

Bogs

Bogs are peatlands that have deep deposits (>40 cm) of poorly decomposed organic material (referred to as peat). They are elevated above the surrounding terrain and receive water and most nutrients from precipitation. Bogs are the most nutrient-poor wetlands in the western boreal forest.

Ecological Benefits

- * Due to deep organic deposits, bogs store large amounts of carbon and help to moderate climate change
- * Important habitat for the threatened woodland caribou
- * Important water storage/recharge areas on the landscape that release water in dry periods and store water in wet periods

Types of Bogs

- * *Treed Bog*: Sparsely vegetated and stunted (<10 m) black spruce with sphagnum moss and low-lying shrubs
- * *Shrubby Bog*: Low-lying shrubs and sphagnum moss
- * *Open Bog*: sphagnum moss dominated with sparse non-woody vegetation



Treed Bog



Shrubby Bog



Open Bog



Treed Bog (note >25-60% canopy closure)



Sphagnum Moss

Identifying Characteristics

Vegetation

- * Low plant diversity due to lack of nutrients
- * Tree and ground lichens can be abundant
- * *Treed Bog*: stunted black spruce (25- 60% canopy closure) with sphagnum moss ground cover (>20%)
- * *Shrubby Bog*: low-lying shrubs (e.g. Labrador tea, bog cranberry >25%) with sphagnum moss (>20%) tree cover <25%
- * *Open Bog*: sphagnum moss dominated with scattered herbs/forbs, such as cotton grass and sedges; tree and shrub cover <25%

Hydrology

- * *Water source*: precipitation from snow and rain
- * Stagnant, non-flowing systems isolated from surface run-off and groundwater/ nutrients
- * Capillary action of sphagnum moss maintains the water table at or below the ground surface



- ① black spruce
- ② bog cranberry
- ③ sphagnum moss
- ④ Labrador tea
- ⑤ cloudberry

water table mineral soil organic matter

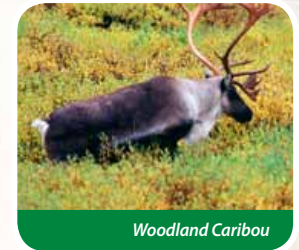


Soil

- * Peat deposits (> 40 cm) accumulating over long periods of time because decomposition is very slow in the wet, cool, anoxic (oxygen deprived) environment
- * Two distinct peat layers (*above*):
 - Acrotelm - living top layer (30-50 cm)
 - Catotelm - lower, non-living layer



Solitary Sandpiper



Woodland Caribou



Resources

- * Ducks Unlimited Canada Natural Values Fact Sheet Series (ducks.ca/naturalvalues)
- * Field Guide to the Wetlands of the Boreal Plains Ecozone of Canada (ducks.ca/boreal-field-guide)
- * Ducks Unlimited Canada Western Boreal Program (borealforest.ca)

