Bog (n.) - a type of wetland with poorly drained ground that is comprised of decaying plant material called peat.



Our bog is packed with insect eating plants, unusual flowering perennials, ferns and grasses. Plants that thrive in bogs must be able to cope with consistently moist, nutrient-poor, low oxygen and acidic conditions. Despite the harsh environment, there is no shortage of unique species that call the bog home.

Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Ocean County



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The Bog Garden



Carnivorous Plants and their Companions

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Can You Spot These, Carnivorous Plants (Insect Eaters)

Pitcher Plants - Sarracenia ssp.

Pitcher plants have modified leaves shaped like tubes. The tubes have downward-facing hairs and a waxy interior. These adaptations help keep the insects trapped. A captured insect will be digested by a mix of water, enzymes, and bacteria.

Sundews - Drosera ssp.

Look for the thread-leaf and spoonleaf sundews in the bog. These little plants are covered with tiny hair-like structures that exude a sticky substance. Insects that get stuck to these leaves are digested.

Venus Flytrap - Dionaea muscipula

The modified leaves of the flytrap are equipped with tiny trigger hairs that alert the leaf to snap shut when disturbed by an unsuspecting insect. Digestive enzymes will be released once the insect is confined in the leaf.

What flowering companion plants can you find?



Did You Know?

Pitcher plants and sundews are the most common carnivorous plants in North America. Amazingly, some are native to Ocean County. These insect eaters are adapted to the acidic, nutrient-poor bogs scattered throughout the Pine Barrens here in New Jersey. Pitcher plants and sundews have evolved to catch and harvest nutrients from insects to supplement their diets.