

Bogtastic ACTIVITIES

Make a food web

- I. Before looking at the info cards can you make some predictions about which species eat what?
- **2.** Lay out your species (if you have a larger piece of paper/card use this to lay them out on) with the plants at the bottom and the species with the highest predator/prey scores at the top.
- If you don't have card/paper to draw on you could use string for step 3.
- 3. Now have a go and drawing lines between them to show which species is being eaten by which.
- 4. Check the info cards when you have had a go – did you predict any correctly? Adjust the lines to match what you've learnt.
- 5. Try taking a species out how would this disappearance affect other species in the web?

Bogtastic ACTIVITIES

Bogtastic PAIRS

- I. Shuffle the cards. 2. Lay the cards out face down – don't look
- at what they are. 3. Turn the cards over two at a time. When you turn over two cards which have the same species on them, take them out
- of play. **4.** Take turns with the other player.
- The first to win all the pairs is the winner.
- You could also play Bogtastic snap!

Make your own TRUMP CARDS

Different types of habitats link together to form an important network for wildlife. Choose another habitat to study such as woodland.

Create your own Trump cards by researching the species that you might find there. Try to include all the groups below: Plants, Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians,

Insects, Birds, Molluscs, Arachnids

Bogtastic ACTIVITIES



Head to the virtual Bogtastic van to learn more about our precious bogs.



Moors for the Future Partnership delivers landscape-scale blanket bog restoration, alongside a programme of research and monitoring, with public engagement across the Peak District and South Pennine moors. www.moorsforthefuture.org.uk





Bogtastic	Bogtastic factor	6
TRUMP CARDS	Camouflage	9
	Speed	10
Reptile: Zootoca	Predator	7
vivipara	Size	4



Bogtastic	Bogtastic factor	6
TRUMP CARDS	Camouflage	6
	Speed	8
Insect: Cicindela	Predator	7
campestris	Size	1

Bogtastic TRUMP CARDS Camouflage 8 Speed 10 **Bird:** Pluvialis apricaria Predator 4 5 Size

Golden Plover

9

Bilberry Bumblebee



Bogtastic TRUMP CARD	Bogtastic factor	8
TRUMP CARD	S Camouflage	3
	Speed	6
Insect: Bombus	Predator	1
monticola	Size	1



Bogtastic	Bogtastic factor	9
TRUMP CARDS	Camouflage	1
	Speed	I
Plant:	Predator	I
Eriophorum	Size	7



Bogtastic factor	5
Camouflage	1
Speed	1
Predator	1
Size	8
	Camouflage Speed Predator

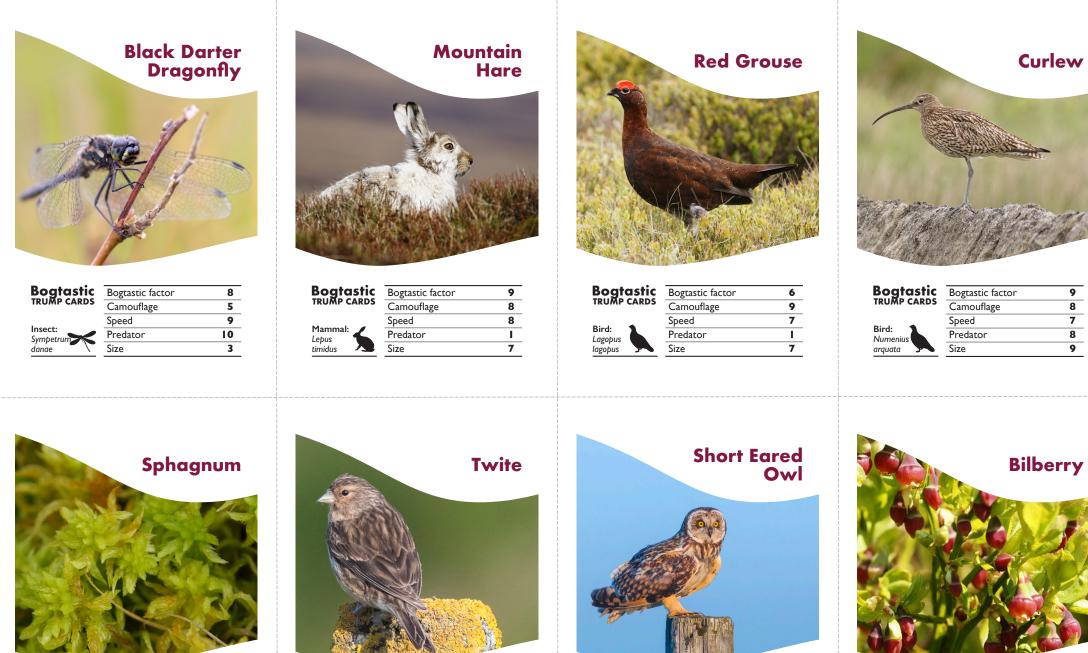


Bogtastic TRUMP CARDS	Bogtastic factor	6
TRUMP CARDS	Camouflage	8
	Speed	6
Insect: Callophyrs	Predator	I
rubi	Size	I



Bogtastic factor	10
S Camouflage	7
Speed	3
Predator	7
Size	2
	S Camouflage Speed Predator





4

Bogtas TRUMP CA	stic	Bogtastic factor	10
TRUMP CA	RDS	Camouflage	5
		Speed	I
Moss: Sphagnum	Predator	I	
sphagnann spp.	1	Size	2



Size

flavirostris

-	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	
Bogtastic	Bogtastic factor	8
Bogtastic TRUMP CARDS	Bogtastic factor Camouflage	8
Bogtastic TRUMP CARDS Bird: Asio	Camouflage	10

Bogtastic TRUMP CARDS	Bogtastic factor	5
TRUMP CARDS	Camouflage	I
Blank . No	Speed	I

Predator

Size

T

6

Plant :

myrtillus

Vaccinium





Bogtastic FACT FILE

Scientific name : Zootoca vivipara

Category : Reptile

About : Our most widespread reptile. In spring they bask in the open to absorb the sun's heat. They hibernate from October-April.

Eats : Small insects

Eaten by : Stoats, weasels and birds of prey **Fantastic fact :** If grabbed by a predator, the lizard can shed its tail and run away and leave its wriggling tail behind.



Bogtastic FACT FILE

Scientific name : Cicindela campestris

Category : Insect

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About : Ferocious adults hunt in sunny, sandy spots on paths from April to September. Their larva (young) live in burrows and ambush prey that wanders too near!

Eats : Spiders, caterpillars and ants

Eaten by : Dragonflies, lizards, wading birds

Fantastic fact :

UK's fastest running insect at 0.5m a second, the human equivalent of 50 metres a second.



Bogtastic FACT FILE

Scientific name : Pluvialis abricaria

Category : Bird

About : Golden plovers migrate to spend the winter at the coasts and estuaries. They return to the moors in spring.

Eats : Small insects and worms

Eaten by : Birds of prey

Fantastic fact : Golden plovers can fly at speeds of up to 60mph.





Bogtastic FACT FILE

Scientific name : Bombus monticola

Category : Insect

About : Has bright yellow bands on the thorax and red hairs on the abdomen.

Eats : Gathers pollen from clover, bilberry and heather

Eaten by : Birds, mice and lizards

Fantastic fact : Bilberry bumblebees nest on or in the ground, often using old animal burrows.



Scientific name : Eriophorum angustifolium

Category : Plant

About : Looks like tufts of cotton wool swaying in the breeze. Grows in blanket bog areas, where it flowers from April-June.

Eats : Uses soil, water and sunlight to grow

Eaten by : Mountain hares

Fantastic fact :

In the past, the flowers were used for stuffing pillows, wound dressings and baby nappies.



Eaten by : Mountain hares and red grouse

Fantastic fact : Local people used to use heather to make a type of broom called a 'besom' to sweep their cottage floors.



Bogtastic FACT FILE

Scientific name : Callophyrs rubi

Category : Insect

About : Small, iridescent adults can be spotted March to June where they breed and lay eggs on moorland plants. Caterpillars pupate in undergrowth and emerge as butterflies in spring.

Eats : Caterpillars eat bilberry and gorse

Eaten by : Birds

Fantastic fact : Green Hairstreak pupae can actually make an audible squeaking noise.



Scientific name : Drosera

Category : Plant

About : Carnivorous plants which live in wet habitats, where the acidic soil conditions limits the amount of nutrients it can get, so they supplement their diet by trapping insects with their sticky leaves.

Eats : Insects

Eaten by : Caterpillars

Fantastic fact : Sundews are found on every continent except Antarctica.



Black Darter Dragonfly



Bogtastic FACT FILE

Scientific name : Sympetrum danae

Category : Insect

About : The male is black with yellow spots on the sides, the females and young are brownish yellow. This bog loving dragonfly can be seen from April to September.

Eats : Small flying insects

Eaten by : Birds

Fantastic fact :

This is the smallest British dragonfly.



Scientific name : Lepus timidus Category : Mammal

About : Native to the Scottish Highlands, but introduced to the Peak District in the 19th Century. Prefers areas of mixed heather and cotton grass moorland.

Eats : Heather, gorse and grasses

Eaten by : Birds of prey

Fantastic fact : Its coat turns from brown to white in the winter, to camouflage with the snow.



Bogtastic FACT FILE

Scientific name : Lagopus lagopus

Category : Bird

About : A plump bird a little smaller than a chicken. Can be spotted on moorland as it flies out of the heather with rapid, whirring wingbeats.

Eats : Heather and small insects

Eaten by : Birds of prey

Fantastic fact : No other bird in the world depends so heavily on heather for shelter, food and breeding habitat.



Scientific name : Numenius arguata

Category : Bird

About : A tall wading bird with long legs and a long, downward-curving beak. They feed by probing their beak into damp soil.

Eats : Spiders, crustaceans and worms

Eaten by : Stoats, weasels and foxes

Fantastic fact :

The curlew is named after its sad, loud "cur-lee" call which can be heard in springtime.



Bogtastic FACT FILE

Scientific name : Sphagnum spp. Category : Moss

About : Sphagnum mosses play a vital role in the creation of peat bogs; they hold water like a sponge, provide essential nutrients to the soil and help to prevent to decay of dead plant material.

Eats : Uses soil, water and sunlight to grow

Eaten by : No predators

Fantastic fact :

Peat is largely made up of sphagnum, which has partly rotted down over hundreds of years.



Category : Bird

About : A small sociable bird which nests under rocky crags or in patches of bracken, heather and bilberry on the moors. They migrate to coastal areas in winter.

Eats : Seeds

Eaten by : Stoats, weasels and birds of prey

Fantastic fact : Twites sometimes gather in flocks with other finches. A flock of finches can be called a 'charm' or a 'trembling'.



Bogtastic FACT FILE

Scientific name : Asio flammeus

Category : Bird

About : Mainly hunts in the daytime, flying low over moorland and grassland.

Eats : Small birds, mice and voles

Eaten by : Foxes

Fantastic fact : Some short eared owls migrate here from Europe in the winter, and can sometimes be seen flying over the sea.



Scientific name : Vaccinium myrtillus

Category : Plant

About : A small bush which has tiny pink flowers in spring, followed by small blue berries in summer.

Eats : Uses soil, water and sunlight to grow

Eaten by : Caterpillars, mountain hares

Fantastic fact : Bilberry has lots of local names across the UK, including blaeberry, whortleberry, wimberry, whinberry and urts.

