móna (1984) and 3,329,239 km2 by Lappalainen (1996), while they only cover 2,853,955 km2 according to PEATMAP. In contrast, peatland extent in South America and Africa are estimated at just 135,535 km2 by Bord na Móna (1984) and 160,000 km2 by Lappalainen (1996), while they cover 667,834 km2 according to PEATMAP.

We queried HWSD v1.2 to extract all pixels where histosols were either a dominant or sub-dominant soil type (Fig. B.1). The resulting global area of histosols, approximately 3.3 million km2 (pixel area multiplied by fraction of histosols), is broadly consistent with the area 3.25-3.75 million km2 reported by the latest world reference base for soil resources (IUSS Working Group WRB, 2015), but substantially lower than total peatland areas given by PEATMAP and IMCG-GPD.

The global extent of ‘bogs, fens, and mires’ in GLWD-3, c. 0.8 million km2, is smaller than the c. 1.1 million km2 reported for Canadian peatlands alone (Tarnocai et al., 2011). Including the additional category ‘Swamp forest, Flooded forest’, this estimate rises to c. 1.9 million km2, which is still less than half the total global peatland extent estimated by IMCG-GPD, PEATMAP and other oft-cited estimates of approximately 4 million km2 (e.g. Parish et al., 2008). As such, the GLWD-3 estimate (Fig. B.2) seems likely to be a gross underestimation globally, although it probably provides an overestimate in the tropics. Wetland distribution in GLWD-3 is derived from a variety of sources originating from the Global Aeronautical chart, while some wetland classes of GLWD-3 are in the regions where there is only limited ground survey data. Lehner and Döll (2004) also noted that the information for these wetlands could be replaced by that obtained from future ground data efforts. Recent ground data suggests that large proportions of peatlands derived from GLWD-3 are non-peat-forming wetlands (Ritung et al., 2011; Wetlands International, 2010). At higher latitudes, GLWD-3 fails to identify extensive European peatlands that have been drained to reduce flood risk or provide arable land (Joosten, 2009). This is mainly because when wet peatlands are drained they may no longer qualify as wetlands in some databases (Köchy et al., 2015). Similarly, extensive areas of permafrost peatlands have been omitted from GLWD-3’s peatland distribution due to their spectral reflectance being similar to other non-peatland permafrost landscapes and being classified as ‘25 - 50% wetland’, ‘50 - 100% wetland’ or ‘Intermittent Wetland’ rather than ‘Peatland’.



**Figure 2.** Areas of agreement and disagreement between PEATMAP and HWSD v1.2 (panels a and b), and between PEATMAP and GLWD-3 (c and d) for Europe (a and c) and Southeast Asia (b and d). In panels (a) and (b), black to red shading scale indicates percentage cover of histosols according to HWSD v1.2 in those pixels that contain peat according to PEATMAP (i.e., percentage by which PEATMAP overestimates HWSD histosol cover); white to green shading scale indicates percentage cover of histosols according to HWSD v1.2 in those pixels not identified as peat by PEATMAP (i.e., percentage by which HWSD histosol cover overestimates PEATMAP). White indicates pixels not identified as peatlands by either PEATMAP or HWSD v1.2. In panels (c) and (d), red indicates pixels identified as peatlands by both PEATMAP and GLWD-3; black indicates pixels that are only identified as peatlands by PEATMAP and not by GLWD-3; green indicates pixels that are only identified as peatlands by GLWD-3 and not by PEATMAP; white indicates pixels not identified as peatlands by either PEATMAP or GLWD-3.

The number of distinct data sources used to produce PEATMAP was greatest in Europe, followed by Southeast Asia. Figure 2 shows the locations of disagreement between PEATMAP and estimates of peatland extent derived from HWSD v1.2 and GLWD-3 in these two regions. Areas of the greatest agreement between PEATMAP and dominant histosols (greater than or equal to 50 % of the pixel) in HWSD v1.2 are in extensive, well-documented peatland regions, such as Eastern Europe, central Finland, north Scotland, Indonesia and Malaysia. By contrast, histosol area is much less extensive than areas of swamp forest peatlands in the tropics (e.g. Gumbricht et al. (2017); Junk et al. (2011)). Potential for improving the fidelity of PEATMAP’s estimates of global peatland distribution seems greatest through new field surveys in those regions where there is large peat coverage but previously limited peatland survey data (e.g. Indonesia) available. Table 2 and Fig. 2 (c) and (d) indicate that GLWD-3 almost certainly underestimates peatland extent in both Europe and Southeast Asia. GLWD-3 failed to classify most of the areas that were determined as peatlands in our new map and HWSD v1.2, meaning that GLWD-3 is often unable to distinguish peatlands from non-peat wetland types in most areas.

It should be noted that the various definitions of peatlands employed in the source data of PEATMAP could affect the coherence of PEATMAP. Histosols in HWSD were presented according to the FAO definition of ‘Soils having an H horizon of 40 cm or more of organic soil materials (60 cm or more if the organic material consists mainly of *Sphagnum* or moss or has a bulk density of less than 0.1) either extending down from the surface or taken cumulatively within the upper 80 cm of the soil; the thickness of the H horizon may be less when it rests on rocks or on fragmental material of which the interstices are filled with organic matter’ (FAO-Unesco Soil Map of the World, 1997). However, geological surveys may use 1 m organic layer thickness as the threshold (e.g. British Geological Survey, 2013; Geological Survey of Finland, 2010; Geological Survey of Sweden, 2009). Thus, the areas of peatlands derived from these datasets will be less than the areas of histosols derived from HWSD v1.2. In contrast, Malaysian peatlands in PEATMAP are derived from Wetlands International (2010), who defined peatland as an area with a naturally accumulated peat layer at the surface, with a minimum peat depth of 30 cm. In addition, most tropical peatland maps in PEATMAP are derived from Gumbricht (2015), which is one part of The Global Wetlands Map where peat is defined as at least 30 cm of decomposed or semi decomposed organic material with at least 50 % organic matter, and peatlands refer to landscapes with peat deposits without specific thresholds for minimum continuous peat area, nor for minimum depths. Therefore, the areas of peatlands derived from these datasets will be larger than the areas of histosols derived from HWSD v1.2.

# 4. Conclusions

Although several existing databases can be used to estimate peatland area at a global scale, most of these are comprised of aspatial data. Existing spatial datasets lack some combination of: i) relevance, ii) fine spatial resolution, and iii) the most recent data in many peat-rich locations. Our new global peatland map, PEATMAP, amalgamates the latest national, regional and global data sources on peat distribution at fine spatial resolution freely available; that incorporates information derived from digitised soil maps, wetland databases, and satellite imagery. Major challenges in creating a combined map from such diverse data sources included ambiguous or non-uniform definitions of peatlands, mixed spatial resolution, incomplete ground data, and incomplete exploration of some potential forested peatland-rich areas, particularly in the tropics. Some errors in the estimation of peat areas are therefore unavoidable, although we believe our new map represents a substantial improvement over previous estimates of global and regional peatland distributions.

We estimate total global peatland area to be 4.23 million km2, approximately 2.84 % of the global total land area. Our results refine previous estimates of peatland extent compared to previous global peatland databases. Compared to GLWD-3 and histosols in HWSD v1.2, PEATMAP estimates a larger global area of peatlands; tropical peatland extents appear likely to be overestimated by GLWD-3 and underestimated by HWSD v1.2.

Future estimates of global peatland area seem likely to exceed our estimate as new peatland areas are discovered and incorporated into our map particularly in the tropics. PEATMAP will be freely available from PeatDataHub (http://peatdatahub.net/) and can be easily updated as and when new data sources come to light. PEATMAP may provide a useful reference for scientists and policy makers interested in global ecosystem biodiversity, climate change, carbon cycles and water resources, and may also help provide support for wetland protection and restoration.

# Acknowledgements

This research was funded in part by a PhD scholarship awarded to JX, funded jointly by the China Scholarship Council and the School of Geography, University of Leeds. This study was also supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (41625001, 41571022). We thank Dr. Greta Dargie, Dr. John Connolly and Dr. Kun Ma for providing data and information. We are also grateful to all other researchers and institutions whose source data we used in this study. We thank the editor and anonymous reviewers for their time and constructive comments, which helped improve the quality of this paper.

# Supporting Information

**Appendix A** Introduction to data sources used to produce PEATMAP.

**Appendix B** Supplementary Figures.

# References

Aselmann, I., Crutzen, P., 1989. Global distribution of natural freshwater wetlands and rice paddies, their net primary productivity, seasonality and possible methane emissions. Journal of Atmospheric chemistry, 8, 307-358.

Bonn, A., Allott, T., Evans, M., Joosten, H., Stoneman, R., 2016. Peatland Restoration and Ecosystem Services: Science, Policy and Practice. Cambridge University Press.

Bord na Móna, 1984. Fuel Peat in Developing Countries. World Bank Technical Paper No. 41, The World Bank, Washington, DC.

[dataset] British Geological Survey, 2013. DiGMapGB data at 1:625 000 scale, Surficial deposits V1.0. http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/dataInfo.html#\_625.

Burton, R.G.O., Hodgson, J.M., 1987. Lowland Peat in England and Wales. Soil Survey Technical Monograph No.15, Harpenden, UK.

Carlson, K.M., Curran, L.M., Asner, G.P., McDonald Pittman, A., Trigg, S.N., Adeney, J.M., 2013. Carbon emissions from forest conversion by Kalimantan oil palm plantations. Nature Climate Change, 3, 283-287.

Carroll, M. J., Heinemeyer, A., Pearce-Higgins, J. W., Dennis, P., West, C., Holden, J., Wallage, Z. E., Thomas, C. D., 2015. Hydrologically driven ecosystem processes determine the distribution and persistence of ecosystem-specialist predators under climate change. Nature Communications, 6, 7851.

Chen, J., Chen, J., Liao, A., Cao, X., Chen, L., Chen, X., He, C., Han, G., Peng, S., Lu, M., Zhang, W., Tong, X., Mills, Jon, 2015. Global land cover mapping at 30 m resolution: A POK-based operational approach. Isprs Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 103, 7-27.

Clay, G.D., Worrall, F., Aebischer, N.J., 2012. Does prescribed burning on peat soils influence DOC concentrations in soil and runoff waters? Results from a 10 year chronosequence. Journal of Hydrology, 448, 139-148.

Ciais, P., Dolman, A. J., Bombelli, A., Duren, R., Peregon, A., Rayner, P. J., Miller, C., Gobron, N., Kinderman, G., Marland, G., ; Gruber, N., Chevallier, F., Andres, RJ., Balsamo, G., Bopp, L., Breon, F.M., Broquet, G., Dargaville, R., Battin, T.J., Borges, A., Bovensmann, H., Buchwitz, M., Butler, J., Canadell, J.G., Cook, R.B., DeFries, R ., Engelen, R., Gurney, K.R., Heinze, C., Heimann, M., Held, A., Henry, M., Law, B., Luyssaert, S., Miller, J., Moriyama, T., Moulin, C., Myneni, R.B., Nussli, C., Obersteiner, M., Ojima, D., Pan, Y., Paris, J.D., Piao, S.L., Poulter, B., Plummer, S., Quegan, S., Raymond, P., Reichstein, M., Rivier, L., Sabine, C., Schimel, D., Tarasova, O., Valentini, R., Wang, R., van der Werf, G., Wickland, D., Williams, M., Zehner, C., 2014. Current systematic carbon-cycle observations and the need for implementing a policy-relevant carbon observing system. Biogeosciences, 11, 3547-3602.

Dargie, G. C., Lewis, S. L., Lawson, I. T., Mitchard, E. T., Page, S. E., Bocko, Y. E., Ifo, S. A., 2017. Age, extent and carbon storage of the central Congo Basin peatland complex. Nature, 542, 86-90.

Davidson, N.C., 2014. How much wetland has the world lost? Long-term and recent trends in global wetland area. Marine and Freshwater Research, 65, 934-941.

FAO-Unesco, 1990. Guidelines for soil description, 3rd ed. Food and Agriculture Organisation, Rome.

FAO-Unesco Soil Map of the World, 1997. Revised Legend, with corrections and updates, Originally published in 1988 as World Soil Resources Report 60, FAO, Rome, Reprinted with updates, Technical Paper, 20, ISRIC, Wageningen, ISRIC, available at: http://library.wur.nl/isric/fulltext/isricu\_i9264\_001. pdf.

[dataset] FAO/IIASA/ISRIC/ISSCAS/JRC, 2012. Harmonized world soil database (Version 1.2).

Fenner, N., Freeman, C., 2011. Drought-induced carbon loss in peatlands. Nature Geoscience, 4, 895-900.

Friedl, M. A., Sulla-Menashe, D., Tan, B., Schneider, A., Ramankutty, N., Sibley, A., Huang, X., 2010. MODIS Collection 5 global land cover: Algorithm refinements and characterization of new datasets. Remote Sensing of Environment, 114, 168-182.

Frolking, S., Talbot, J., Jones, M.C., Treat, C.C., Kauffman, J.B., Tuittila, E.-S., Roulet, N., 2011. Peatlands in the Earth’s 21st century climate system. Environmental Reviews, 19, 371-396.

Gao, J., Holden, J., Kirkby, M., 2016. The impact of land‐cover change on flood peaks in peatland basins. Water Resources Research, 52, 3477-3492.

[dataset] Geological Survey of Finland, 2010. Soil 1: 200,000 (types of soil). http://hakku.gtk.fi/en/.

[dataset] Geological Survey of Sweden, 2009. Quaternary Deposits digital maps at scales of 1: 50,000, 1: 100,000 and 1: 1,000,000. Available from: http://www.sgu.se/en/geology-of-sweden/.

Gibson, H.S., Worrall, F., Burt, T.P., Adamson, J.K., 2009. DOC budgets of drained peat catchments: implications for DOC production in peat soils. Hydrological Processes, 23, 1901-1911.

Gumbricht, T., 2015. Hybrid Mapping of Pantropical Wetlands from Optical Satellite Images, Hydrology, and Geomorphology, Remote Sensing of Wetlands: Applications and Advances. CRC Press, pp. 435-454.

Gumbricht, T., Roman‐Cuesta, R. M., Verchot, L., Herold, M., Wittmann, F., Householder, E., Herold, N., Murdiyarso, D.,, 2017. An expert system model for mapping tropical wetlands and peatlands reveals South America as the largest contributor. Global Change Biology, 3581-3599.

Hansen, M.C., Defries, R.S., Townshend, J.R.G., Sohlberg, R., 2000. Global land cover classification at 1km spatial resolution using a classification tree approach. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 21, 1331-1364.

Holden, J., 2005. Peatland hydrology and carbon release: why small-scale process matters. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society a-Mathematical Physical and Engineering Sciences, 363, 2891-2913.

Holden, J., Chapman, P.J., Labadz, J.C., 2004. Artificial drainage of peatlands: hydrological and hydrochemical process and wetland restoration. Progress in Physical Geography, 28: 95-123.

Hooijer, A., Page, S., Jauhiainen, J., Lee, W. A., Lu, X. X., Idris, A., Anshari, G., 2012. Subsidence and carbon loss in drained tropical peatlands. Biogeosciences, 9, 1053.

Ise, T., Dunn, A.L., Wofsy, S.C., Moorcroft, P.R., 2008. High sensitivity of peat decomposition to climate change through water-table feedback. Nature Geoscience, 1, 763-766.

IUSS Working Group WRB. 2015. World Reference Base for Soil Resources 2014, update 2015 International soil classification system for naming soils and creating legends for soil maps. World Soil Resources Reports No. 106. FAO, Rome.

Joosten, H., 2009. The Global Peatland CO2 Picture: peatland status and drainage related emissions in all countries of the world, Wetlands International, Netherlands.

Joosten, H., Clarke, D., 2002. Wise Use of Mires and Peatlands–Background and Principles Including a Framework for Decision-Making, Finland.

Joosten, H., Tapio-Biström, M.-L., Tol, S., 2012. Peatlands: guidance for climate change mitigation through conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Wetlands International.

Junk, W.J., Piedade, M. T. F., Schöngart, J., Cohn-Haft, M., Adeney, J. M., & Wittmann, F., 2011. A classification of major naturally-occurring Amazonian lowland wetlands. Wetlands, 31, 623-640.

Köchy, M., Hiederer, R., Freibauer, A., 2015. Global distribution of soil organic carbon–Part 1: Masses and frequency distributions of SOC stocks for the tropics, permafrost regions, wetlands, and the world. Soil, 1, 351-365.

Lähteenoja, O., Reátegui, Y. R., Räsänen, M., Torres, D. D. C., Oinonen, M. and Page, S. ,2012. The large Amazonian peatland carbon sink in the subsiding Pastaza-Marañón foreland basin, Peru. Global Change Biology, 18, 164-178.

Lappalainen, E., 1996. Global peat resources. International Peat Society Jyskä.

Lawson, I.T., Kelly, T. J., Aplin, P., Boom, A., Dargie, G., Draper, F. C., Hassan, P. N. Z. B. P., Hoyos-Santillan, J., Kaduk, J., Large, D., Murphy, W., Page, S. E.. Roucoux, K. H., Sjögersten, S., Tansey, K., Waldram, M., Wedeux, B. M. M., Wheeler, J. , 2015. Improving estimates of tropical peatland area, carbon storage, and greenhouse gas fluxes. Wetlands Ecology and Management, 23, 327-346.

Lehner, B., Döll, P., 2004. Development and validation of a global database of lakes, reservoirs and wetlands. Journal of Hydrology, 296, 1-22.

Loveland, T., Brown, J., Ohlen, D., Reed, B., Zhu, Z., Yang, L., Howard, S.,, 2009. ISLSCP II IGBP DISCover and SiB Land Cover, 1992–1993. in: Hall, F. et al. (Eds.), ISLSCP Initiative II Collection. Oak Ridge National Laboratory Distributed Active Archive Center.

Loveland, T.R., Reed, B. C., Brown, J. F., Ohlen, D. O., Zhu, Z., Yang, L. W. M. J., Merchant, J. W., 2000. Development of a global land cover characteristics database and IGBP DISCover from 1 km AVHRR data. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 21, 1303-1330.

Matthews, E., Fung, I., 1987. Methane emission from natural wetlands: Global distribution, area, and environmental characteristics of sources. Global Biogeochemical Cycles, 1, 61-86.

Mcmillan, A.A., Powell, J.H., 1999. BGS rock classification scheme volume 4 classification of artificial (man-made) ground and natural superficial deposits application to geological maps and datasets in the UK. Research report no. RR99-04, NERC, British Geological Survey.

Michéli, E., Schad, P., Spaargaren, O., 2006. World Reference Base for Soil Resources 2006: A Framework for International Classification, Correlation and Communication. Food and agriculture organization of the United nations (FAO).

National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Goddard Space Flight Center, 1996. International Satellite Land Surface Climatology Project - Initiative I (ISLSCP I) Dataset. NASA Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC). Available from http://badc.nerc.ac.uk/data/islscp/

Nilsson, M., Sagerfors, J., Buffam, I., et al., 2008. Contemporary carbon accumulation in a boreal oligotrophic minerogenic mire–A significant sink after accounting for all C‐fluxes. Global Change Biology, 14, 2317-2332

Page, S.E., Rieley, J.O., Banks, C.J., 2011. Global and regional importance of the tropical peatland carbon pool. Global Change Biology, 17, 798-818.

Page, S. E., Siegert, F., Rieley, J. O., Boehm, H. D. V., 2002. The amount of carbon released from peat and forest fires in Indonesia during 1997. Nature, 420, 61.

Parish, F., Sirin, A., Charman, D., Joosten, H., Minayeva, T., Silvius, M., Stringer, L. Eds., 2008. Assessment on peatlands, biodiversity and climate change: main report. Global Environment Centre, Kuala Lumpur and Wetlands International, Wageningen.

Posa, M.R.C., Wijedasa, L.S., Corlett, R.T., 2011. Biodiversity and conservation of tropical peat swamp forests. BioScience, 61, 49-57.

Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2013. The Ramsar Convention Mannual: A Guide to the Convention on Wetlands 6th edn (Gland, Switzerland : Ramsar Convention Secretariat).

Reed, M.S., Bonn, A., Evans, C., Glenk, K., Hansjurgens, B., 2014. Assessing and valuing peatland ecosystem services for sustainable management. Ecosystem Services, 9, 1-4.

Regional Physical Planning Programme for Transmigration (RePPProT), 1989. Land Unit and Land Status Maps at Scale of 1:250,000. All Sheet of Indonesia, Direktorat Bina Program Departemen Transmigrasi, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Ritung, S., Wahyunto, Nugroho, K., Sukarman, Hikmatullah, Suparto, Tafakresnanto, C., 2011. Peta Lahan Gambut Indonesia Skala 1:250.000 (Indonesian peatland map at the scale 1:250,000), Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development, Bogor, Indonesia.

Scharlemann, J.P.W., Tanner, E.V.J., Hiederer, R., Kapos, V., 2014. Global soil carbon: understanding and managing the largest terrestrial carbon pool. Carbon Management, 5, 81-91.

Smith, P., House, J. I., Bustamante, M., Sobocká, J., Harper, R., Pan, G., West, P. C., Clark, J.M., Adhya, T., Rumpel, C., Paustian, K., Kuikman, P., Cotrufo, M.F., Elliott, J.A., McDowell, R., Griffiths, R.I., Asakawa, S., Bondeau, A., Jain, A.K., Meersmans, J., Pugh, T.A.M., , 2016. Global change pressures on soils from land use and management. Global Change Biology, 22, 1008-1028.

[dataset] Tarnocai, C., Kettles, I.M., Lacelle, B., 2011. Peatlands of Canada. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6561.

Turetsky, M. R., Benscoter, B., Page, S., Rein, G., Van Der Werf, G. R., Watts, A., 2015. Global vulnerability of peatlands to fire and carbon loss. Nature Geoscience, 8(1), 11-14.

[dataset] Teagasc, 2014. Irish National Soils Map, 1:250,000, V1b. http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/.

Urak, I., Hartel, T., Galle, R., Balog, A., 2017. Worldwide peatland degradations and the related carbon dioxide emissions: the importance of policy regulations. Environmental Science and Policy, 69, 57-64.

van der Werf, G. R., Dempewolf, J., Trigg, S. N., Randerson, J. T., Kasibhatla, P. S., Giglio, L., Murdiyarsog, D., Petersh, W., Mortonb, D. C., Collatzi, G. J., Dolmana, A. J., DeFriesj, R. S., 2008. Climate regulation of fire emissions and deforestation in equatorial Asia. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 105, 20350-20355.

Wahyunto, Ritung, S., Suparto, Subagjo, H., 2003. Map of peatland distribution and its C content in Sumatera, Wetland International Indonesian Programme and Wildlife Habitat Canada, Bogor, Indonesia.

Wahyunto, R., S., Suparto, Subagjo, H., 2005. Sebaran lahan gambut, luas dan cadangan C bawah permukaan di Papua (Peat Distribution and Carbon content in Sumatra and Kalimantan), Wetland International Indonesian Programme, Bogor, Indonesia.

Wahyunto, Suparto, B., Heryanto, Bekti, H., 2006. Sebaran lahan gambut, luas dan cadangan C bawah permukaan di Papua (Peatland distribution, area extent, and C stock of peat in Papua), Wetland International Indonesian Programme, Bogor, Indonesia.

Wang, J., Zhao, Y., Li, C., Yu, L., Liu, D., Gong, P., 2015. Mapping global land cover in 2001 and 2010 with spatial-temporal consistency at 250 m resolution. Isprs Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 103, 38-47.

Wetlands International, 2010. A quick scan of peatlands in Malaysia, Wetlands International-Malaysia, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, pp.74

Worldatlas, 2016. The WorldAtlas List Of Geography Facts.

Yallop, A.R., Clutterbuck, B., 2009. Land management as a factor controlling dissolved organic carbon release from upland peat soils 1: Spatial variation in DOC productivity. Science of Total Environment, 407, 3803-3813.

Yu, L., Liang, L., Wang, J., Zhao, Y., Cheng, Q., Hu, L.Y., Liu, S., Yu, L., Wang, X. Y., Zhu, P., Li, X.Y., Xu, Y., Li, C.C., Fu, W., Li, X.C., Li, W.Y., Liu, C.X., Cong, N., Zhang, H., Sun, F.D., Bi, X.F., Xin, Q.C., Li, D.D., Yan, D.H., Zhu, Z.L., Goodchild, M.F., Gong, P., 2014. Meta-discoveries from a synthesis of satellite-based land-cover mapping research. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 35, 4573-4588.

Yu, Z.C., 2012. Northern peatland carbon stocks and dynamics: a review. Biogeosciences, 9, 4071-4085.

Yu, Z.C., Beilman, D.W., Frolking, S., MacDonald, G.M., Roulet, N.T., Camill, P., Charman, D.J., 2011. Peatlands and their role in the global carbon cycle. Eos, Transactions American Geophysical Union, 92 (12), 97-98.

Appendix A for ‘PEATMAP: Refining estimates of global peatland distribution based on a meta-analysis’

Jiren Xu, Paul J. Morris, Junguo Liu, Joseph Holden

# Introduction to data sources used to produce PEATMAP

In this appendix, we provide details of the data sources used to produce PEATMAP. These sources were selected based on methods described in the main paper. The inventory of data sources used to produce PEATMAP is shown in Table A.1.

# 1. Northern Peatlands (>30°N latitude)

The UK peatland maps in this study have involved combining DiGMapGB-625 with the ‘Bog’ and ‘Fen, Marsh and Swamp’ layers of UK Land Cover Map (LCM) 2007 (Morton et al., 2011).

The DiGMapGB-625 Surficial Deposits dataset is a freely available superficial theme of the Digital Geological Map of Great Britain at 1: 625,000 by the British Geological Survey. The DiGMapGB-625 Surficial Deposits dataset was compiled from the latest available 1: 50000 data of England and Wales, Scotland and the Isle of Man and the 1: 250000 published Quaternary map of Northern Ireland. The most recent source data for DiGMapGB-50 was resurveyed in 2003 and published in 2010. The survey of superficial geological deposits in the UK recognised the occurrence of peat deposits extending to at least 1 m below the ground surface (McMillan and Powell, 1999).

The surficial peat deposits that occur entirely within 1 m of the ground surface are not included in DiGMapGB-625 as superficial geology mapping was intended to show material underlying the modern soil profile (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2011; Smith et al., 2013). Thus, for shallower peatlands, LCM 2007 was used. It is a parcel-based classification of 23 types of British land cover as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Broad Habitats. The spatial resolution of LCM 2007 is 25 m and source data were collected around 2007. The UK LCM 2007 provides the spatial distribution of ‘Bog’ and ‘Fen, Marsh and Swamp’ based on the habitat and vegetation information and provides good information on surficial peatland extent (e.g. blanket bog or raised bog plant communities associated with peats).

The Irish National Soils Map (Teagasc, 2014) is one part of the Irish Soil Information System project which provides a national association soil map for Ireland at a scale of 1: 250,000 by adopting a combined methodology of utilising novel geo-statistical predicted mapping techniques in tandem with traditional soil survey applications during the period 2002-2009.

Superficial deposits of Finland 1: 200,000 (sediment polygon) was produced by Geological Survey of Finland (2010) which contains data produced from the whole of Finland during the period 2002-2009 at a scale of 1: 200,000.

**Table A. 1** Inventory of data sources used to produce PEATMAP

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **Reference** | **Map scale/** **nominal resolution (spatial resolution)** | **Period (date) of most recent revision** | **Notes** |
| **Northern Peatlands (>30°N latitude)** |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | British Geological Survey (2013) | 1:625,000 | 2003-2010 | Peat feature from Surficial Deposits of DiGMapGB-625. |
| Morton et al. (2011) | 25 m | 2007 | ‘Bog’ and ‘Fen, Marsh and Swamp’ layers of UK Land Cover Map (LCM) 2007. |
| Ireland | Teagasc (2014) | 1:250,000 | 2002-2009 | Using peatland features. |
| Finland | Geological Survey of Finland (2010) | 1: 200,000 | 2002-2009 | Using peatland features. |
| Sweden | Geological Survey of Sweden (2009) | 1:1,000,000 | Around 1994 | Using peatland features extracted from quaternary deposits map. |
| Other European regions | Hiederer (2013) | 1 km | 2000-2006 | ‘Peat’ attribute maps from ‘European Soil Database (ESDB) Derived data’. |
| Western Siberia | Sheng (2009) | 1:1,000,000 | 1999-2001 | West Siberia peatland features. |
| Asian Russia (Except Western Siberia) | Stolbovoi and McCallum (2002) | 1:2,500,000 | 1990s | Using (1) Bogs with deep peat (>50 cm) and (2) Swamps with shallow peat (30-50 cm) features from Russia Wetland Database. |
| Canada | Tarnocai et al. (2011) | 1:6,500,000 | 2011 | Using Bog, Fen and Swamp features with percentage. |
| United States | Soil Survey Staff (2012) | 1:1,000,000 in Alaska and 1: 250,000 in other regions | 1999-2005 | Using histosols order and gelisol-histel sub-order layers of STATSGO2. |
| China | Ma et al. (2015) | 1 km | 2000 | Using bogs, fens, swamps and marshes that are non-saline and which excludes lakes or river wetlands. |
| **Tropical Peatlands** |  |  |  |  |
| Indonesia | Ritung et al. (2011) | 1:250,000 | 2005-2010 | Peat feature from ‘Indonesia Peat Lands’ dataset. |
| Malaysia | Wetlands International (2010) | 1: 50,000 | 2002-2009 | Peat feature from ‘Malaysia Peat Lands’ dataset. |
| Central Congo Basin | Dargie et al. (2017) | 50 m | 2009-2010 | Peat swamp forest feature. |
| Other regions in 38° N to 56° S; 161° E to 117° W | Gumbricht (2015) | 236 m | 2011 | ‘Peat’ attribute layers derived from ‘Tropical Wetland Distribution (38° N to 56° S; 161° E to 117° W)’. |
| **Southern Peatlands** (>30 °S latitude) |  |  |  |  |
| Australia (Except Tasmania) | Environment Australia (2015) | 1:500,000 | 2001-2010 | Peatland features from Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. |
| Tasmania | Department of Primary Industries and Water (2013) | 1:25,000 | 2013 | MBU, MBW, MSW, MSP, MRR features from ‘Moorland, Sedge land, Rush land and Peatland’ class. |
| New Zealand | MFE (2013) | 1:50,000 | 2008 | Current extent feature of peatlands from wetland typology. |
| **Other regions (**i.e. Hokkaido, Mongolia, and North Korea**)** | FAO/IIASA/ISRIC/ISSCAS/JRC (2012) | 30 arc-second (c. 1 km at the equator) | 1997 | Using histosol features from HWSD v1.2 with a percentage. |

The Swedish Quaternary Deposits map is produced by Geological Survey of Sweden (2009) and provides peat coverage for Sweden at 1: 1,000,000, and reflects the soil information from around 1994.

For other parts of Europe, the ‘peat’ layer from the European Soil Database Derived data with a raster resolution of 1 km was used, which was last updated in the period 2000 - 2006 (Hiederer, 2013). The classification of peat was performed on the basis of the soil clay and organic carbon content as found in the Soil Geographical Database of Eurasia (SGDBE) v 4.0. Therefore, only for regions where an updated peatland map was unavailable, the PEATMAP data were derived from European Soil Database Derived data.

The Asian Russia peatland map was compiled from two datasets - Western Siberia peatland GIS Data Collection (Sheng, 2009) and Russia Wetland Database (Stolbovoi and McCallum, 2002). Detailed physical characteristics of 9,691 individual peatlands (patches) in the 1: 1,000,000 Western Siberia peatland GIS Data Collection were obtained from previously unpublished Russian field and ancillary map data, previously published depth measurements, and field depth and core measurements were taken throughout the region during field campaigns in 1999 - 2001 and published in 2009. The Russian Wetland Classification Shapefile was generalised from the standard 1: 2,500,000 soil map of Russia and reflected the soil situation in the 1990s.

The Peatlands of Canada in Geological Survey of Canada Open File 6561 (Tarnocai et al., 2011) was developed in 2011 by updating the 2005 version of the database using new spatial and site data, together with updated information from the peatland component of the Soil Organic Carbon Database. Peatlands are classified as land surfaces containing more than 40 cm of peat accumulation on which poorly-drained organic soils develop. The map scale of Peatlands of Canada is 1: 6,500,000 and reference year of source data last revision is 2011. The Bog, Fen and Bog/Fen features in this dataset were used to produce PEATMAP.

STATSGO2 is a broad-based inventory of soils at 1: 250,000 for continental U.S., Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and at 1: 1,000,000 in Alaska. It uses the U.S. soil classification system - Soil Taxonomy. In the U.S. soil classification system - Soil Taxonomy (Soil Survey Staff, 2012), soils where the surface organic layer is more than 40 cm thick have been classified as histosols, while permafrost-affected organic soils (i.e. permafrost peats) are classified as the histels suborder in the gelisols order. Therefore, the peatlands in the United States were derived from the histosols and gelisol-histel layers of the Digital General Soil Map of the United States. The source materials of STATSGO2 include multiple soil survey publications from the U.S., the USGS, and the 2005 National Soil Information System (NASIS) data base from NRCS.

The source data of China’s peatland distribution was derived from the Hybrid Palustrine Wetland Map of China (HPWMC) by Ma et al. (2015). The HPWMC is a hybrid map of 1 km spatial resolution reflecting bogs, fens, swamps and marshes that are non-saline and which are not lakes or rivers. HPWMC was mapped based on seven existing datasets including the wetland database of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Wetland-CAS); the wetland database of Beijing Forestry University (Wetland-BFU); the wetland database of Chinese Land Use (Wetland-LU); the Global Lake and Wetlands Database (GLWD-3); the Chinese wetland census dataset; historical temperature and precipitation datasets; and 1 km resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM). The reference year of the last revision is 2000. These datasets were processed by i) ranking available datasets; ii) ranking pixels, and iii) allocating the statistics of palustrine wetland area for each province reported in the Chinese wetland census database to pixels. The HPWMC has been validated showing that it can reproduce high fidelity distributions of peatland in China according to the national statistics database, although there still could be some undiscovered peatlands have been omitted and some peatlands may have been incorrectly classed (i.e. small error of omission, but unknown error of commission). It should be noted that palustrine wetland refers to non-tidal marshes, peat swamps, bogs, and fens (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2013), which means some non-peatlands may be incorporated in the palustrine map (i.e. non-tidal marshes). However, there are approximately 11,343 km2 of marshes in China (Zhang et al., 2014), only accounting for 8.28 % of total Chinese palustrine wetland area. The area of non-tidal marshes should be much less than the total area of marsh, therefore, HPWMC could be used to determine the peatland distribution in China.

# 2. Tropical Peatlands

The Indonesia peatlands map at a scale of 1: 250,000 published by Indonesia Ministry of Agriculture (Ritung et al., 2011) is the official government map of peatlands in Indonesia. It is based on several preceding peatland and soil maps of Indonesia, including the Land Resource Evaluation and Planning Project (LREP) data (LREP, 1999), Land Form Classification Maps produced by Regional Planning Program for Transmigration (RePPProT, 1989), Wetlands International peatland map (Wahyunto et al., 2006; Wahyunto and Subagjo, 2003; Wahyunto and Suparto, 2004) and data from several more recent updated regional land and soil surveys in 2005 - 2010 (Haryono and Ritung, 2011).

The Malaysia Peat Lands map was released by Wetlands International (2010) to assess the current status, extent, distribution, and conservation needs for peatlands in Malaysia by overlaying 2009 satellite imagery (Landsat Thematic Mapper, scale 1: 50,000) on a 2002 map of land use provided by Department of Agriculture. Ground data were collected in sample sites throughout the peninsular to assess the local extent and condition of peat soils.

Peatland extents in the Central Congo Basin were derived from Dargie et al. (2017). This GIS file was produced by combining radar backscatter, optical data and ground data. The spatial resolution of these data is 50 m and the latest date of acquisition data of remote-sensing products used in mapping peatland extent is 2010.

The Tropical and Sub-Tropical Wetland Distribution dataset by Gumbricht (2015) is one part of The Global Wetlands Map which was produced by the Sustainable Wetlands Adaptation and Mitigation Program (SWAMP). This dataset shows a distribution of wetland that covers the tropics and subtropics (38° N to 56° S; 161° E to 117° W), excluding small islands. It is by far the highest spatial resolution and most recent tropical and sub-tropical wetland dataset. It was mapped at 236 m spatial resolution by combining a hydrological model and annual time series of satellite-derived estimates of soil moisture to represent water flow and surface wetness that are then combined with geomorphological data, and the source data collection period was around 2011.

# 3. Southern Peatlands (>30 °S latitude)

Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DIWA) Spatial Database is a polygon coverage dataset produced by Environment Australia (2015) that presents the different types of wetland (e.g. marsh, swamp, peatland) boundaries and locations in Australia on a scale of 1: 500,000 from 2001 to 2010. We also used the Tasmanian Vegetation dataset produced by Tasmanian Resource Management and Conservation Division (Department of Primary Industries and Water, 2013) which depicts the extent of more than 150 vegetation communities, including those representing peatlands at 1: 25,000 spatial coverage. TASVEG (Tasmania's vegetation) is continually revised and updated via photographic and satellite image interpretation and is verified in the field where possible. The reference year of source data last revision is 2013.

The Current Wetland Extent 2013 from The Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand (Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand, 2013) provides the current extent of seven classes of wetlands of New Zealand at 1: 50,000 by using 26 Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery in 2008 and wetland point and polygon data collated from surveys, field work or photo–interpretation held by local and central government.

# 4. Harmonized World Soil Database (HWSD) v1.2

For Mongolia, North Korea and the north island of Japan (Hokkaido) (south island peatlands were derived from Tropical and Sub-Tropical Wetland Distribution dataset which cover 38° N to 56° S and 161° E to 117° W), where a high-quality peatland spatial dataset is unavailable, the peatland extents were determined from the histosol maps derived from HWSD v1.2. The HWSD v1.2 (FAO/IIASA/ISRIC/ISSCAS/JRC, 2012) has a nominal resolution of 30 arc-seconds on the ground (corresponding approximately to 1 × 1 km at the equator). The raster database contains more than 40 years of soil information. A map of histosols was derived from HWSD according to the FAO-74 and/or the FAO-90 soil classification. Five source databases (Table A. 2) were used to compile version 1.2 of HWSD. The period of most recent revision according to our source dating protocol is the 1980s which is when the second national soil survey of China was launched. We used the date consistent with the authors' definition for histosols as the date of most recent revision.

**Table A. 2** Source databases of HWSD v1.2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Soil Map of the World** | The Digitized Soil Map of the World Including Derived Soil Properties (version 3.5) (FAO, 1995, 2003). |
| The FAO-UNESCO Soil Map of the World. Legend and 9 volumes. UNESCO, Paris (FAO, 1971-1981). |
| **SOTER regional studies** | Soil and terrain database for north-eastern Africa and Crop production zones (FAO, IGADD/ Italian Cooperation, 1998). |
| Soil and Terrain database for north and central Eurasia at 1: 5 million scale (FAO/IIASA/Dokuchaiev Institute/Academia Sinica, 1999). |
| Soil and terrain digital database for Latin America and the Caribbean at 1: 5 Million scale (FAO/UNEP/ISRIC/CIP, 1998). |
| Soil and Terrain Database, Land Degradation Status and Soil Vulnerability Assessment for Central and Eastern Europe (1: 2,500,000) (FAO/ISRIC 2000). |
| Soil and Terrain Database for Southern Africa (FAO/ISRIC, 2003). |
| SOTER-based soil parameter estimates for Central Africa – DR of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda (SOTWIScaf, version 1.0) (Batjes, 2007). |
| SOTER parameter estimates for Senegal and The Gambia derived from SOTER and WISE (SOTWIS-Senegal, version 1.0) (Batjes, 2008). |
| Soil property estimates for Tunisia derived from SOTER and WISE. (SOTWIS-Tunisia, version 1.0) (Batjes, 2010). |
| **The European Soil Database** | European Soil Bureau European Soil Database (v. 2.0) (Panagos et al., 2012) |
|  |
| **Northern Circumpolar Soil Map and database** | Datasets with dominant soil characteristics at a scale of 1: 10,000,000 (Tarnocai et al., 2002). |
| **The Soil Map of China 1:1 Million scale** | The Soil Map of China based on data from the office for the Second National Soil Survey of China and Institute of Soil Science in Nanjing (Shi et al., 2004). |
| **Soil parameter estimates based on World Inventory of Soil Emission Potential (WISE) database** | Version 2.0 of the WISE database (Batjes et al, 1997; Batjes, 2002). |
| SOTWIS (Batjes, 2007; Van Engelen et al., 2005). |

# References

Batjes, N.H., 2002. Soil parameter estimates for the soil types of the world for use in global and regional modelling (Version 2.1). ISRIC Report 2002/02c, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC), Wageningen.

Batjes, N.H., 2007. SOTER-based soil parameter estimates for Central Africa – DR of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda (SOTWIScaf, version 1.0) ISRIC - World Soil Information, Wageningen.

Batjes, N.H., 2008. SOTER parameter estimates for Senegal and The Gambia derived from SOTER and WISE (SOTWIS-Senegal, version 1.0) ISRIC - World Soil Information, Wageningen.

Batjes, N.H., 2010. Soil property estimates for Tunisia derived from SOTER and WISE. (SOTWIS-Tunisia, version 1.0) ISRIC - World Soil Information, Wageningen.

Batjes, N.H., Fischer, G., Nachtergaele, F.O., Stolbovoy, V.S., van Velthuizen, H.T., 1997. Soil data derived from WISE for use in global and regional AEZ studies (ver. 1.0). Interim Report IR-97-025, FAO/ IIASA/ ISRIC, Laxenburg (http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Admin/PUB/Documents/IR-97-025.pdf).

[dataset] British Geological Survey, 2013. DiGMapGB data at 1: 625 000 scale, Surficial deposits V1.0. http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/dataInfo.html#\_625.

CEC, 1985. Soil map of the European Communities at 1: 1M. CEC-DGVI.  
Brussels, Belgium. pp. 124.

Dargie, G. C., Lewis, S. L., Lawson, I. T., Mitchard, E.T.A., Page, S. E., Bocko, Y. E., Ifo., S. A., 2017. Age, extent and carbon storage of the central Congo Basin peatland complex. Nature, 542, 86-90.

[dataset] Department of Primary Industries and Water, 2013. Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program, Resource Management and Conservation Division. http://listdata.thelist.tas.gov.au/tasveg.

[dataset] Environment Australia, 2015. A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia, Third Edition. https://data.gov.au/dataset/directory-of-important-wetlands-in-australia-diwa-spatial-database.

FAO, 1995, 2003. The Digitized Soil Map of the World Including Derived Soil Properties (version 3.5). FAO Land and Water Digital Media Series # 1. FAO, Rome.

FAO, 1971-1981. The FAO-UNESCO Soil Map of the World. Legend and 9 volumes. UNESCO, Paris.

[dataset] FAO/IIASA/ISRIC/ISS-CAS/JRC, 2012. Harmonized World Soil Database (version 1.2). Food Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy and IIASA, Laxenburg, Austria. http://webarchive.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/HWSD\_Data.html?sb=4.

FAO, IGADD/ Italian Cooperation. 1998. Soil and terrain database for northeastern Africa and Crop production zones. Land and Water Digital Media Series # 2. FAO, Rome.

FAO/IIASA/Dokuchaiev Institute/Academia Sinica, 1999. Soil and Terrain database for north and central Eurasia at 1:5 million scale. FAO Land and Water Digital Media series 7. FAO, Rome.

FAO/ISRIC., 2000. Soil and Terrain Database, Land Degradation Status and Soil Vulnerability Assessment for Central and Eastern Europe (1: 2,500,000). Land and Water Digital Media Series # 10. FAO, Rome.

FAO/ISRIC, 2003. Soil and Terrain Database for Southern Africa. Land and Water Digital Media Series # 26. FAO, Rome.

FAO/UNEP/ISRIC/CIP, 1998. Soil and terrain digital database for Latin America and the Caribbean at 1:5 Million scale. FAO Land and Water Digital Media series # 5. FAO, Rome.

FAO-UNESCO, 1990. Guidelines for soil description, 3rd ed. Food and Agriculture Organisation, Rome.

[dataset] Geological Survey of Finland, 2010. Soil 1: 200,000 (types of soil). http://hakku.gtk.fi/en/.

[dataset] Geological Survey of Sweden, 2009. Quaternary Deposits digital maps at scales of 1: 50,000, 1: 100,000 and 1: 1,000,000. Available from: http://www.sgu.se/en/geology-of-sweden/.

Gumbricht, T., 2015. Hybrid mapping of pantropical wetlands from optical satellite images, hydrology and geomorphology, in: Tiner, R.W., Lang, M.W., Klemas, V.V. (Eds.), Remote Sensing of Wetlands: Applications and Advances. CRP Press, Boca Raton, pp. 433-452.

Haryono, S. M, Ritung, S., et al., 2011. Peatland Map of Indonesia. Center for Research and Development of Agricultural Land Resources, Agricultural Research and Development Agency, Indonesia Ministry of Agriculture. Bogor, Indonesia.

Hiederer, R., 2013. Mapping Soil Properties for Europe - Spatial Representation of Soil Database Attributes. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. EUR26082EN Scientific and Technical Research series.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2011. Towards an assessment of the state of UK Peatlands, JNCC report No. 445.

Land Resources Evaluation and Planning Project (LREP), 1987-1991. Maps and Explanatory Booklet of the Land Unit and Soil map. All Sheet of Sumatra. Center for Soil Research, AARD. Bogor.

Ma, K., Liu, J., Zhang, Y., Parry, L. E., Holden, J., Ciais, P., 2015. Refining soil organic carbon stock estimates for China’s palustrine wetlands. Environmental Research Letters, 10, 124016.

[dataset] McMillan, A.A., Powell, J.H., 1999. BGS rock classification scheme volume 4 classification of artificial (man-made) ground and natural superficial deposits application to geological maps and datasets in the UK. Research report no. RR99-04, NERC, British Geological Survey. http://www.bgs.ac.uk/downloads/start.cfm?id=10 (Accessed 2016.10.09)

[dataset] Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand (MFE), 2013. Current wetland extent. https://data.mfe.govt.nz/x/YGSyjQ.

Montanarella, L., Jones, R. J., 1999. The European soil bureau. Soil Resources of Europe, 6.

[dataset] Morton, R.D., Rowland, C., Wood, C., Meek, L., Marston, G., Smith, G., Wadsworth, R., Simpson, I., 2011. Land Cover Map 2007 (25m raster, NI). https://data.gov.uk/dataset/land-cover-map-2007-25m-raster-ni.

Panagos, P., Van, L.M., Jones, A., Montanarella, L., 2012. European Soil Data Centre: Response to European policy support and public data requirements. Land Use Policy, 29 (2), 329-338.

Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2013 The Ramsar Convention Mannual: A Guide to the Convention on Wetlands 6th edn (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) (Gland, Switzerland: Ramsar Convention Secretariat).

Regional Physical Planning Project for Transmigration (RePPProT), 1989. Land Unit and Land Status Maps at Scale of 1: 250.000. All Sheet of Indonesia. Direktorat Bina Program Departemen Transmigrasi, Jakarta.

Ritung, S., Wahyunto, Nugroho, K., Sukarman, Hikmatullah, Suparto, Tafakresnanto, C., 2011. Peta Lahan Gambut Indonesia Skala 1: 250,000 (Indonesian peatland map at the scale 1: 250,000). Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development, Bogor, Indonesia.

[dataset] Sheng, Y., 2009, West Siberian Lowland Peatland GIS Data Collection. Version 1.0. https://data.eol.ucar.edu/dataset/106.ARCSS131.

Shi, X.Z., Yu, D.S., Warner, E.D., Pan, X.Z., Petersen, G.W., Gong, Z.G., Weindorf, D.C., 2004. Soil Database of 1: 1,000,000 Digital Soil Survey and Reference System of the Chinese Genetic Soil Classification System. Soil Survey Horizons. 45, 129-136.

Smith, A. Armstrong, R.W., Myers, A. H., Hough, E., Daley, D. L., Smalley, J., Spencer, N., 2013. Digital Geological Map of Great Britain, information notes, 2013. British geological survey open report OR/13/007. British Geological Survey, Keyworth, Nottingham, UK.

[dataset] Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture., 2012 U.S. General Soil Map (STATSGO2). http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov.

[dataset] Stolbovoi, V., McCallum, I., 2002. CD-ROM ‘Land Resources of Russia’. http://webarchive.iiasa.ac.at/Research/FOR/russia\_cd/download.htm#download.

[dataset] Tarnocai, C., Kimble, J.M, Swanson, D., Goryachkin, S., Naumov, Ye. M., Stolbovoi, V., Jakobsen, B., Broll, G., Montanarella, L., Arnoldussen, A., Arnalds, O., Yli-Halla, M., 2002. Northern Circumpolar Soils. 1:10,000,000 scale map. Ottawa, Canada: Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Distributed by the National Snow and Ice Data Center/World Data Center for Glaciology, Boulder, CO.

[dataset] Tarnocai, C, Kettles, I. M., Lacelle, B., 2011. Peatlands of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada. http://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca/starweb/geoscan/servlet.starweb?path=geoscan/downloade.web&search1=R=288786.

[dataset] Teagasc, 2014. Irish National Soils Map, 1: 250,000, V1b. <http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/>.

The Office for the Second National Soil Survey of China, 1995. Soil map of People's Republic of China. Mapping Press, pp. 1-60.

Tobler, W., 1988. Resolution, Resampling, and All That, in: Mounsey, H. and Tomlinson, R. (Eds.). Building Data Bases for Global Science. Taylor and Francis, London, pp. 129-137.

van Engelen, V.W.P., Batjes, N.H., Dijkshoorn, K., Huting, J., 2005. Harmonized Global Soil Resources Database (Final Report). Report 2005/06, FAO and ISRIC - World Soil Information, Wageningen.

Wahyunto, H. B., Bekti, H., Widiastuti, F., 2006. Maps of peatland distribution, area and carbon content in Papua, 2000–2001. Wetlands International-Indonesia Programme & Wildlife Habitat Canada (WHC), Bogor.

Wahyunto, R. S., Subagjo, H., 2003. Maps of area of peatland distribution and carbon content in Sumatra, 1990–2002. Wetlands International-Indonesia Programme & Wildlife Habitat Canada (WHC), Bogor.

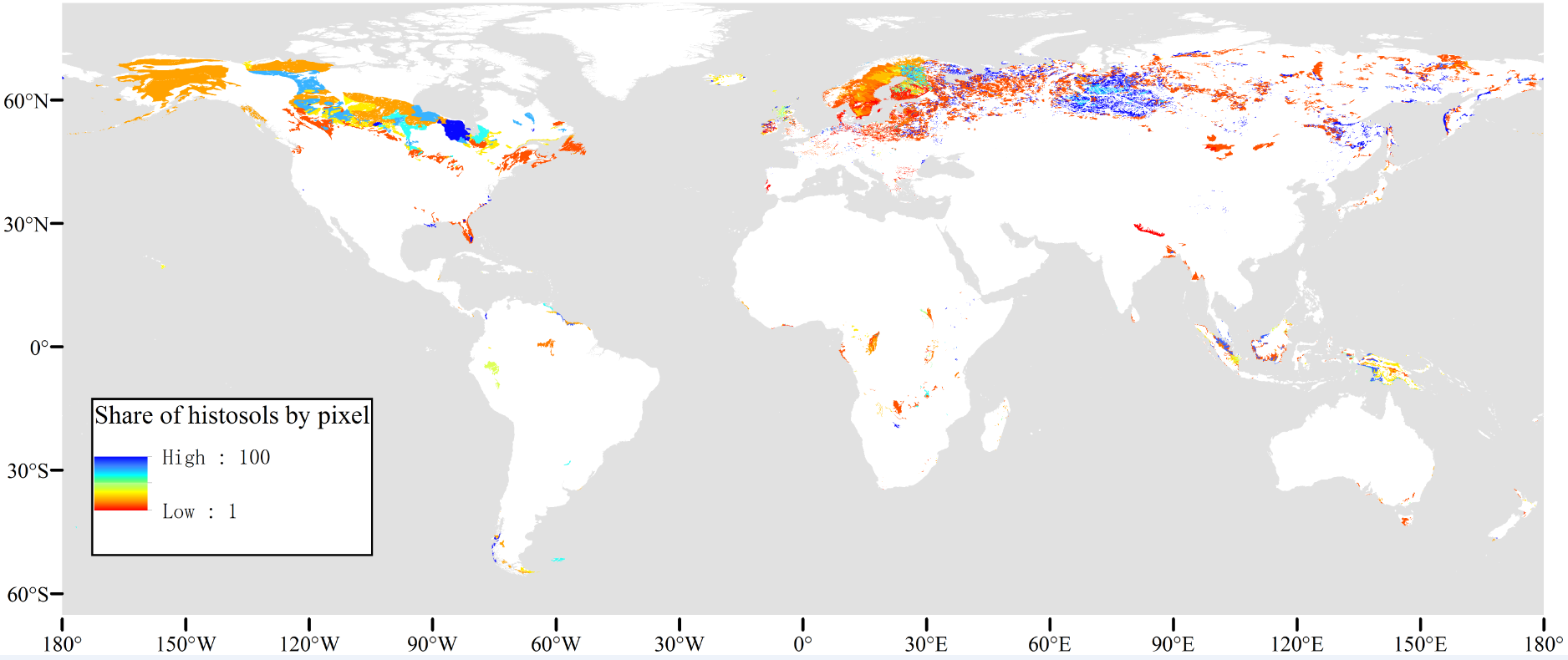
Wahyunto, R.S, Suparto, S. H., 2004. Maps of area of peatland distribution and carbon content in Kalimantan, 2000–2002. Wetlands International-Indonesia Programme & Wildlife Habitat Canada (WHC), Bogor.

Wetlands International, 2010. A quick scan of peatlands in Malaysia. Wetlands International-Malaysia: Petaling Jaya, Malaysia. pp.74.

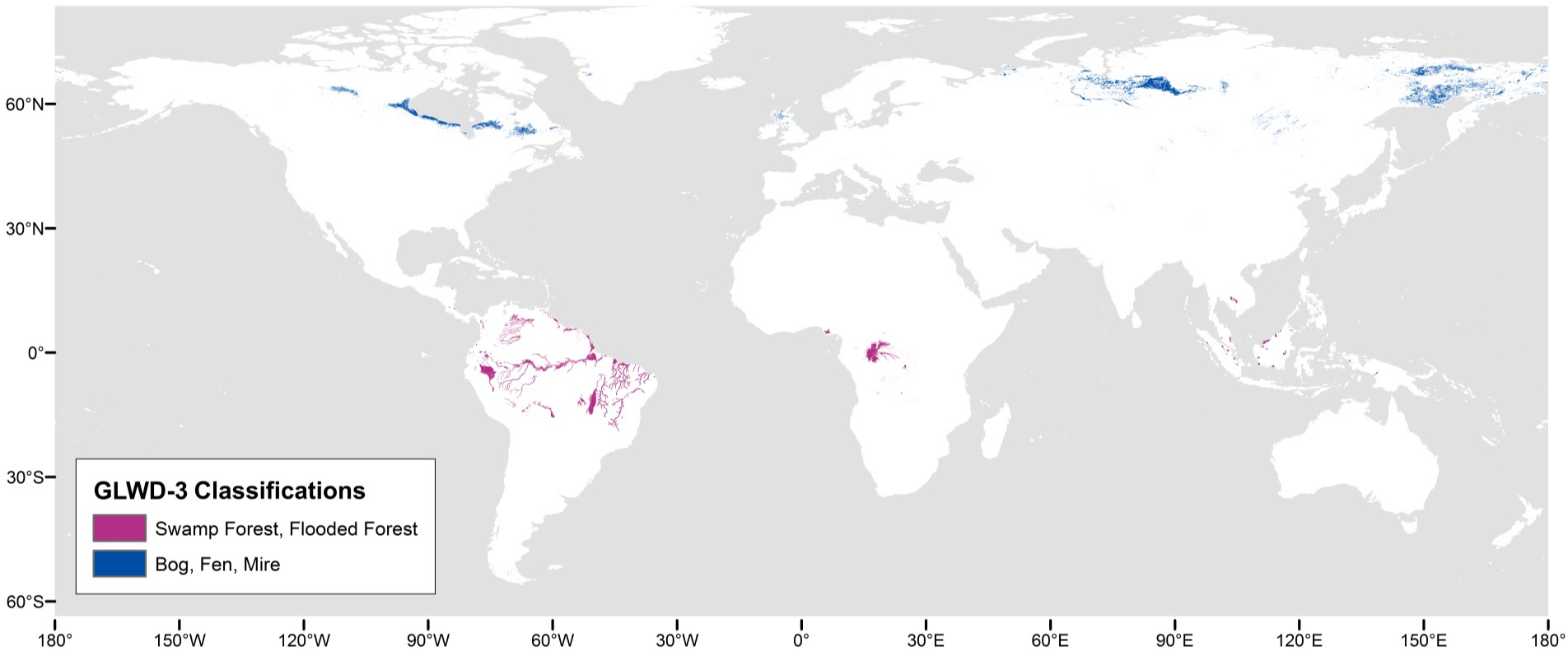
Zhang, Y., Zhou, D., Niu, Z., Xu, F., 2014. Valuation of lake and marsh wetlands ecosystem services in china. Chinese Geographical Science, 24, 269-278.

Appendix B for ‘PEATMAP: Refining estimates of global peatland distribution based on a meta-analysis’

Jiren Xu, Paul J. Morris, Junguo Liu, Joseph Holden



**Fig. B.1** Global distribution of histosols and share by pixel (in percentage) derived from HWSD v1.2 (Köchy, et al., 2015).



**Fig. B.2** Global ‘Bog, Fen, Mire’ and ‘Swamp Forest, Flooded Forest’ distribution derived from GLWD-3.