

OCEANS OF LIFE

eTwinning

WOMEN OF THE OCEAN

2020-2021

Comics

Alphabetic and scratch game

Articles about Oceanic Women





Wonder eTwinner

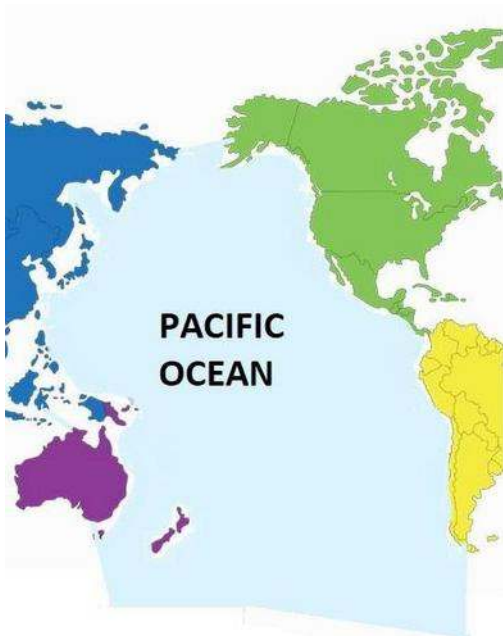
WOMAN
OF THE
OCEAN:
OCEANS
OF LIFE

WOMEN OF THE OCEANS

Agueda Vázquez	5
Anita Conti	8
Elena Barkala	9
Laura Prieto	11
Isabel Barreto	12
Belén Alonso	13
Beatriz Ayala	15
Covadonga Orejas	16
Sylvia Alice Earle	17
Sara Purca	21
Jimena Quirós	23
Elena Touloupaki	24
Carmela Porteiro	27
M ^a Ángeles Alvariño	29
Haenyeo Community	30
Jean Baret	31
Jeanne Villepreux	33
Mary Sears	35
Andrea Marshall	36
Maude Jean Delap	37
How much do you know?	40



IES Atarfe, Granada, Spain
IES Macarena, Sevilla, Spain
CEIP Ciudad de Ceuta, Spain
Ηράκλειο, Greece 11ο Γυμνάσιο Ηρακλείου



▲ PACIFIC OCEAN TEAM

Isabel Barreto
Beatriz Ayala
Belén Alonso
Covadonga Orejas

▼ ATLANTIC OCEAN TEAM

Anita Conti
Agueda Vázquez
Laura Prieto
Elena Barkala



MIXED NATIONALITY TEAMS



▲ INDIAN OCEAN TEAM

Jimena Quirós
Sylvia Alice Earle
Sara Purca
Elena Touloupaki

▼ ARCTIC OCEAN TEAM

M^a Ángeles Alvariño
Carmela Porteiro
Haenyeo Community
Jean Baret



◀ SOTHERN OCEAN TEAM

Mary Sears
Jeanne Villepreux
Andrea Marshall
Maude Jean Delap



Agueda Vázquez López-Escobar and the Strait of Gibraltar

She lives in Puerto Real (Cádiz). She has a Bachelor and a Doctorate in Marine Sciences from the University of Cádiz where she has been a teacher since October 2007.

The degrees she teaches are:

- Bachelor of Marine Sciences.
- Double degree in Marine and Environmental Sciences.
- Degree in Aerospace Engineering.
- Degree in Industrial Design and Product Development.

She studies the physics of the oceans, teaches at the Cádiz College of Engineers and organizes expeditions because she is a data meter in situ.

She is currently focused on the analysis of internal waves in the Strait of Gibraltar and the phenomenon of boils in this strait, which has a large traffic of ships. Consequently, it is very important to detect these boils, which are areas several hundred meters on the sea surface where waves are formed by the confluence of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic that make the water seem to be boiling. It is something very dangerous for navigation and that is why they want to detect why they occur in order to anticipate them.

Some keywords related to her work are: Internal waves, Strait of Gibraltar, Gulf of Cadiz, Alboran Sea, Physical-biological coupling.





In addition, she has done research on various topics, such as hydrodynamics, internal waves and oceans among others, which has resulted in:

- Projects of excellence of the Andalusian Government: "Superficial hydrodynamics between the Gulf of Cádiz and the Alboran Sea, its relationship with meteorological processes and response of primary producers.

She has also participated in projects such as:

- Sub-mesoscale transport, mixing and diffusion processes in the Strait of Gibraltar.

On the other hand, she has investigated several books related to the Atlantic Ocean, one of the oceans that comprises the Strait of Gibraltar (Cádiz). Some of them are:

- Evidence for the multimodal structure of the baroclinic tide in the Strait of Gibraltar (2006).
- Errors in Tracking Surface Currents With Different Float Geometries. Sea Technology (2015).

Image source: UCA

Águeda Vázquez



ANITA CONTI

Ana was born on May 17, 1899 in Paris. She travelled with her family a lot and received home education.

She loved the sea and reading. When she was 28 she got married and moved to Africa. She found new species with the help of local fishermen, trying to encourage less aggressive fishing.

She published an article on the hard work of fishermen in the newspaper of the Republic.

She made notes on the exploitation of fishing grounds and its influence on the deterioration of the oceans through her continuous research on various vessels.

In the 1960s, Anita Conti was a promoter of aquaculture as a way of repopulating the sea beds.

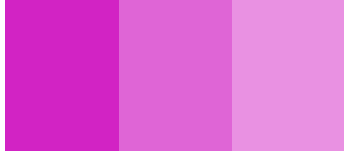
Anita discovered the sea while sailing with her family along the coasts of Brittany and the Vendée. In 1971, she published "L'Océan, les bêtes et l'homme", where she showed the consequences of human impact on the oceans.

She died in 1997, at the age of 98.

In homage to her, there is a museum called Estran Cité de la mer, dedicated to the sea and fishing, located in Dieppe.



"THE LADY
OF THE
SEA"



ELENA BARCALA

Elena Barcala: marine biologist focused on the study of some of the most emblematic and threatened fish in our waters.

"You have to have a very broad vision to properly manage the species"

Elena Barcala was born in Madrid in 1963 and at the age of 15 she returned with her family to her place of origin: Murcia. There she began to study Biology and later specialised in Marine Biology at the University of La Laguna. Since 1990 she has been working on different projects with the Oceanographic Centre of Murcia of the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO) until, in 2009, she obtained her position as a senior scientist. Her scientific career has always been linked to the study of the results of the protection of marine areas, as well as the study of endangered species such as the seahorse or the eel.

"Do not to lose enthusiasm. Enthusiasm moves mountains. Don't get discouraged and persist, that the one who follows it gets it."



"Science and the sea always threw me a lot because my father was a merchant seaman and we always spent our summers at the edge of the sea. I have saltpetre in my veins."

LAURA PRIETO DEL VAL

When she was a child, she said to her mum that she wanted to be a scientist and to study the Sea. She studied in Cadiz University Marine Science, which includes: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.

What she loves is the Sea in constant interaction. She studies the jellyfish from a multidisciplinary approach, studying their dynamic population, taking into

account the meteorological, climatic and oceanographic phenomena. She works in the Institute of Marine Sciences of Andalusia (ICMAN) (CSIC) which is a research institute focused on marine biology and fishery. It carries out important research activity and training of researchers in fields of marine sciences, marine ecosystems, oceanography, ecotoxicology, ecophysiology and biodiversity of aquatic systems.



Laura says that to be a marine scientist is amazing and it requires effort, dedication and vocation.

ISABEL BARRETO

Isabel Barreto de Castro (Pontevedra, 1567 - 1612) was the first woman to hold the Office of Admiral in the history of navigation. From a very young age she had a great passion for sailing, and from Pontevedra she moved to Seville, from where she set sail for America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

There she married Alvaro de Mendaña, nephew of the viceroy of Peru, who had discovered the Solomon Islands in a first expedition, which were situated in the immense Pacific Ocean, near the Philippines.

Together with him she began several expeditions around the islands, taking charge of the ship when he and his brother died. Becoming the Forward Sea Ocean.

She returns through the islands of the Philippines. Three months after her arrival in the Philippines, Isabel remarried; she married Fernando de Castro and had to face the discomfort of the sailors on several occasions because of the shortage of food and provisions.

She crossed the entire Pacific Ocean and was the first to cross that ocean in the southern hemisphere. And she discovered the Marquesas Islands, an archipelago in Polynesia.

The only advance guard in history died in 1612, at the age of 45, in Castrovirreyna, a mining town in Peru where her husband was governor. Although other historians think she died in her homeland.

**The first
admiral in
the world in
the 16th
century**

Belén Alonso

“I said I would never get on board again, and after that I have had about 50 campaigns”



Bélen Alonso is a pioneer in Marine Geology in Spain. She was born in 1957 in Tudela. She arrived in Barcelona and was lucky enough to have very good science teachers at the secondary school and she ended up studying Geology at the University of Barcelona.

After participating in oceanographic campaigns, she discovered her passion for marine geology when she was a student. She remarks in the 80s campaigns she was the only woman scientist but, little by little, others joined.

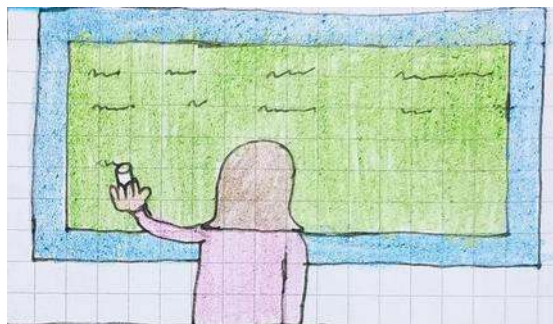
She has worked as a scientist collaborator at CSIC, which she joined after competitive examinations. Since 2004, she is a research professor. She accumulates about 40 years in Marine Geology here.

The most important thing is that she has studied how **submarine valleys** and their deposits are formed. Besides, she studies how the deep of the oceans are progressing and what resources they can have or what risks their movements can generate.

Belén Alonso



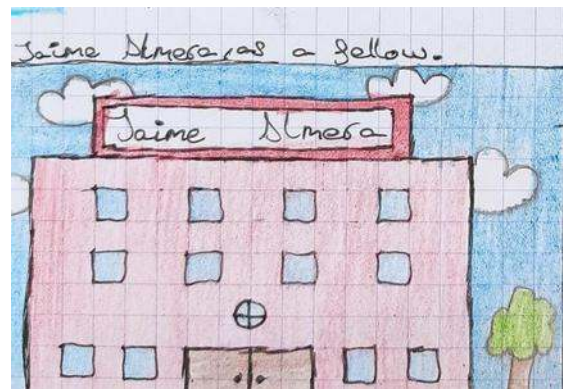
She was born in 1957 in Navarra and Graduated in Barcelona in 1979



Since 2004 she has been a research professor. He has been in

4 Currently, Belén, con nos investiga. In April he will go to two international congresses CEGU and I&S. Keep researching on the oceans.

OCEÁNICAS
♀





BEATRIZ AYALA

She studied Biological Sciences and specialised in coastal and marine environment. Since 2020 she has been working for WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) as coordinator of Operation ERGOS, to fight against oil pollution in the seas.

She defends a respectful synergy between human activity and the conservation of biodiversity in the oceans, promoting the creation of marine protected areas such as the eastern waters of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura.

She also aims to achieve the first 100% marine National Park in the south of the island of El Hierro, as a third of the planet's cetaceans live in this place, such as sperm whales, dolphins, pilot whales, beaked whales and rorquals.

These species are threatened by plastic pollution, the acoustics of submarine sonar, oil prospecting, etc. It is vitally important to preserve this biodiversity, as well as birds and sea turtles.



Covadonga Orejas



Imagen libre para uso compartido

Covadonga Orejas is graduated in Biology from the "Universidad Complutense de Madrid", Spain, and in Natural Sciences from the University of Bremen, Germany. She investigates the biology and ecology of cold-water corals (CWC) and other benthic organisms since 1996. Her research aims to contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of the CWC ecosystems. She has participated in more than 40 research projects conducted in 12 different geographic areas. She has published more than 60 scientific papers, and 7 book chapters. She is academic editor and reviewer for more than 15 scientific journals, and several funding agencies.

SYLVIA ALICE EARLE, "Health towards the ocean means health to us"

WHY SYLVIA ALICE EARLE IS IMPORTANT

Sylvia, known as "The lady of the deep" or "Her majesty of the seas", is a world reference in the care of the oceans. Earle has been struggling for more than half of a century to raise awareness about the need to safeguard the oceans and seas, not only because they are the heritage of all society, but because those waters sustain life. She has earned endless awards and her adventures have sent her across the world. Over her long career, she has dived in the deepest parts of the ocean, lectured in 90 countries and even fought off an angry shark.

Some of her projects:

Aquanaut: In 1969, Sylvia applied for a project unlike anything that had been done before: "The Tektite II" was the first all female underwater research team spending two weeks off studying ocean life. They spent more time under water than the astronauts on the Moon.

Mission Blue: an organisation dedicated to promoting and inspiring people worldwide to saving the ocean, founded by Sylvia in 2009. Mission Blue centres on the idea of Hope Spots, small pockets in the ocean with marine diversity or important habitats that are in need of protection.

Elysium Arctic: In 2015, Sylvia joined international photographer Michael Aw on a conservation campaign to the Arctic regions. The 60 strong team of explorers, scientists and artists produced a large body of work documenting the effects of climate change on the unique Arctic environment.



WHO IS SYLVIA ALICE EARLE?

Sylvia Alice Earle (born August 30, 1935 in Gibbstown, New Jersey, USA) is an American ocean expert and explorer. She is known for her research on seaweed and her books and documentaries on the threats of overfishing and ocean pollution. She has dedicated her life to studying the state of the oceans.

She received the Princess of Asturias Award for Concord 2018, for her fight for the protection of marine waters.

"The ocean is the engine of weather and climate conditions. It generates most of the oxygen in the atmosphere and is considered the homeland to most of life on earth."

Other things about Sylvia:

- Sylvia Earle became the first woman to walk the ocean floor.
- She dived to 1250 feet (381 meter) without a tether, setting a record that still stands today.
- She has led over 100 expeditions.
- She has more than 7.000 hours of diving dedicated to research and even today, at 87 years old, she is still active.
- There's a deep - sea diver Lego made in her honor.
- There's a documentary inspired by the life and career of her: "Mission Blue", found on Netflix. The production won the 2015 Emmv Award News & Documentarv.

THANKS SYLVIA

Sylvia Earle, not only left us great research on the world of the oceans, she also left us reflections in order to make us see, the importance of the oceans on planet Earth, what the oceans mean today, but the most importantly, raise awareness of the care of these, as well as the care of the living beings that inhabit it.



“Without blue, there is no green. Without the ocean, there is no life. The ocean has problems, and therefore, we too ”.

Sylvia Alice Earle

When was she born and what did Sylvia Alice Earle do?

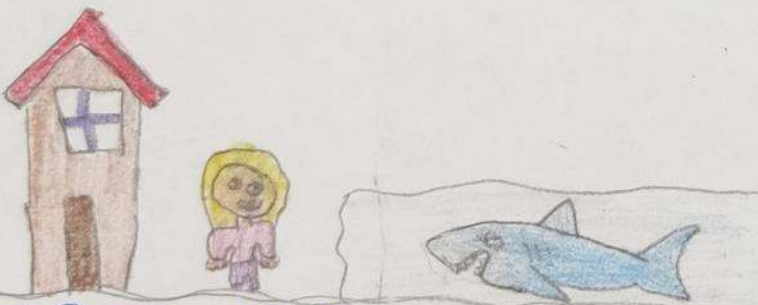
Sylvia Alice Earle (born August 10, 1935 in Gibbstown, New Jersey, USA) American ocean expert and explorer.

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Why is Sylvia Alice important?

Sylvia, known as "The Lady of the Deep" Earle has been struggling for more than half of a century to raise awareness about the need to safeguard the oceans and seas. Lectured in 90 countries and even fought off an angry shark.



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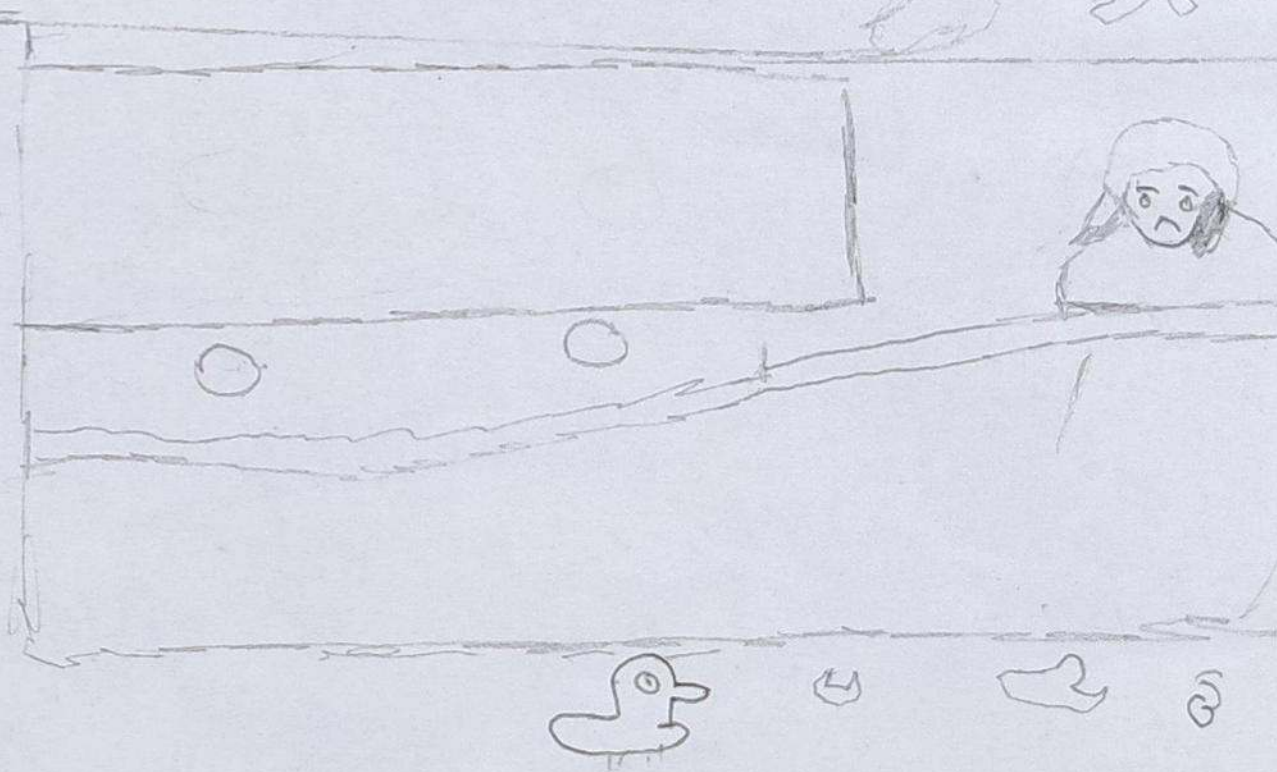
- She is - There's a documentary inspired by the life and career of her. "Mission Blue" is found on Netflix.



She also made an organization to save animals.

She was the first person in the world to set foot on the sea bed.

A total of more than seven thousand hours diving!!



She has a record of diving without a scuba to a depth of 1005 feet.

Sara Purca

She is a Peruvian Scientist. She obtained the title of Fisheries Engineering from the Federico Villarreal National University and she also obtained the degree of Doctor in Oceanography at the University of Concepción , Chile.

From a very young age, she felt a keen interest in exploring the world around her, and together with her sister Lucila, dedicated themselves to dissecting butterflies. They captured them, threw alcohol on them and classified them. It was a hobby.

Purca's curiosity drove her to dedicate to science. Her goal was to become a doctor, but her score was not high enough.

In order not to lose the scholarship she had won for being the best of her class,

she studied Fishing Engineering, without knowing that it would lead her to her professional fulfillment.

Her curiosity and the permanent motivation of her mother were the platforms that prompted Sara to dedicate herself to scientific research.

Some years later she met Dr. Norma Chirichigno Fonseca who promoted his scientific work in his early college years and about whom Dr. Purca assures that her help was important in his training as a researcher.

Nowadays, she is a researcher at the Peruvian Sea Institute and she coordinates a project about the presence of the microplastic in the coastal zone in Peru.



She was the winner of Peru's National L'Oréal-UNESCO for Women in Science Prize in 2017. She received the prize granted by L'Oreal Foundation, Unesco and Concytec (National Council for Science, Technology and Innovation).

Dr. Purca is undoubtedly a contemporary reference for girls who want to be researchers or scientists.

Sara Purca } S.P.



JIMENA QUIRÓS, THE FIRST SPANISH OCEANOGRAPHER

This oceanographer was born on 5 December 1899. Before turning 18 she moved to Madrid and began to study science.

She was the first scientist hired by the Spanish Institute of Oceanography and the first woman to embark on a campaign on the oceans and sign an elaborate study on marine sciences.

Her studies in physics allows her to develop various aspects involved in the oceans, such as salinity, temperature, etc.

She moved to the University of Paris and the University of Columbia, to study the Physical Geography of the Atmosphere and the Oceans.

She also collaborated in 1925 at the Laboratory of the University of Paris and at the Roscoff Biological Station. Columbia University granted her a financial aid and in 1926 she moved to New York.

Because of her commitment to the defence of women's rights, she was dismissed as a civil servant after the end of the Spanish Civil War, so she had to keep on giving private lessons.

In 1966 the Franco government pardoned her after a hard legal battle and she managed to rejoin the IEO, but she was already retired.

She died in 1983.



She then taught Zoology, Biology, Geology and Mineralogy at the Residence for Girls.



ELEANA TOULOUPAKI

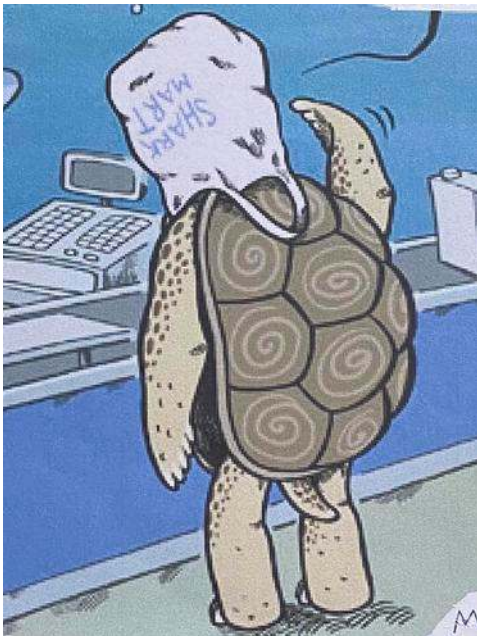
Eleana Touloupaki, an oceanographer with a passion for the sea
"The biggest campaign for the environment is coming from us ..."

Eleana Touloupaki is an Oceanographer, a graduate of the Department of Marine Sciences (University of the Aegean) and holds an MSc in Environmental Policy & Management. She managed to follow her love for marine life through MEDASSET - Mediterranean Association for the Salvation of Sea Turtles, in which she has been working since January 2017.

It is true that the protection of nature and the creatures that live in it is a common struggle that starts with all of us, the citizens of Europe. As Eleana says: "Sea turtles are a sensitive and endangered species, as a result of anthropogenic activities, such as marine pollution and especially plastics, climate change, fishing, mining and uncontrolled tourism development."



Eleana manages to follow her passion for the protection of the sea so that she can really make a difference.



Eleana Touloupaki supports MEDASSET's turtle's important spawning beaches in the Mediterranean under the Berne Convention, the formulation and promotion of the organisation's policy, and the design of public awareness campaigns. In the past she worked in the General Directorate of Sustainable Fisheries of the Ministry of Rural Development & Food and in the field of environment research company, while she was a volunteer in environmental NGOs.

Carmela Porteiro, researching sustainable resources management

She is a Fisheries researcher specialized in sustainable resources management. She was born in Santiago de Compostela in 1950. She studied Biology in Santiago's University and graduated in 1975.

When she was a biology student, her favorite subjects were Botany, Genetics and Biochemistry. However, at the end of her university degree, she was given the opportunity to take an Oceanography course in the "Ria de Arousa" in 1976. She fell then in love with marine sciences.

After too much effort she got her place as a public servant, being the second woman to hold the Vice-Presidency of the International Council for the Exploitation of the Sea (ICES).

For her, the main problems facing marine resources are **overfishing** and **resilience**, that is, adaptation to the changes that are coming because global warming is there: there are changes in behaviour, in displacement, in habitat, loss of biodiversity, invasive species.

Carmela thinks if we want to continue living on the planet and support the population that lives on it, we have no choice that to continue adapting to available resources and improving technologically to carry out sustainable fishing.

It was frustrating for her to see how sometimes all that effort was questioned or not attended by the administrations but she had to learn to live with it.



Because of being a woman, Carmela has run into obstacles in her career.

To the women and girls who feel inspired by her work, she would advise to continue because it's a beautiful career.

Today is much better than before. There is more equality, there is almost parity, there are more center directors and women reach higher power quotas.

Carmela Porteiro



▲ 1

▼ 2



◀ 3

In 1977 Carmela Porteiro ran a campaign about cigals.



4

Because there was only one room with bidet, I can travel with one woman more.



M^a ÁNGELES ALVARIÑO, the expert in plankton

She was born on the 3rd October 1916 in a small village in Galicia, she liked reading and music very much. She studied High School in Science and Literature at the University of Santiago de Compostela, as well as French and English.

She worked as a high school teacher. Later, she went to Madrid with her husband, and was a scholarship holder at the Spanish Oceanographic Institute. At the Oceanographic Centre of Vigo of the IEO, as a biologist, she began to investigate zooplankton. She was awarded a grant in the United Kingdom and was the first woman to research plankton on board an English ship. She worked in the United States as a disciple of Mary Sears.

At the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California, she continued to research many species of plankton.

She also worked at NOAA, with fish larvae that were in the plankton. When she retired, she began to spread her experience in marine studies in Spain.

She detailed 22 new species of plankton. In 2005 she died and in 2012 she was paid a tribute by putting her name to one of the oceanographic ships of Spain.

The Ángeles Alvariño has great technology for research into marine geology, physical oceanography, chemistry, marine biology and environmental control.



Internationally recognised, she was awarded the Silver Medal of the Xunta de Galicia in 1993

THE HAENYEO COMMUNITY

Living legends of Jeju Island

They are female divers in the Korean province of Jeju whose livelihood consists of harvesting a variety of mollusks, seaweed, and other sea life from the ocean.

There is a community of women, some aged over 60, which goes diving 10m under the sea to gather shellfish, such as abalone or sea urchins for a living without the help of oxygen masks.

With knowledge of the sea and marine life, the Jeju haenyeo harvest for up to seven hours a day, holding their breath for every dive.

Before a dive, prayers are said to the Jamsugut, goddess of the sea, to ask for safety and an abundant catch.

Divers are categorised into three groups according to level of experience: hagin, junggun and sanggun. The sangguns offer guidance to the others.

Traditionally, girls started to train to become haenyeo when they were 11 years old. Beginning in shallow water, trainees worked their way up to more challenging depths. After about seven years of training, a girl was considered a "full-fledged" haenyeo.

Knowledge is passed down to younger generations in families, schools, local fishery cooperatives which have the area's fishing rights, haenyeo associations, The Haenyeo School and Haenyeo Museum. Designated by the provincial government as representing the island's character and people's spirit, the culture of Jeju haenyeo has also contributed to the advancement of women's status in the community and promoted environmental sustainability with its eco-friendly methods and community involvement in management of fishing practices.



Jeju's diving tradition dates back to 434 A.D

Today, the oldest haenyeo are over 80 years old and have been diving for more than 66 years

Inscribed in 2016 on the Representative List of the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity



JEAN BARET



Jeanne Baret was born on July 27, 1740 in a small village in France. She changed her name to Jean Baret, a male name, in order to join a sea expedition disguised as a man. She had been orphaned. She lost her mother 15 months after her birth and her father when she was 15. Before starting with her programs, Jean worked as a housekeeper and after the death of her boss she started working as a botanist. She married her husband, Philibert Commerson, in France and they had a child Jean Pierre Baret. Together with her husband did many surveys in many parts of the world. Jean Baret studied botany in France and was awarded as scientist of the year by her university. She died on 5th August 1807 in France and after her death all of the world remember her as the first woman to sail around the world in a ship.

Jeane Villepreux and the aquarium

She was born in a small French town, Juillac, in 1974, in the middle of the French Revolution. She learned to read and write on her own. When she was 18 years old, she went to Paris where she worked as a dressmaker.

She went to Sicily and it was on this Italian island that her interest in natural sciences was awakened. She explored Sicily on foot for years and wrote a comprehensive guide to the island's natural and cultural history.

Her interest in marine life led her to invent one of the most basic tools in marine science, the **aquarium**. She created them to be able to observe marine life, and study the different species.

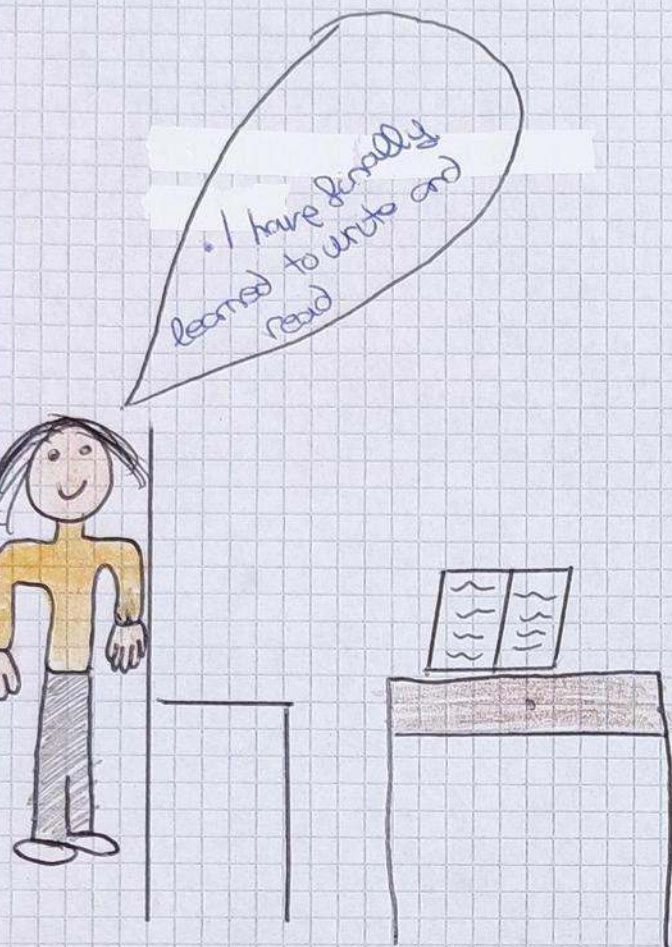
But the most important aspect was that she also used it to repopulate fish in rivers where they had disappeared. She raised them in her aquarium and later released where they were not.

She also observed common **octopuses** are able to use tools, something few animals do.



One of her greatest discoveries was to show that it was false that the **nautilus** (a mollusk very similar to octopuses but with a shell) built its own shell and doesn't steal them from other animals.

She learnt to read and write by herself

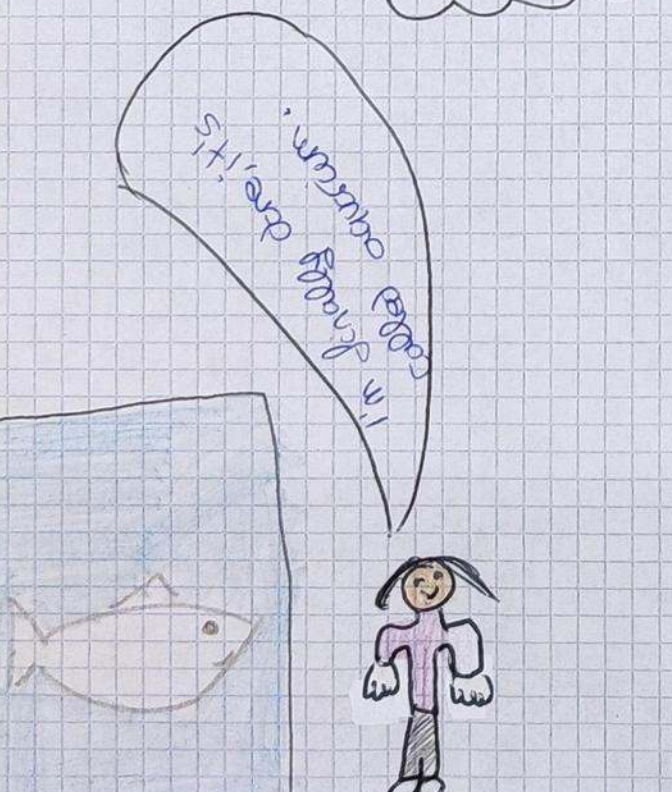


She moved to an island in Italy to discover new things



CREÓ COSAS INCREÍBES COMO EL ACUARIO.

She made incredible things as the aquarium



DESCUBRIÓ COSAS Y ANIMALES: She found out about things and animals



MARY SEARS

Oceanographer and Commander

She was born in 1905, in the United States. At the age of 29 she had already graduated in marine biology and zoology, and worked at university investigating plankton and its influence on marine currents, alongside Henry Bigelow, founder of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI).

In 1943, already in the middle of World War II, she joined the United States Navy as a volunteer, leading the first oceanography unit with the rank of Commander.

She applied her acquired knowledge to submarines so that they could not be detected by the Nazis.

She laid the foundations of modern oceanography and founded several international scientific journals so that oceanographers could publish their research.

She died in 1997, at the age of 92, and in 2000 a US military oceanographic vessel was named after her.



**LED THE U.S.
ARMY'S FIRST
OCEANOGRAPHIC
UNIT**

ANDREA MARSHALL

“The Queen of Mantas”

Andrea Marshall is a marine biologist known for her wildlife conservation and research on ocean life, specializing in manta rays.

She is one of the founders of the Marine Megafauna Foundation and was the subject of the Natural World documentary Andrea: Queen of Mantas.

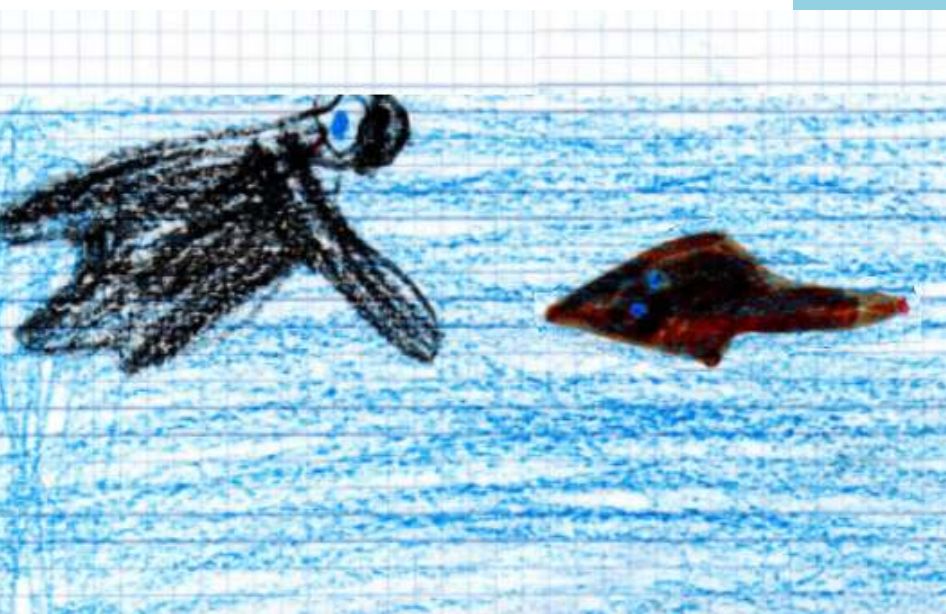
She now works at the manta ray and whale shark research center at Tofo Beach, Mozambique. In 2013, she was named a National Geographic "emerging explorer" for her research.

Andrea Marshall's interest for marine life started at the age of twelve when she first learned to dive.

During that age, she gained a love for shark conservation.

In Mozambique, on a family vacation, Andrea stumbled upon a mass of manta rays. That is where her love for these sea animals began.

She was the first student to get a degree for manta ray ecology.



She lives in the southern Mozambique as an activist for manta ray protection. There, she helps to protect the sea animals that are living right in their backyards. In 2009, she had revealed a new species of manta ray called the Manta Birostris that is considered to be the "giant manta". This rays can grow up to 23 feet long.



MAUDE JEAN DELAP

Maude Jean Delap

Maude Jean Delap was a self-taught marine biologist, known for being the first person to breed jellyfish in captivity and thus observed their full life cycle for the first time. She was also involved in extensive study of plankton from the coasts of Valentia Islands. Maude Delap was born at 7 December 1866 in Templecrone Rectory, Country Donegal and she was one of the ten children in family. In 1874 when Maude was aged 8, the family moved to Valentia Island when her father became the rector of the island and Cahirciveen. Maude and her sister were encouraged in their interest zoology and biology from their father.

Maude and her sister were prolific collectors of marine specimens many of which are now housed within the collections of the Natural History Museum, Dublin. Based on their work a survey was undertaken by the Royal Irish Academy of University College London in 1895 and 1896, a precursor to the Clare Island Survey. Following this collaboration Maude and her sister continued to collect specimens through dredging tow netting as well as recording sea temperature and changes in marine life. Maude Delap died in 1953.



Delap had a sea anemone named in her honour, *Edwardsia delapiae*, which she first recorded in eelgrass on Valentia Island's shores. This anemone is found in shallow sea water and it is unknown outside Valentia Island. The naming had been suggested by Thomas Alan Stephenson in his book *British sea anemones*. Stephenson notes in his book that "Miss Delap's skill and persistence in collecting rare species are indefatigable."




The adventures of our oceanic women.

Now it is time to know how much you know about Oceanic Women.



After reading all the articles, play this game and check how much you know about the Oceanic Women and the Oceanic problems. Scan this QR code and start playing. Good luck!

🔄 ✓ 0 ✗ 0 🕒 25:00 🏠



Pickaby

It starts with letter A

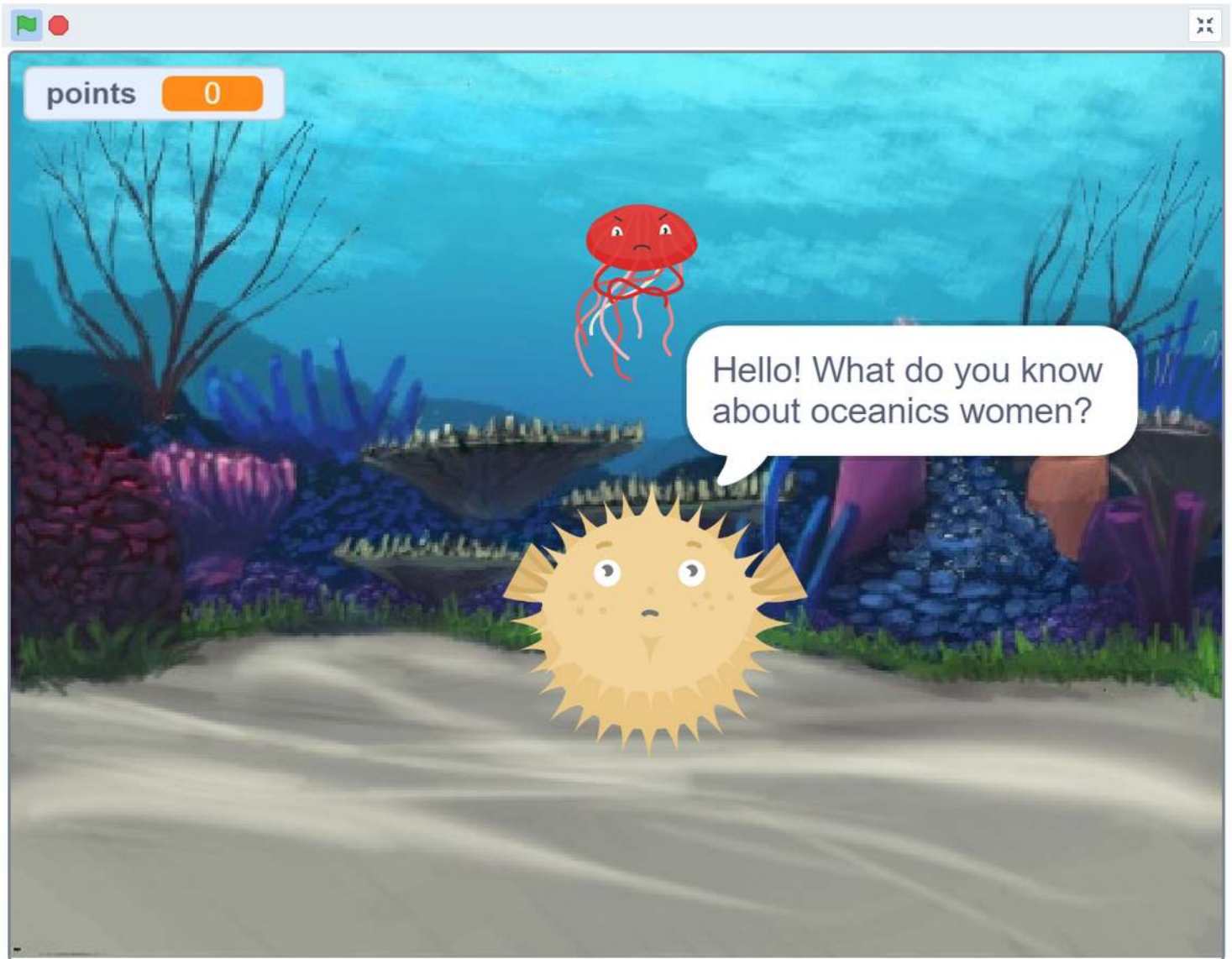
This continent is more impacted by global warming than any other place in the world.

Next Answer



You can also try this game.

What do you know about Oceanics Women?



SELF ASSESSMENT



2.- Women divers dive to collect seafood on Jeju island.

(Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO).

- 1.Haenyeo Korean
- 2.Women divers
- 3.Oceanics Women



Scan this QR code



To check your answers.

1.-She fought against aggressive fishing.

- 1.Anita Conti
- 2.Marie Curie
- 3.Mary Sears



3.-The first known woman to hold the office of admiral in European history

- 1.Anita Conti
2. Mary Sears
- 3.-Isabel Bareto





5.-It involves acceptance, we pay attention to our thoughts and feelings without judging.

- 1.-Relaxing
- 2.-Mindfulness
- 3.-Listening to the sound of the sea.



7.-During the 2nd world war, she prevented American submarines being detected by NACI

- 1.-Mary Sears
- 2.-Mary Conti
- 3.-Mary Bareto

4.-The first woman to have completed a voyage of circumnavigation of the globe, which she did via maritime.

- 1.Isabel Baret
- 2.-Jean Baret
- 3.Anita Baret



6.-Why should you should avoid the use of plastics and recycle them?

- 1.-To reduce the risk of environmental damage and because it is a threat to marine life.
- 2.-It is not necessary to reduce the use of plastics. They don't damage the oceans.





▲ 8.-The woman who, in partnership with Bruce Heezen, created the first scientific map of the Atlantic Ocean floor.

- 1-Marie Sears
- 2-Marie Tharp
- 3 Marie Curie



▼ 9.-Should we be like WonderTwiner who takes care of the Oceans?

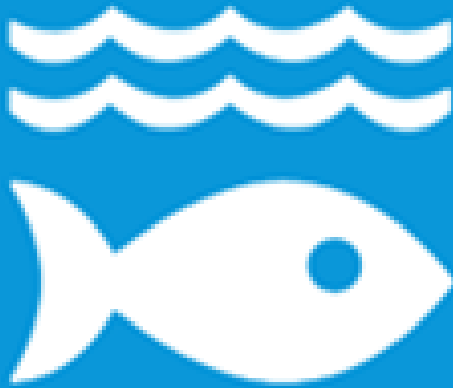
- 1.-No, there are other persons who do it.
- 2.-No, WonderTwiner is only a picture.
- 3.-Yes, we must be responsible and take care of the oceans and the planet.



◀ 10.-Jeanne's surname. She was the first person to create aquaria for experimenting with aquatic organisms

- 1.-Jeanne Villepreux
- 2.- Jeanne Baret
- 3.- Jeanne Sears

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**



