Askgödsling

Asktillförsel på torvmark är i de flesta fall tillväxthjädspe på grund av att torvmarkar oftast saknar viktiga mineralnäringsämnen så som fosfor och kalium, ämnen som är vanligt förekommande i aska. Kväve som vanligtvis är det begränsade näringsämnet i mineraljordar finns det generellt gott om på torvmarkar varför konventionell kvävegödsling inte är lämplig. Askgödsling på torvmark är en vanlig skogsskötselåtgärd i Finland och har varit så under en längre tid.

Addition of ash to peatland is growth-boosting in most instances due to the fact that peatlands often is lacking in important mineral nutrients such as phosphorus and potassium, substances that are usually present in ash. Nitrogen, which is commonly a limited nutrient in mineral soils, is generally plentiful in peatland, and so conventional nitrogen fertilisation is not appropriate. Ash fertilisation on peatland is a common silviculture practice in Finland and has been for a long time.

Askgödsling

Skogsgårdar

En investering för framtiden

Energimyndighetens

EUROPSKA UNIONEN
Europese Unie
Europeiska unionen

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Spädning av aska med skogstraktor.

Spreading of ash using forestry tractor.

The growth effect from ash fertilisation is long-lasting in most cases; over 30 years in some cases. Depending on the characteristics of the peatland and how much ash you want to use, the growth effect is estimated to be 2-5 cubic metres of standing volume per hectare and year. In Sweden, around 100,000 hectares of peatland is judged to be suitable for ash fertilisation, and a further 200,000 hectares would be suitable if ditches were cleared first. This means that there is great potential to increase the growth of forest raw materials on this land. The Swedish Forest Agency currently has no recommendations concerning spreading of ash for the purpose of boosting growth on Swedish forest land, as this is not a very common practice. In areas where ash fertilisation is assumed to substantially alter the natural environment, consultation is required pursuant to the Environmental Code with the Swedish Forest Agency if you want to implement this.

In Umeå, the majority of the ash is produced by Umeå Energi and is a waste product from consumption at the combined power and heating plant. This ash is used to today to cover landfills of various kinds but need ashes to the use will decrease in the future at the same time, we want to take out more products from the forest such as forest fuel. Consequently, spreading ash in forest to boost production could be a suitable alternative. Following the recommendations for ash fertilisation used in Finland, the ash from Umeå Energi would be enough to fertilise between 2,000 and 3,000 hectares per year.