

Für einen bunten Tag!
Obarvaj svoj dan!
Colour your day!



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ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE ORIGIN OF THE PEAT MOORS AND WHO ARE THEIR “INHABITANTS”?

The formation of the peat moors took thousands of years

Today the peat moors are reckoned to be about **8000 years old**. The **remains of dead plants and animals** began to collect on the clay and sand, weather-beaten tonalite, which are impervious sediments. Slowly a thick layer of peat formed, accumulating on the original base, and together the surface vegetation is also rising.

Characteristics of the peat moors' flora and fauna

Peat moors represent a unique ecosystem, because its living space has a long list of very rare, endangered and endemic species of plants and animals. Among the moor plants **numerous rarities and peculiarities** can be traced, as for example the fly-eating, round-leaved sundew and among the protected species the rusty-leaved Alpenrose. It is also possible to observe the Alpine newt and on the Planje, an extensive stretch of manmade mountain pastureland, the viviparous lizard. In the **world of insects** are particularly numerous those that are common to water and marsh habitats. Among them are a large number of rare species of insects and beetles and butterflies (Cranberry blue and the Giant peacock moth, the biggest butterfly in Europe). Due to this visits to the peat moors are subject to a **special nature protection regime**.