The total peatland area in Finland is 9.1 million hectares. Of this area, 280 000 ha are suitable for Sphagnum moss production. Sphagnum moss collected from the top layer of the mire was dried to 20-40 % moisture content, crushed and sieved. The water content in peat media was higher than in Sphagnum media, but the amount of easily available water in Sphagnum media was at least at the same level as in peat media. Suppressive properties against moulds and diseases were recorded for Sphagnum. Cucumber seedlings grew remarkably better in Sphagnum substrate than in rockwool. The cucumber yields were the same as in peat when the coarse Sphagnum fraction (< 40mm) was used. In other projects, harvesting technologies for Sphagnum harvest both under summer and in winter conditions have been developed.

Growth substrate tests were done in modern research greenhouses. Carbon dioxide, humidity and temperature were maintained favourable for the plant in cooled greenhouses, even in bright sunlight. Artificial light was used during the dark hours to replace the natural light. The cucumber crop produced yield 4.7 kg/m² per week under these conditions. The best farmers use the same technology in Finland.

In other projects, harvesting technologies for Sphagnum harvest both under summer and winter conditions have been developed. The environmental consequences of Sphagnum harvesting are minor compared to peat production due to operating on areas without ditches. Harvesting of 20–30 cm layer of Sphagnum moss causes small emissions to the atmosphere and strain on the water system, but effects are temporary and last less than 10 years. Repeated moss harvest is possible after 20-30 years.