

University of Leeds Researchers & the Todmorden Rotary Club invite you to send us a photo to let us know:

What Do the Moors Mean to You?

We want to build a **'visual voice'** of what is important about our moors to local people.

Anyone can take part in this project, while you are on the 2016 Boundary Walk or just out and about enjoying the moors.

All you need to do is take a photo of something that represents what the moors on our doorstep mean to you, and send it in to us, telling us why you chose it.

There are no right or wrong answers! We want to see a wide range of moorland images, like the examples here show, so use your photo to tell us what you want to say about the moors.

Email your photos, and a short comment about what that means for you, from your phone or camera to: photo@leeds.ac.uk

Overleaf are some of the amazing facts researchers have discovered about the moors, which show why this landscape, that we see every day, is internationally important, as well as influencing our lives in lots of unseen ways.

A 'visual voice' collage will be created from the images and displayed locally later in the year. Images will be used under creative commons license



Exercise!



Beautiful bog plants



Peat-forming sphagnum moss



Green energy or moorland development?

www.freeimages.co.uk



Archaeology



Drinking water and flood storage and a stunning view!



Bare peat releasing stored carbon and increasing flood risk



dams keeping peat on the moors

What Do the Moors Mean to You?

Did you know that:

Our moors are like the “Amazon of the UK”!

- Our Pennine moors are internationally important – a rare landscape called blanket peat bog.
- The UK has the most blanket peat bog in Europe and 13% of the world’s total.
- Peat soils capture and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which would otherwise add to climate change.
- Peat moorlands store 55 times more carbon than all the forests in the UK.
- 70% of the UK’s drinking water comes from moors like Calderdale’s.
- Healthy moors store water and sphagnum moss slows the flow during storms, which may help reduce flood risk.
- 80% of moors are damaged by pollution, drainage & burning.
- When peat is damaged it can be washed away and lost.
- The brown water in streams contains carbon and costs the water companies (and us) millions of £ to remove.
- Large schemes, funded by the EU and national organisations, to restore the moors are happening on our doorstep at Turley Holes Moor and nearby. See www.moorsforthefuture.org.uk/

