

Presentation



Erasmus + Salt work in progress: Piccoli Ciceroni, 2019-1-IT02-KA229-063242_5

Schools

- Istituto Comprensivo Margherita di Savoia - Italy
- Scuola Gimnaziala "George Valsan"- Romania
- 20th primary school of Heraklion Crete - Greece
- Scuola elementare – Osnovna sola Dante Alighieri Isola Izola - Slovenia
- Agrupamento de Escolas de Pardilhó - Portugal



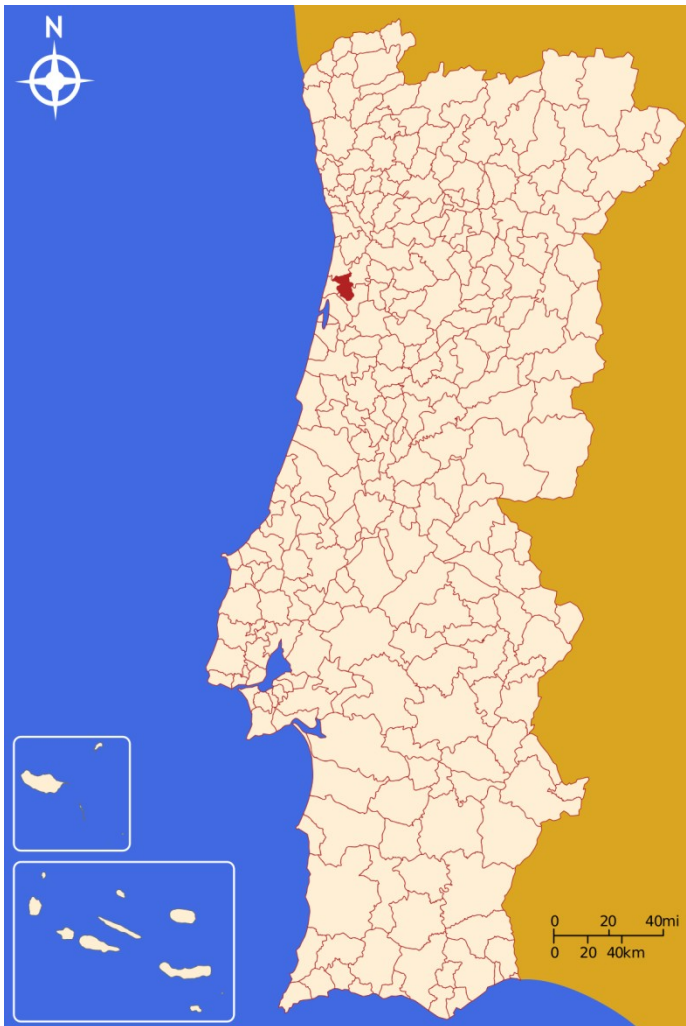
Salt, the unifying element of the
“Salt Work in Progress” project



Portugal in the world



Our town in Portugal

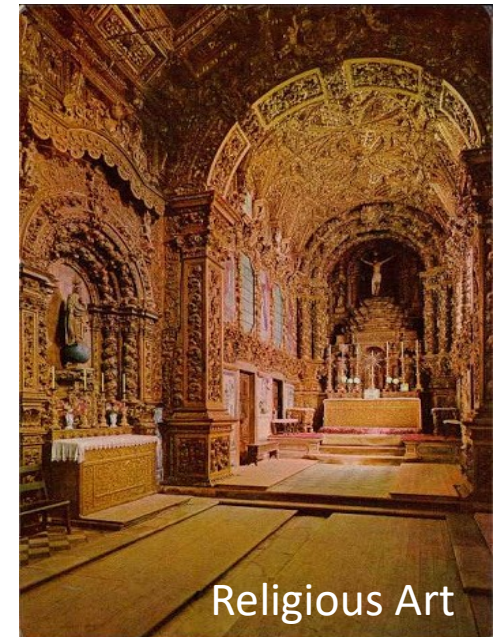
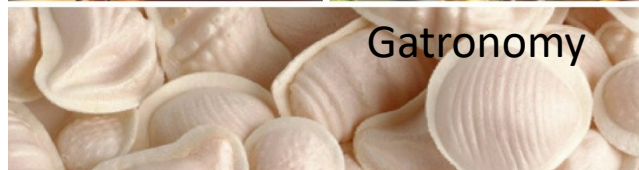


OUR SCHOOL in Pardilhó

An Eco school



Aveiro: our district and a little bit of heritage



The Troncalhada Salt pans in Aveiro

The Troncalhada salt pans are located on one of the canals in Aveiro. Troncalhada is now an eco-museum. At one time, the area had many salt pans, but today there are just a few. Salt pans are very important environmental sites. Many types of waterfowl live in the marshes and surrounding areas.

In the Saltpans of Aveiro we can see:



The Marmoto, responsible for harvesting salt manually with the help of wooden tools.



Salt baths, have recently become popular at the salt pans.

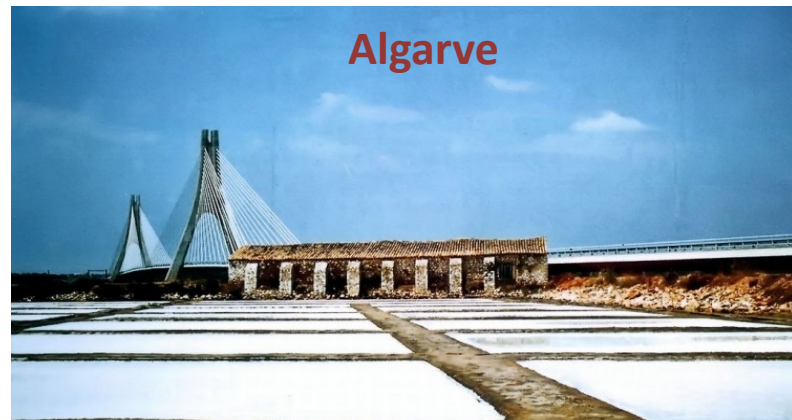
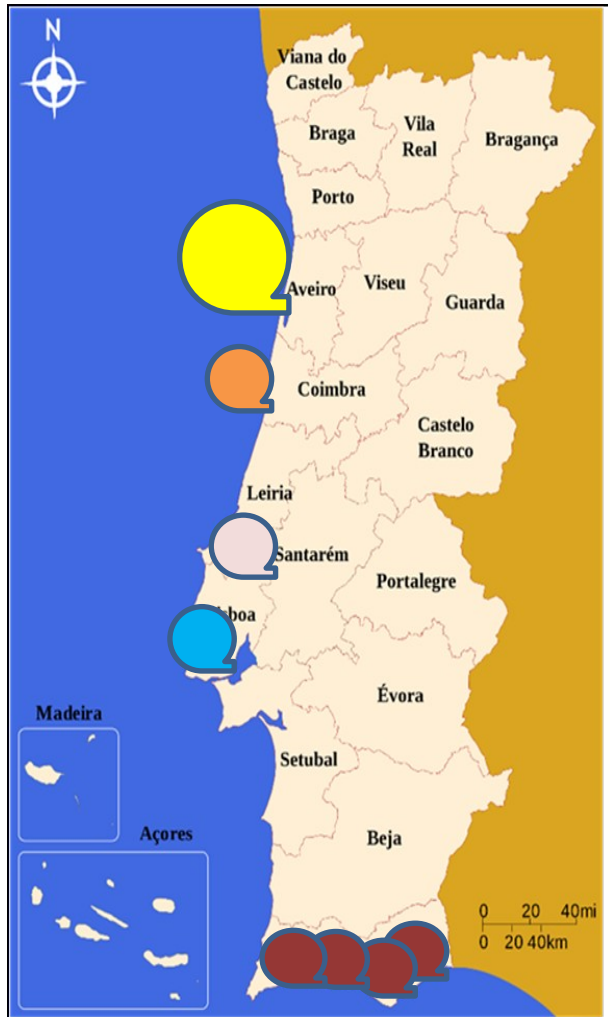


A BoatHouse, a Golden Experience in the marine landscape.

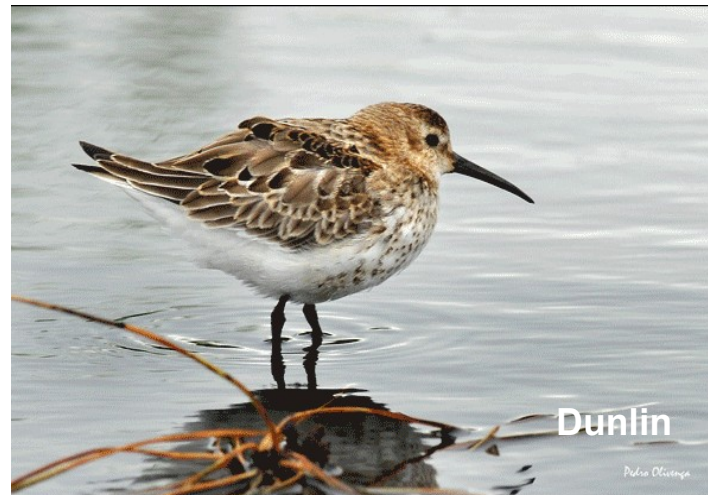


Boat trips, in a Moliceiro, through the water channels

Salt Pans in Portugal XXI Century



Aveiro: the Birds of the salt pans



Figueira da Foz: Center of Portugal:

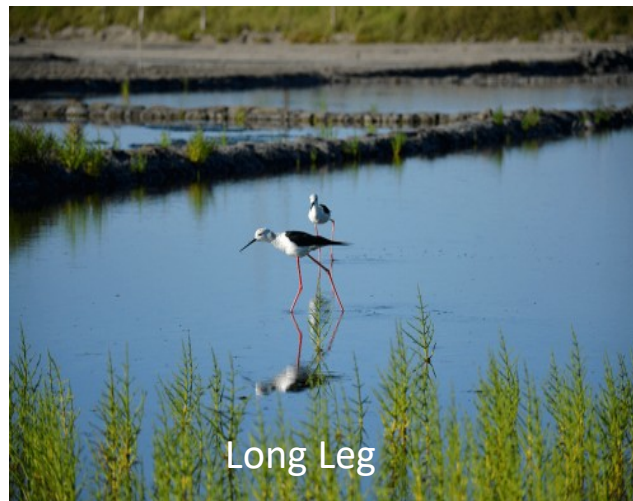
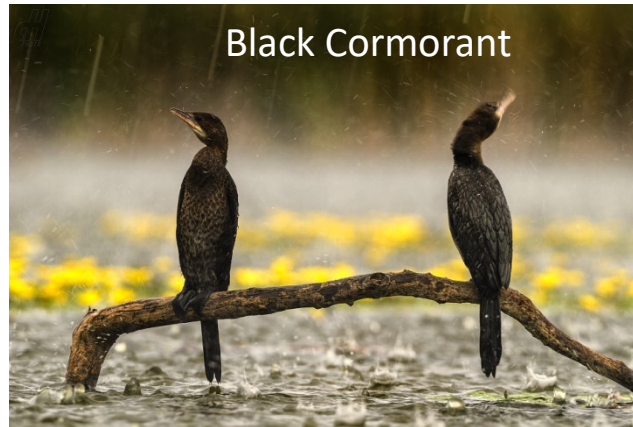
The salt pans in the region are characteristic of those on Atlantic coasts where the tidal range is much greater than in the Mediterranean or the Black Sea. Much of the salt they produced was used in the preservation of cod.



City of Figueira da Foz



Figueira da Foz: The birds of the salt pans



Salt Pans: Rio Maior



City of Rio Maior

These salt pans are at 3 km distance from **Rio Maior**. They are surrounded by forests, fertile land and magnificent mountains. The sea is 30 km away. In the village there are cobbled streets and small wooden houses among the white pyramids of salt to be seen in Spring time.



Rio Maior: The birds of the salt pans



In the capital: Lisbon



Salt Pans of Tejo: There are 170 species of birds in the 360 acres of these saltpans, in the past these were the biggest saltpans in the country.



Tejo: birds of the of Samouco salt pans

The Samouco Salt Pans complex on the Tejo Estuary in Portugal is an internationally important site for migrating birds, where they can feed, nest and breed in wetlands, salt pans, and marshes.



Algarve: southern Portugal

Salt pans: Corredora; Tavira; Fuzeta; Grelha



City of Faro

Saltpans Corredora, city of Castro Marim



Saltpans of Tavira, city of Tavira



Saltpans of Fuzeta, city of Fuzeta



Saltpans of Grelha, city of Olhão



Algarve: the birds of salt pans

Flamingos



Slender-Billed-Gulls



Sultan Bird



Red Crested Pochards



Spoonbill



Morito



The rich biodiversity is a sancturay and haven for many species of birds



Spoonbill bird, (*Platalea Leuconodea*):

Reproduction: the density of the nests is high, forming a single platform. The season occurs in April, and 3 to 4 eggs are laid.



Diet: They feed mainly on small fish, shellfish, crustaceans, frogs, reptiles and some plants.

They feed in water that is up to 30 cm deep.

Migrations: The bird migrates in July and August to spend the winter in the Mediterranean and North Africa.

Characteristics: The spoonbill bird in Portugal has white to yellow colors, its beak resembles a black spatula with a yellow tip.

It measures 80 to 90 cm in length and 115 to 130 cm in wingspan.

Threats: The main threats to this species are the loss of nesting and feeding places, due to

drainage and deterioration and disturbance of wetlands. Other

threatening factors are the exploitation of eggs and chicks and water pollution.

Black-winged stilt, Long leg (*Himantopus himantopus*)



Reproduction: They nest in small colonies in simple shallow scrapes on the ground or a mound of vegetation or shrubs placed in or near the water.

The laying is from 2 to 4 olive-colored eggs with black spots, blending perfectly with the soil.

The eggs are in the shape of a spinning top or pear.

Both sexes incubate the eggs and look after the young

Diet: They feed mainly on aquatic invertebrates (including insects, larvae crustaceans and worms), but also on small vertebrates (tadpoles and fish). They rarely swim for food preferring instead to wade in shallow water, and seize prey on or near the surface.

Migrations: They migrate within Portugal.

Characteristics: The Long-legged is an unmistakable water bird, with long orange-red legs, large wings, a short tail and a very long and straight black bill. It has black on the back of the neck, a white collar. The coloring is usually black on the back, including wings, with areas with green reflections and measures 38 cm.

The Black-winged Stilt is a social species, and is usually found in small groups. The Stilts prefer freshwater and saltwater marshes, mudflats, and the shallow edges of lakes and rivers.

Threats: One of the main threats to the disappearance of this species is the abandonment of the traditional saline activity, since the salt flats are a place of rest, food and nesting for them.

Flamingo, (*Phoenicopterus roseus*)

They are wading birds with a curved beak and they can get to 150cm in height and weigh up to 2,8 kg (male) or 2,2 kg (female).

Their diet rich in carotenes from shrimp and algae give them their pinkish colouring

They are not true migrants and can be seen in the atlantic coast of Portugal to the african coast as far as Guinea Bissau.

Flamingoes are monogamous mating for life.



They **feed on** insects, crustaceans, molluscs, algae, seeds and plants as well as small scale fish.

The nests are built in colonies that can gather many thousands and usually made of mud. The nests are about 35 cm apart. Usually only one egg is laid and rarely two. It takes between 27 and 31 days for the eggs to hatch.

The small collared sandpiper, (*Charadrius Dubius*)

It's only 15 cm long and 42 to 48 cm wide. Its feathers are mainly Brown. It has a brown crown and white belly and chest and black collar.

There is a "PEE-u" to be heard wherever a small sandpiper is to be seen.

They are migratory birds, wintering in the Persian gulf and south of Arabia, but mainly in Africa, south of the Sahara.



They feed mainly on insects found in shallow waters but also on spiders or other small invertebrates. The seeds of some plants are also a rich part of their diet.

Nests are usually close to the water and built in sand.

They usually lay around four eggs in April. Sometimes they may lay a second time never exceeding 3 eggs. The eggs hatch after 25 days. Male and female take equal responsibility for the brooding.



Red billed Duck, *Netta rufina*

After hatching, the ducklings only stay in the nest for a few hours. Once leaving the nest they never return. They sometimes walk for kilometres before reaching water.

They are also known as diving ducks..

They feed mainly on leaves, stems, roots and seeds of water plants.

Diet can also include insects, larvae, small fish crustaceans and molluscs.



The blue Robin (*Luscinia svecica*)

It is a small bird of about 14 cm.

It feeds on small insects, larvae and small invertebrates that live in muddy waters.

Its blue and orange shades in deep contrast to the more neutral tone of the estuary brighten up any bird observer's day!

SALT WORK IN PROGRESS – YOUNG CICERONES



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Letícia Rodrigues



Erasmus+

