

## To bog or not to bog? That is the question.

## **Statements & Answers**

Round	Statement	Answer	Fact
1	Peatlands are the world's largest natural carbon store.	True!	Peatlands cover less than 3% of the world's land surface but are thought to contain twice as much carbon as the world's forests. This makes them a vital defence against the effects of climate change.
2	Peat is made from a mix of sand and clay.	False!	Peat is made from partly decomposed plant material, mainly sphagnum moss, and forms in waterlogged conditions.
3	Sphagnum moss which can be found on bogs can soak up to more than eight times its own weight in water.	True!	The sphagnum moss on bogs is fed by rain water which is nutrient poor and slightly acidic. Due to a lack of oxygen and the waterlogged conditions, the sphagnum decomposes very, very slowly until it forms a dark brown peat soil. Multi-coloured carpets of Sphagnum form the building blocks of peatlands with water being held in its spongy form.
4	Bogs provide places for animals to graze.	True!	If managed carefully, cows, sheep and horses can be found grazing on bogs. The rushes that grow on bogs can also be cut to provide bedding for livestock.
5	Bogs provide food for humans.	True!	Blackberries, wild plums, elderberries, bilberries and cranberries can all be found growing wild on bogs.
6	Peat soil has a moisture content of less than 50%.	False!	Peat found in wetlands is likely to have a moisture content of greater than 95% if in an undisturbed state. It is believed that there are more solids in milk than in peat!
7	Damaged peatlands are a major source of greenhouse gas emissions.	True!	Peatlands annually release almost 6% of global CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. Peatland restoration can therefore bring significant emission reductions and help us fight climate change.





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8	Raised bogs can help prevent the risk of flooding.	True!	Peat bogs provide a unique service in the fight against flooding. Peat absorbs and slows down the flow of rainfall, helping to prevent flooding further downstream.
9	A 10-metre-deep peat bed takes a thousand years to form.	False!	A 10-metre deep peat bed takes 10,000 years to form. Peat soils accumulate at around 1mm every year so 1 metre of peat can take up to 1,000 years to form!

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