

Discovering the Wild Bogs of Ireland

5th & 6th Class Worksheets



© Irish Peatland Conservation Council, Bog of Allen Nature Centre, Lullymore,
Rathangan, Co. Kildare R51 V293. Charity No.: CHY6829. Website: www.ipcc.ie,





Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Welcome

Dear Teacher

Thank you for introducing and exploring the wild bogs of Ireland with your students. These printable worksheets have been specially prepared by the Irish Peatland Conservation Council to raise awareness about boglands. We are the national charity in Ireland that aims to conserve a representative portion of Irish peatlands for future generations to enjoy. There are two types of bogland in Ireland: raised bogs found in the midlands and blanket bogs located in the mountains and along the western seaboard of Ireland. Boglands are 90% water and 10% dead plant material. Boglands once covered 1.3 million hectares of the landscape of Ireland. Due to the harvesting of turf as a domestic fuel, the burning of milled peat to make electricity and the use of moss peat in gardening and horticulture, less than 18% of the original area of boglands in Ireland remain.

Today our bogland habitats are not only valued for their economic benefits but also:

- For recreation
- As one of Ireland's last wildernesses
- For their diversity of plants and animals including insect eating sundews and frogs
- For providing food including cranberries and blueberries collected on bogs in Autumn
- For helping to regulate flooding in river catchments - *Sphagnum* moss can absorb and store 20 times its own weight in water
- By acting as a carbon store - bogs are made of dead plants that have not decomposed in the waterlogged conditions of the peatlands forming peat

The worksheets provided in this pack support the primary school curriculum studies with links to the SESE Science, Geography, Maths and English Curricula.

If you have any comments or thoughts you would like to share with the Irish Peatland Conservation Council please contact us at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre on 045-860133 or e-mail bogs@ipcc.ie. Why not consider visiting the Bog of Allen Nature Centre as part of your bogland studies.

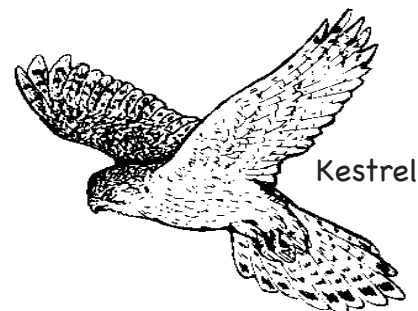
Kind Regards

Nuala Madigan, M. Ed.
Environmental Education Officer
The Irish Peatland Conservation Council



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Contents

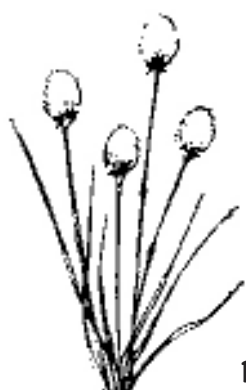


Contents

Page Number

The Wild Bogs of Ireland Introduction	1
Why are Bogs so Special?	2
Teachers Guide to Raised Bog Formation	3
Teachers Guide to Blanket Bog Formation	4
Using ICT to Help Identify Bogland Plants	5
BogWatch Flower Dial template	6-8
Bogland plants identification	9
Bogland Carnivores, Herbivores and Omnivores	10
Bogland Animals Tracks and Signs	11
Bogland Plant and Animal Word Search	12
Bogland Crossword	13
Investigating Bogs and Climate	14-15
Make your Own Wind Turbine	16
Make a Classroom Wormery	17
Bogland Maths - Percentages	18
Lifecycle of the Smooth Newt	19
Raised Bog Summary Worksheet	20-21
Blanket Bog Summary Worksheet	21-22

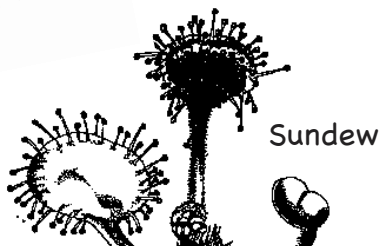
You can learn more about the wild bogs of Ireland by visiting 'Discovering the Wild Bogland 3rd & 4th Class Worksheets' where you can investigate why bogs are so wet and why bogs are nutrient poor with your students



Bog Cotton



Butterfly



Sundew



Turf Stack



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

The Wild Bogs of Ireland



There are two types of bogland in Ireland, raised bog and blanket bog. The raised bogs can be found in the midlands of Ireland while blanket bogs are found in the uplands with many of them located along the West Coast of Ireland. Raised bogs are 10,000 years old. Boglands are wetlands. A special plant called *Sphagnum moss* builds the bog by growing upwards and storing 20 times its own weight in water. *Sphagnum moss* is also known as the 'bog builder'. A bog is home to many wonderful plants and animals and it is known as a habitat. There are insect eating plants called sundews and bog cotton with white fluffy seed heads living on the bog. The red grouse is a bogland bird and it feeds on the heather plant while another bogland bird the curlew has a long curled beak for feeding on insects living in the bog pools. It is recommended while visiting a bog that you should wear waterproof footwear such as wellies. The bog surface may look flat but it has dry areas called hummocks and wet areas called hollows. Sometimes you can sink into a hollow and commonly we call them 'bog holes', so watch out for these when visiting a bog!

Answer the following Questions:

Can you name the two types of bog in Ireland? _____

Where would you find raised bogs in Ireland? _____

How old are raised bogs in Ireland? _____

Can you name the bog building plant? _____

Which plant eats insects on the bog? _____

What do you call the dry areas of the bog? _____

What is the name of the bogs found in the mountains in Ireland? _____

Can you name a bogland bird that eats plants?

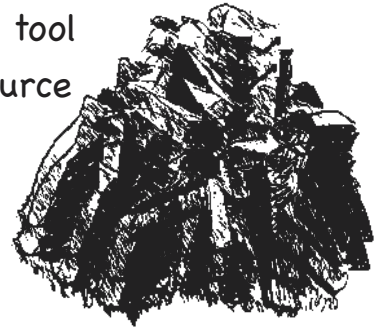


Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Why are bogs so Special

Use the wordbank to complete the story

Bogs are special to many _ _ _ _ _ people. For over _ _ _ _ _ hundred years we have harvested a domestic fuel known as _ _ _ _ _ from both raised and blanket bogs around Ireland. The _ _ _ _ _ was the traditional tool used to cut turf and for many families it was the only source of fuel they had for _ _ _ _ _ and _ _ _ _ _ their homes. Today we even harvest peat from Ireland's wet and wild bogs to burn to make _ _ _ _ _ and use it in our gardens as a _ _ _ _ _ to grow flowers and vegetables. By removing the peat from the wet _ _ _ _ _ of Ireland we have sadly lost most of the wild bogs of Ireland.



Thanks to _ _ _ _ _ , today we know so much more about the bogs of Ireland than we did in the past. Today the wild bogs of Ireland are known for much more than a fuel. The boglands of Ireland are used for _ _ _ _ _ with visitors coming from around the _ _ _ _ _ to experience them. As *Sphagnum* moss can hold _ _ _ _ _ times its own weight in water they are valued for water storage. _ _ _ _ _ and blueberries grow on bogs and these are a source of food. Artists have been _ _ _ _ _ by bogs, the great poet Seamus Heaney wrote of them and sculptor Michael Casey creates beautiful pieces of art work from bog wood. Bogs are also a living history book with _ _ _ _ _ , the Great Irish Elk and even _ _ _ _ _ found in the bog. Bogs have many values. Let's _ _ _ _ _ a sample of them for future generations to enjoy,

Word Bank

Irish	twenty	research	bodies	butter	cooking
four	bogs	inspired	electricity	recreation	heating
protect	cranberries	turf	compost	class	...



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Teachers Guide

Bog in a Bottle - Exploring Raised Bog Formation

Opening Discussion - Has anyone seen the movie Ice Age?

Did you know that 10,000 years ago Ireland was in the grips of an Ice Age?

Can you describe what the land in Ireland would have looked like during the Ice Age?

Does it still look the same today? What happened the ice?

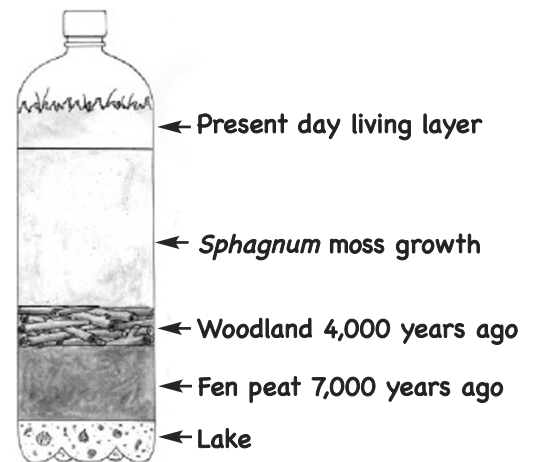
Take an ice cube out of the freezer and ask students to predict what will happen to the ice.

Did they predict that the ice would change to water? What would cause the ice to melt?

This is where our raised bog story begins.....

Equipment: As this is a model we will just use items that we can find around our school. You will need:

- * 1 x empty 2 litre clear plastic bottle
- * White tissue paper
- * Compost
- * bark chips
- * Plants such as moss and heathers



Stage 1: Shallow Lakes 10,000 years ago



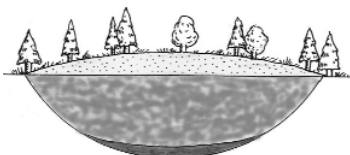
At the end of the last Ice Age 10,000 years ago a weather change caused the ice to melt forming shallow lakes in the midlands of Ireland. Put the white tissue in the bottom of the bottle to represent this stage.

Stage 2: Fen 7,000 years ago



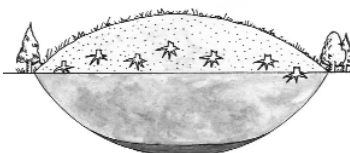
Slowly plants began to grow in these lakes. Over 3,000 years they grew bigger and bigger to fill up the lakes to create a fen. A fen is a lake filled with dead plants. Put two cups of compost into the bottle.

Stage 3: Woodland 4,000 years ago



4,000 years ago almost all of Ireland was covered in trees a weather change bringing wind and rain was to cause these trees to fall over. Fill a cup of bark chips into the bottle to represent the fallen woodland.

Stage 4: *Sphagnum* Moss growth



Once the trees fell it opened up the surface of the fen and allowed *Sphagnum* moss to grow. *Sphagnum* moss is the bog builder growing 1mm a year upwards and storing 20 times its own weight in water. Fill the remainder of the bottle with compost and add your plants to the surface. You have now made your own classroom 'Bog in a Bottle'.



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Teachers Guide

Bog in a Bottle - Exploring Blanket Bog Formation

Opening Discussion – A woodland is a collection of trees. Did you know that 4,000 years ago most of Ireland was covered in trees?

Is most of Ireland covered in trees today?

What does the land in Ireland look like today?

Can you guess what happened all these trees?

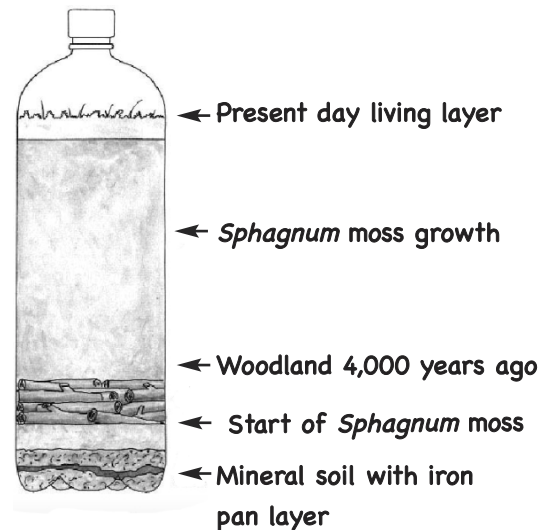
Did your students guess that early farmers removed trees in the mountains to create fields?

But Irelands weather was to change to the rain and wind we get a lot of today.

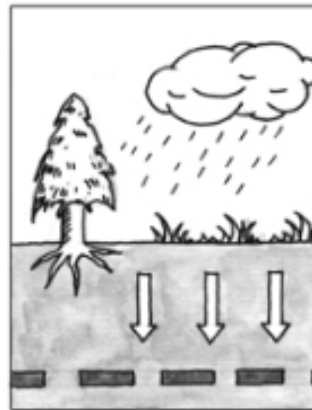
This is the beginning of our blanket bog story

Equipment: As this is a model we will just use items that we can find around our school. You will need:

- * 1 x empty 2 litre clear plastic bottle
- * Sand or gravel
- * Compost and Garden soil
- * Bark chips
- * Plants such as moss and heathers



5,000 years ago Ireland was covered in woodlands. As farmers came to Ireland they cleared these woodlands to create farmland. Add two cups of garden soil to the bottle.



A weather change was to bring rainfall greater than 1200mm per year and caused leaching of iron through the soil. Add a layer of sand or gravel to represent the forming of an iron pan layer.



This iron pan, impermeable to water was to cause water logging of the land allowing *Sphagnum* moss to grow. Add two cups of soil and one cup of bark chips to show the end of the woodland.



As the *Sphagnum* moss continued to grow it covered the mountains. Fill the bottle with compost and add some plants such as moss and heather to the top of the bottle to show the present day.



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Using ICT to Help Identify Bogland Plants

There are many hundreds of bogland plants – Your challenge is to identify some bogland plants. You can do this in two ways:

- Use the Internet to search and identify your bogland plants
- Use the internet to find, print and make your own Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial from www.ipcc.ie

Follow the steps below to learn how to make, retrieve and print your own Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial:

Step 1: Using the internet on your classroom computer visit www.ipcc.ie

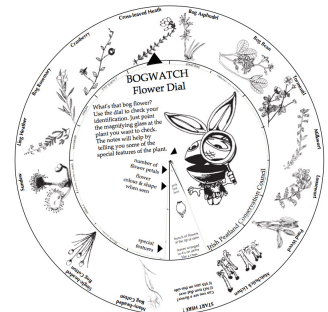
Step 2: You will now be visiting the homepage of the Irish Peatland Conservation Council website – click on the 'Discover and Learn' tab on the website header

Step 3: On the 'Discover and Learn' webpage click on the link called 'Resources for Educators'

Step 4: You will now be visiting the Bogs in the Classroom webpage – click on the link called Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial

Step 5: Read the instructions on how to make your Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial on this new webpage called 'Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial'

Step 6: To retrieve your Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial, click on the link within the text called 'Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial Template'



Step 7: Your Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial will now appear on the screen as a .pdf and now you should print it

Step 8: Make your Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

BOGWATCH Flower Dial

What's that bog flower?
Use the dial to check your
identification. Just point
the magnifying glass at the
plant you want to check.
The notes will help by
telling you some of the
special features of the plant.

number of
flower petals
flower
colour & shape
when seen

special
features



Irish Peatland Conservation Council

BOGWATCH Flower Dial

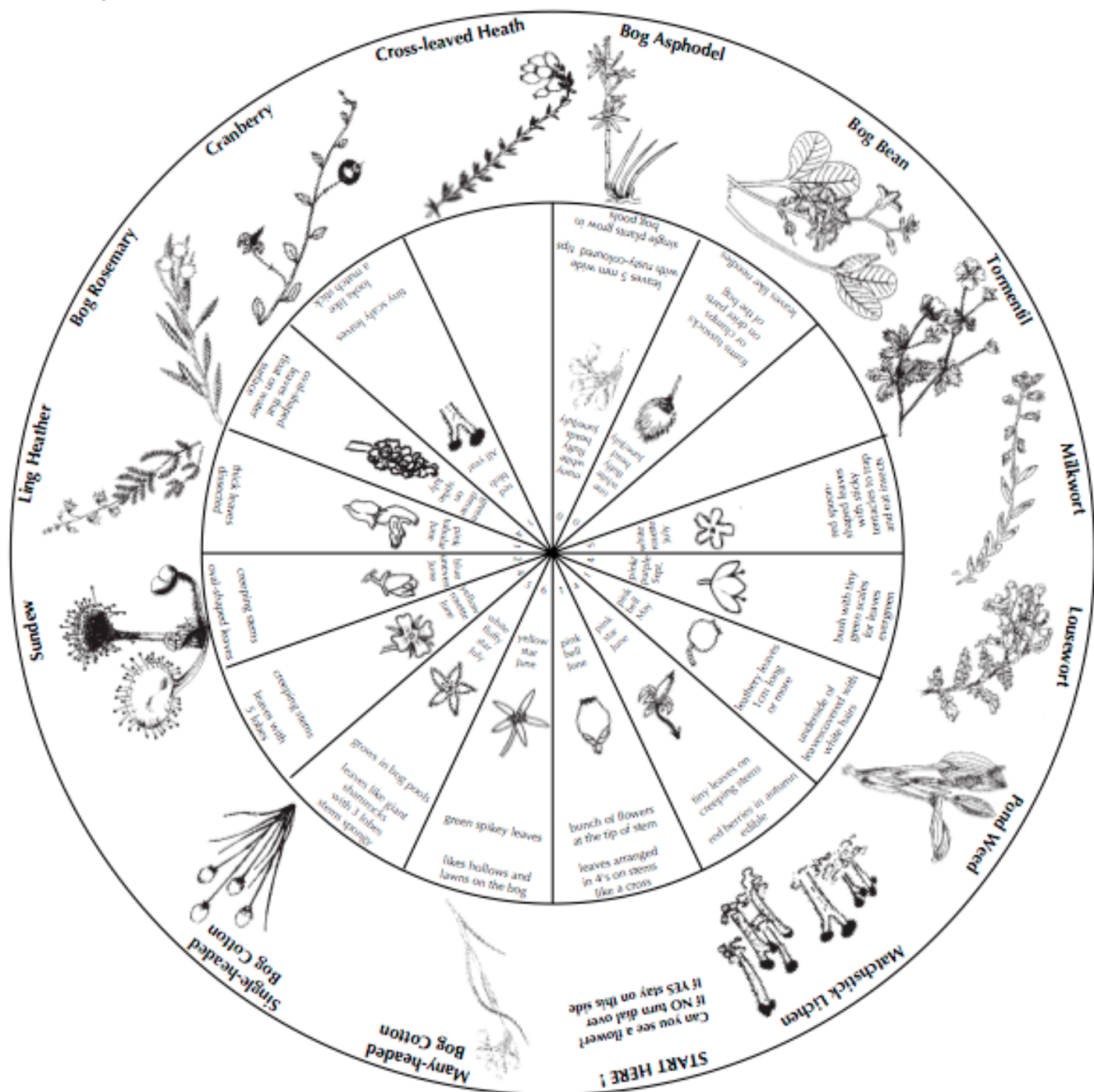
What's that bog flower?
Use the dial to check your
identification. Just point
the magnifying glass at the
plant you want to check.
The notes will help by
telling you some of the
special features of the plant.

number of
flower petals
flower
colour & shape
when seen

special
features

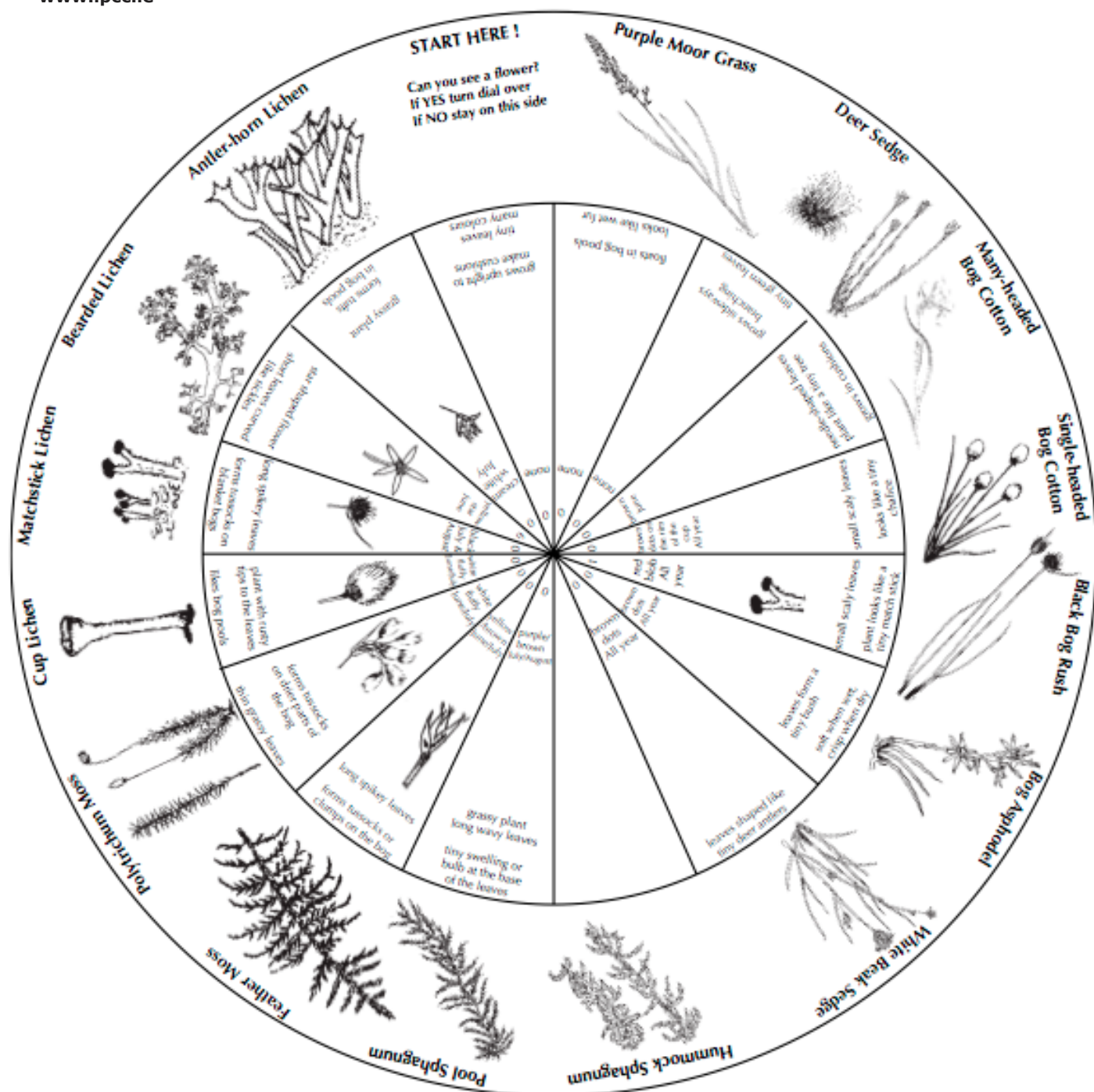


Irish Peatland Conservation Council





Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

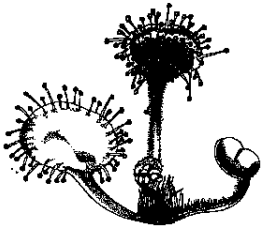




Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Bogland Plants

Using your Bog Watch Flower Identification Dial name
the bogland plants



























Bogland Carnivores, Herbivores and Omnivores

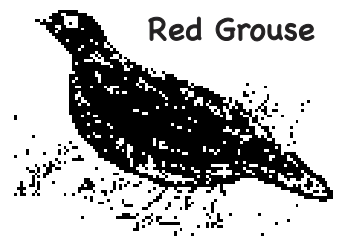
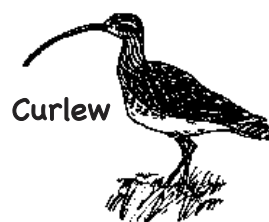
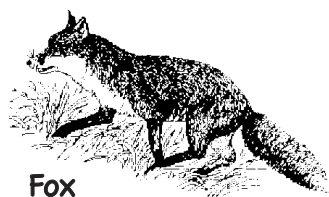
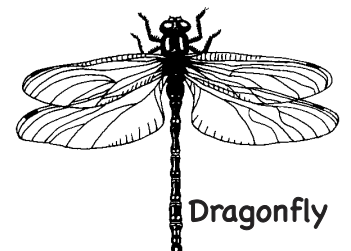
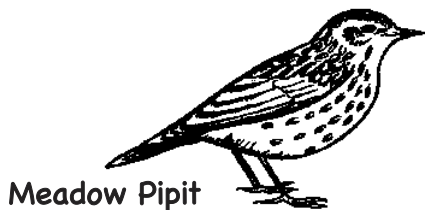
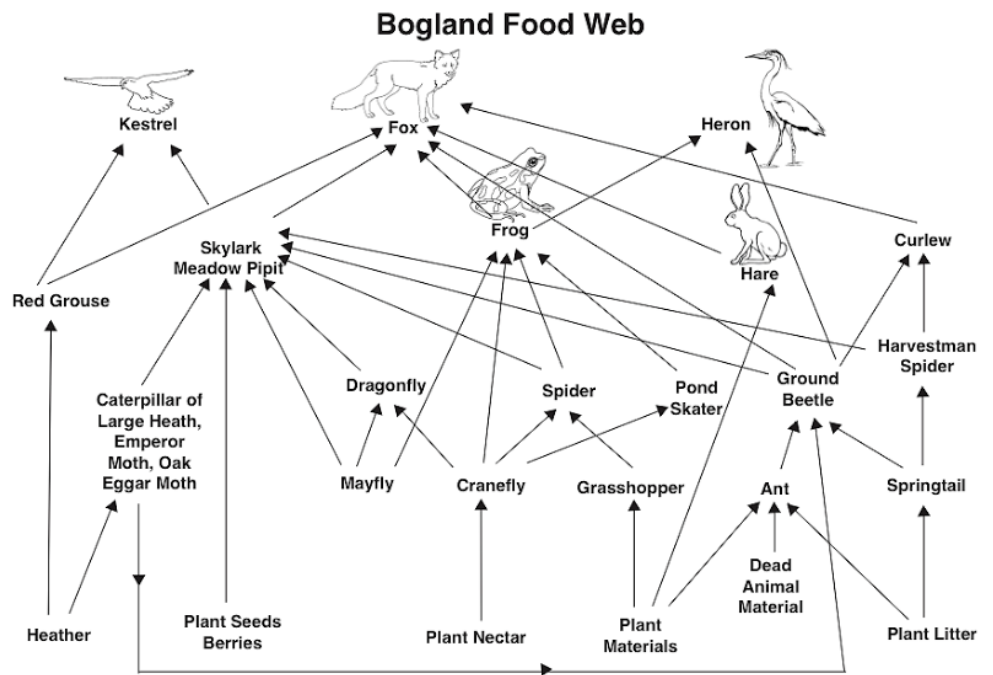
Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Some bog animals eat other animals we call them: _____

Some bog animals eat plants we call them: _____

Some animals eat both plants and animals we call them: _____

Using this bogland food web can you identify which animals are herbivores, carnivores or omnivores





Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Bogland Animals Tracks and Signs

Although the fox and kestrel are two of Ireland's bogland top predators even they will run and hide from another animal living in Ireland. Can you guess who?

When you visit a bog you may not see any animals but you should always stop and listen for them. Visit your school garden and see can you hear any animals even though you can't see them. What type of animal did you hear in the garden if any? _____

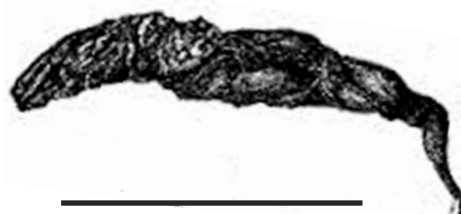
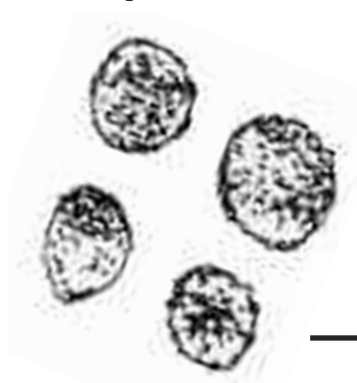
Animals will always leave evidence behind telling us that they are living or visiting the bog. Can you think of three things an animal might leave behind so we know they have been there?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Use the key below to identify what bogland animals tracks and signs you might discover when visiting a bog:

Key to Animal Finds on the Bog

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Is it Pooh? | Yes go to 2 |
| Is it not Pooh? | Yes go to 3 |
| 2. Is it a round ball? | Yes Hare Pooh |
| Is it shaped like a sausage | Yes Fox Pooh |
| 3. Is it a Footprint? | Yes go to 4 |
| Is it a cocoon? | Yes go to 5 |
| 4. Is it a mammal? | Yes Deer |
| Is it a bird? | Yes go to 6 |
| 5. Is it shaped like a sausage? | Yes Fox Moth Cocoon |
| It is shaped like a flask? | Yes Emperor Moth Cocoon |
| 6. Is the footprint webbed? | No |
| Is the footprint not webbed? | Yes Snipe |

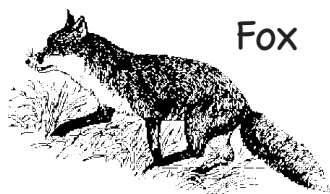




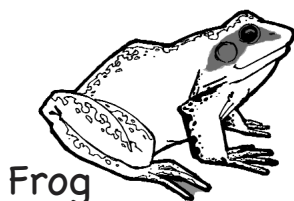
Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Bogland Plants & Animals

Boglands are home to many different plants and animals. A home for plants and animals is called a habitat. When visiting a bog the animals often hide. Can you find some of Ireland's bogland animals and plants hidden in the wordsearch?



Fox



Frog



Hare



Bog
Cotton



Kestrel



Heather

c	u	r	l	e	w	d	g	h	c	f	i	m	n	k	j
v	z	b	a	s	s	u	n	d	e	w	b	h	a	r	e
i	e	q	r	f	g	b	h	j	k	y	u	i	o	p	m
q	s	d	f	c	v	b	h	y	u	i	o	r	t	f	e
c	v	r	t	d	f	r	o	g	x	d	f	g	y	b	a
d	q	s	x	z	c	v	b	n	h	j	y	f	t	o	d
r	e	d	f	t	q	w	e	r	t	y	h	i	o	g	o
a	s	d	k	e	s	t	r	e	l	f	e	g	h	c	w
g	l	z	x	c	v	b	n	m	l	k	a	j	h	o	p
o	f	t	r	y	w	s	d	f	y	u	t	g	h	t	i
n	a	s	c	v	b	n	m	z	x	d	e	r	t	t	p
f	q	w	e	r	t	f	o	x	t	y	e	i	o	o	i
l	z	x	c	v	f	d	s	a	f	g	r	u	y	n	t
y	q	e	d	c	v	t	y	u	i	s	n	i	p	e	p

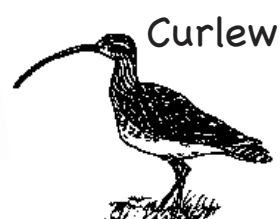
Sundew



Meadow Pipit



Dragonfly



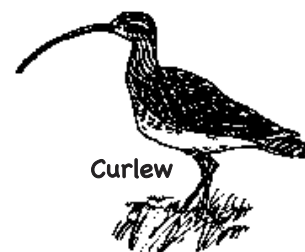
Curlew



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Bogland Crossword

Frog

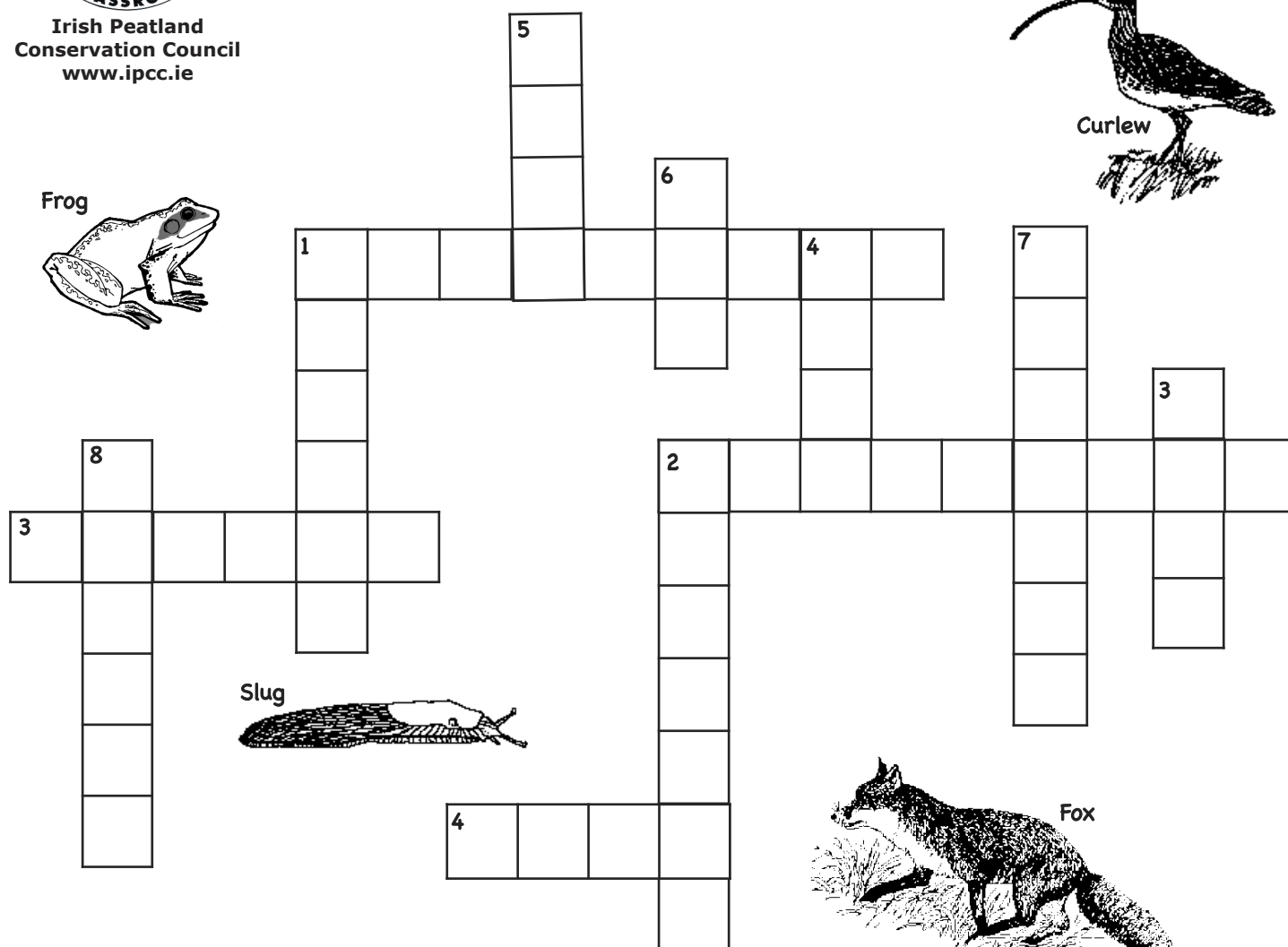


Curlew

Slug



Fox



Across

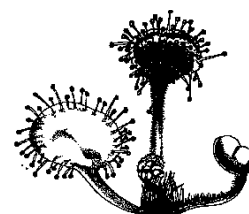
1. This bird is called the heather hen as it eats heather
2. A plant with white fluffy seed heads in June and July
3. A plant that traps and eats insects
4. A mammal that eats plants on the bog, and often is mistaken for a rabbit

Down

1. This type of bog is found in the midlands of Ireland
2. This type of bog is found in the uplands of Ireland
3. *Sphagnum* _____ is the bog builder
4. This invertebrate is like a snail but does not carry its house around with it
5. An amphibian that lays frog spawn in bog pools in the Spring
6. One of the top carnivores on the bog is a mammal with a red coat and bushy tail
7. The red grouse feeds on this plant
8. This bird has a long curled beak



Heather



Sundew



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Investigating Bogs and Climate page 14

Bogs are made up of water and dead plants. The water table is so high that no natural decomposers like worms live in bogs. As a result bogs are made up of dead plants that have not broken down to release their nutrients and therefore store carbon.

Visit Discovering the Wild Boglands 3rd and 4th Class worksheets if you would like to investigate how bogs store water

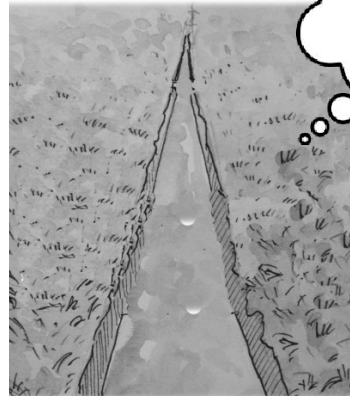
What is the gas that
we find in smoke?



In Ireland we drain bogs to cut the peat for fuel. By draining the bogs we loose the water stored in the bog and natural decomposers begin to break down the dead plant material that was stored there for many years. While burning the peat and draining bogs the plant material in the bog is breaking down and a gas is released called CO₂. Do you know what this stands for? _____

CO₂ also known as carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that is affecting our weather. Another name for weather is climate and scientists now believe that our climate is changing and this will affect each and everyone of us.

Have a classroom discussion about climate change. Use your local library and the internet to find out some of the affects climate change will have on our planet.



What is the gas that
is emitted from the
bogs when they are
drained for peat
harvesting?

Can you name three changes that are occurring around the world because of climate change?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Investigating Carbon Dioxide

Carbon dioxide is invisible, we cannot see it. In a chemical reaction we can make carbon dioxide.

You will need:
1 500ml plastic bottle
1 x measuring jug
1 x vinegar
1 x baking soda
1 x balloon
1 x plastic funnel

- Step 1: Using the funnel fill the balloon with baking soda
- Step 2: Measure 125ml of vinegar into the jug and pour this into the 500ml bottle
- Step 3: Without mixing the vinegar and baking soda, place the top of the balloon onto the top of the bottle
- Step 4: Predict what will happen the balloon when you mix





Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Investigating Bogs and Climate

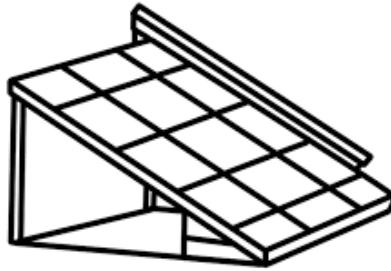
We know by burning peat in our power stations and by draining the bogs we are releasing lots of carbon dioxide into our environment.

This is causing our weather to change.

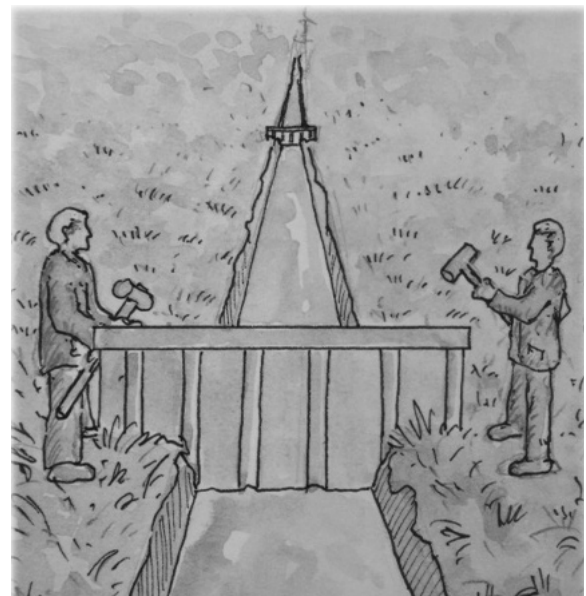
Is there anything we can do?

Firstly we can make electricity in a way that does not release carbon dioxide?

1. Can you name the two energies shown in the pictures on the left?
2. Can you name another way to make electricity without creating carbon dioxide?



Bogs also release carbon when they are drained. In Ireland there is lots of work going on to try and re-wet the bogs by blocking drains. By blocking the drains the water will stay on the bog and encourage the growth of the bog building moss. Can you name the bog building moss?



Renewable verses Non Renewable Energy

There are many ways to make electricity today. Some are renewable energies meaning we can use them again and again while some are non-renewable energies meaning we can only use them once before having to harvest more. Below are a number of ways we make electricity in Ireland. Have a classroom discussion on what energies your class think are renewable and non-renewable then circle the renewable energies sources below.

Wind

Gas

Oil

Solar

Geothermal

Hydro

Coal

Peat



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Make your own Wind Turbine page 16

Wind energy is an example of a renewable energy and today there are many proposals to build wind turbines on bogs around Ireland. You can make your own wind turbine. Your wind turbine must meet the following criteria:

1. It must be free standing
2. The blades must revolve three times when held 20cm distance from a hairdryer

Use this planning sheet to help prepare your design and decide what equipment you need. Good Luck!

Draw Your Wind Turbine Design

Equipment you will need to make your turbine

Record any changes you have to make to your design during construction



Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Choosing Peat Free in the School Garden

Making a Classroom Wormery

Worms are the wonders of our soil making it fertile and ready to grow flowers and vegetables. Although you won't find worms in bogs the peat in our bogs has been used for many years in our gardens as a compost. You can help protect Irish bogs by choosing peat free in your school garden and making your own classroom wormery.

Visit Discovering the Wild Boglands 3rd and 4th Class worksheets if you would like to investigate why there are no worms in bogs

A wormery uses the brandling worm also known as the tiger worm to break down your classroom unavoidable food waste into compost. Suitable items for composting include banana skins, peelings, apple cores, tea bags or any other food item that comes from a plant.



You will need

- Plastic bin with a lid
- Tray
- Drill
- Tiger worms - you can get the worms in horse manure, from a local fishing shop or from Johnstown Recycling and Worm Farm in Westmeath
- Sheet of newspaper
- Some banana peels, apple cores and tea bags
- Gravel
- Plastic bag
- Leaves and shredded paper if you need to make a bedding for the worms

Instructions

Step 1: Use the drill or ask a parent/teacher to drill holes around the bottom of the bin

Step 2: Fill 5cm deep of gravel into the bottom of the bin

Step 3: Place a sheet of plastic over the top of the gravel and punch holes in it - this will help stop your worms escaping!

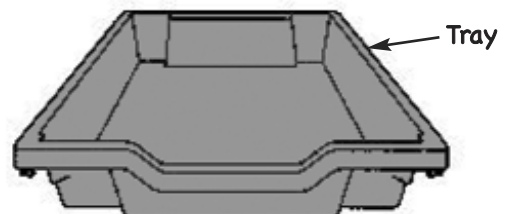
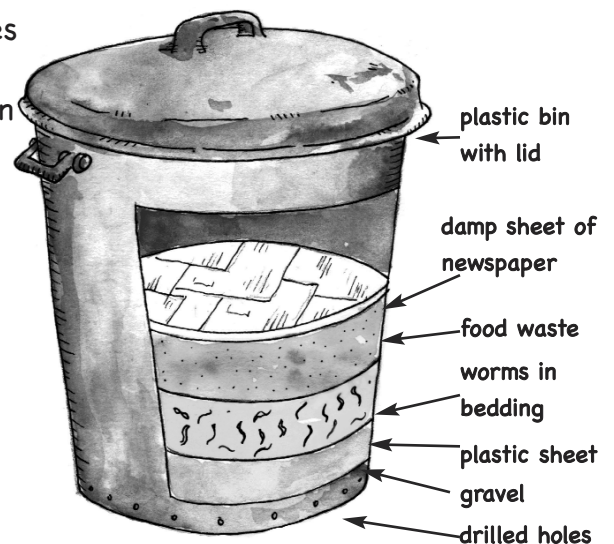
Step 4: Add your worms into the bin along with bedding. You can make a bedding using damp leaves and shredded paper or they may be already in a bedding if you have bought them

Step 5: Add plant food waste into the bin

Step 6: Cover the worms and the food waste with a damp sheet of newspaper. This will help prevent flies

Step 7: As food waste is wet you may find a liquid draining from the bin - sit the bin into a tray to avoid any spills. This liquid is called worm tea and is a great fertiliser when diluted 50:50

Step 8: Place your wormery outside or in your classroom and feed the worms with a tasty meal at least once a week





Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Bogland Percentages

Frogs are amphibians. Do you know what this means? Ireland has three native amphibians, the Common Frog, Smooth Newt and Natterjack Toad.

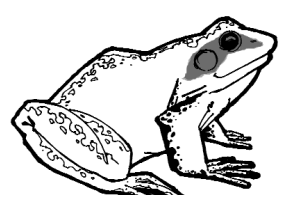
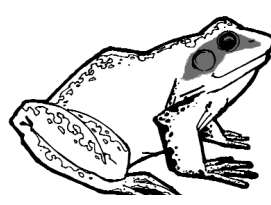
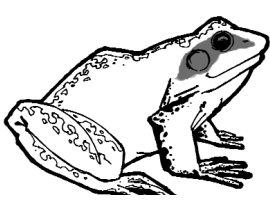
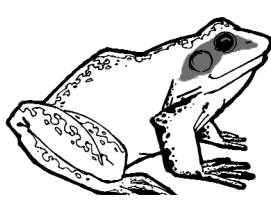
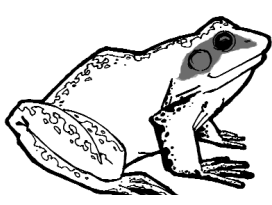
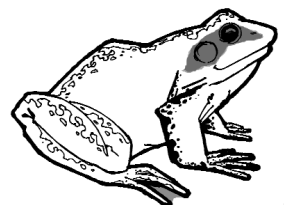
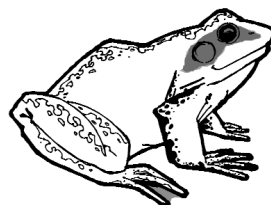
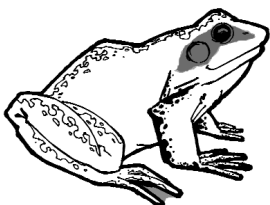
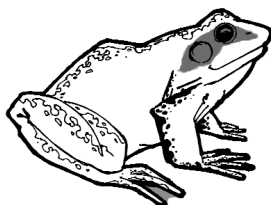
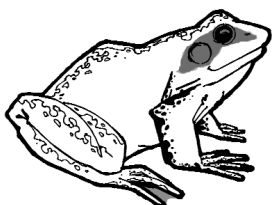
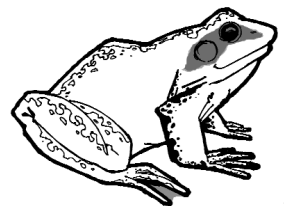
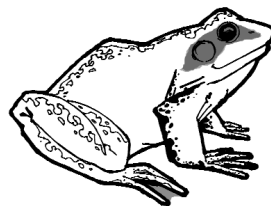
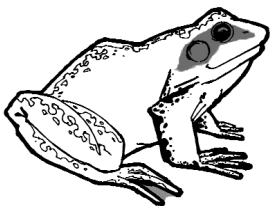
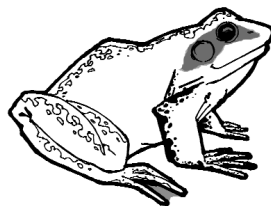
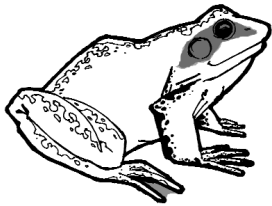
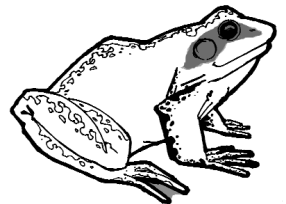
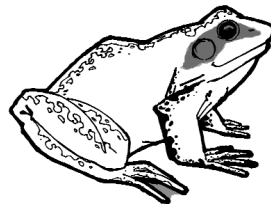
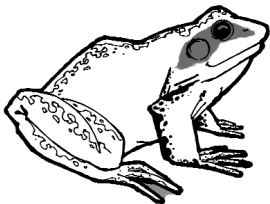
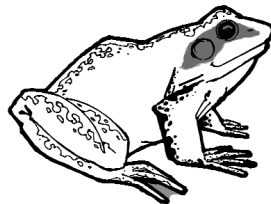
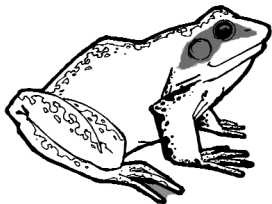
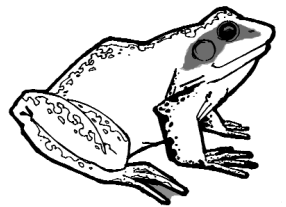
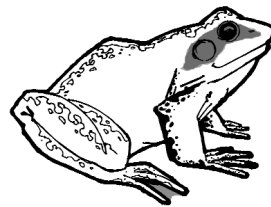
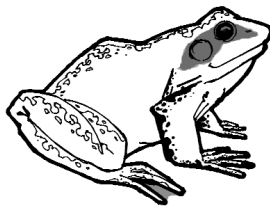
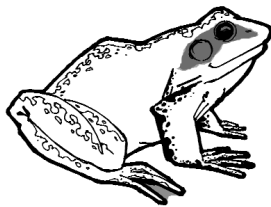
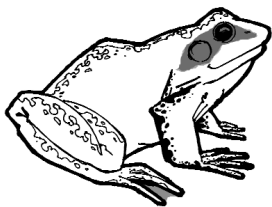
How many frogs are on this page?

Colour 40% of the frogs green

Colour 20% of the frogs brown

Colour 16% of the frogs purple

Colour 12% of the frogs red





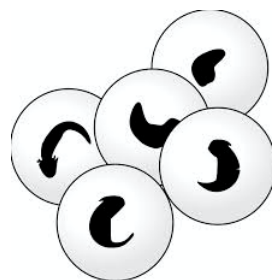
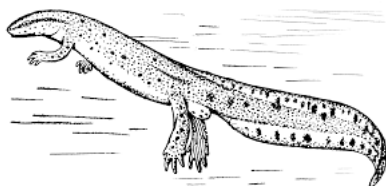
Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie

Lifecycle of the Smooth Newt page 19

Newts are amphibians like Frogs. This means they need water to complete their lifecycle. The Smooth Newt like the Common Frog is found in every county of Ireland. Ireland's third amphibian is the Natterjack Toad but these can only be found living in Co. Kerry and Co. Wexford.

Visit Discovering the Wild Boglands 3rd and 4th Class worksheets if you would like to explore the lifecycle of the common frog

Newts lay eggs in May on the underside of leaves in water. The male Newt has dark black spots all over his body while the female newt has small black spots on her belly. Both have an orange belly!



The eggs hatch and the young emerge. The young newts are called larva and live underwater until they are ready to emerge onto land

The larva of the newt breathes under water using external gills located at the back of their heads.



Take Part in The Hop To It Frog Survey - bringing ICT into the Classroom

- The Irish Peatland Conservation Council carry out the National Frog Hop To It Survey each year. If you have seen frogs in your local area, record the name of the area, take a description of the site, the date and what stage of the frog lifecycle you saw. Then follow the instructions to submit your frog record online -
- Step 1:** visit www.ipcc.ie on your school internet
 - Step 2:** Click the 'Help IPCC' tab in the header banner
 - Step 3:** Click into the link for National Hop To It Frog Survey Card
 - Step 4:** Complete your frog details and press submit

Raised Bog Summary Worksheet

page 20

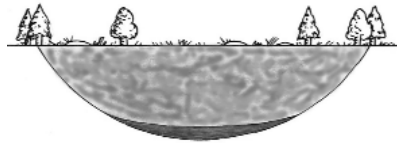
There are two types of bog in Ireland r _ _ _ _ _ bog and b _ _ _ _ _ bog.

Raised bog started to form 10,000 years ago at the end of the last Ice Age. Using the diagrams below name the stages of raised bog formation:

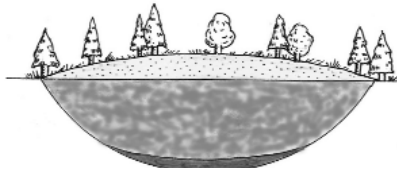
Stage 1: _ _ _ _ _



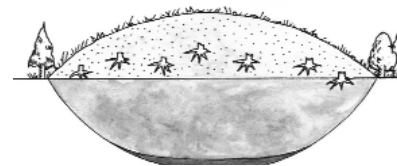
Stage 2: _ _ _



Stage 3: _ _ _ _ _

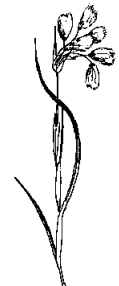
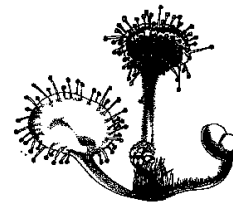


Stage 4: _ _ _ _ _



Sphagnum moss is the bog builder it grows _ _ _ _ _ and holds _ _ times its own weight in water.

There are hundreds of bogland plants can you identify these bogland plants using your plant dials:



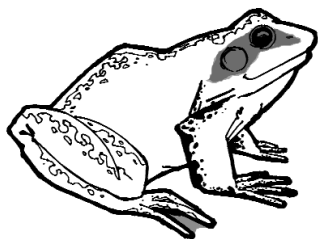
If you were to visit a bogland the animals that live there would hide. Record three signs that you might look for to help you identify what animals live in the bog:

1. _____

2. _____

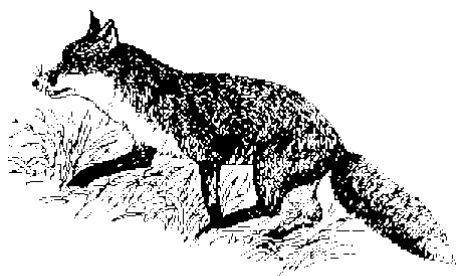


Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.ipcc.ie













How many times can we use renewable energy? _____

Peat is an example of a

☐

Renewable Energy

☐

Non-renewable Energy

What is the gas that is emitted when we burn peat in Ireland's power stations?

What is another name for a weather change? _____

Can you name three examples of how a weather change may affect us?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

How can you help to protect the boglands of Ireland?



For further information on the bogs of Ireland contact the Irish Peatland Conservation Council, visit IPCC's website at www.ipcc.ie or why not visit the Bog of Allen Nature Centre in Lullymore, Co. Kildare R51 V293.

Tel: 045-860133 or e-mail: boas@ipcc.ie

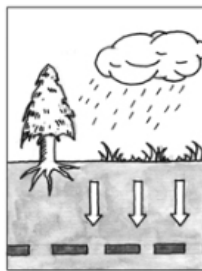
Blanket Bog Summary Worksheet

page 22

There are two types of bog in Ireland r _ _ _ _ _ bog and b _ _ _ _ _ bog.

Blanket bog started to form 4,000 years ago. Using the diagrams below name the stages of blanket bog formation:

Can you name the stages of blanket bog formation?



f _ _ _ _ _

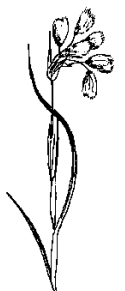
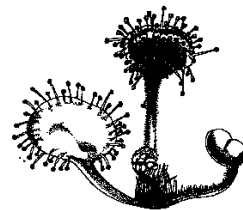
i _ _ _
pan

S _ _ _ _ _
m _ _ _

b _ _ _ _ _
b _ _

Sphagnum moss is the bog builder it grows _ _ _ _ _ and holds _ _ times its own weight in water.

There are hundreds of bogland plants can you identify these bogland plants using your plant dials:



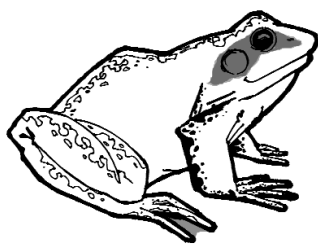
If you were to visit a bogland the animals that live there would hide. Name three signs that you might look for to help you identify what animals live in the bog:

1. _____

2. _____

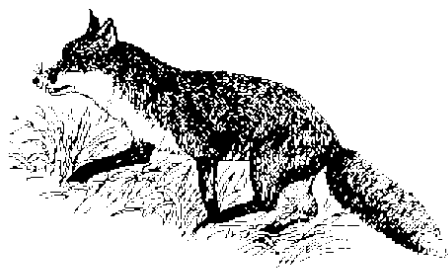


Irish Peatland
Conservation Council
www.incc.ie













How many times can we use renewable energy? _____

Peat is an example of a

☐

Renewable Energy

☐

Non-renewable Energy

What is the gas that is emitted when we burn peat in Ireland's power stations?

What is another name for a weather change? _____

Can you name three examples of how a weather change may affect us?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

How can you help to protect the boglands of Ireland?



For further information on the bogs of Ireland contact the Irish Peatland Conservation Council, visit IPCC's website at www.ipcc.ie or why not visit the Bog of Allen Nature Centre in Lullymore, Co. Kildare R51 V293.

Tel: 045 860122 or e-mail: help@ipcc.ie