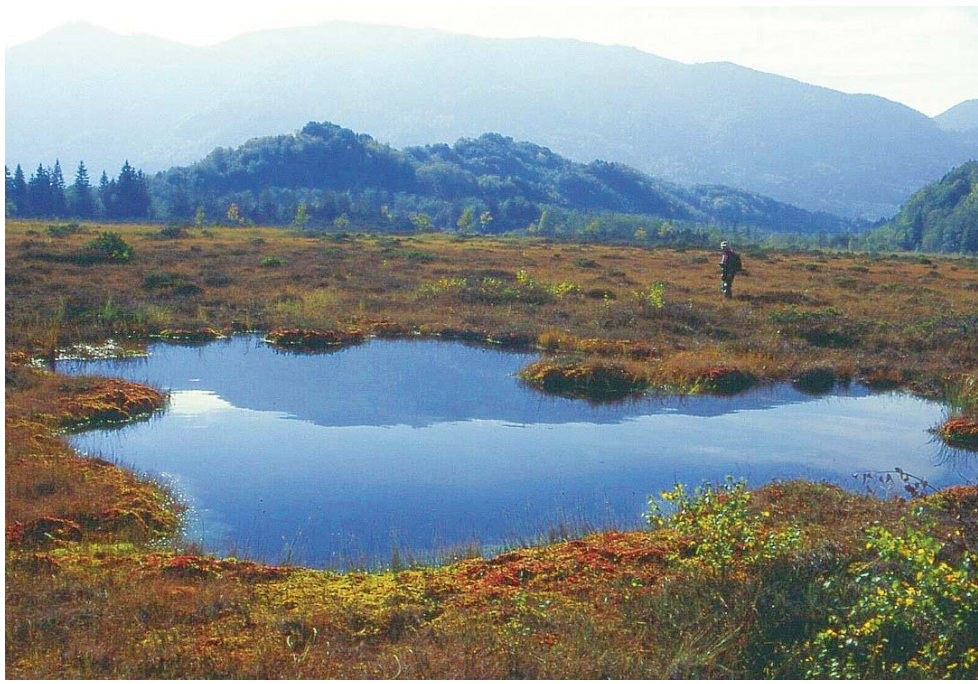
Surwold Meeting, Germany. Photo: Raimo Sopo, November 1997. (§ 1.3)



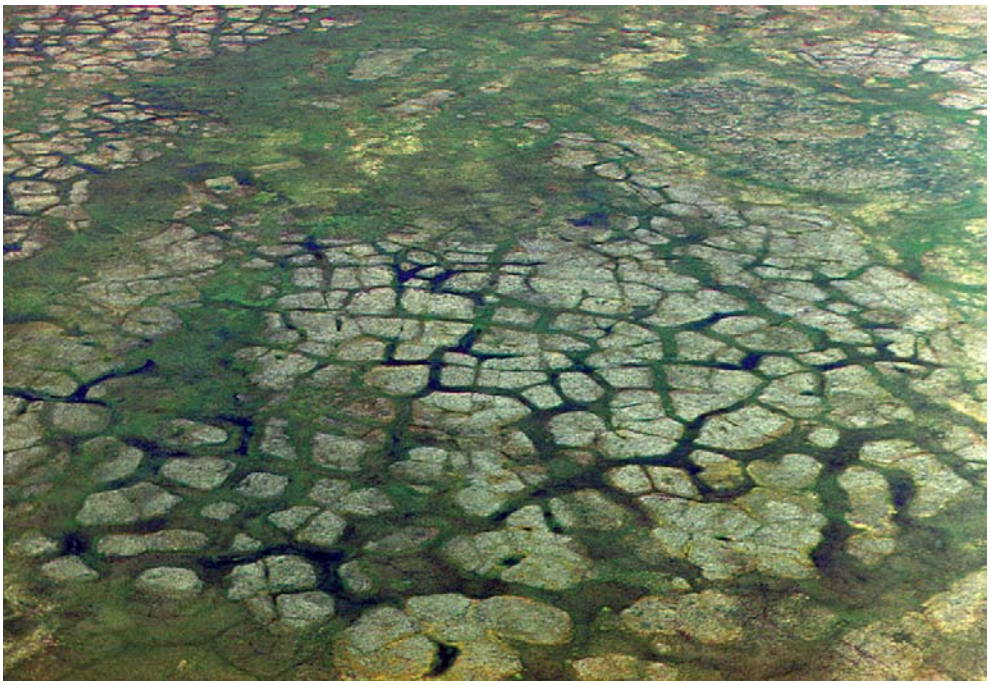
The Murnauer Moos, one of the last living mires of Germany. Photo: Michael Succow, October 1997. (§ 2.3)

Martimoaapa, a large mire complex in northern Finland. Photo: Aarno Torvinen . (§ 2.3)

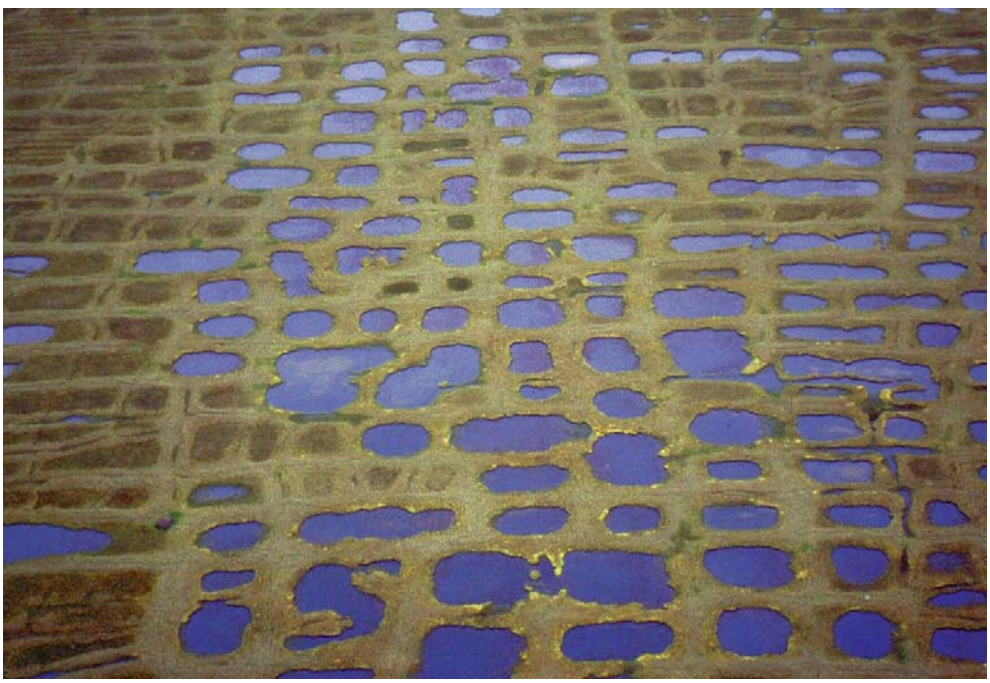
Kettlehole mire on the Onega peninsula, White Sea, Russia.Photo: Michael Succow, July 1997. (§ 2.3)

Peatland-lake landscape in West Siberia, Russia. Photo: Michael Succow, August 2001. (§ 2.3)

Palsa mire in the central part of West Siberia, Russia. Photo: Andrey Sirin.(§ 2.3)



Polygon mires from aircraft. Northern part of West Siberia, Russia. Photo: Ludmila Usova. (§ 2.3.)



Polygon mires in the Lena Delta, Yakutia, Russia. Photo: Michael Succow, August 1997. (§ 2.3)

Marine transgression mires (left) bordering bogs (right) in the Northern Dwina area, Archangelsk, Russia. Photo: Michael Succow, June 1999. (§ 2.3)

The red Sphagnum magellanicum, *one of the most abundant* Sphagnum *species in the world, in Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. Photo: Hans Joosten, March 2000. (§ 2.7)*

*Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*), Finland. Photo: Markku Aikioniemi. (§ 2.7)*

Sloping fen on the Onega peninsula, White Sea, Russia, with Eriophorum latifolium (Cyperaceae)*. Photo: Michael Succow, July 1997. (§ 2.7)*

Bog prepared for milled peat extraction, Ireland. Photo: Bord na Móna. (§3.4.1 (a))

Vacuum harvester, Canada. Photo: Premier Tech. (§ 3.4.1 (a))

*Lettuce (*Lactuca sativum *var*. capitáda*) grown in a peat-based blocking medium, Germany. Photo: Klasmann-Deilmann GmbH. (§ 3.4.1 (ab))*

Litter peat used as bedding material for cattle, pigs, poultry, and horses, Finland. Photo: Vapo Oy. (§ 3.4.1 (ac))

Peat-fired power station, Edenderry, Ireland. Photo: Bord na Móna. (§ 3.4.1 (ac))

Reed canary grass (Pharalris arundinacea) for energy production, grown on cutaway peatland sites, Finland. Photo: Vapo Oy. (Table 3/9)

Cloudberries, Finland. Photo: Aarno Torvinen. (§ 3.4.1 (ca))

Scots Pine seedlings planted on a cutaway peatland in Vasikkaneva, Finland. Photo: Raimo Sopo, September 2001. (§ 3.4.1 (ea))

Cattle on a meadow established on a cutaway peatland in Valkeasuo, Finland. Photo Raimo Sopo, July 2001.

Cranberry field, Québec, Canada. Photo: Gerry Hood. (§ 3.4.1 (ea))

Mega Rice project drainage and irrigation channel in 1999, excavated along a tropical peatland watershed in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. Photo: Jack Rieley & Susan Page. (§ 3.4.1 (ea))

Tropical agriculture: smallholding on tropical peat near Kalampangan, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. Photo: Jack Rieley & Susan Page. (§ 3.4.1 (ea))

Pristine peat swamp forest, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia Photo: Jack Rieley & Susan Page. (§ 3.4.1 (eb))

Wood harvesting from a drained peatland area during summer, Finland. Photo: Juhani Päivänen. (§ 3.4.1 (eb))

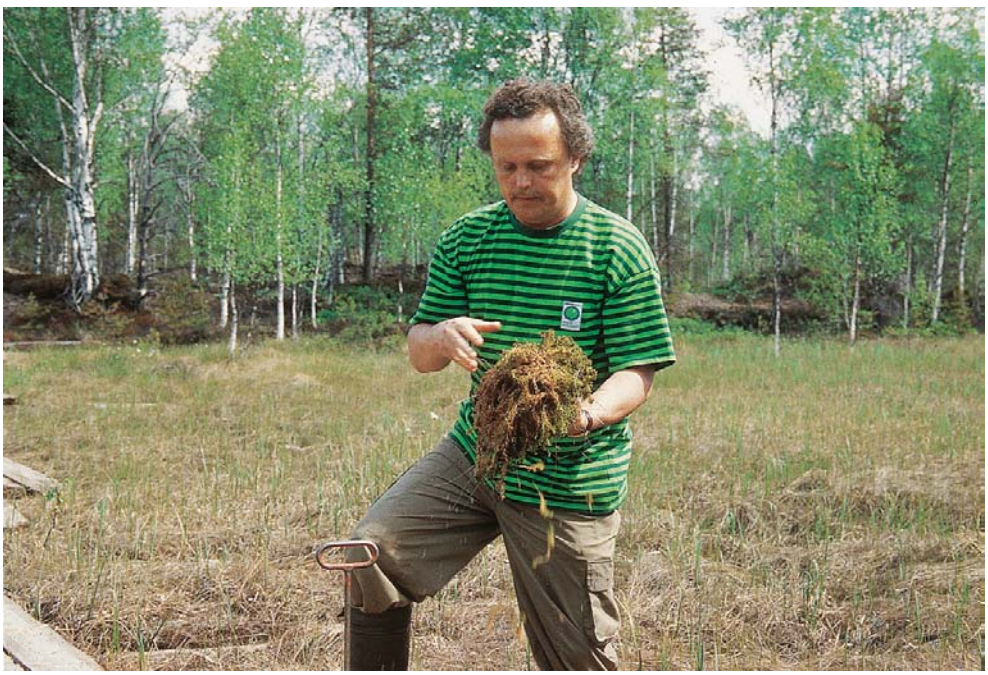
*Recently excavated ditch in peat soil. Mixed tree stand (*Pinus sylvestris, Betula pubescens *and* Picea abies*), Southern Finland. Photo: Juhani Päivänen. (§ 3.4.1 (eb))*

The Watervalvlei mire, an almost pristine percolation peatland in the Highveld of South Africa, threatened by inundation for hydro-electricity. Photo: Jan Sliva, March 2001. (§ 3.4.2)

Fire on a pristine raised bog, central part of European Russia. Photo: Stanislav Vompersky. (§ 3.4.3 (m))

Effect of the 1997 fires on the peat swamp area near Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. Photo: Suwido Limin. (§ 3.4.3 (m))

A shallow lake formed on the bottom of a cutaway peatland in Rantsila, Finland. Photo: Raimo Sopo, September 1997. (§ 5.6.5 (4))



Dr Harri Vasander showing a sample of peat moss taken from a sod peat pit in Aitoneva, Finland about 40 years after peat cutting was finished. Photo: Raimo Sopo, June 1997. (§ 5.6.5 (4))