





Globally peat covers 3% of the land's surface but stores one third of the earth's soil carbon.



Upland peat is between 1 - 2 meters deep. In Ireland, peatlands store 1085 mega tonnes of carbon.



What is a blanket bog?

Blanket bogs are made from peat- the partially decomposed remains of plants laid down over centuries on flat or gently sloping ground.



8% of the world's blanket bog are in Ireland.



▲ 90%

Peat is 90% water and only 10% solid material.



A healthy, growing bog must have water within 10cm of the surface for 90% of the year



85%

85% of Irelands peatlands have been lost





Irish blanket bogs are among the best in Europe for plant and animal life.

Why are blanket bogs important?



A 15cm thick peat layer contains more carbon per hectare than a tropical forest.



68% of Irish people get their drinking water from peatland catchments.



Bogs prevent times their own



Interreg Northern Ireland - Ireland - Scotland

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flooding because they can hold 20 weight in water.

Blanket bog habitat supports protected species like hen harriers, snipe & red grouse.







Threats to blanket bogs come from drying out the peat by:



Peat harvesting/ turf cutting



Peat erosion



Unmanaged/ unregulated burning



Overgrazing



Scrubbing up with trees and alien invasives like rhododendron



Afforestation

What can we do to protect the bog?



Control/ regulate peat and turf cutting especially sausage cutting machine



Control cattle grazing. Extensive, free ranging animals are best



Control heather burning



Use a wildfire management



Don't use peat products in your garden



Don't plant conifers on upland peat

Alternative fuel sources to cut turf



Locally grown timber



Wood pellets



Solar panels or heat pumps (grants available)

What can we do to Restore the bog?



Drain blocking to raise the bog's water table.



Remove scrub and rhododendron



Repairing erosion scars like peat hags by reprofiling – making slopes gentler so plants can grow