



# Quiz

Are you a Peat Pro or a Bog Beginner?  
This quiz will test your knowledge about  
our wet and wonderful peat bogs!

## Questions

1. How much of the UK's land surface is covered by peatlands? 2%, 10% or 30%?
2. How many types of peatland habitats do we have in the UK?
3. How long does it take to create 1 cm of peat? 1 year, 10 years or 100 years?
4. If you filled one and a half buckets full of peat, how many grams of carbon would you have? 75g, 450g or 1000g?
5. What is the name of the moss that creates peat?
6. How much of our drinking water comes from the UK's hills, which are mostly covered in peat bogs? 25%, 60% or 70%?
7. A famous 'bog body' was discovered in a Cheshire peat bog and now lives in the British Museum – do you know what he is called?
8. What does the round-leaved sundew eat?
9. What stores more carbon – all the world's peatlands or all the world's forests?
10. What plant resembling a 'hare's-tail' does the large heath caterpillar feed on?

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1. 10% – enough space to hold 1.6 million cricket matches all at once!  
2. 5 – blanket bog, lowland raised bog and fen.  
3. 10 years – just 1mm of peat forms every year so it takes hundreds of years for an entire peat bog to form.  
4. 1000g (or 1kg) – which means healthy peat bogs can help us fight climate change by keeping carbon locked up in the ground.  
5. Sphagnum – peat is made mostly of dead or decaying fragments of sphagnum moss.  
6. 70% - healthy peat bogs filter water coming from the hills, meaning it costs less for water companies to treat it and helps make it safer for us to drink.  
7. Lindow Man – peat bogs are amazing at preserving historical artefacts as the wet, low-nutrient conditions slows down the decaying process – Lindow Man is thought to have died in the Iron Age!  
8. Insects! To survive sundews (and butterworts and bladderworts) had to adapt to the low nutrient conditions of peat bogs, so eat insects to top up their diet.  
9. Peatlands – even though they only cover 5% of the world's surface, peatlands hold twice as much carbon as all the world's forests.  
10. Cottongrass – hare's-tail cottongrass is their main foodplant, although they may also be found on common cottongrass and jointed rush.